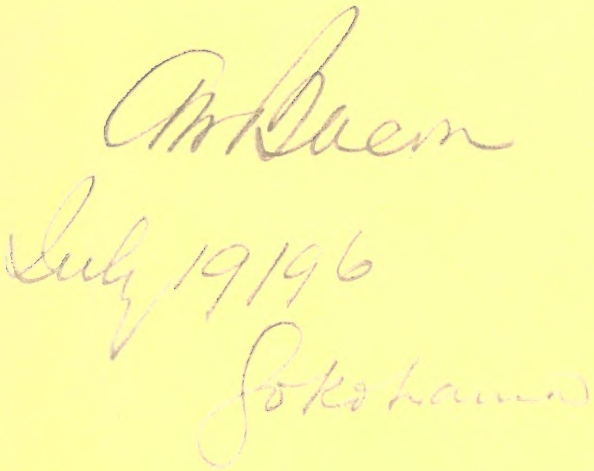



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BEETON'S

# DICTIONARY

OF

# UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY:

BEING THE

## Lives of Eminent Persons of All Times.

WITH THE PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY NAME.

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*ILLUSTRATED WITH A GREAT NUMBER OF PORTRAITS*

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WARD, LOCK AND CO.
LONDON: WARWICK HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, E.C.
NEW YORK: BOND STREET.

BLH

# PREFACE

THERE is, perhaps, no department of literature so generally interesting, or so frequently referred to, as Biography. The lives of those who have figured prominently in the world, either in the domain of thought or of action, possess an ever-fresh attraction for their fellows; and the demand for knowledge concerning the sayings and doings of the great and gifted has employed many pens, and called into existence a special department of literary labour. Biographical dictionaries there are in plenty; but, though many of these works are characterized by high excellence, most of them are too elaborate, and therefore too expensive, to be within the reach of the great bulk of buyers; while the few that are professedly designed for the million are so full of old stock names of no real significance, and are often such mere dry records of dates, as to be utterly uninteresting, and even repulsive. The aim of the compilers of the following work has been to avoid those faults, and while giving accurate records of facts, to make this volume not merely useful as a work of reference, but interesting and instructive for ordinary perusal. In carrying out this idea the following distinctive objects have been kept in view, and, it is hoped, successfully accomplished:—

1. By careful selection, by refraining from commentary and criticism, and excluding names of no positive value, space has been so economized as to admit of giving such life-like touches of character and conduct as would enable the reader to form some conception as to "what manner of man" the subject of

the particular notice really was. Of course this idea could only be partially carried out in the limits to which the work was confined; but it is believed that to some extent, at least, an improvement in this respect has been here achieved, as compared with other works of a similar character.

2. The pronunciation of the names given will, it is hoped, be useful to those who, unacquainted with foreign languages, may yet be anxious to pronounce correctly the names of persons of whom they may have occasion to speak. That absolute accuracy in all cases has been attained, it would perhaps be too much to expect; as near an approximation as possible has been given; and any defects in this respect will be most readily pardoned by those who are best acquainted with the difficulty of representing uttered sounds by any mere combination of letters.

3. Persons bearing the same name have been arranged chronologically, so that sons follow sires, and a natural and connected sequence of events often depending upon each other has been preserved—a result which, while keeping up an almost unbroken narrative, serves to show at a glance those instances in which one generation has sustained, or even extended, the fame and reputation won by the preceding.

4. By deviating from the usual rule, in such works as the present, of including only those whose career has been closed by death, so far as to embrace persons who have already made their name and position, and in whose lives and characters no very marked events or changes are likely to occur, the work is made to subserve the purpose of a record of the lives of persons of eminence both of past and present times.

THE

# DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.



## A

[Where *a* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *a* in bar, car, tar; where *ă* is used, it is sounded as *a* in can, fan, tan; where *ai* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fate, hate, late; where *aw* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fall, tall, wall; and *a* final has an obscure sound, between the *a* in bar and the *a* in fan.]

Aa, Gerard van der, *a-a.* This individual, and his two sons, Philip and Adolphus, have acquired honourable historical notice in the annals of the United Provinces, from the strenuous efforts they made to resist Philip II. of Spain in his endeavours to tyrannize over their country, as well as from the distinguished part they took in its liberation, 1571.

Aa, Charles Henry van der, a native of Zwolle, and an active Lutheran minister, greatly instrumental in establishing the Academy of Sciences, and the Society for the Study of Economics, at Haerlem. B. 1718; D. 1795.

Aa, Peter van der, an eminent lawyer, who, in 1574, became president of the Council of Luxembourg. B. at Louvain. 1530; D. 1594.

Aa, Peter van der, a bookseller of Leyden, and an extensive compiler and publisher of travels and voyages. D. 1730.—This person issued an illustrative atlas, which was entitled "Galerie du Monde," and which extended to sixty-six vols.

Aagard, Christian, *a-gard'*, a Danish professor of poetry at Sora, and a poet himself. B. 1596; D. 1664.

Aagard, Nicholas, brother of the above, and also a professor at Sora, and a writer on philosophical subjects. B. 1612; D. 1657.

Aali Pasha, Mehemet Emin, an eminent Turkish statesman, ambassador to England, 1841–4, and representative of the Porte at the Conferences of Vienna (1855), and Paris (1856). e was made grand vizier the fifth time, April 11, 1867. B. at Constantinople, 1815; D. 1871.

Aalst, Everard, a Dutch artist, distinguished for the accuracy with which he painted armour and fruit pieces. B. at Delft, 1602; D. 1658.

Aalst, William, nephew of the above, and reckoned superior to him as an artist. B. 1620; D. 1679.

Aare, Dirk van der, *aar*, bishop of Utrecht, who, although a priest, was much better fitted for wearing the helmet than the cowl. He was constantly at war with William Count of Holland, each being prisoner to the other almost alternately, though the churchman in the end was worsted. D. 1212, at Deventer, after ruling Utrecht for 14 years.

Aaron, *air'-on*, signifying *mountain of strength*, or a *teacher*, the brother of Moses, and first high priest of the Israelites. D. on Mount Hor, in the 123rd year of his age, A.M. 2553, B.C. 1451.

Aaron, a priest and physician who flourished at Alexandria in the 7th century. He wrote a variety of works, among others a description of measles and small-pox, then new diseases in Egypt, and, as he supposed, originating there.

Aaron, St., a British Martyr, who suffered in the persecution of the Christians by Diocletian, A.D. 303. He was canonized 1000 years later.—There is another St. Aaron, who founded the first Monastery in Bretaigne, and flourished in the 6th century.

Aaron, Isaac, a Greek, and attached to the emperor Manuel Comnenus as interpreter. He was charged with wilful misinterpretation, and deprived both of his office and his sight, but subsequently reinstated in office, when he revenged himself cruelly upon his enemies. He ultimately died of torture, which the emperor Isaac Angelus ordered to be inflicted upon him, in 1203.

Aaron, a Spanish Jew of Barcelona, who lived in the 13th century, and wrote "Precepts on Moses," published at Venice in 1523.

Aaron, Pietro, canon of Rimini, and a voluminous writer on music. He flourished at Florence in the 16th century.

Aaron Ben Asser, a Jew of the 5th century, to whom is attributed the invention of the Hebrew points and accents.

Aaron Hacharon, a Nicomedian Jew, B 1346, and author of "The Garden of Eden," a work explanatory of Jewish customs and doctrines.

Aaron Schascon, a Jewish rabbi, and author of the "Law of Truth," printed in 1631, at Venice.

Aaron, Ben Chaim, a rabbi of Fez, and reckoned the most learned of the Jews of Africa, whose commentaries are still held in high esteem by his people. D. about 1610.

Aaron, or Haroun. (*See* Haroun Al Raschid.)

Aarsens, or Aersens, Peter, *aar-sens*, a celebrated

brated Dutch artist. He painted a fine altar-piece, representing the crucifixion, at Antwerp, which was destroyed in an insurrection in 1566. B. at Amsterdam, 1519; D. 1585.—Aarsens left three sons, also celebrated painters.

Aarssen, Cornelius van, a Brabant statesman, but not distinguished either for ability or integrity.

Aarssen, Franz van, son of the above, and Lord of Someldyck and Spyck, one of the greatest negotiators of the United Netherland Provinces. In 1640 he was deputed one of the three ambassadors extraordinary to England, to settle the marriage between the Princess Mary and Prince William, the Stadtholder's son. B. at the Hague, 1572; D. 1641.—Some other persons of this name appear in the history of Holland, one of whom was governor of Surinam, and was murdered by his soldiers in 1688; another wrote an account of his travels in Spain.

Aartgens, *aart'-jens*, a Dutch artist who gained some fame, but died poor in consequence of his dissipated habits. B. 1498; D. 1564.

Aartsen, *aart-sen*, an artist of Holland, born at Amsterdam, who was eminent for his power of depicting vulgar subjects, and for the minute finish of his pictures. B. 1507; D. 1575.

Aba, or Albon, *ä'-ba*, king of Hungary, who involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects. He was put to death in 1044.

Abacco, Antonio, *ab-äk-ko*, an architect and engraver, and pupil of San Gallo. He published engravings of the antiquities of Rome, and of plans from St. Peter's in that city, after designs by San Gallo. Flourished about 1558.

Abaco, *a-ba-ko'*. There were two individuals of this name, who lived in the eighteenth century, and who were celebrated, both as composers of music and players on the violin and violoncello.

Abad I., *a'-bad*, who, at first governor of Seville, afterwards declared himself independent, and erected his states into a monarchy, 1015. He was about to add Cordova to his kingdom, when stayed by death in 1041.

Abad II., son of the above, but superior to him in reputation, aimed at the subjugation of the whole of Southern Spain, of which he succeeded to the sovereignty of a considerable portion; but his indolence and love of pleasure frustrated his ambitious designs. He had at one time 800 females in his harem; and this, and building many palaces and but few mosques, greatly scandalized the faithful Moslem. He was a poet and man of letters. B. 1002; D. 1069, of grief for the loss of a favourite daughter.

Abad III., who succeeded his father Abad II., was subject to singularly diversified fortunes. At the very beginning of his reign, he lost his principal cities, Seville and Cordova, from which blow, however, he recovered. He then made an alliance with Alfonso VI. of Leon, but found the Christian king a dangerous ally, and invited into Spain, Yussef-Ben-Taxfyn, greatest of the dynasty of the Almoravides, who, however, proved even worse than Alfonso; for after defeating the latter on the plains of Zalaca, he compelled Abad to the humiliation of being his tributary. The latter made an attempt to shake off his dependence, but was defeated, expelled from his dominions, and sent a prisoner to Africa, where he suffered great hardships from poverty and neglect. Nevertheless, he bore his privations with resignation and fortitude for above five years, when he died, and with him his dynasty. He bore the character of being a wise, prudent, and just ruler, as well as that of a poet of superior ability. D. 1075, A.D.

Abaffi, *ab'-af-fe*, Michael, leader of Transylvania in the 17th century, was in the disagreeable dilemma of having two masters, Turkey and Austria, to both of whom he had to pay tribute. He leant most to the Turks, however, and in 1681 made war upon Austria, as well as supported the Hungarians against her. He abdicated in 1690 in favour of his son, Abaffi II., but the Austrians conquered him; and incorporated Transylvania with the Austrian empire. D. 1713.

Abaka Khan, *a-ba-ka' kan*, eighth emperor of the Moguls of the race of Zingis. He defeated the king of Bokhara and the Egyptians, who had invaded his dominions. D. 1282.

Abamouti, *ä-ba-moo'-te*, a Neapolitan, B. 1763. Was a liberal in politics, and a member of the executive when Ferdinand IV. left Naples in 1806. He retired from office on the restoration of the monarchy.

Abano, Piedro di, *a-ba'-no*, a learned Italian, who first studied at Padua, and afterwards at Paris. He travelled in England and Scotland, whence he was recalled to take the professorship of medicine at Padua on its becoming vacant. He was not only an astronomer, but an astrologist, and had some pretensions to magic. In 1315, for the second time, he was brought before the Inquisition, on account of his doctrines, but died before the inquiry was completed. B. at Abano, 1250; D. 1316.

Abantidas, *ab'-an-ti-das*, made himself master of Sicyon, after he had murdered Clinias, the father of Aratus. He was himself assassinated soon after, 267 B.C.

Abarca, Maria de, *ab'-ar-ka*, a Spanish lady who, in the middle of the 17th century, distinguished herself by the excellence of the portraits she painted. She was contemporary with Velasquez and Rubens, who held her in much esteem. The date of her death is not known.

Abarca, Don Joaquin, a Spanish ecclesiastic, bishop of Leon, who supported Don Carlos in his attempt to gain the Spanish crown, 1834–9, and became one of the chiefs of his party. He was banished from Spain in 1839, and died near Turin in 1844. B. 1780.

Abaris, *ăb'-ă-ris*, the Hyperborean, a personage of antiquity, of whose learning and accomplishments several writers speak highly, but from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was of Scythia, and others of the western islands of Scotland. The Greeks say that he rode through the air on a sacred arrow, which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher. Flourished 8 cent. B.C.

Abarus, *ä-bair-us*, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia.

Abascal, José Fernando, *ä-bas'-kal*, a Spanish General who was long engaged in the service of his country, in the West Indies and in South America. He was governor of Peru from 1804 to 1816, and preserved that fine province to the mother country when her other possessions in America threw off their dependence. He was unable, however, ultimately to withstand the tide of rebellion, and was recalled by Ferdinand VII. B. 1743; D. 1821.

Abate, Andrea, *a-ba'*, a famous painter of fruit and still life. B. at Naples; D. 1782.

ABATI, Niccolo, *a-ba-te'*, a fresco painter of Modena, who assisted in decorating the palace of Fontainebleau. His finest easel-piece in oil is in the Dresden Gallery, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. B. 1512; D. 1571.—There are several other painters of his name mentioned in Lanzi.

ABATIA, Bernard, *a-ba-te-a*, an astrologer of Toulouse, who lived in the 16th century, and was famous in his day.

ABATINI, Guido Ubaldo, *a-ba-te'-ne*, an artist of the Roman school, who became eminent as a painter of sacred subjects in fresco. Most of his works are at Rome. B. at Citta di Castello, 1600; D. at Rome, 1656.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, *a-bo-ze'*, a man of letters, who lost his father early, and was sent by his mother to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somières; and did not arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle there, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where he was admitted a citizen, and in 1730 published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. B. at Usès, 1679; D. at Geneva, 1767.

ABBADIE, James, *ăb'-ba-de'*, an eminent divine, who took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin. In 1688 he accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England with the Prince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, in Ireland. B. at Nay, in Béarne, 1658; D. in London, 1727.

ABBAS, Halli, or Magus, *ăb-ba*, one of the Magi, and a physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.

ABBAS, son of Abd-al-Motalleb, uncle of Mahomet, was at first an enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he changed his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman. D. 653. In 749, his grandson, Abul-Abbas, surnamed Al-Saffah, or the "blood-shedder," was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abasides, who enjoyed that dignity till about 1260.

ABBAS I. (Shah) the Great, *ă-ba sha*, 5th shah of Persia, ascended the throne in 1586. He was the first who made Ispahan the capital of Persia. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormuz from the Portuguese. D. 1628.

ABBAS II. (Shah) great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, who used to say, that "God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion." D. 1666, aged 37.

ABBAS-MIRZA, son of Futteh Ali, shah of Persia from 1798 to 1834. He gained considerable reputation as a general in the wars carried on by his father against the Russians in 1814, and the Turks in 1823. B. 1783; D. 1833.

ABBASSA, *ăb-bās'-sa*, sister of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafar, his vizier, on a singular condition of wedlock, which failed to be fulfilled. There are extant some Arabic verses by her, on the subject of her love for Giafar.—Lived in the 8th century.

ABBA THULLE, *ăb-ba-tool*, king of the Pelew Islands. He allowed his second son, Prince Lee Boo, to visit England, where he died. When the king heard of the event, his conduct was marked by great resignation, and he continued till his death the friend of Englishmen. D. 1791.

ABBATISSA, Paul, a Sicilian poet, who lived about the year 1570, and wrote a translation of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" in Latin verse.

ABBATUCCI, Jacques Pierre, *ăb-a-tut'-che*, a Corsican, who, after serving under Paoli, joined the French army, in which he served both Louis XVI. and the Republic. Three of his sons died in the French wars. B. 1726; D. 1812.

ABBATUCCI, Charles, son of the preceding, who entered the French army about the same time as Napoleon, rose to the rank of general, and fell in the Dutch campaign of 1796. B. 1771.

ABBE, Louise, *ăbb*, a poetess of France, who flourished in the 16th century, and was surnamed *La Belle Cordonnière*—the fair cobbler.

ABBIATI, Filippo, *ăb-be-a'-te*, an historical painter, was born at Milan in 1640, and died in 1715.

ABBON, de Fleury, *ab-bong*, a learned French abbot of the monastery of Fleury. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath of Gregory V., who threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and Abbon obtained all that he asked. Killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004. B. about 945.

ABBON, called *le Courbe*, a monk of St. Germain-des-Prés, who lived towards the close of the 9th century; and wrote an epic poem in Latin on the siege of Paris by the Northmen, which he had witnessed. His work, of little merit as a poem, is useful to the historian. D. 923.

ABBOT, George, *ăb'-bot*, an English prelate, whose father was a weaver. After receiving a succession of preferments, he was appointed one of the divines to translate the present version of the Bible. In 1609 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence the same year he was translated to London, and in 1610 to Canterbury. About the close of his life, he by accident shot to death a keeper of the deer of Lord Zouch, whilst engaged in the exercise of hunting. This calamitous event clouded the remainder of his life. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the misfortune, and settled £20 a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended King James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I., whose favour he subsequently lost for refusing to license an objectionable sermon preached by Dr. Sibthorp. B. at Guildford, in Surrey, 1562; D. at Croydon, 1633.

ABBOT, Robert, eldest brother of the archbishop, was appointed by King James one of his chaplains in ordinary, and that monarch was so pleased with his book, "De Antichristo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. The zeal which Abbot displayed for the supremacy of kings procured him the see of Salisbury. B. at Guildford, 1560; D. at Salisbury, 1617.

ABBOT, Maurice, brother of the above, was bred a merchant, and became a director of the East-India Company. He was the first person knighted by Charles I., and in 1625 was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1638, he was lord mayor. D. 1640. The date of his birth is uncertain.

**Abbot**, George, son of the above, was engaged in the great civil war on the side of the Parliament. He was author of a paraphrase of the Book of Job. B. 1600; D. 1648.

**Abbot**, Charles. (*See* Colchester, Lord.)

**Abbot**, Lemuel, a portrait painter distinguished for the truthfulness of the resemblances he produced, but devoid of any other merit. B. in Leicestershire; D. in 1803, aged 40.

**Abbot**, Robert, an English divine of the 17th century, who published several volumes of sermons, and was vicar of Cranbrook, in Kent, and afterwards incumbent of St. Austin's, Watling-street, London. B. about 1585; D. 1660.

**Abbott**, Charles. (*See* Tenterden, Lord.)

**Abbott**, Jacob, a modern American divine, who has published a series of juvenile works, which enjoy a large sale in the United States, and have been reprinted in England. B. 1803.

**Abbott**, John, brother of the above, also an American divine, who has written several historical works of interest and value, the principal of which is an admirable biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, published some years since in London. B. 1806.

**Abet**, Thomas, *abt*, a German writer, whose precocity of talent enabled him to produce, at the age of 13, a work deemed of great ability, and entitled "Historia Vitæ Magistra." He subsequently attracted the notice of Prince Schaumberg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation, and liberally patronized. B. at Ulm, in Suabia, 1738; D. at the early age of 28, 1766.

**Abdallah**, *ăb-dăl-la*, father of Mahomet. He was only a camel-driver; but the Mussulmans, having nothing better to boast of concerning him, declare that he was offered the finest women of his tribe when he was fourscore years old, and that on his wedding night a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride. B. about 545; D. 570.

**Abdallah-ben-Mohammed**, one of the Mahometan kings of Spain, and noted for his magnanimity and forbearance towards his enemies. D. 901.

**Abdallah-ben-Yassim**, founder of the dynasty of the Almoravides, in the 11th century—a dynasty which exercised a mighty influence on the destinies of Africa and Spain, and of which, until comparatively recent times, little of the direct history was known. (*See* Yussef-ben-Taxfin.) Abdallah raised himself from the position of teacher to that of ruler of his people, and the tribe itself, from an obscure position in the Atlas Mountains, became one of the noted conquering races of the middle ages. D. 1058.

**Abdallah-ben-Ali**, *ŏb-dăl'-la-ben-ăli*, uncle of the first two caliphs of the Abbasides, under whom he served as a general against the caliph Merwan, whom he vanquished, and proclaimed his nephew in his stead. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the Ommiades, the name of the rival family of caliphs. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Al-Mansur assumed the government, which so displeased Abdallah, that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. Put to death, 755.

**Abdallah-ben-Zobeir**, *ăb-dăl'-la-ben-zobeer*, made caliph by the people of Mecca in 680, who wished to be independent of Yezid, the caliph of Syria. He fell fighting bravely in the defence of Mecca, in his 72nd year.

**Abdallatif**, *ăb-dăl-lai'-tif*, a distinguished Arabic writer, who produced an admirable history of Egypt. B. at Bagdad, 1162; D. 1231.





**Abd-al-melek**, *ăbd-ăl'-me-lek*, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades. His reign was very successful; and on account of his great avarice, he was named *the peeler of stone*. The vulgar saying of *skinning a flint* is supposed to be derived from this circumstance. He reigned twenty-one years, at the close of the 7th and beginning of the 8th centuries. (685–705.)

**Abdalonymus**, *ăb-da-lon'-i-mus*, king of Sidon, who, though only a gardener, was of the blood royal, and received the crown under the following circumstances:—When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephæstion to dispose of the crown. Hephæstion offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; but being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdalonymus. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror observed the dignity of his aspect, and said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdalonymus hearing this, said, "Would to Heaven I may bear my prosperity as well!" This answer so pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appointment.

**Abdalrahman**, Ben Abdallah, *ăb-dăl-ra'-măn*, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was vanquished and slain at Tours by Charles Martel, in 732. Monkish writers state the carnage in this battle at 370,000, which must be a gross exaggeration.

**Abdalrahman** I., Ben Moawiyah, surnamed the Just, one of the family of the Ommiades, who went to Spain in 755, where he commanded the Saracens against their governor, Yusef. Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then acknowledged caliph. He also assumed the title of king of Cordova. B. at Damascus about 731; D. about 789.

**Abdalrahman** II., surnamed the Victorious, king of Cordova from 822 to 852, who conquered the Christian princes of Aragon, Navarre, and the Asturias.

**Abdalrahman** III., king of Cordova, from 912 to 961. He was defeated by Ramirez II., king of Leon and the Asturias, in a great battle at Simancas (938), in which it is said that 80,000 Moors were slain.

**Abdas**, *ăb-dăs*, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first to fall in it. The clergy called in Theodosius, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged forty years.

**Abd-el-Kader**, *ăb-del-kai'-der*, or *kal'-der*, the third son of a marabout of the Arab tribe of Hashem, who had risen to influence through his rank, coupled with a great sanctity of demeanour. The early days of Abd-el-Kader are lost in obscurity, and by 1828 he had not only acquired the reputation of a scholar, but that of a saint, from his having twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet. In England, however, he is best known by the persevering courage with which he opposed the aggressions of the French upon his country. Accompanied by his father, he preached a holy war, and called upon the faithful to rise and expel the infidels. In 1832, he found himself at the head of 10,000 warriors, with whom he attacked the town of Oran, but was several times repulsed with great slaughter. Notwithstanding his discomfiture, however, he might be said to be a gainer, for he had not only increased his reputation for skill and bravery, but had

taught his Arabs to face artillery—an act fr[om] which they had hitherto recoiled. In 1834, h[e] entered into a treaty with the French, in which he was recognized as emir of Mascara, with the sovereignty of Oran, and a monopoly of commerce with the interior was granted to him. This treaty added to the importance of the emir in the eyes of the natives, who naturally looked upon their chief as a personage of high consequence, from his having compelled the enemy to recognize him as a sovereign. His success, however, excited the jealousy and envy of some of his brothers in arms, who rose against his authority, but whom he was soon enabled to subdue. For a period of fifteen years he contrived to defend his country, and fight against the encroachments of France, but in 1847 he was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean-d'Acre. The French government, however, refused to ratify the terms of the treaty, and Abd-el-Kader was consigned a prisoner to Fort Lamalgue, at Toulon. After suffering imprisonment for four years, in 1852 Louis Napoleon restored him to freedom, on condition that he would not return to Algiers, or conspire against the French. The brave but fallen Arab consented, and Brussa, in Asia Minor, was assigned him for his future residence. For that place he accordingly set out in 1853, but has since been permitted to remove to Constantinople. In 1855 he visited Paris, to see the Exposition. During the massacre of the Maronites by the Druses in the Lebanon in 1860, the ex-emir exerted his influence with his co-religionists to stay the effusion of blood. In 1863 he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and in 1867 he again visited Paris, and stayed a short time in London. B. near Mascara, province of Oran, 1807. D. at Mecca 1873.

ABDELMUMEM, *ăb-del'-mu-mem*, or ABDALMOM, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the style of *Emir al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the family of the Almoravides. D. 1162.

ABDERAHMAN. *See* ABDALRAHMAN, BEN ABDALLAH.

ABDIAS, *ăb'-de-as*, of Babylon, a pretender to be one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and to have been appointed by Simon and Jude the first bishop of Babylon.—He is the author of a legend entitled "Historia Certaminis Apostolici," printed at Basle, 1571.

ABDUL-AZIZ, *ăb-dul-az'-ez*, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Abdul-Medjid, 1861, in virtue of the law of Turkey, by which the eldest male of the family succeeds in preference to the children of the last occupant of the throne. He was born in 1830, and was thus 31 years of age at his accession. He appears to be a man of greater energy and force of character than his brother, although he had been, as usual in the East, immured in the royal palaces from his infancy, and debarred from all intercourse with the world and all share in conducting public affairs, taking no part whatever in the government of the country. Some of the first acts of his reign, however—such as the reduction of expenditure on the harem, and the dismissal of Riza Pasha and other officials accused of wholesale peculation, and the appointment to power of men who have some character for honesty and intelligence—certainly indicate that he is alive to the evils under which his empire





labours, and is desirous of removing them. He has at all times shown a favourable spirit towards his Christian subjects, who in 1867 were for the first time permitted to hold offices of importance in the Turkish Council of State. The chief event of his reign has been the Cretan insurrection of 1866–8, the Cretans seeking separation from Turkey and annexation to Greece, but without much prospect of effecting their purpose. Abdul-Aziz has remodelled the Turkish army after the European system, and has done much to reform the wasteful expenditure common under former sultans. In July, 1867, he visited Paris to see the Exhibition, and afterwards spent a short time in London this being the first occasion on which a Turkish sultan had quitted his dominions to visit the western nations of Europe. B. 1830; D. 1876.

ABDUL-MEJID, *ăb-dul-med'-jid*, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahmoud II., on the 1st of July, 1839. Like most of the sons of sultans, he was brought up in the harem, and although his father had desired that he should receive an English education, that sovereign was compelled to resign his wishes, and yield to the power of a Mahometan priesthood, who revolted against such an innovation upon the established usages of their country. When he ascended the throne, Turkey was in a very precarious condition. The minds of its people were unsettled by the reforms of his father, whose resolute will was sufficient to keep in check the spirit of open rebellion, but whose demise now seemed to have opened a road for a return to the old system of things. The revolt of Mehemet Ali was checked, however, by the interference of the principal European powers, and the ancient dynasty was saved. The dangers from assassination which beset the first few years of the sultan's reign were happily averted, and Abdul-Mejid gradually rose in popular estimation, until he came to be regarded, not only with respect, but with affection by his people. Revolts in different parts of his dominions were suppressed, and the strong desire he always evinced to improve the condition of his subjects, has been testified to by English statesmen, eminent themselves in the annals of social reform. However popular the name of the sultan might be in his own country, it was not until the breaking out of the war with Russia that he came to be more especially regarded in this country with a feeling of deep interest. It had long been considered a design of the emperors of Russia to appropriate as much of Turkey as possible on the north side of the Bosphorus, and the time seemed to have arrived when an attempt should be made to effect the long-coveted object. Accordingly, in 1853, the emperor Nicholas availed himself of a slight dispute which had arisen about the guardianship of the "Holy Places" to advance his claim to the protectorship of the Greek Christians in Turkey. This was refused by the sultan, and the Russian war was the result. The firmness with which the sultan preserved his position throughout this trying period procured for him universal sympathy, and the consequence was, that France and England united with Turkey in repelling the pretensions of Russia. The war was prosecuted with vigour until 1855, when the allies were joined by a contingent from Sardinia. In the same year Sebastopol fell, and peace was concluded shortly afterwards. Abdul-Mejid, although apparently of a weak and compliant

disposition, occasionally showed that he could be firm when he liked. His refusal to surrender the Hungarian refugees, after the revolution of 1848, is a proof of this; and throughout the Russian war his conduct was marked by many traits which could not fail to give additional lustre to his character in the eyes of his subjects, whilst in those of his allies they raised his reputation both as a man and a sovereign. His great fault as a ruler was his extravagance, or rather the weakness that permitted extravagance in others. The sums expended by him on his harem, and in building royal palaces, were immense; and the result was serious embarrassments in the public finances. He is also accused of advancing unworthy favourites, who practised the most shameless embezzlement with impunity. B. 1823; D. 1861.

**A'Beckett**, Gilbert Abbott, a comic dramatic writer and humourist, was born in Golden-square, London, in 1811. He was the son of a solicitor, was educated at Westminster school, and chose the bar as his profession. He early, however, displayed remarkable talent for comic and burlesque writing, and produced a variety of pieces, which were very popular, both on the stage and when published. He was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to "Punch," for which he wrote the "Adventures of Mr. Dunup," and other witty morceaux. He was also the author of the "Comic Blackstone," a "Comic History of England," and a "Comic History of Rome." Of a serious character, he produced some works connected with law. In 1849, he was appointed one of the stipendiary magistrates of London, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till shortly before his death in 1856.

Abednego, *ai-bed'-ne-go*, signifying the "servant of light," is the Chaldee name conferred by the king of Babylon's officer upon Azariah, one of the three companions of Daniel.

Abeille, Gaspard, *ă'-bail*, a native of Riez, in Provence, who went to Paris when very young, and became secretary to the Marshal de Luxembourg.—Known as a writer of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces. D. at Paris in 1718.

Abeille, Scipio, brother of the above, surgeon-major in the army, and author of "The Complete Army Surgeon," and a "History of the Bones." D. in 1697.

Abel, *ai'-bel*, signifying "mourning," the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain, from envy, because Abel's offering was accepted and Cain's rejected.

Abel, Frederic Gotfried, a German physician and poet, but bred a divine. Not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Königsberg, and practised at Halberstadt with great reputation. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788. B. at Halberstadt; D. 1794.

Abel, king of Denmark, the son of Waldemar II. He assassinated his brother Eric IV., in 1250, and took possession of the throne. He was killed (1252) by the Frisons, who revolted against him on account of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

Abel, Charles Frederic, an eminent German musician. B. 1725; D. in London, 1787.

Abel, Gaspard, an historian of Germany. B. at Hindauberg in 1675; D. 1763.

Abel, Nicholas Henry, a distinguished mathematician, was born at Christiana, in Norway, in 1802, and died in 1829. The Swedish government published his works in 1839, in 2 vols. 4to.

Abel, Dr. Clarke, medical officer and historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China. He was an accomplished naturalist, a close observer of nature, and a profound thinker, besides being characterized by a highly philanthropic mind. D. 1826.

Abela, John Francis, *ăb'-e-la*, commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled "Maltha Illustrata," 1647, folio, a description of that island and its antiquities. D. in the 17th century.

Abelard, Peter, *ăb'-e-lar*, a celebrated philosopher, logician, mathematician, and divine, who has become memorable in biographical annals from the romantic loves which existed between him and a young damsel named Heloïse. This girl was the niece of a wealthy canon, named Fulbert, who desired that Abelard should instruct her in philosophy; but instead of leading her through the intricate paths of learning, he taught her to love, and he himself became so intoxicated with this passion, that his lectures, which had attracted admiring crowds, lost their charm, and Fulbert, perceiving the cause, turned him from his house. Heloïse followed him, and he conveyed her to his sister's in Brittany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabius. Abelard now proposed to Fulbert to marry Heloïse, and although he accepted the offer, the lady herself rejected it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and did not scruple sometimes to swear that it was not true. This increased greatly the rage of Fulbert; and Abelard sent her, in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Fulbert now caused Abelard to be cruelly mutilated by ruffians, when he became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champaigne, where he once more became a successful lecturer. His fame procured him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and he was censured at the council of Soissons, in 1121. Subsequently he erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, "the Comforter," but was soon driven from it, and next became abbot of Ruys, in the diocese of Vannes, and gave Heloïse and some other nuns the Paraclete. After a life of many vicissitudes, Abelard died. Heloïse lived many years after him. His body being sent to her after his death, she deposited it in the Paraclete. B. at Palais, near Nantes, 1079; D. in the priory of St. Marcel, in 1142.—Pope, in his epistles, and other poets, have immortalized the names of these unfortunate lovers. An elegant Gothic monument to their memory, built of the ruins of the abbey of the Paraclete, is one of the most interesting objects in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris. The principal works of Abelard are composed in Latin, and consist of, "An Address to the Paraclete on the Study of Scripture," "Sermons and Festivals," &c.

Abell, John, *ai-bell*, an English musician, celebrated as a singer and as a player on the lute. Although he gained considerable sums, his improvidence frequently reduced him to painful necessities. Travelling on one occasion on the continent, he arrived at Warsaw, when he was sent for by the king of Poland to come to court. Abell, however, refused to com-

ply, when peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up by machinery to a great height, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then turned into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the former alternative, and used to say that he never sang so well in his life. The year of his death is unknown, but in 1701 he published a collection of songs in several languages.

ABELLY, Louis, *ăb'-el-le*, a French prelate, who wrote "Medulla Theologica." He obtained the bishopric of Rodez in 1664, but resigned it three years afterwards, and retired to St. Lazare. B. 1608; D. at St. Lazare, 1691.

ABEN, ESRA, *ai-ben*, a Jewish scholar, who passed a considerable portion of his life in travelling in various countries, and who is best known to us by his commentary on the Old Testament, which he would seem to have written in the Hebrew language between 1140 and 1167. He also wrote on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, philology, and astrology. He appears to have been possessed of some skill as a poet as well, for he composed a treatise in verse on the game of chess, which was translated by Thomas Hyde, and published at Oxford in 1667. He visited this country in 1159. His own countrymen, the Jews, styled him the great, wise, and admirable doctor. His name in full was Abraham ben Meïr ben Esra, which is abbreviated into Aben Esra. B. at Toledo about 1119; D. about 1194. According to some authorities he is said to have died at Rhodes in 1174.

ABENDANA, Jacob, *ăb-en-da'-na*, a Spanish Jew, and prefect of a synagogue in London. D. 1685.—He wrote a Hebrew commentary on several passages of Scripture, which appeared at Amsterdam the same year that he died.

ABENGNEFIL, *ăb-en-ne'-fil*, an Arabian physician of the 12th century.—Author of a book, a translation of which, entitled, "De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum," was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.

ABEN-MELEC, *ăb'-en-me'-lek*, a Jewish rabbi.—Author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled, "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio.

ABERLI, John Louis, *ăb'-er-le*, a landscape and portrait painter of considerable eminence. B. at Winterthur, 1723; D. at Berne, 1786.

ABERCROMBIE, Thomas, *ăb'-er-krom-be*, a Scottish physician. D. 1726.—Author of "Martial Achievements of Scotland," and a "Treatise on Wit." He became the medical adviser of James II. of England.

ABERCROMBIE, John, M.D., an eminent Scottish physician, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen. Dr. Abercrombie studied in Edinburgh, then the most distinguished seat of medical education in Great Britain. He took his degree on the 4th of June, 1803, and applying himself diligently to the practice and study of his profession, he soon rose to be one of its most eminent members. He at first practised surgery as well as physic, which was usually done by the Scottish faculty; but after the death of the celebrated Dr. Gregory, in the year 1821, he devoted himself entirely to medicine. In 1823 he became a Licentiate, and in the following year a Fellow, of the Royal College of Physicians. The University of Oxford, in 1834, granted him their honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine—an honour seldom conferred on alumni of the northern universities; and in 1835 he was chosen Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was also physician in ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, was vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and held numerous other honorary distinctions, chiefly connected with charitable and learned bodies. He was a voluminous contributor to the literature of his profession, and in the earlier portion of his career published numerous papers in the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," and other periodicals. He subsequently printed several valuable works—such as "Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord" (1828); "Pathological and Practical Researches into the Diseases of the Intestinal Canal, Liver, and other Viscera of the Abdomen" (1829). He next devoted his attention to the higher walks of mental philosophy, and gave the results of his investigations to the world in the shape of two works, entitled respectively, "Inquiries respecting the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth" (1830), and "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings" (1833). These works were at once recognised as of high value, especially as regards the light he threw on the difficult subject of spectral illusions. Dr. Abercrombie died suddenly from bursting of the coronary artery of the heart on the 14th of November, 1844.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Ralph, a British general, descended from an ancient family in Scotland. The first commission of Sir Ralph was a cornetcy in the Guards, and in 1760 he obtained a lieutenancy. Passing through several degrees of rank, which he attained by his great military talents, he was made a Knight of the Bath in 1795. In 1797 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was then employed under the Duke of York in the enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his abilities were of the most brilliant order. It being resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, Sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. He landed at the head of his troops, March 8th, 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir. On the 21st of the same month was fought, near Alexandria, a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but in which their general was wounded. This took place early in the action, but he concealed the circumstance from his troops until some time after the battle was over. It was then found to be too late for surgical skill to be of any avail to him. He was immediately conveyed to the ship of the admiral, Lord Keith, where he lingered till the 28th, when he expired. His body was conveyed to Malta, and buried under the ramparts of St. Elmo, near the town of Valetta. B. at Menstry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 1734; D. 1801.—A monument to his memory is to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Robert, the younger brother of Sir Ralph, for thirty years governor of Edinburgh Castle. D. 1827.

ABERCROMBY, Hon. Alexander, a judge of the courts of session in Scotland, and justiciary of that country, was the youngest son of George Abercromby of Tullibodie, Clackmannanshire. He was born in 1745, called to the Scottish Bar in 1763 where he soon distinguished himself

In 1792 he was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Abercromby. Besides his eminence as a lawyer and judge, he was an elegant writer, and contributed numerous papers to the *Mirror* and *Lounger*. D. 1795.

ABERDEEN, George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of, *ab'-er-deen*, succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1802, and in 1814 was created Viscount Gordon, in right of which he sat in the House of Lords. On account of his former classic researches into antiquarian remains, he was called in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," "the travelled thane, Athenian Aberdeen." It is as a politician and statesman, however, that he is best known. In 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and was the means of bringing over Austria to the alliance against France. Subsequently he was recognised as a stanch adherent of the Tory party, and accepted, under the first administration of the Duke of Wellington, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which he retained till the ministry resigned, in 1830. Whilst in office he assisted in establishing the independence of Greece. Under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834-5), he was Colonial Secretary, and on the restoration to power of that statesman, in 1841, he once more became Foreign Secretary, which office he held until the ministry fell, in 1846. On the death of Sir Robert, the Earl of Aberdeen was considered to be the virtual representative of what was known as the Peel party, and on the fall of the Derby ministry, in 1852, he was empowered to form a new administration. This he effected, and he steadily endeavoured to prevent the country from entering upon the conflict with Russia. All his efforts, however, were unavailing, and war was declared against the northern autocrat. Under the remainder of his administration, the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigour necessary to insure favourable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to enable him to carry out his measures, the earl resigned in 1855. He afterwards took no active part in public affairs, and died in Dec., 1860, aged 78, having been born in 1784. As an author, the earl is known by a work entitled, "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture," embodying the result of his antiquarian researches in Greece.

ABERNETHY, John, *ăb'-er-ne-thy*, a divine, was born in 1680, at Coleraine, in Ireland, educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., and then went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708 he became pastor of a congregation at Antrim, but subsequently accepted an invitation from the congregation of Wood-street, Dublin. D. at Dublin, 1740.—Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1748, and are held in great estimation.

ABERNETHY, John, F.R.S., a surgeon of distinguished practice and reputation. In 1786 he succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and shortly afterwards took the place of that gentleman as lecturer in surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blick, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in reputation, and soon acquired a degree of celebrity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. He was the first to enunciate and establish the great principle "that local diseases are symptoms of a disordered constitution, not primary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulations of surgery." To this he added a second, namely, "that this disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to, derangements of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs." These principles revolutionized the whole field of surgery, and raised it from the rank of a manual art to the position of a science.—In private life the character of this eminent man was as spotless as his public life was humane and useful. B. at Abernethy, in Scotland, or Derry, in Ireland, 1764; D. 1831.

ABGARUS, *ăb'-gă-rus*, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia. This sovereign, it is said, wrote a letter to our Saviour, and received an answer, which, with the other, is extant and well known. Both letters, however, have been declared to be forgeries. Flourished in the time of our Saviour.

ABGILLUS, *ăb'-gil-lus*, surnamed Prester John, a king of the Frisons. He attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, and did not return with him, but made great conquests in Abyssinia, which was called from him the empire of Prester John. He is said to have written the history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own to the East. Lived in the 8th century.

ABIATHAR, *ăi-bī'-a-thar*, "father of abundance," a Jewish high-priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but, on his death, attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, 1014 B.C.

ABIGAIL, *ăb'-e-gaile*, signifying "my father's joy," the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David, a woman of great personal attractions and sound understanding.—Another, of the same name, a sister of David, and the mother of Amasa.

ABIHU, *ab-i'-hoo*, signifying "The father of him," the second son of Aaron, and who, with his brother Nadab, was struck dead for disregarding the divine injunctions, and kindling their censers with unholy fire.

ABIJAH, *ă-bī'-jah*, "the Lord my father," king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam. In the second year of his reign he defeated Jeroboam, king of Israel. Began to reign 958 B.C.

ABILDGAARD, Philip Christian, *ăb'-il-gord*, a physician of Denmark, and one of the most accomplished naturalists of the 18th century.

ABILDGAARD, Nicholas Abraham, a brother of Philip, author of some useful works on art, and an historical painter of considerable ability. B. 1744; D. 1809.

ABINGER, James Scarlett, Lord, *ab'-in-jer*, an able advocate, who rose to be a peer of the realm and chief baron of the Exchequer, taking his title from Abinger, in Surrey. B. in Jamaica, 1769; D. at Bury St. Edmunds, while on his circuit, 1844.

ABINGTON, Frances, a comic actress of great celebrity, whose maiden name was Barton, and whose father was a common soldier. She began life as an errand-girl to a French milliner, at whose establishment she was enabled to pick up the language used by her mistress. She next was a flower-girl in St. James's Park, and sub-

sequently made her appearance at the Haymarket theatre, in the character of Miranda, in the "Busybody." The first step of her fame, however, was made in the character of Kitty, in "High Life Below Stairs." Her last appearance was in April, 1799. B. 1731, or according to some, 1738; D. 1815.

ABIRAM, a Reubenite, and the co-conspirator of Dathan and Korah against Moses and Aaron.

ABISHAI, *ab-i-sha'-i*, brother of Joab, and one of the most distinguished warriors of David's reign.

ABLANCOURT, Perrot Nicholas d', *ăb'-lăn-koor*, one of the best French translators of the classic authors of the 17th century. He was proposed by Colbert to Louis XIV., to be the historian of his reign, but that monarch would not entertain the proposition, on account of the author being a Protestant. B. at Chalons-sur-Marne, in Champagne, 1606; D. at Ablancourt, 1664.

ABLAVIUS, *ăb-lai'-ve-us*, a minister of state under Constantine the Great, and treacherously put to death by the son of that sovereign.

ABLE, or ABEL, Thomas, *ai'bel*, chaplain to Katherine of Aragon, whom he taught music and the languages. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He suffered death for denying the king's supremacy, 1534.—He wrote a treatise against the divorce of the queen, and was attainted for being implicated in the affair of the Holy Maid of Kent.

ABNER, *ăb'-ner*, the cousin of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. Murdered by Joab, 1048 B.C.

ABNEY, *ăb'-ne*, Sir Thomas, a distinguished magistrate of London, lord mayor, member for the City, and one of the first promoters, and subsequently a director, of the Bank of England. When the Pretender was proclaimed king of Great Britain by the king of France, Abney proposed an address to King William, afterwards adopted and followed by other corporations, which was so encouraging to the king that he dissolved the Parliament, and took the sense of the people upon the state of parties, which proved to be almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. B. 1639; D. 1722.

ABOUGHEHEL, *ă-boo'-gai'-hel*, an Arabian idolator, and a bitter enemy to Mahomet.—The Mahometans, by way of contempt, call coloquintida the melon or cucumber of Aboughehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, *ă-boo-han'-e-fa*, was the son of Thabet, and esteemed among the Mussulmans for his expositions of their law, but persecuted for denying predestination. B. at Coufa, A.D. 699; D. at Bagdad, A.D. 767.—A caliph who reigned 385 years after the death of this learned man, erected a mausoleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers.

ABOU-JOSEPH, *ă-boo-jo-sef*, a Mussulman doctor who was the first that had the title of Kadhi al kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid.

ABOULAINA, *ă-boo-lai'-na*, a Mahometan doctor, famous for his wit.

ABOULFEDA, or ABULFEDA, considered to be the most eminent Arabian writer on geography and history, and also distinguished as a soldier and statesman. He belonged to the family of Mahometan sovereigns known as the Ayoubites, was prince of Hamah in Syria, where his court was the resort of all the learned men of his time. At an early age, he joined the armies of his country, and was engaged in all the wars the Turks had upon their hands at the period. Later in life, he retired to his principality of Hamah, where he devoted himself to study and to the government of his province. His principal works are his "History" and "Geography," copies of both of which exist in MS. in several of the principal libraries of Europe, but have hitherto only been printed in fragments. B. at Damascus, in 1273 A.D.; D. 1331.

ABOUT, Edmond François Valentin, *ă-boo*, a French political writer, and the author of several novels and dramatic pieces. His pamphlet "La Question Romaine" was directed against the temporal power of the Pope. B. at Dieuze, in the department of the Meurthe, Feb. 14, 1828.

ABRABANEL, Isaac, *ă-bra-bă'-nel*, a learned rabbi, and a member of the council of Alphonso V., king of Portugal. Falling into disgrace on the death of that monarch, he fled to Castille, where he was protected by Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1492 he was obliged to quit Spain, in consequence of an edict against the Jews, and continued to pass a life of vicissitude. B. at Lisbon, 1437; D. at Venice, 1508.—He is the author of a commentary on the Scriptures.

ABRAHAM, *ai'-brā-ham*, the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. His father, Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation; on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt at Sichem. A famine drove them thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute having arisen between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, the two kinsmen were induced to part. Lot being taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, and retook his nephew, with a great spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of ninety, he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son, named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to obey the mandate, an angel stayed his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. B. at Ur, in Chaldea, A.M. 2004; D. about A.M. 2179.

ABRAHAM, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, and theological professor in the university of Pont-à-Mousson. B. in Lorraine, 1589; D. at Pont-à-Mousson, 1655.—He wrote a commentary on Virgil, and on some of the orations of Cicero.

ABRAHAM, Ben Chaila, a Jewish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah, but did not live to be disappointed by the non-fulfilment of his prophecy. Flourished in Spain during the 14th century.—He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, a musician at Paris, composer of airs for the clarionet, and author of a method for the bassoon. D. 1805.

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian.—He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.

ABRAM. (*See* ABRAHAM the Patriarch.)

ABRASDATES, *ă-bras'-dai'-tes*, king of Susa,

who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb.

ABRENTIUS, *ăb-ren'-she-us*, a man made governor of Tarentum, by Hannibal. To gain the favour of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army, he betrayed his trust to the enemy.

ABRESCH, Frederick Louis, *aub'-resh*, a Dutch critic and excellent Greek scholar. His scholia on Greek authors are highly esteemed. B. at Hamburg, 1699; D. in Switzerland, 1784.

ABROSI, John, *ăb-ro'-se'*, an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century.—His "Dialogue on Astrology," 4to, Venice, 1494, is in the "Index Expurgatorius."

ABRUZZO, Balthasar, *ab'-rud-zo*, a Sicilian philosopher. B. 1601; D. 1665.

ABRUZZO, Peter, a Neapolitan architect of the 17th century.

ABSALOM, *ab'-să-lom*, the son of David, who assassinated his brother-in-law Amnon, for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father; but his army being routed, he was slain by Joab, B.C. 1030. He was deemed the handsomest man of his race, and was particularly remarkable for the beauty and profusion of his hair.

ABSALOM, or Axel, John, archbishop of Lund, in Denmark; founder of the castle and city of Copenhagen, and a distinguished warrior and statesman. B. 1128; D. 1201.

ABSHOVEN, M., *ăbs-hoo'-ven*, a native of Antwerp, and scholar of the younger Teniers, whom he closely imitated. Painted rural sports, ale-houses, &c. D. about 1660.

ABSTEMIUS, Laurentius, *ăb-ste'-me-us*, an Italian writer, who was librarian and professor at Urbino, where he taught the *belles lettres*. Flourished in the 16th century.—He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.

ABUBEKER, *ăb-u-be'-ker*, the successor of Mahomet, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. D. 634. Another Mahometan ruler of this name, of the dynasty of the Almoravides, was supplanted by Yussef-ben-Taxfyn (*whom see*).

ABUCARAS, Theodore, *ăb-u-car'-as*, a bishop of Caria, who was a partisan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople, and was re-admitted to his seat. Flourished in the 8th century.—He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in 1606.

ABUDAHER, *ăb-ude-hai-her*, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a great enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, and carried away the *black stone*, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. The relic, however, was returned when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. D. 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, Gregory, *ăb-ul-fă-rai-ge-us*, an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian. B. at Malatia, 1226; D. 1286.—This person wrote, in Arabic, a universal history, published with a Latin translation and a supplement, in 1663.

ABULFAZEL, *ăb'-ul-faĭ'-zel*, vizier of Akbar, the Mogul emperor. Author of "Ayeen Akberi," a history of the reign of his sovereign, and a geographical and statistical account of the Mogul empire. This work was translated into English by a Mr. Gladwin, in 1785. Assassinated, 1602.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, *ab-ul-gaĭ'-se-bă-yaĭ'-tur*, khan of the Tartars. B. at Urgens, capital of Khorasan, 1605; D. 1663.—After a reign of twenty years, he, like Charles V. of Spain, resigned the crown to his son, and led a retired life, during which he wrote the history of the Tartars, which valuable work was afterwards translated into German and French.

ABULITES, *ăb-u-li'-tes*, governor of Susa, who betrayed his trust to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province.

ABULOLA, *a-bu-lo'-la*, an Arabian poet. B. 973; D. 1057. About the middle of the 17th century some of the effusions of this poet were published.

ABUMANSUR, an eminent Arabian astronomer, who did good service to science by the accuracy of his observations. He was also a writer of biography, and composed the lives of the poets of Arabia; this work is not known in Europe. Lived in the 9th and 10th centuries.

ABUMOSLEM, *ăb'-u-mos'-lem*, governor of Khorasan, who, in 747, transferred the caliphate from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abasides; in accomplishing which change, above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering the caliph Almanzor the most important services, that prince caused him to be assassinated.

ABUNDANCE, John, *a-bun'-dans*, a name assumed by a French poet who flourished in the 16th century.

ABUNOWAS, *a-bu-no'-as*, an Arabian poet who dwelt in the palace of Haroun-al-Raschid, with Masat and Rekashi, two other poets. B. at Bara, 762; D. 810.—The works of this poet are still extant.

ABU-OBEIDAH, *ab'-u-o-bi'-da*, a companion of Mahomet, who served under Caled, but gaining the supreme command, Caled served as his second. D. 639.

ABUSAID KHAN, *ăb'-u-said-kan*, the last sultan of the race of Genghis Khan. D. 1336.

ABUSAID MIRZA, *ăb'-u-said-mer'-za*, served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions. Killed, 1468.

ABUTEMAN, surnamed ALTAYI, *ăb-w'-te-man*, the prince of the Arabian poets. B. 842, or 846, at Yasem, near Damascus.

ABYDENUS, *ăb-i-de'-nus*, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the "De Emendatione Temporum" of Scaliger.

ACACIUS, *ă-kaĭ'-se-us*, a bishop of Amida, on the Tigris. D. in the 5th century.—This bishop sold the plate of his church, and with the proceeds ransomed 7000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.

ACACIUS, surnamed MONOPHTHALMUS, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica, for heresy; on which he and some others assembled at Philippolis, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing Pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. D. about 365.—Was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and wrote the "Life of Eusebius," and other works.

Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Felix III., and in his turn commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers. D. 488.

Acacius, bishop of Berœa, in Syria, who was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. D. 436.—There were several other persons of this name—1. a martyr in the persecution by the emperor Darius; 2. a patriarch of Antioch, A.D. 458; 3. a famous rhetorician who flourished in the time of the emperor Julian.

Academus, *ă-ka-dē'-mus*, or Ecademus, an Athenian, whose house was occupied as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus. He had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called Academics. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcesilaus, and the last Carneades.—No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.

Acca, *ăk'-ka*, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland. D. 740.—This personage was a liberal patron of the arts, an improver of the music of the church, and author of a work entitled, 'Sufferings of Saints."

Accarisi, Francis, *ăk'-ka-rē'-se*, professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. B. at Ancona; D. at Siena, 1622.

Accarisi, James, a professor of rhetoric at Mantua, who subsequently became bishop of Vesta. B. at Bologna; D. at Vesta, 1654.

Acciaioli, Renato, *ăk ke-a-e-o-le*, a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia. Lived in the beginning of the 14th century.—He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Bœotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mahomet II.

Acciaioli, Angelo, *ăk-ke-a-e-o-le*, a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and by his merit obtained a cardinalship. D. 1407.

Acciaioli, Donato, a noble and learned Florentine and disciple of Argyropylus, who flourished in the 15th century. D. at Milan, 1478.—He wrote a commentary on the "Ethics" of Aristotle, and translated some of the "Lives" of Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal, Scipio, &c. He also wrote a life of Charlemagne.

Acciaioli, Zenobio, a churchman of the order of St. Dominic, and librarian to Pope Leo X. B. 1461; D. 1520.—He translated some of the Fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.

Accius, Lucius, *ăk'-ke-us*, a Latin tragic poet, none of whose works are extant. Flourished about 170 B.C.—There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

Accius Tullius, prince of the Volsci, a determined enemy of the Romans, and to whom Coriolanus fled for refuge.

Accolti, Benedict, *ăc-col'-te*, secretary to the state of Florence. D. 1466.—He wrote a history of the Holy War, printed at Venice, in 1532, which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his "Jerusalem Delivered." He likewise wrote a little book of the famous men of his time. B. 1455.





Accolti, Francis, brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. D. vastly rich about 1470.

Accolti, Benedict, a cardinal, related to the above, called the Cicero of his age, and distinguished by several popes. B. 1497; D. 1549.

Accolti, Benedict, an Italian conspirator who, with five others, meditated the murder of Pius IV.—Put to death 1564.

Accords, Stephen Tabouret, *ăk-kor*, an advocate in the parliament of Dijon. D. 1561.—He was the author of two trifling books, one entitled, "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Les Touches."

Accorso, Francis, *ăk-kor'-so*, professor of law at Bologna. B. at Florence, 1182; D. 1229. Reduced the Code, Digests, and Institutes into one system, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio 1627.

Accorso, Mariangelo, a learned Neapolitan who was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. Flourished in the 16th century.—Published remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.

Accumpixtli, *ăk'-um-pix'-tle*, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, a legislator, and the founder of the capital of his kingdom. D. 1420.

Aceratus, *ak-er-a-tus*, a soothsayer of Delphi, who alone remained when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants.

Acesius, *a-kē'-se-us*, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine, who, on account of his rigid doctrine, said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone." Flourished in the 3rd century.

Acestor, surnamed Sagas, a tragic poet at Athens, and contemporary of Aristophanes.—Also a sculptor of Cnassus, mentioned by Pausanias.—This was also the name of Apollo in his capacity of god of medicine.

Ach, John van, or Achen, *ăk*, was born at Cologne, in 1556, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting. D. 1621.

Achæus, *ă-kee'-us*, was the son of Xuthus, and grandson of Helen. Achæus having committed manslaughter, was compelled to take refuge in Laconia, where he died, and where his posterity remained under the name of *Achæi*, until they were expelled by the Heraclidæ. Upon this, they passed into the northern parts of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, took possession of the country of the Ionians, and called it Achaia. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia was parcelled into twelve small republics, or so many cities with their respective districts, each of which comprised seven or eight cantons. Three of these – Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ—became famous as a confederacy, 284 years B.C., which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan League*, and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. They directed their arms for three years against the Ætolians, and rose to be powerful by the accession of neighbouring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery. At last, however, they were attacked by the Romans, and after one year's hostilities, the Achæan League was totally destroyed, B.C. 147. From this period the Peloponnesus was reduced to the condition of a Roman province, bearing the name of Achaia.—

The name of *Achæi* is generally applied by the poets to all the Greeks indiscriminately.

ACHÆMENUS, *ă-kee'-mĕn-us*, a king of Persia among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; his descendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a separate tribe in Persia, of which the kings were members. Cambyses, son of Cyrus, on his death-bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to suffer the Medes to recover their former power, and abolish the Persian empire.

ACHALEN, *ăk'-ai-len*, a sovereign of the northern Britons, who on losing his territory, fled into Wales. Reigned in the 6th century.—He and his brother, Arthanad, are famous for a journey performed on one horse, up the hill of Maelwig, in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death of their father.

ACHAN, *ăk-an*, the son of Carmi, of the tribe of Judah, stoned to death for his covetousness at the taking of Jericho.

ACHARD, François Charles, *a-kar*, an experimental philosopher and chemist of supposed French extraction. He was among the first who proposed to extract sugar from beet-root. B. at Berlin, 1754; D. 1821.—Was author of various works in German, on experimental physics, agriculture, and chemistry.

ACHARDS, Eleazar, *a-kar*, bishop of Avignon. When the plague raged there, he continued, at the hazard of his life, to perform the offices of charity and religion, and Clement XII. sent him to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries. B. at Avignon, 1679; D. at Cochin, 1741.

ACHATES, *ă-kai-tees*, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that *fidus Achates* (the faithful Achates) became a proverb.

ACHELOUS, *a'-ke-lo-us*, the son of Oceanus and Terra, or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus.—As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Œneus, Achelous entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty.

ACHERI, Luc de, *a-ker-e*, a Benedictine monk. B. at St. Quentin, 1609; D. at Paris, 1685.—He published several books on ecclesiastical history; as the "Lives of Saints," &c.

ACHILLINI, Alexander, *a-kil-le'-ne*, an eminent philosopher and physician of Bologna. B. 1463; D. 1512.—He is said to have discovered the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the organ of hearing.—His works were published in folio, at Venice, in 1568.

ACHILLES, *a-kil'-les*, the son of Peleus, king of Pthia, and a sea-goddess called Thetis. His story is told by Homer in his "Iliad," or account of the siege of Troy. Achilles was said to be invulnerable in every part of his body except his heel. After killing Hector, the champion of the Trojans, he was shot in the heel by Paris towards the close of the siege.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a Greek astronomer, who lived in the early part of the 4th century.

ACHILLES STATIUS, a Greek writer of the 5th century, author of the "History of Leucippe and Clitophon."

ACHMET I., *ak'-met*, emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet III., in 1603. He was then only fifteen years of age, and began his reign by endeavouring to suppress a rebellion, which lasted two years. He next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but he continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and the security of his throne was threatened by a pretender to his rightful inheritance. He indulged in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but, though proud and ambitious, was less sanguinary than some of his predecessors. B. 1588; D. 1617.

ACHMET II., succeeded to his brother Solyman, in 1691. He was a feeble ruler, and in his reign the empire suffered many humiliations at the hands of the Imperialists, the Venetians, and even the Arabs. He was, however, amiable in private life, and fond of music and poetry. B. about 1645; D. 1695.

ACHMET III. son of Mahomet IV., on the deposition of his brother, Mustapha II., in 1703, ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but soon after concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea; but in an attack on Hungary, his army was defeated by Prince Eugene, in 1716, at the battle of Peterwardein.—Achmet was dethroned in 1730. D. in prison, 1736.

ACHMET, son of Seirim, an Arabian writer, who composed a work on the interpretation of dreams, which was translated into both Greek and Latin. Supposed to be the same as Abu Bekr Mahommed Ben Sirim, a work by whom, in Arabic, exists in the Imperial Library at Paris, and who flourished in the 7th century.

ACHMET GEDUC, a Turkish general, who, after having been the means of obtaining the crown for Bajazet, was killed by order of that tyrant. Lived in the 15th century.

ACHTSCHELLING, Lucas, a landscape painter of Brussels, who lived in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. He was a very close imitator of Nature, and the scenery in his pictures is grand, admirably diversified, and so beautifully coloured as to be almost transparent.

ACIDALIUS, Valens, *ai-se-dai-le-us*, a promising young scholar of Germany, who wrote a commentary on Q. Curtius, Tacitus, and other classic authors, besides letters, speeches, and poems. Excessive application to study caused his death in 1595, at 28 years of age. Had he lived, it is thought he would have been one of the greatest critics of modern times. B. at Witstock, Brandenburg, in 1567.

ACILIUS GLABRIO, M., a tribune of the people at Rome, A.U.C. 553. With a legion, he quelled the insurgent slaves in Etruria; being consul with P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, A.U.C. 561, he conquered Antiochus at Thermopylæ, for which he obtained a three days' triumph. He stood for consul against Cato, but desisted in consequence of the unfair measures adopted by his opponent. His son erected a temple to Piety, which the older Glabrio had vowed while fighting with Antiochus, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned and excluded from all aliment. The son also erected to his father's memory a golden statue, the first ever seen at Rome.—There were several other Romans of the same name, but none of them of marked celebrity.

ACKERMANN, Conrad, *ăk'-er-man*, a comedian

of Germany, who founded the modern German theatre. D. 1771.

ACKERMANN, John Christian Gotlieb, a distinguished German physician, and author of a variety of works on medical subjects. B. 1756; D. at Altdorf, in Franconia, 1801.

ACKERMANN, Rudolph, a carriage-draughtsman, who, previously to the French Revolution, arrived in England, where, after a short time he settled down in the Strand as a printseller. He produced an elegant annual, which was called "Forget-me-not," and was the first of that class of works which, for several years, were so popular in this country. He greatly promoted the art of lithography, and by his embellished "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., improved the public taste, and added to his own reputation as an enterprising publisher. B. at Stolberg, in Saxony, 1764; D. 1834.

ACKMAN. *See* AIKMAN.

ACLAND, Henry Wentworth, *ak'-land*, physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, an earnest advocate of cleanliness, good drainage, and athletic exercises as preventives of disease. Accompanied Prince of Wales to America, 1860. B. 1815.

ACOLUTHUS, Andrew, *ă-ko-lu-thus*, an archdeacon, and professor of the Oriental languages at Breslau. B. at Breslau; D. 1704.—He wrote a treatise "De Aquis Amaris," 1682, 4to, and a Latin translation of the Armenian version of the prophet Obadiah, 4to, Leipsic.

ACONTIUS, James, *ai-kon-te-us*, originally a Catholic, but who, becoming Protestant, came to England, where he met with a kind reception from Queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work entitled "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basle, in 1565. He died soon after. B. at Trent.—Another edition of his work appeared at Basle in 1610, to which was added a letter of Acontius, "De Ratione edendorum Librorum;" but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1658.

ACOSTA, Gabriel, *a-kos'-ta*, a canon and professor of divinity at Coimbra. B. 1616.—Wrote a commentary on part of the Old Testament, folio, 1641.

ACOSTA, Joseph, a Spanish Jesuit, who, from being a missionary in Peru, became provincial of his order. B. at Medina del Campo, about 1539; D. at Salamanca, 1600.—His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1590, 8vo, is universally known and esteemed.

ACOSTA, Uriel, an extraordinary character, who, at the age of twenty-five, was made treasurer of a Church in Oporto, but, having embraced Judaism, resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the same faith. They proceeded to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after, becoming dissatisfied with the Jewish rites and expressing his sentiments with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, whence he was bailed; but all the copies of this book were seized, and a fine levied upon the author. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was, on making submission, re-admitted into the synagogue, but was again expelled for not conforming to the laws of Moses, and for dissuading two Christians from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to the utmost destitution. At the end of that time he made another submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where, after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and had to lay himself down on the threshold, and allow all the people to walk over him. B. at Oporto; shot himself in 1640, or, according to others, 1647.

ACQUAVIVA, Andrew Matthew, duke of Atri and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples. B. 1456; D. 1528.—Was one of the greatest luminaries of his age, and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title in 2 vols. folio, which, though scanty and defective, was found sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind.

ACRATUS, *ă-krai'-tus*, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods.

ACRON, or ACRO, *ai'-cron*, an ancient scholiast on Horace. Lived in the 7th century.—His work is extant in an edition of Horace printed at Basle in 1527, 8vo.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician who expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes. Flourished B.C. 439.

ACRON, a king of the Cæcinenses, who, after the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus in single combat. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, because they were carried on a frame.

ACROPOLITA, George, *ă-kro-pol'-e-ta*, a writer on the Byzantine history, who, at the age of twenty-one, disputed with a physician concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire. B. at Constantinople 1220; D. 1282.—His "Chronicle of the Greek Empire" was printed at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1651, folio.

ACROPOLITA, Constantine, son of the above, was called the younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. Flourished about 1270.

ACTÆUS, *ăk-tee'-us*, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actæus reigned before him. This word has the same signification as *Atticus*, an inhabitant of Attica.

ACTIA, *ăk'-te-a*, the mother of Augustus.

ACTIS, *ăk-tis*, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis.

ACTISANES, *ăk-tis-a-nees*, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled King Amasis. He was famous for his equity, which is in some measure contradicted by his severity to robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished to a desert place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows.

ACTIUS NAVIUS, *ăk'-te-us nai'-ve-us*, an augur who cut a whetstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill in his art.

ACTON, Joseph, *ăk-ton*, originally in the French naval service, but subsequently prime minister at the court of Naples. B. at Besançon, France, 1737; D. in obscurity, in Sicily, 1808.—Many of the political persecutions which took place in Naples after the French invasion of 1799 are attributed to the influence of Acton at the Neapolitan court.

ACTUARIUS, John, *ăk'-tu-air'-e-us*, a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, who flourished at Constantinople in the 13th century.—His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on

Urines, &c., have been printed together, and in parts.

ACUNA, Christopher, *ă-kú'-na*, a Spanish Jesuit, many years a missionary in South America. B. at Burgos, 1597.—He published, in 1641, "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 2 vols. 12mo, 1682. D. at Lima about 1675.

ACUSILAUS and DAMAGETUS, *ăk-u-se-lai'-us*, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks covered their father, whose name was Diagoras, with flowers, and proclaimed him happy in having such worthy sons.

ACUSILAUS, a Greek historian, who was born at Argos, and flourished at the same time with Cadmus the Milesian (about 1500 B.C.). He composed a work on the genealogies of the principal families of Greece, from some brazen tablets, which his father was reported to have found while digging in his house.

ADA, *ai'-da*, the wife of Aidricus, and sister to Queen Artemisia. On the death of her husband she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but was expelled by her younger brother, when she retired to Alindæ, which she gave up to Alexander, after adopting him as her son.

ADAIE, James, *ă-dair*, son of an army agent, and an eminent lawyer. After passing through the usual course of study, in 1774 he was raised to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on the death of Serjeant Glynne, was chosen recorder of London. On being promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants-at-law, he resigned the recordership, in expectation of higher preferment, but was disappointed. D. 1798.—He sat as member of parliament, first for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Higham Ferrars, and wrote two tracts, one entitled "Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the Power of Alienations of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne."

ADAIR, Sir Robert, a statesman who espoused the political views of Mr. Fox. He was the son of Robert Adair, sergeant-surgeon to George III. In 1808 he was specially selected for a mission to the Porte, where he successfully negotiated the treaty of the Dardanelles, 1809. In the same year he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, in which he remained till 1811. In 1831 he was despatched on a special mission to Prince Leopold, when besieged by William, prince of Orange, in Liège. Sir Robert, on seeing the situation of Leopold, pressed him to fly; but that prince, having only recently been elected to the throne, declined to adopt advice which might so easily have brought discredit on his reign. "I am ready to fight," said he, "but will allow you to negotiate." Accordingly, Sir Robert, fastening a handkerchief to a ramrod, went to the hostile army, and in an interview with Prince William, succeeded in obtaining his connivance for Leopold to withdraw to Malines, where Sir Robert accompanied him. B. in London, 1763; D. 1855.—Sir Robert married a daughter of the marquis of Hazincourt, in 1805, but had no issue. In 1802 he represented Appleby, and in 1806-7, Camelford. He published accounts of two of his missions, and as he was possessed of great information, and had mingled much in the politics of Europe, he was enabled to penetrate the designs of Russia, and predict many events which have since occurred.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, *ă'-dĕ-lar*, cousin-german of Charlemagne. In 823 he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony. B. about 753; D. 826.—Some fragments of his writings are extant.

ADALBERON, *a-dal'-be-ron*, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor under Lothaire and Louis V., who consecrated Hugh Capet on his accession to the throne of France in 987.

ADALBERON, bishop of Laon, who contributed to the success of the revolution which placed Hugh Capet on the throne, by betraying his rival, Charles of Lorraine, into his hands. There is a satirical poem of his extant in the tenth volume of the "Historians of France," which contains some curious details of the times in which he lived.

ADALBERT, St., archbishop of Prague, and a successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest in the 10th century.—It is affirmed that Boleslaus, prince of Poland, ransomed the body of this archbishop with its weight in gold.

ADAM, *ăd-am*, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile from Paradise he lived 930 years.

ADAM, Alexander, rector of the Edinburgh High School, and author of several works on Roman history and literature. His "Roman Antiquities" is held in high esteem, and is a class-book in many eminent educational establishments. He also published a Summary of Geography and History, and a Latin Dictionary, which was to have been followed by a larger work, which he left unfinished. He held a high position as a scholar and educator, and was at the same time much esteemed for his kindly disposition and unassuming manners. B. 1741; D. 1809.

ADAM, Melchior, a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. D. 1622.—He published 5 vols. of "Memoirs of Eminent Men," a work still esteemed.

ADAM, Scotus, a Scotch monkish historian, educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne. Thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Melrose, and lastly at Durham. Flourished in the 12th century.—Adam Scotus wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I., king of Scotland, which were printed at Antwerp in 1659, folio.

ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, a French sculptor. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. B. at Nancy, 1700; D. 1759.

ADAM, Nicholas, brother of the above, also an eminent artist. He executed the mausoleum of the Queen of Poland, at Bonsecours, and some other fine pieces. B. at Nancy, 1705; D. 1778.

ADAM, Francis Gaspard, a younger brother of the above, who followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. B. at Nancy, 1710; D. at Paris, 1759.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen, lived in the 11th century.—His work, entitled "Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiæ Hamburgensis et Bremensis," was printed in 1670, 4to.

ADAM BILLAUT, a French poet, originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronized by Cardinal

Richelieu, who gave him a pension. D. 1662. His poems are now extremely scarce.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, who studied in Italy, and on his return was made architect to King George III., which office he resigned, in 1768, on becoming a member of Parliament. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured great fame by the number and elegance of his designs. B. at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; D. 1792. Adam represented in Parliament the county of Kinross, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He and his brother were the first to make use of stucco in London, as an imitation of stone.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, who at Hertford College, Oxford, took his degree of B.A. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Wintringham, in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector fifty-eight years, though he might have had considerable preferment; but being opposed to pluralities, he refused every offer of promotion. B. at Leeds, 1701; D. at Wintringham, 1784.—He published a paraphrase of the first eleven chapters of the Romans, 8vo. His other works are lectures on the Church Catechism, a volume of sermons, and a posthumous collection of "Thoughts," to which his life is prefixed.

ADAM, William, an eminent lawyer, who, after being a member of Parliament, and filling several important legal offices in England, as well as that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall under the Grey and Grenville administration, in 1806, was appointed chief commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland, on its institution in 1816. He was proprietor of the estate of Blair-Adam in Kinross-shire, from the mansion of which there is a remarkably fine view of Bonarty-hill and its environs. Sheridan once paid Mr. Adam a visit here, and was so pleased with the quiet beauty of the scenery around him, that he wrote the following couplet with a diamond on a window in his room—

"Happy the man, who, free from all party,
Looks from his window on bonny Bonarty."

B. 1757; D. 1839.

ADAM, Adolphe Charles, a distinguished French composer, the son of a professor at the Conservatoire, was early placed under the care of Boieldieu to acquire a knowledge of pianism. Adolphe, however, soon turned his attention to musical composition, in which he displayed eminent ability. In 1829, his first opera, "Peter and Catherine," was produced; in 1830, his "Danilowa;" and in 1836, his "Postilion of Longjumeau." M. Adam is also author of several lighter pieces, besides being a skilful pianist. B. in Paris, 1803; D. 1856.

ADAMS, Sir Thomas, *ad'-ams*, Lord Mayor of London, and brought up a draper in that city. In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and in 1615 served the office of lord mayor. He was so noted for his loyalty, that the republicans searched his house in hopes of finding King Charles I., and, though disappointed, they confined Adams in the Tower. He sent Charles II. £10,000 during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the City to wait on that sovereign, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1661 created him a baronet. B. at Wem, Shropshire, 1566; D. 1667. —After his death, a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is now in the laboratory at Cambridge. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expense of printing the Gospels in Persian, and sending them to the East.

ADAMS, Thomas, A.M., a fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, who was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He then became chaplain to Sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to Lady Clare, in Northamptonshire. D. in 1670.—He wrote "Protestant Union, or Principles of Religion," a very useful work.

ADAMS, Richard, A.M., was also educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bread-street, London, whence he was ejected in 1662. D. in 1698.—He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.

ADAMS, John, an eminent American statesman, who took an active part in effecting the independence of his country. Before the rupture between Great Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and, in 1770, met in convention at Boston, when the British government had announced their intention of stationing a military force in that city, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, paper, &c. In 1773 he became a member of the Council of State, and devoted all his energies to promote the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which had been drawn up by Mr. Jefferson. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1782 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with the mother country. In 1785 he became the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and in that capacity had his first audience with George III. on the 2nd of June. He stayed in England till 1787. In 1789, when Washington was elected president, he was made vice-president, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred on him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen president, and at the close of his term of four years, being defeated by Jefferson in the candidateship for re-election, he retired from public life. B. at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, 1735; D. at Quincy, 1826.—It was on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence that Mr. Adams died, and Jefferson, his coadjutor in laying the foundations of the great commonwealth of the New World, expired on the same day. As an author, Mr. Adams is known by a work entitled "A Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States," which, in a new dress, again appeared with the title of a "History of the Principal Republics of the World."

ADAMS, John Quincy, the eldest son of the second President of the United States. He represented his country at Berlin, and in 1814 was plenipotentiary of the United States at the congress of Vienna. In 1815 he was ambassador at the court of St. James's. In 1817 he became secretary, and in 1825 President, of the Union, in which office he was succeeded by General Jackson. B. in Boston, Mass., 1767; D. at Washington, 1848.—Mr. Adams published, in a volume, a series of letters on the state of Silesia, which were the result of his observations made while on a tour through that country. He was a warm advocate of the abolition of slavery.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, son of the preceding American statesman, educated at St. Peters-

burg and London, and a graduate of Harvard University. He was candidate for the Vice-Presidentship of the United States, with Mr. Van Buren, in 1848. In 1861 he succeeded Mr. Dallas as American minister at the court of St. James's, a post which he held until 1868, when he was recalled. B. at Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1807.

ADAMS, John, the "Patriarch of Pitcairn's Island," and one of the mutineers in his majesty's ship *Bounty*, 1789. He settled, with several other of the mutineers and some Otaheitans, on Pitcairn's Island, where, after the death or destruction of his English companions, he became, from a rough and desperate character, a humane and religious man; he introduced Christianity and the laws of marriage amongst those that were with him on the island, and regulated the community entirely upon Christian principles. D. 1829.—A portrait of Adams, whose original name was Smith, and a fac-simile of his handwriting, were published in Captain Beechey's "Voyages." Circumstances made him, as they do most celebrated men, an extraordinary character.

ADAMS, John Couch, an astronomer, and one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. He became president of the Astronomical Society, and in 1848 received the Copley medal, as the highest scientific award of the Royal Society. B. in a small farmhouse in the Bodmin Moors, Cornwall, about 1817.

ADAMS, Samuel, a member of the American Congress, and one of the warmest advocates of the political separation of that country from Britain. B. 1722; D. 1803.

ADAMS, Lieutenant-General, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Wellington in India, and who, for his meritorious services, was gradually promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. D. in Pembroke, 1834.—The death of this soldier occurred under melancholy circumstances. He was shooting on his own estate, when his fowling-piece, accidentally discharging itself whilst he was getting over a hedge, blew one side of his head completely off.

ADAMSON, Patrick, *ăd'-am-sun*, a Scotch prelate, who, passing through several vicissitudes in various countries in which he travelled, returned to his own in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575 he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soon after was appointed to the see of St. Andrew's, on which he was violently persecuted by the Presbyterians. In 1583 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth; but on his return to Scotland, in 1584, he found the Presbyterian party very violent, and at a synod, in 1586, they excommunicated him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition. His works have been collected and published in 4to. B. at Perth, 1543; D. 1591.—Adamson wrote a Latin poem on the birth of James VI., for which he was arrested at Paris, and confined six months. Whilst under concealment, at an inn in Bourges, for seven months, he employed himself in translating the book of Job into Latin verse, and in writing a tragedy in the same tongue, founded on the life of Herod of Jewry.

ADANSON, Michael, *ăd'-ăn-sun*, a French naturalist, of Scotch extraction, who is supposed to have imbibed his love of natural history from his preceptors, the celebrated Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu. His genius being of that active kind which delights in adventure, in his 21st year he set out on a voyage to Senegal, where he spent five years in making collections illustrative of his favourite pursuits. In 1753 he returned to Paris, greatly reduced in circumstances; but it is to be presumed that his vastly increased fund of knowledge helped to restore his fortunes. He continued to pursue his studies until the breaking out of the French revolution, which involved him in ruin. We find him, after this, so poor that, on being invited to become a member on the establishment of the Institute of France, he was compelled to refuse, because he could not make his appearance, for the "want of shoes." About the close of his life he enjoyed a small pension from the French government. B. at Aix, in Provence, 1727; D. at Paris, 1806. —Adanson wrote a work entitled "The Natural History of Senegal," and another under the name of "The Families of Plants," in which he advocated a system of classification different from that of Linnæus. For many years previous to his death, he entertained the plan of producing an "Encyclopædia of Natural History," to be embellished with 40,000 figures; but it fell to the ground. Adanson was a great friend to civil liberty, and an ardent philanthropist, being among the first to advocate slave emancipation.

ADDINGTON, Anthony, *ăd'-ing-ton*, a physician who settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice, particularly in cases of insanity. B. 1713; D. 1790.—Wrote an "Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of preserving Water Sweet at Sea," 8vo; another on "Mortality among Cattle," 8vo; and a pamphlet concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute, 8vo. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth.

ADDINGTON, Henry. (*See* SIDMOUTH, Lord.)

ADDISON, Lancelot, *ăd'-de-sun*, a divine, who was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the *terræ filii* at the Act in 1658, but being satirical on the men in power in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford, and lived retired till the Restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, to that at Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Shortly afterwards he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield. B. at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632; D. 1703.—He is the author of "An Account of the Present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," which show him to have been a man of learning and observation.

ADDISON, Joseph, son of the above, was, after receiving the rudiments of his education, sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir Richard Steele. In 1687 he was admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, but afterwards was entered at Magdalen. In 1693 he took his degree of M.A., and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22 he addressed some verses to Dryden, in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth "Georgic." About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the "Essay on the Georgics." In 1695 he addressed a poem to King William, which recommended him to Lord Somers. In 1699 he obtained a

pension of £300 a year, to enable him to travel. He made the tour of France and Italy, improving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," which is considered the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated, on his return, to Lord Somers. He came home in 1702, and found his old friends out of office. In 1704 he was introduced to Lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, and produced "The Campaign," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year he went to Hanover with Lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond." When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of £300 a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the "Tatler," to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the "Spectator," which he also enriched by his contributions, distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713 his tragedy of "Cato" was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both Whigs and Tories. At this time the "Guardian" appeared, to which Addison contributed those papers which are marked thus ☞. An attempt was afterwards made to revive the "Spectator," but after the publication of eighty numbers, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part of this second attempt. In 1715 he began the "Freeholder," and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, to whose son he had been tutor; but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717 he became secretary of state, which office he soon resigned, on a pension of £1500 a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, but did not execute it. What was perhaps more in accordance with his sentiments, he commenced "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also conceived the plan of an English dictionary, to be carried out in the manner subsequently adopted by Dr. Johnson. In 1719 he engaged in a political dispute with Steele, whom, in his pamphlet of the "Old Whig," he contemptuously styled "Little Dicky." B. at Milston, Wilts, 1672; D. at Holland House, 1719.—It is to be regretted that the same year which witnessed the demise of Addison should have been clouded by a dispute between him and his old friend and coadjutor, Steele. It is said that when he felt the finger of death upon him, he sent for Lord Warwick, and, affectionately pressing his hand, whispered, "See in what peace a *Christian* can die!" He left only one daughter, who died, unmarried, in 1797. Dr. Johnson says, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." His style, however, is deficient in force.

ADELAIDE, Madame, *ăd'-e-laid*, an aunt of Louis XVI. of France. On the 19th of February, 1791, she, with her sister Victoire, fled from the horrors of the French revolution, and sought an asylum in Rome, Naples, and several other places, without success. At length they arrived at Corfu, where they obtained protection until the Russian general Outschacoff took them to Trieste, where they fixed their residence. Victoire died in 1799, and her sister followed her to the grave nine months afterwards.

ADELAIDE, Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, wife of William IV., and queen of England. She was sister to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was married July 11, 1818. She was a lady possessed of many exalted virtues, and was a liberal benefactress of the poor. B. 1792; D. 1849.

ADELARD, *ăd'-e-lar*, a monk of Bath, who travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated the "Elements of Euclid" out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies of that celebrated work had been discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which are to be seen in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.—Flourished in the 12th century.

ADELBOLD, *ăd'-el-bold*, a bishop of Utrecht, who wrote the life of Henry II., emperor of Germany, which is still extant. D. 1027.

ADELER, Curtius, *ăd'-e-ler*, also named Sirvesen, a Norwegian, who, after serving in the Dutch navy, entered the Venetian service, in which he was raised to the rank of admiral, and, subsequently, was made a knight of St. Mark, and obtained a pension for his meritorious conduct. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. We next find him admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. B. 1622; D. at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADELGREIFF, John Albrecht, *ăd'-el-greef*, a German, supposed to be a magician, whose reputed blasphemous fanaticism and sedition caused him to be put to death at Konigsburg, 1636.

ADELMAN, *ăd'-el-măn*, a bishop of Brescia, who wrote a letter on the Eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain in 1561, in 8vo. D. 1062.

ADELPHUS, *ai'-dĕl'-phus*, a disciple of Plato, and the originator of a singular theory, compounded of the doctrines of Plato, the Gnostics, and others; he was greatly followed, though opposed by Plotinus.—Flourished in the third century.

ADELUNG, Johann Christoph, *ăd'-e-lung*, a universal linguist and grammarian, who finished his education at the university of Halle. He became professor in the Evangelical Gymnasium at Erfurt, which appointment he resigned in 1761, on account of a religious dispute with the Catholic town magistrates. He then went to Leipsic, where he supported himself by literature till 1787, when he was appointed to the office of principal librarian at Dresden. B. at Spantekon, in Pomerania, in August, 1732; D. at Dresden September, 1806.—He is best known by his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary."

ADEMAR, *ăd'-e-mar*, a monk, who wrote a "Chronicle of France," which was published by Labbe. D. 1030.

ADEODATUS, *ai'-dĕ'-o-dai'-tus*, "God's-gift," a pious and charitable pontiff, who obtained the tiara in 672. B. at Rome; D. 676.

ADER, William, *a'-der*, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.—Flourished in the 17th century

ADET, P. A., *ă'-dai*, an envoy who represented France in the United States, 1796. He is known both as an original writer on chemistry and as a translator; he suggested new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADGANESTRIUS, *ad-gan-es'-tre-us*, a prince of Gaul, who sent to Rome for poison to destroy Arminius, and was answered by the senate that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and did not use perfidious measures.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, *ad'-ha-ed'-doo-la*, a Persian emperor who succeeded his uncle, Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977 he took Bagdad, and increased its beauty by the erection of hospitals, mosques, and other public works. D. 982.—This emperor was a friend to literature, and gave great encouragement to poets and men of learning.

ADHELME, *ăd-helm*, son of Kenred and nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, was the first bishop of Sherborne, as he was also the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into this country. D. 709, and was canonized.

ADHEMAR, William, *ăd-hé'-mar*, a celebrated poet of Provence. D. about 1190.

ADIATORIX, *ai-de-at'-o-rix*, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered, in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was made prisoner at Actium, and after being led in triumph by Augustus, was strangled in prison.

ADIMANTUS, *ăd-e-man'-tus*, one of the sect of the Manichees, who denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine.—Flourished at the end of the 3rd century.

ADIMARI, Raphael, *ad-e-ma'-re*, an Italian author, who wrote the history of Rimini. Flourished in the 16th century.

ADIMARI, Alexander, a Florentine poet, who acquired a high reputation. B. at Florence, 1579; D. 1649.

ADLER, Jacob George, *ad'-ler*, a Danish orientalist and philosopher. He produced a work entitled "Museum Cufic um," and several works on the language, laws, and rites of the Jews. B. 1755; D. 1805.

ADLER, Philip, a German engraver, and apparently the founder of the school which gave rise to the Hopfers and Hollar.—He flourished in the 15th cen. B. 1484; date of death unknown.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, *ad'-ler-felt*, a gentleman of the bedchamber of Charles XII. of Sweden, whose history he wrote with great fidelity. B. at Stockholm. Fell at the battle of Pultowa, 1709.—A French translation of his history was published in 1740.

ADLZREITTER, John, *adl-zreit-ter*, a German, chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote the annals of that country in Latin.—Flourished in the 17th century.—His "Annals" were printed at Leipsic in 1710, folio.

ADOLFI, Giacomo and Ciro, brothers, *ă-dol'-fe*, Italian painters of Bergamo, where they flourished in the first half of the 18th century.

ADO, *a-do*, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny. D. 875, aged 75.—He wrote a "Universal Chronicle," printed at Paris, 1522, and at Rome in 1745, folio; and a "Martyrology," published in 1613.

ADOLPHATI, *a-dol-fa'-te*, an Italian musician, who composed a piece in which there were two kinds of time—one of two notes, and the other of three—in the same air. He was, besides, both the author and composer of several operas.

ADOLPHUS, John, *ă-dol'-fus*, a barrister of considerable standing in the criminal courts, being a ready speaker, a sharp advocate, and a sound lawyer. He was leading counsel in the Thistlewood conspiracy of 1820, in which case he greatly distinguished himself, although he was retained for the conspirators but a few hours before the trial of the prisoners. B. 1770; D. 1845.—As an author, Adolphus is known by a "History of England from the Accession of George III." He was also the author of the "Political State of the British Empire," "Biographical Memoirs," and fugitive pieces and pamphlets now forgotten.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Nassau, elected emperor of Germany in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation to be formed against him, at the head of which was Albert, duke of Austria. He fell in battle, July 2, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Cleves, who instituted the Order of Fools, 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves, and which has long since ceased to exist.

ADOLPHUS, G., a warlike duke of Holstein, and son of Frederick, king of Denmark. B. 1526; D. 1586.—His name frequently occurs in the military transactions of Germany.

ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK II. of Holstein-Gottorp, king of Sweden, succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. B. 1710; D. 1771.—This sovereign instituted, at Tornea, in Lapland, an academy of inscriptions and *belles-lettres*.

ADONI-BEZEK, *ăd-o'-ni-bé'-zek*, king of Bezek, in Canaan. He was a cruel prince, on account of which his thumbs and great toes were cut off by the tribes of Judah and Simeon, after they had defeated him in a great battle. D. at Jerusalem, B.C. 1443.

ADONIJAH, *ăd'-o-ni'-ja*, the fourth son of King David, by Haggith. He aimed at his father's crown, but Solomon was proclaimed king of Israel, when Adonijah fled to the tabernacle for protection. B.C. 1015.

ADORNE, Francis, *ad-orn*, a Jesuit of Genoa, who wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. D. 1586.

ADRAMMELECH, *ăd-ram'-e-lek*, "magnificence of the king," a son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, slain by his sons, B.C. 713.

ADRASTUS, *ăd-răs'-tus*. There are many of this name in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom is the son of Talaus and Lysimache, and who was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army led by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men who were saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives fallen in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon.

ADRETS, Francis de Beaumont, baron des

*ăd'-rai*, a violent Huguenot, who signalized himself by many daring exploits, as well as cruelties. He subsequently became a Catholic, but died as he had lived, in general detestation. D. 1587.—At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one for retreating twice from the fatal leap, "Sir," replied the man, "I defy you, with all your bravery, to take it in three." This keen rejoinder saved his life.

ADRIA, John James, *ad'-re-a*, a Sicilian writer, who became physician-general to Charles V. of Spain. D. 1560.

ADRIAN, Marie, *a-dre-am*, a female who, at the age of 16, defended her native town of Lyons with the utmost valour throughout the whole time of its being besieged, in 1793, by the French army of the Convention. At the close of the siege she was arrested and executed, with many others, who had so bravely exerted themselves, for a period of two months, in defence of the beleaguered city.

ADRIAN, Publius Ælius, *ai'-dre-an*, one of the greatest of the Roman emperors. He entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion, when he married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117 A.D., he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch informed himself more by travelling than Adrian. In 120 he visited Gaul, whence he passed over to Britain, where he erected a wall extending from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne. The object of this was to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain he went into Africa and Asia, and in 125 A.D. was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. This, as a matter of course, according to Greek superstition, secured him an abode in the Elysian fields after his death. In his reign the Christians underwent a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem, all of which acts indicate a contempt for Christianity. B. A.D. 76; D. at Baiæ, 138.—On his deathbed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. He adopted as his son Titus Antoninus, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, all of whom succeeded to the purple.

ADRIAN, an author who wrote an introduction to the Scriptures in Greek, printed at Augsburg in 1602, 4to; and in Latin, in 1650, folio. Lived in the fifth century.

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, known by a treatise, entitled "De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ," printed at Cologne in 1471, folio.

ADRIAN I., one of a Roman patrician family, elected to the pontificate in 772. He sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice, in 787, but which was opposed by the kings of France and England. D. 795.

ADRIAN II., an ecclesiastic who succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without success, for superiority over the patriarch of Constantinople and the crowned heads of the West. B. at Rome; D. 872.



ADRIAN III., a Roman, raised to the pontificate in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms.

ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who was ever raised to the dignity of the papal chair. His name was Nicholas Breakespeare; and for some time he filled a mean situation in the monastery of St. Alban's. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. created him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the Christian faith. In 1154 he obtained the tiara, and Henry II., king of England, sent the abbot of St. Alban's, with three bishops, to congratulate him. Adrian, forgetting the slight formerly put upon him by the brethren of St. Alban's, granted considerable privileges to that monastery, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic, meeting him near Sutrium, held his stirrup while he mounted his horse. With this act his holiness seems to have been pleased, for he took the emperor to Rome with him, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. B. at Langley, near St. Alban's; D., supposed of poison, 1159.—Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it, and bequeathed to posterity some letters and homilies still extant.

ADRIAN V. ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was despatched as legate to England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between Henry III. and his barons. B. at Genoa; D. 1276.—He only lived thirty-eight days after his election.

ADRIAN VI., a Dutchman, was educated on charity at Louvain. The bishopric of Tortosa was conferred upon him by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be regent. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V., he placed unlimited confidence in Adrian, who, on the death of Leo X., in 1522, was elected pope. B. at Utrecht, 1459; D. 1523.

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, an Italian, who, passing through several employments, it is presumed without success, at last found his way to England, where Henry VII. first made him his agent at Rome, then gave him the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. He farmed out his bishopric, preferring to live at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1503; soon after which he narrowly escaped being poisoned, with others of his order, at a feast given by the pope and his son Cæsar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against Pope Leo X., into which he was led by the prediction of a fortune-teller, that Leo should die a violent death, and be succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 12,500 ducats, and prohibited from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city and was excommunicated. At this time he went to Venice; but what became of him afterwards is unknown. Polydore Virgil says he ended his days at Riva, in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high

character for erudition. B. at Corneto, in Tuscany. 1450.

ADRIANI, John Baptist, *a-dre-a'-ne*, a Florentine who wrote the history of his own times in Italian. B. at Florence, 1506; D. there, 1579.

ADRIANI, Marcel Virgil, a chancellor of the republic of Florence, and an expert scholar in the Greek and Latin languages. He translated Dioscorides from the former into the latter. B. 1464; D. 1521.

ADRIANI, Marcel, secretary to the Florentine republic and son of the above chancellor. B. at Florence, 1513; D. 1579.—He wrote a "History of his Own Times," which has considerable merit.

ADRIANO, *a-dre-a'-no*, a Carmelite friar, of Cordova, in Spain, and a painter of some excellence, who destroyed his works almost as soon as he had finished them. D. 1630.

ADRICHOMIA, Cornelia, *ăd-re-ko'-me-a*, a Dutch nun of a noble family, who in the sixteenth century wrote a poetical version of the Psalms.

ADRICHOMIUS, Christian, *ăd-re-ko-me-us*, a Dutch author, who wrote a description of the Holy Land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, published in 1593. B. at Delft, 1533; D. at Cologne, 1585.

ADRIANSEN, Alexander, a Flemish artist, who was peculiarly excellent as a painter of fruit, flowers, marble vases, and fish. He was also a good colourist. B. at Antwerp about 1625.

ADRY, J. F., *a'-dre*, a professor of rhetoric in France, and a voluminous author. B. 1749; D. 1818.—Among his works we may notice his "Life of the Duchess of Schomberg;" a "Biography of Malebranche," and a "History of Vittoria Accarambono."

ADSON, *ad'-sun*, abbot of Luxeuil, who was the author of a book on the Miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning Antichrist.—Lived in the 10th century.

ÆDESIUS, *e-de'-se-us*, a Platonic philosopher, who succeeded Iamblichus as teacher of philosophy in Cappadocia. He pretended to hold communion with the deities. Flourished in the 4th century.

ÆGEATES, John, *e-je'-a-tees*, a Nestorian monk, who wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon. Flourished in the 5th century.

ÆGEUS, *e-je'-us*, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Troezene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword the son was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of offspring, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing Ægeus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. The Ægean Sea is supposed by some to be called after him. Theseus had agreed with Ægeus, that on his return from Crete, he should hoist white sails, as a signal of his having subdued the Minotaur; forgetting to do so, his disconsolate father, at the sight of the black sails, threw himself into the sea. Ægeus reigned forty-eight years, and died B.C. 1235.

ÆGIALEUS, *e-ji-a-le-us*, son of Adrastus, by Amphitea, was one of the Epigoni, or sons of the seven generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe except Ægialeus, who was killed. This expedition is called the War of the Epigoni.

ÆGIDIUS, Petrus Albiensis, *e-jid'-e-us*, an Asiatic and African traveller, who wrote a description of Thrace and Constantinople, together with other works. D. 1555.

ÆGIDIUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek ecclesiastic and physician, who wrote several books, the chief of which are, "De Pulsibus et de Venenis." Flourished in the 8th century.

ÆGIDIUS DE COLUMNA, a monk of the Augustine order, who taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, but whose works have long since sunk into oblivion. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. D. 1316.

ÆGINETA, Paulus, *e-ji-ne'-ta*, a native of the island Ægina, who first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. Lived in the 7th century. His works were published in Paris in 1532, folio.

ÆGINHARD, *e'-jin-hard*, the secretary of Charlemagne, beloved by Emma, the daughter of that monarch, who carried him through the snow from her chamber, to prevent his being traced by his footsteps. Being seen by her father, however, Charlemagne consented to their union. Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also a book of annals from 741 to 829. The first edition is that published at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. folio. An improved edition of his works, with notes by Hermann Schmincke, was published in 4to in 1711.

ÆGLES, *e'-glees*, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unfair measures practised in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and always afterwards spoke with ease.

ÆLFRIC, *el'-frik*, a distinguished Saxon prelate, supposed to have been the son of an earl of Kent. He entered the monastery of Abingdon as a Benedictine, and subsequently became one of the priests of the cathedral of Winchester. He was afterwards removed to Cerne Abbey, and next was created abbot of St. Alban's, and then bishop of Wilton. In 994 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, over which see he presided till his death. D. 1005.—This churchman possessed great ability, which he employed in the diffusion of such knowledge as the age in which he lived enabled him to possess. His principal productions are, a Saxon translation of the greater number of the historical books of the Old Testament; a Latin and Saxon Glossary; a Saxon Grammar in Latin, and two volumes of Homilies translated from the Latin fathers.

ÆLIANUS, Claudius, *e-le-a-nus*, an Italian historian and rhetorician, who, though he never left his native country, became so perfect in the Greek language as to write it with the greatest purity. In the reign of Adrian, as some suppose, though others place him in that of Alexander Severus, he taught rhetoric at Rome, and wrote a "Various History," which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes. He also wrote a valuable "History of Animals." His works were collected and published by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1556.

ÆLIANUS, Meccius, a physician of whom Galen speaks with great praise. He was the first who used a compound similar to Venice treacle as a preventive against the plague.

ÆLIUS, *e'-le-us*. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. Æl. Pætus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head: upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.

ÆLIUS, Saturnius, a Roman satirist, thrown from the Tarpeian Rock for writing verses against Tiberius.

ÆLIUS, Sextus Catus, censor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting off earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the others, which for his virtues he had received from his father-in-law, Paulus, after the conquest of Macedonia.

ÆLIUS, Spartianus, author of the lives of the emperors Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius. He flourished in the first half of the 3rd century, A.D.

ÆLST, Everhard, van, *eelst*, a Dutch painter, famous for his dead-game and fruit pieces. B. at Delft, 1602; D. 1658.

ÆLST, William van, called by the Italians Gulielmo, was the nephew and pupil of the above, but was more famous than his instructor. His pencil was so light and elegant that his productions seem to be real. He followed his profession for some years in France and Italy, and then returned to Holland, where his pictures were in great request. B. at Delft in 1620; D. 1679.

ÆMILIANI Jerome, *e-mil'e-a'-ne*, a Venetian of a noble family, and one of the founders of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, in the 16th century.

ÆMILIANUS, C. Julius, *e-mil'-e-ai'-nus*, a Moor, who, from the lowest station, rose to be emperor of Rome. He reigned only four months, when he was killed, in his forty-sixth year, by his own soldiers, who then offered the crown to Valesian. D. 253.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, *e-mil'-e-us*, a Roman general, who was of noble family, and passed through several civil offices with reputation, until he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46 he held the office of consul; and at 60 accepted the command of the armies against Perseus, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him and the king of Illyria, his ally, in triumph through Italy. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perseus and his family, as captives, led the procession. He afterwards served the office of censor. B. 228 B.C.; D. universally regretted, 160, B.C.

ÆMILIUS, Censorinus, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded those who invented new means of torture. Paterculus gave him a brazen horse for this purpose, and the tyrant made the first experiments upon the donor.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a canon in the cathedral of Paris, who was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he did not live to finish. It was, however, continued by Arnold Féron, and published in 1576. B. at Verona; D. at Paris, 1529.

ÆNEAS, *e-ne'-as*, a Trojan prince, and, according to Greek fable, the son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The care of his infancy was intrusted to a nymph; but at the age of five he was recalled to Troy, and placed under the inspection of Alcathous, the friend and companion of his father. He afterwards improved himself in Thessaly, under Chiron, whose house was frequented by all the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home, he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son, called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valour in defence of his country, and encountered Diomedes and Achilles. Yet he is accused, with Antenor, of betraying his country to the Greeks, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, on account of not receiving sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family, a circumstance which might have provoked him to seek revenge by perfidy. When Troy was in flames, he carried away upon his shoulders his father Anchises and the statues of his household gods, leading his son Ascanius by his hand, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of twenty ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo, on the contrary, says that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived four hundred years after the Trojan war, says that the gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, he was sailing from Sicily to Italy, when he landed in Epirus, and, driven on the coasts of Africa, was received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage, and after a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, arrived in the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to King Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, it was terminated by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honour he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. His reign was but of short duration, various accounts being given of the cause of his death.—Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of Heaven. The story of the loves of Dido and Æneas is allowed to be a mere poetical ornament, introduced by a violent anachronism. (See the "Iliad" of Homer, and the "Æneid" of Virgil.)

ÆNEAS, Gyzeus, a disciple of the doctrines of Plato, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, wrote a dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul and the Resurrection of the Body. Flourished in the 5th century.—His dialogue was printed in Greek and Latin, at Basle, 1560, and at Leipsic in 1655.

ÆNEAS or ÆNGUS, an Irish bishop, who composed the history of the Old Testament in

verse, and compiled, in five books, a history of Irish saints. D. about 820.

ÆNEAS, Tacticus, a Greek author, who wrote on the art of war. Flourished about 336 B.C.—His work was prefixed by Casaubon to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609, and reprinted at Leyden in 1633.

ÆPINUS, John, *e-pī'-nus*, a Franciscan friar, a fellow-labourer with Luther and Melancthon in the great cause of the Reformation. He became a convert to Lutheranism, and pastor of St. Peter's church, Hamburg. B. 1499; D. 1553.

ÆPINUS, Francis Maria Ulric Theodore, a distinguished electrician, who was the first to see the affinity between magnetism and electricity in its full extent, and to perceive how these may illustrate each other. He is also the inventor of the condenser of electricity and of the electropus. He published several memoirs relating to philosophical subjects, and seems to have devoted a considerable portion of his time to mechanical pursuits. B. at Rostock, Lower Saxony, 1724; D. at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

AERIUS, *ai-é'-re-us*, an Asiatic presbyter, who, from being a follower of Arius (the founder of Arianism), advocated the notion that there was no distinction between bishops and presbyters, and procured many followers, who were named Arians. Flourished at Sebastia, Pontus, in the 4th century.

AERSCHOT, *aar'-shot*, a noble of the Netherlands, celebrated in the struggle of the Dutch Republic against Philip of Spain. He refused to join the league that was formed against Cardinal Granvelle (archbishop of Mechlin), the governor of the Netherlands. He was governor of Antwerp, and subsequently of Flanders; but the treachery of his disposition made him no favourite with the people, who took him prisoner and confined him at Ghent for a long period. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

AERTS, Richard, *aarts*, a Dutch painter of sacred subjects chiefly. When a boy, he lost one of his legs, and while suffering from this deprivation, he amused himself with drawing in chalk. He afterwards was placed with a master, and attained to some eminence. B. at Wyck, 1482; D. at Antwerp, 1577.

ÆRSEN, Peter, *ar-sen*, a Dutch painter, surnamed Longo. B. at Amsterdam, 1519; D. 1575.

ÆSCHINES, *e'-ski-nees*, a disciple of Socrates and the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, and afterwards maintained himself by teaching philosophy at Athens. His dialogues so closely resemble those of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Flourished B.C. 350. Only three of his dialogues are extant; of which Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711.

ÆSCHINES, usually distinguished as "the Orator," was the contemporary and rival of Demosthenes. He was first a schoolmaster, then a clerk, then an actor, and finally a political orator. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. B. at Athens, B.C. 393; D. at Samos, 317.—He was considered the founder of the Rhodian school of eloquence, and his style, though wanting in the close sententious severity of the Athenian school, is marked by great correctness and clearness of language.

ÆSCHRION, *é'-skre-on*, a poet of Mitylene, intimate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic expedition.—Another Iambic poet of Samos.

ÆSCHYLUS, *é'-ski-lus*, the father of the Athenian drama. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, and received a wound on the plains of Marathon. His most solid fame, however, rests on his powers as a tragic poet. Of ninety tragedies produced by him, forty were rewarded with the public prize, but only seven have come down to us. He was the first to introduce two actors on the stage, and to clothe them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the sight of the audience. He decorated the theatre with the best paintings of the time, and on the ancient, as is done on the modern stage, exhibited temples, sepulchres, armies, fleets, flying cars, and apparitions. He mounted the actors on stilts, and gave them masks to augment the natural sounds of their voices. The priests accused him before the Areopagus of bringing upon the stage the mysteries of religion; but the wounds he had received at Marathon pleaded his cause and obtained his acquittal. B. at Athens, 525 B.C.; D. in Sicily, in his 69th year.—It is fabled that an eagle mistaking his bald head for a stone, as he slept in a field, dropped upon it a tortoise, which instantly killed him. His imagination was strong but wild, vast in its conceptions, but dealing largely in improbabilities. The obscurity of his style is admitted, and an excellent modern critic has pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics.

ÆSCULAPIUS, *e-sku-laī'-pe-us*, was the father of medicine. He was taught the healing art by Chiron, and became physician to the Argonauts. Æsculapius received divine honours after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding a staff round which a serpent is wreathed. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their skill in medicine, and four daughters, of whom Hygeia, worshipped as the goddess of health, was one. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war.

ÆSOP, *é'-sop*, the fable writer, is usually held as the inventor of those short pieces of moral wisdom with which the readers of all ages, since his time, have been delighted. He is said to have been first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, both of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Cræsus. The scenes and dates of his birth and death are both uncertain. He was contemporary, however, with Solon and Pisistratus; therefore flourished in the 6th century, B.C. The only version in Greek of Æsop's fables is the collection made by Babrius, an excellent edition of which was produced by Sir G. C. Lewis, in 1847.

ÆSOP, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.

ÆSOPUS, Clodius, *e-só'-pus*, a famous actor, who had the honour of instructing Cicero in oratory. He was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing

birds which cost above £800. D. worth £160,000, about 60 B.C.—His son was also noted for his luxuriousness; and Horace says that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar.

ÆTHERIUS, *e-the'-re-us*, an architect of Constantinople, who is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians. Lived in the 6th century.

ÆTION, *é'-she-on*, a Greek painter, whose picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana, shown at the Olympic games, obtained for him the daughter of one of the judges in marriage, although he was quite unknown.

AETIUS, *a-é'-she-us*, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III., emperor of the West. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in A.D. 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius. he took the side of the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. Being jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled the governor not to obey the mandate. This produced a revolt, resulting in an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Aëtius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Aëtius now appealed to the Huns, of whom he raised a large army, and returning, so greatly alarmed Placidia, the mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. Stabbed, 454, by Valentinian.—This crime was committed under the conviction that Aëtius entertained a design upon the imperial throne.

AETIUS, a bishop of Antioch, who, before entering into orders, was a physician, and remarkable for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and the Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. Lived in the 4th century.

AETIUS, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote on the diseases of women, and other works, which are extant in Greek. He is supposed to have been a Christian. Flourished in the 6th century.

AFER, Domitius, *af'-fer*, an ancient orator, who obtained the prætorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he became an informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agrippa, and by his abilities succeeded in gaining the favour of Tiberius. He wrote an inscription, which he affixed to a statue of Caligula, and which embodied the remark that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor took it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. Afer, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying that he feared less the power of the emperor than his eloquence, which flattery so pleased Caligula, that he raised him to the consular dignity. B. at Nismes; D. at Rome, A.D. 59.—Quintilian mentions two books of his, on the subject of evidence.

AFESA, Peter, *af-fé'-sa*, a native of the Basilicata, Naples, who painted religious subjects in a good style. Lived in the 16th century.

AFFLITTO, Matthew, *äf-flit'-to*, a distinguished lawyer of Italy. B. at Naples; D. 1673.—He wrote several works on Neapolitan law.

AFFO, Irenæus, *af-fo*, an Italian historical author. B. in the Duchy of Placentia; D. about the end of the 18th century.—He is best known by his History of Parma, which, although composed in a very indifferent style, has value on account of its general truthfulness.

AFFRE, Denis Auguste, *affr*, a French student at the seminary of St. Sulpice, who rose to be archbishop of Paris. B. at Remy, 1793; D. 1848. —Affre fell whilst endeavouring to prevent bloodshed between the soldiery and Parisian insurgents. Although previously warned by General Cavaignac of the danger to be apprehended from appearing amongst an excited mob, he replied that "his life was of small consequence," and, preceded by a man in a workman's dress, with a green branch, as an emblem of peace, in his hand, he went forth to stay the fury of the combatants. Some of the crowd who beheld him thought they were betrayed, and he was soon shot down. When he fell, he was surrounded by many of the insurgents, who blamed the *Garde Mobile* for the act, and on whom they vowed to avenge him. He, however, exclaimed, "No, no, my friends, blood enough has been shed; let mine be the last on this occasion." He was buried on the 7th of July, 1848, universally regretted by the people.

AFFRY, Louis Augustine Philip, Count d', *af-fre*, a statesman of Switzerland, who attained the chief magistracy of his country after Napoleon I. became protector of the Helvetic Confederacy. He was a true patriot, and did all that he could to resist the power of the French; but finding his efforts unavailing, he embraced the views of Napoleon, and gave his assistance in forming a new government in accordance with the theories of that conqueror. B. at Friburg, 1743; D. 1810.

AFRANIA, *a-fraï'-ne-a*, the inventor of the bassoon. He flourished at Ferrara in the 16th century.

AFRANIUS, *a-fraï'-ne-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.—Flourished about 100 years B.C.

AFRANIUS, a senator of Rome, who was put to death by Nero for having written a satire against him.

AFRICANUS, Julius, *äf'-re-caï'-nus*, the author of a letter pronouncing the story of Susannah a forgery; and another, in which he reconciled St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour.—He also compiled a chronicle of events from the commencement of the world to the early part of the 3rd century of the Christian era. Flourished in the 3rd century.

AFRICANUS. (*See* SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius.)

AFRICANUS, Sextus Cæcilius, a Roman jurist who flourished during the reign of the emperors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and was a voluminous and valuable writer on Roman law. His "Nine Books of Questions" are often quoted in the "Digest" of Justinian.

AGAG, *aï'-gag*, a king of the Amalekites, who, on the Israelites coming out of Egypt, attacked them in the wilderness and slew all stragglers. He was hewn in pieces in Gilgal.

AGAMEMNON, *ag'-a-mem'-non*, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is wrong, upon the autho-

rity of Hesiod and others. When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus became the husband of Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces levied against Troy, and departed for the siege, leaving his kingdom and wife in the guardianship of Ægisthus, king of Argos. The fleet with the troops being detained at Aulis, Agamemnon there sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with great valour, but his quarrel with Achilles, on account of the amiable Briseis, whom he took from Achilles by force, was very prejudicial to the cause of the Greeks. Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, prepared to murder Agamemnon on his return; and as he came from the bath, in order to embarrass him, and effect her purpose, she gave him a tunic, the sleeves of which were sewed together. Whilst trying to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes.

AGANDURU, Roderic Moriz, *ag'-an-du'-ru*, a Spanish missionary, who went to Japan and other oriental parts to disseminate Christianity. Lived in the 17th century.

AGAPETUS I., *ăg-a-pē'-tus*, a Roman pontiff, who opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the Church. He was raised to the pontificate in 535, and died the year after. B. at Rome.

AGAPETUS II., a man of great reputation for sanctity of character. He received the tiara in 946. D. 956.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a letter to Justinian on the duties of a Christian prince. Flourished in the 6th century.

AGAPIUS, *ă-gai'-pe-us*, a Greek monk, who wrote a treatise on the Salvation of a Sinner. Flourished in the 17th century.—His treatise was printed in modern Greek, at Venice, 1641.

AGARD, Arthur, *ăg'-ard*, an English antiquary, who held the office of deputy chamberlain in the Exchequer during a period of forty-five years. In conjunction with Sir Robert Cotton and other eminent men, he formed a society of antiquaries. B. at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540; buried in Westminster Abbey, 1615.—He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday book, which was deposited in the Cotton Library, and several tracts of his on antiquarian subjects were published by Hearne.

AGAR, Jaques d', *dag'-air*, a French portrait painter. B. 1640. D. 1716.

AGASIAS, *ă-gai'-se-as*, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue of the Gladiator.

AGASICLES, *ă-găs'-i-clees*, a king of Sparta, who used to say, "A king ought to govern his subjects as a father his family."

AGASSIZ, Louis, *a-ga'-se*, a distinguished French naturalist, for many years professor of natural history at Neufchâtel. In 1846 he went to America, and, in 1852, became professor of comparative anatomy in the Medical College at Charleston. As a naturalist his fame dates from 1828, and much of his attention has been devoted to fossil remains. He was the first to propose the division of fossil fishes in accordance with the formation of their scales. He was also amongst the first to confirm Mr. Shuttleworth's discovery of animalculæ being in the red snow of the Alps, and has shown that there are higher forms of animal existence there than were before suspected. As a geologist he has directed attention to a large series of important phenomena; and has, in various publications, developed the views he has been led to entertain upon them. He is an upholder of the doctrine which teaches the successive creation of higher orders of organized beings on the surface of the earth, and believes that the human race has had, in its several distinct species, separate stocks of originality, both as to time and space. As an author, his contributions to natural history have been extensive, and it may be remarked that he was the founder of the "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," a great work, which has been edited by the late Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, bart. On the death of the late Professor Edward Forbes, he was offered the chair of natural history in Edinburgh, but he declined it. B. in the parish of Mottier, near the lake of Neufchâtel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807. D. 1873.

AGATHANGELUS, *ă-găth-ăn'-je-lus*, an historian of Armenia, who recorded the introduction of Christianity into his native country. Flourished in the 11th century.

AGATHARCIDES, *ăg'-ath-ar'-se-dees*, a native of Cnidos, who wrote in Greek a history of the successes of Alexander. Flourished about 180 B.C.

AGATHARCUS, *ăg'-ăth-ark'-us*, a Samian painter, whom Æschylus employed to paint scenes for his stage. Flourished 480 B.C.

AGATHEMER, Orthonis, *ăg-a-the'-mer*, the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Oxford, in 1703. Lived in the 3rd century.

AGATHIAS, *ă-gai'-the-us*, a Greek historian, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian in five books. He was also a writer of epigrams, some of which are to be found in the "Anthologia." Flourished in the 6th century.—His history was published in Paris in 1660.

AGATHOCLES, *ăg-ăth'-o-clees*. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom was a licentious and ambitious man, the son of a potter, who, entering the Sicilian army, rose to the greatest honours, and made himself master of Syracuse. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotona. D. in his 72nd year, B.C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of great prosperity mingled with the deepest adversity.

AGATHODÆMON, *ăg'-a-tho-de'-mon*, a mapmaker of Alexandria, and the supposed constructor of the maps found in the oldest manuscripts of the Geography of Claudius Ptolemæus. It cannot be determined with accuracy when he flourished.

AGATHON, *a'-ga-thon*, a pope, who despatched legates to the council called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, a sect who denied the human nature of Christ, and asserted that his body was only an aërial vehicle. In 678 he was elected to the papal chair. B. at Palermo; D. 682.



ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.



ALBEMARLE, GEORGE MONK, DUKE OF.



ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.



ANTONELLI.

AGATHON, a dramatic poet, who flourished at Athens in the time of Pericles. D. about 401 B.C. Plato introduces him in his work called the "Banquet." The titles only, and a few fragments of his tragedies remain. He imitated Euripides in style.

AGELIO, Joseph, *aj'-e-le-o*, a native of Sorento, in Italy, who painted good landscapes, and was much employed by historical painters to fill up their backgrounds.

AGELIUS, Anthony, *ăj'-e-le-us*, bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament. D. 1608.

AGELNOTH, *ăj'-el-noth*, an archbishop of Canterbury, and a favourite of King Canute. On the death of that monarch, he refused to crown his son Harold, alleging that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of Queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned. D. 1038.—He wrote some religious pieces.

AGENOR, *ă-je'-nor*, king of Phœnicia, was brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, called by some Agriope, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. As Carthage was built by his descendants, it is called *Agenoris urbs*.

AGER, Nicholas, *aj'-air*, a professor of medicine at Strasburg; distinguished as a botanist and physician. Lived in the 17th century.

AGESANDER, *ăj'-e-sănd'-der*, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, who, in the time of Vespasian, made a representation of the death of Laocoon, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture. The Laocoon was discovered at Rome in 1506, and afterwards deposited in the Farnese palace, where it still remains.

AGESILAUS, *ăj-es'-e-laĭ'-us*, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agidæ, son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. Reigned 850 B.C.

AGESILAUS, son of Archidamus, of the family of the Proclidæ, elected king of Sparta over his nephew Leotychides. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success; but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians, who were ravaging his country. The despatch which he made on this occasion was such, that in thirty days he passed over the same extent of country which occupied the army of Xerxes a whole year. He defeated his enemies at Coronea; but sickness prevented the progress of his conquests, and the Spartans were beaten in every engagement, especially at Leuctra, till he again appeared at their head. Though deformed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and possessed of a magnanimity which compensated for all his physical imperfections. In his 80th year he went to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, whose servants could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedæmonian was a king, when they beheld him eating with his soldiers on the bare ground, and with no covering to his head. D. on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 36 years, 362 B.C., and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lacedæmon.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

AGESIPOLIS I., *ăj'-e-sip'-o-lis*, king of Lacedæmon and son of Pausanias, and who obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned fourteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, 389 B.C.





AGGAS, Ralph, *ăg'-găs*, an engraver and surveyor, who was the first to execute a plan of London, which was published for the first time in 1560, afterwards in 1618, and again in 1748. He also produced plans of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dunwich in Suffolk. D. about 1589.

AGGAS, Robert, or more commonly called Augus, a painter of landscapes in the reign of Charles II. D. in London 1679.

AGIAS, *aj-e-as*, a famous Lacedæmonian soothsayer, who foretold to Lysander his future success at Ægospotamos, and the destruction of the Athenian fleet.

AGILULF, *aj'-e-loolf*, duke of Turin, chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced Arianism, and embraced the Catholic faith; but while engaged in a war with some of the Italian princes, he perpetrated great ravages in the Ecclesiastical States. D. 619.

AGIS, *aĭ'-jees*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, and, after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, 1058 B.C.

AGIS II., king of Sparta, waged fierce wars with the Athenians, whom he compelled to restore freedom to several Greek cities which they had subjugated. He died shortly after a successful expedition to Elis. Reigned B.C. 427 to 397.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, the son of king Archidamus III. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, and fell fighting against the Macedonians, 331 B.C.

AGIS, a poet of Argos, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and rendered himself agreeable by the meanest adulation. He promised his patron immortality, and declared that Bacchus, Hercules, and the sons of Leda, would yield to his superior merits in the assembly of the gods.

AGLAOPHON, *ăg-laĭ'-o-fon*. There are two Grecian painters distinguished in antiquity by this name, natives of the island of Thasos. Flourished about 500 years B.C.

AGLIONBY, John, *ag'-le-on'-be*, a divine, who was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and in 1601 elected principal of Edmund Hall. He was concerned in the translation of the New Testament as at present used. B. in Cumberland, 1567; D. at Islip, of which he was rector, 1610.—There was another John Aglionby, who was dean of Canterbury, but died a few months after his nomination, 1643. He appears to have been the son of the preceding.

AGLIONBY, Edward, a poet of the reign of Elizabeth, from whom he received a pension for writing her pedigree.

AGNAN, or ANIANUS, *ag'-nan*, a bishop of Orleans, who compelled Attila to raise the siege of that town. D. 453.

AGNELLUS, *an-gail'-loos*, an abbot of Ravenna, who wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city. Lived in the 9th century.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, *an-ye'-se*, an illustrious Italian lady, who by her application to mathematical learning, and her progress therein, so distinguished herself, that Pope Benedict XIV. appointed her, in 1750, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Subsequently to this act of the pontiff, she took the veil. B. at Milan, 1718; D. about 1799.—Her "Analytical Institutions" were published at Milan in 1743. They were translated into French by M. Cousin, and published at Paris in 1775, and have appeared in English in 2 vols., with her life prefixed, taken from Montucla.

Agnesi, Maria Teresa, a sister of the above, and the composer of three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nitocri." B. at Milan, 1750.

Agnolo, Baccio d', *ba-che-o dan'-yo'-lo*, a Florentine wood-engraver, which profession he abandoned for that of an architect. Whilst in Rome, pursuing his studies among the remains of antiquity, his workshop was visited by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and others, and on returning to Florence he rose into eminence, notwithstanding the ridicule and detraction which too often follow the footsteps of originality. When he died, his son Giuliano directed the works he had left unfinished. B. at Florence, 1460; D. 1543.

Agnon, *ăg'-non*, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war, he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants favoured Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon.

Agnonides, *ăg-non'-e-dees*, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected the services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put his accuser to death.

Agobard, *ag'-o-bar*, an archbishop of Lyons, who was deprived of his dignity for deposing Louis the Meek, in the assembly of Compiègne, but was afterwards restored. He opposed image-worship, and wrote against the belief of witchcraft and the practice of duelling. D. 840.—His works were printed in 1666, in two vols. 8vo.

Agop, John, *a-gop*, a grammarian and critic of Armenia, who flourished in the 17th century.

Agoracritus, *ăg-o-rok'-re-tus*, a sculptor of Paros, and disciple of Phidias. Flourished 429 B.C.—He was such a favourite with his master, that it is said Phidias allowed him to affix his name to some works which he himself had executed.

Agostini, Leonardo, *ag-os-te'-ne*, an antiquary of the 17th century. He wrote a work on Sicilian medals, and another upon gems celebrated in ancient times.

Agostino, Paolo da Valerano, *a'-gos-te'-no*, a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome. D. 1629, aged 36.—His choruses are highly spoken of.

Agostino, two brothers who greatly distinguished themselves as architects and sculptors in the infancy of art in Italy. They were natives of Siena, which they embellished with many of their best works.

Agoult, Guillaume d', *a'-goolt*, a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year 1198.

Agreda, Marie d', *ag'-re-da*, superior of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda, in Spain, who pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly did. B. 1602; took the veil, 1620; D. 1665.—Her "Life of the Virgin Mary" was not published till after her death, when it was prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne of Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.

Agresti, Livio, *ag-res'-te*, an historical painter, employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. He was famed for the richness of his invention, the correctness of his design, and the excellence of his colouring. D. 1580.

Agrestis, Julius, *ă-gres'-tis*, a Roman captain, who, when Antonius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed, he put an end to his life, A.D. 64.

Agricola, Cnæus Julius, *ă-grik'-o-la*, a Roman commander, whose father, Julius Græcinus, was an orator, put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by his mother Julia Procilla, and sent to Massilia (Marseilles), the chief seat of learning in Gaul, to pursue his studies. After entering the army, he was sent to Britain, where he was at the time of the insurrection of Boadicea, in A.D. 61. On his return to Rome, he married Domitia Decidiana, a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. In the commotions between Otho and Vitellius, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. Being informed on his journey thither, that Vespasian had assumed the government, he espoused his cause. The 20th legion having mutinied in Britain, he was despatched to reduce it to obedience, in which he succeeded. On his return to Rome, he was raised to the rank of patrician and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 A.D. he was chosen consul with Domitian; and, in the same year, gave his daughter in marriage to Tacitus, the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He extended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the north. He defeated Galgacus at the foot of the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. At the termination of this campaign, a Roman fleet for the first time sailed round Britain. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. By command of the emperor, he entered Rome at night, and meeting with a cold reception, retired from public life. B. at Forum Julii, now Frejus, in Provence, A.D. 37; D. at Rome, A.D. 93.—Tacitus represents the character of Agricola as that of a great and good man. He bequeathed what property he possessed to his wife Domitia, his only daughter, the wife of Tacitus, and the emperor Domitian, notwithstanding, as is asserted, that he fell a sacrifice by poison to the jealousy of the latter.

Agricola, George, an eminent metallurgist and physician, who wrote a number of books on metals, &c. B. at Glauchen, Misnia, 1494; D. 1555.

Agricola, Christopher Ludwig, a painter and engraver, born at Ratisbon, Germany, in 1657, who excelled in landscape and portrait, but is chiefly known for his prints.

Agricola, George Andrew, a German physician, who wrote on the multiplication of plants and trees. B. at Ratisbon, 1672; D. 1738.—A French translation of his work was published in Amsterdam in 1720.

Agricola, John, a German divine who studied theology at Wittenberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher; but entered into a dispute with Melancthon on the use of the law

under the gospel dispensation. With the bishop of Nuremberg and others, he made a vain attempt to reconcile the differences between the Protestants and Catholics. B. at Eisleben, 1492; D. at Berlin, 1566.—He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, and made a collection of German proverbs.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, a learned writer, who was educated at Louvain, but settled at Ferrara, where he taught Latin with great reputation. Here he studied Greek, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Gaza. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands, and on visiting the city of Deventer saw Erasmus, who was then only ten years old, but who, he predicted, would be a great man. In 1482 Agricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Worms. B. at Baffion, Baffel, or Baffio, three miles from Groningen, Friesland, 1443; D. at Heidelberg, 1485. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany. His works were printed at Louvain in 1516, and at Cologne in 1539, 4to.

AGRICOLA, Michael, a Lutheran minister at Abo, in Finland, the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that country. D. 1556.

AGRIPPA, *ă-grip'-a*, a Bithynian astronomer, who was held in high estimation for the accuracy of his observations. Flourished in the 1st century A.D.

AGRIPPA, Camillo, a Milanese architect, who, during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., removed a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square, of which he published an account at Rome, in 1583. Flourished in the 16th century.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a French physician and astrologer of considerable learning and talent. He, being of a good family, became secretary to Maximilian I., by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars, and afterwards created a doctor in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and visited England, but in 1518 settled at Mentz, where he became a councillor of the city; but having, by some indiscretion, drawn upon himself the enmity of the monks, he was compelled to quit that place, and seek a residence elsewhere. In 1520 we find him at Cologne, and in the year following, at Geneva. Francis I. now gave him the appointment of physician to his mother; but for not gratifying the curiosity of that lady in an astrological experiment, he received his dismissal. From France he went to Antwerp, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Low Countries. In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. B. at Cologne, 1486; D. at Grenoble, 1535.—Agrippa seems to have been emphatically a man born to many changes. He was either twice or thrice married, and had several children. He wrote a goodly number of works, but the one by which he is best remembered now, is that entitled "Vanity of the Sciences," which is a satire on the various kinds of learning in vogue during his age. All his works were collected and printed at Leyden in 1550, in two vols. 8vo. He also wrote, with a view of pleasing his patroness, Margaret of Parma, a very ingenious and learned pamphlet to prove the superiority of woman over man. An excellent biography of this talented but unfortunate doctor appeared in 1836, written by Mr. Henry Morley.





AGRIPPA I., Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, king of Judæa in the time of Augustus Cæsar. He was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberias, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who succeeding Tiberius, made Agrippa tetrarch of Batanæa and Trachonitis; to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judæa, with that of Chalcis. In order to please the Jews, he now commenced to persecute the Christians, and put St. James the Apostle to death. Being soon after at Cæsarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor Claudius, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a pompous appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed his voice was that of a god, which impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure. On this he was immediately smitten by the angel of the Lord with a disorder in his bowels. D. A.D. 43.

AGRIPPA II., Herod, son of the preceding, ascended the throne at the age of seventeen. This is the sovereign before whom St. Paul pleaded with so much eloquence that he exclaimed he had *almost* been persuaded to become a Christian. D. at Rome A.D. 94.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, the friend of Augustus; he accused Cassius to the senate, and distinguished himself greatly in the naval battle of Actium, by which Octavianus gained the empire. Previous to this, he had beaten the enemy at Mylæ and at Naulochus, on the coast of Sicily, and had completely broken the naval power of Sextus Pompeius. These victories procured him the reward of a naval crown, and he was, perhaps, the first who received that honour. He now rose to the highest dignities. In his third consulate he dedicated to Jupiter the Pantheon, which, to this day, is considered the most beautiful specimen of Roman architecture. It was erected to commemorate his victory near Actium, and is now called, from its form, Santa Maria della Rotonda, but it still bears the inscription, "M. Agrippa L. F. Cos. tertium fecit." B. about B.C. 63; D. in Campania B.C. 12.—Agrippa was first married to Attica, daughter of Atticus, the friend of Cicero; secondly to Marcella, the niece of Augustus and sister of Marcellus, and thirdly to Julia, the daughter of the emperor, and the young widow of Marcellus. He had five children by his third wife, every one of whom, it has been observed, came to a premature end.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, a Roman consul, who is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people by the fable of the belly and the limbs. D. in the year of the city 261.—He was buried at the public expense, and his daughters were so poor that the people gave them dowries, out of respect for the memory of their father.

AGRIPPINA, *ăg-rip-e-na*, the elder, was daughter of Marcus Agrippa and Julia, and the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, who banished her to the island of Pandataria, where she starved herself to death. A.D. 33.—Four famous busts of this lady are in the Cabinet of Antiquities at Dresden.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, was the daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, in A.D. 60, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty. Agrippina was endowed with great natural gifts, but her ambition was boundless, and her disposition intriguing and dissolute. It is said that her son viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, saying, that he never could have believed his mother was so beautiful. She left memoirs which assisted Tacitus in the composition of his "Annals." The town built by her at the place where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called Agrippina Colonia, is the modern Cologne.

AGRIPPINA VIPSANIA, daughter of Marcus Agrippa and Marcella, and wife of the emperor Tiberius, who divorced her with great reluctance when obliged to marry Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Agrippina was afterwards married to Asinius Gallus, whom Tiberius, retaining his affection for his former wife, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, in the spirit of a jealous rival.

AGSIM, *ag'-sem*, the name of two distinguished Turkish authors—the one, Abderahman, who lived in the 17th century, being a writer on Anthology; and the other, Ismael, of the 18th century, a poet, historian, and mufti.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis d', *a-gues'-so*, a chancellor of France, whose father was intendant of Languedoc, and devoted himself to the education of his son. In 1691 he was admitted advocate-general of Paris; and in 1700 was named procureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions which were under the control of parliament, and preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals. He improved the proceedings in criminal matters, and introduced several excellent regulations; but what he plumed himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV., the regent Orleans appointed him chancellor; but in 1718 he was displaced, on account of his opposition to the financial system promulgated by John Law. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, but two years afterwards he was again deprived of them. In 1727 he once more became chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself and benefit to the nation till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. B. at Limoges, 1668; D. at Paris, 1751. His works make nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of Scripture, which he said was the balm of his life.—A statue of him was erected by Napoleon the Great in front of the Palais Législatif, by the side of one erected in honour of L'Hôpital. According to Voltaire, D'Aguesseau was the most learned magistrate that France ever had.

AGUILLON, Francis, *a-gwil'-on*, a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, who produced a book on optics and spheric projections. B. 1566; D. at Seville, 1617.

AGUIRRA, Joseph, *a'-goo-eer-ra*, a Spanish Benedictine monk, who received a cardinalship from Innocent XI. B. 1630; D. at Rome, 1699. He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio, and wrote some theological pieces.

AGUIARI, *a'-goo-e-a-re*, an Italian vocalist of great celebrity, who was paid a salary of £100 per night, for which he only sang two songs. D. at Parma, 1783.

AGYLÆE, or AGYLÆUS, Henry, *a'-je-lai*, a lawyer and general scholar, who translated the "Nomocanon" of Photius. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; D. 1595.

AHAB, *ai'-hab*, king of Israel, and the son of Omri, whom he succeeded. Reigned from about 918 to 897 B.C. He was married to Jezebel, whose wickedness instigated him to the commission of such acts of cruelty and idolatry, that he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about A.M. 3108.

AHASUERUS, *a-has-u-eer'-us*, the Persian king whose decrees and extravagant mode of life are recorded in the book of Esther. He is called by Josephus Arthasastha, or Artaxerxes. The word Achashverosh has been applied to him as well as other Persian monarchs, because it means a noble, or excellent prince. It is doubtful whether he is the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greek historians; but his reign may be fixed to have commenced about 515 B.C.

AHAZ, *ac'-haz*, king of Judah, who, at the beginning of his reign, defeated Rezin, king of Syria, according to the promise of Isaiah. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, fell into idolatrous practices, and became so impious that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres.—Reigned from 742 B.C. to 726.

AHAZIAH; *a-hā-zi'-ah*, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture: the first was the son of Ahab (1 Kings xxii.) and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by Jehu, about 884 B.C.

AHIAH, *a-hi'-a*, "friend of Jehovah," the son and successor of the high-priest Ahitub.

AHIEZER, *a-hi-e'-zer*, son of Ammishaddai, and hereditary chief of the children of Dan, who came out of Egypt at the head of his tribe, consisting of 72,000 men.

AHIJAH, *a-hi'-ja*, the prophet who dwelt at Shiloh, and spoke twice to Jeroboam by the inspiration of God. He wrote the history of Solomon's life.—Another, who was the father of Baasha, king of Israel.

AHIMAAZ, *a-him'-a-az*, "brother of anger," the son of Zadok, and high-priest under Solomon. He rendered great service to David in his war with Absalom. Flourished in the 10th century B.C.

AHIMAN, *a-hi'-man*, a giant of the race of Anak, who with his brethren, Sheshai and Talmai, was driven out of Hebron when Caleb took that city. (Josh. xv. 14.)

AHIMELECH, *a-him-e'-lek*, "brother of the king," the son of Ahitub, and the successor of Ahiah in the priestship in the time of David.

AHIO, *a-hi'-o*, "brotherly," he who, with his brother Uzzah, brought the ark to Jerusalem, from the house of Abinadab.

AHIRA, *a-hi'-ra*, chief of Naphtali, who came out of Egypt at the head of 53,400 men.

AHITHOPHEL, *a-hit'-o-fel*, "brother of foolishness," a native of Giloh, and the friend of David until the rebellion of Absalom, whose cause he espoused, and, on foreseeing its probable

failure, hanged himself to avert the certainty of a more ignominious death. B.C. 1023.

AHLWARDT, Peter, *al'-vart*, a learned German, who, from being the son of a shoemaker, rose to be professor of logic and metaphysics in his native place. B. at Greifswalde, 1710; D. 1791.—He wrote, "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He was also the founder of the Abelite Society, which had for its object the promotion of sincerity.

AHMED BEN FARES, *a'-med ben fair'-es*, an eminent lawyer and lexicographer of Arabia, who was also named *El Razi*. Lived in the 10th century.

AHMED BEN MOHAMMED, *a-med ben mo'-ham-ed*, a Moorish poet of Spain, whose effusions partook of the oriental style. He wrote historical annals of Spain. Flourished in the 10th century.

AHMED KHAN, *a'-med kan*, successor of Abaka Khan, and the first of the Moguls who professed Mahometanism, which gave great offence to his family. He was conspired against by his courtiers, who set up in his stead Argoun, his nephew. Put to death A.D. 1234.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, *a'-med sha el ab'-dă-le*, the founder of the kingdom of Cabul and Candahar. He was a great warrior, and broke the power of the Mahrattas, by defeating them in the battle of Paniput, on the 7th of January, 1761. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in continual warfare with the Sikhs, but ended his days the sovereign of an empire which he had conquered, and which extended from Sirhind on the east, to Herat on the west, and from the mouths of the Indus and the Arabian Sea on the south, to the banks of the Oxus and Cashmere on the north. D. 1773.

AHRENDT, or AHENTS, Martin Frederick, *a'-rent*, a paleographer and distinguished antiquary, who passed forty years of his life travelling, on foot, through France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other European kingdoms, seeking for Scandinavian antiquities and deciphering Runic characters. He is, perhaps, one of the greatest examples of antiquarian enthusiasm on record. B. at Holstein; D. in a village near Vienna, 1824.

AIAH, *ai-i'-a*, the concubine of Saul and daughter of Rizpah. Her children were given up by David to the Gibeonites, to be hanged before the Lord.

AIDAN, *ai'-dan*, a British bishop, who successfully proselytized the people of the northern parts of England to Christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, and a prelate of exemplary piety. D. August 31, 651.

AIGNAN, Stephen, *ain-ang*, an ardent French republican, a member of the French Academy, and a writer of considerable ability. At the early age of 19 his revolutionary zeal obtained him a situation of responsibility in the district of Orleans, and subsequently several official appointments under the régime of Napoleon I. B. 1773; D. 1824.—As an author, he is known by some poetical pieces and several dramas, and also by translations of the works of Pope and Goldsmith.

AIGNEAUX, Robert and Anthony, *ain'-yo*, two brothers, who composed some poems, and translated into French verse the works of Horace and Virgil. Flourished in the 16th century.

AIKIN, John, M.D., *ai'-kin*, an eminent physician, but more distinguished as a popular author. He was the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., for many years a tutor of divinity at a dissenting academy at Warrington, Lancashire. After finishing his studies at the university of Edinburgh, he became a pupil of Dr. William Hunter, and first settled as a surgeon at Chester. Thence he removed to Warrington, and ultimately succeeded in establishing himself in the metropolis of England. Here, with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, he pursued literature with considerable success, producing several works, which aimed at making science popular amongst those classes who, without such works, would in all probability never have entered upon scientific studies of any kind. His "Evenings at Home" still commands a wide reputation, and is decidedly the most useful of all Dr. Aikin's works. To this, which extended to six volumes, Mrs. Barbauld contributed, but not to a greater extent than about half a volume. His "Natural History of the Year" is another work which has enjoyed considerable popularity. B. 1747; D. at Stoke Newington, 1822.

AIKIN, Arthur, eldest son of the above, inherited much of his father's literary talent, but chiefly applied himself to scientific pursuits. He was for several years editor of the "Annual Review," and in 1814 contributed to science a "Manual of Mineralogy." He also produced a "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," and another of "Chemistry and Mineralogy." B. 1784; D. in Bloomsbury, 1854.—Besides being the author of the above, Mr. Aikin was a large contributor to scientific journals, and was for several years the resident secretary to the Society of Arts.

AIKIN, Edmund, an architect, who wrote an account of St. Paul's Cathedral. D. 1820.

AIKMAN, William, *aik'-man*, a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, Esq., of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuick, bart. He was intended for the profession of the law, but his passion for the fine arts was so great that he determined to indulge it. Accordingly, he relinquished the law and applied himself assiduously to painting. After studying three years in Italy, he visited Turkey; thence he went to Rome, whence, after a short stay, he came back to England, and found a patron in the duke of Argyle. He excelled most in portrait-painting. B. 1682; D. 1731.

AILLY, Peter d', *dai'-le*, a bishop of Cambray, and a zealous champion of popery. He presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal. B. at Compiègne, 1350; D. 1420.

AILMER, or ÆTHELMARES, an earl of Cornwall and Devon in the time of king Edgar. He was very rich and powerful; and in 1016, when Canute invaded England, he joined the Danes along with the notorious Edric-Streona, and some others, against Edmund Ironsides. Ailmer did not long survive this treason.

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, *ail'-red*, abbot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire. Flourished at the beginning of the 12th century.—He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and other productions.

AIMOIN, *ai'-mong*, a French Benedictine, who wrote a history of France, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's collection. B. at

Villefranche, in the province of Perigord; D. 1008.

AINSWORTH, Henry, *ains'-worth*, an ingenious and learned commentator on the Bible, who from a follower of the founder of the Brownists became an Independent, and proceeded to Amsterdam, where he grew so popular as to gather a congregation for himself. Quarrelling with some of the members of his church, he left them and went to Ireland for a time, but once more returned to Amsterdam. He died in this town in 1662.—He is said to have been poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth; and when the Jew offered him a reward, he only requested to have a conference with some of the rabbis on the prophecies respecting the Messiah. This the Jew promised to obtain for him, but being unable to accomplish it, he administered to him a deadly drug. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the Pentateuch is both curious and valuable.

AINSWORTH, Robert, a learned lexicographer, who was educated at Bolton, Lancashire, where he afterwards kept a school. Thence he removed to London, where for many years he followed the same profession. B. in Lancashire, 1660; D. in London, 1743.—He printed "A Short Treatise of Grammatical Institution;" but he is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to and 8vo, in the compilation of which he spent twenty years.

AINSWORTH, William Harrison, a writer of popular novels, who first obtained celebrity by selecting for his heroes such characters as Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin, noted robbers and highwaymen. B. 1805.

AINSWORTH, William Francis, cousin of the above, the author of several works of travel, among which his "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," and "Cilicia and its Governors," deserve especial mention. B. 1807.

AIRAY, Henry, *air'-ai*, an English divine, who after being a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was, in 1600, elected provost; and in 1606 served the office of vice-chancellor. B. in Westmoreland, 1560; D. 1616.—He was a rigid Calvinist, and wrote a few theological pieces.

AIRAY, Christopher, a divine related to the above, who had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. D. 1678.—He wrote a few pieces in Latin and English.

AIRD, Thomas, *aird*, an original poet of considerable power, a contributor to periodical literature, and author of the "Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," "Religious Characteristics," and "The Devil's Dream," a poem pronounced "a wonderful piece of weird, supernatural imagination." He was editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal," "The Dumfries Herald," and of an edition of the poems of Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine. B. at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 1802.

AIREY, Sir Richard, *air'-e*, a general engaged in the Crimea during the Russian war of 1854. In the year 1857 he was made quartermaster-general of the British army under the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief. B. 1803.

AIROLA, Angelica Veronica, *ai-rol'-ya*, a lady of a noble family of Genoa, possessed of much ingenuity and taste, who learned the principles and practice of the art of painting, and executed some pictures on religious subjects. She afterwards became a nun. Lived in the 17th century.

AIRY, George Biddell, *air'-e*, the present astronomer-royal, is by birth a Northumbrian. After being educated at several private schools, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar, at the age of 18. He stood at the head of all the men of his year as senior wrangler in 1823. In 1824 he was elected fellow of the college, and in 1826 was appointed to the Lucasian chair. Whilst holding this appointment, he delivered a course of admirable lectures on experimental philosophy. In 1828 he was chosen for the Plumian professorship of astronomy, for which he resigned his former appointment. He now earnestly devoted himself to astronomical studies, and in 1835, on the resignation of Mr. Pond, he had the honourable office of astronomer-royal conferred upon him. In this position he has been enabled to labour successfully for the advancement of science, and through his exertions the Greenwich Observatory stands second to none in the world. Mr. Airy has written much upon mechanics and optics; and has had his great abilities honourably recognised by various scientific societies. In 1828 he became a fellow of the Astronomical Society, and in 1835 was elected its president. In 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and is a member of various other scientific bodies both in Europe and America. B. at Alnwick, 1801.—Mr. Airy has received two of the medals of the Astronomical Society, one for his "Planetary Observations," and the other for his "Discovery of the Inequality of Venus and the Earth." He has also received the Copley and the Royal Medals of the Royal Society, and the Lalande medal of the French Academy of Sciences.

AISTULPH, or ASTOLPHUS, *ais'-tulf*, king of the Lombards, who succeeded his brother Rachis in 749. The commencement of his reign was signalized by his making an inroad on the territories of the Roman see; but Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. The treaty which had been entered into was afterwards violated by Aistulph, who again invaded the Roman states. Pepin once more came to the assistance of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting, 756.

AITON, William, *ai'-ton*, a Scotch common gardener, who came to London to seek employment, obtained it, and ultimately became superintendent of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved, and in 1783 was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens. B. near Hamilton, Lanark, 1731; D. 1793.—In 1789 he published his "Hortus Kewensis." King George III. appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.

AITZEMA, Leo, *ait'-ze-ma*, a resident representative of the Hanse Towns at the Hague, who became eminent as an historian. B. at Dorkum, Friesland, 1600; D. 1669.—His "History of the United Provinces" is written in Dutch, and extends to fifteen vols., 4to. It has been continued down to 1692 and published.

AJALA, Martin Perez d', *a-ja'-la*, a Spanish ecclesiastic who was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archbishop of Valentia. He discharged the duties of his station in an exemplary manner. B. at Carthagena, 1504; D. 1556.—The principal of his works is entitled "De Divinis Traditionibus."—There were two others of the same name: 1. Balthazar of Antwerp, who wrote "De Jure et

Officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Disciplina." 2. Gabriel, a physician at Louvain in the 16th century, and brother of the preceding. He wrote "Popularia Epigrammata," "De Lue Pestilenti," &c.

Ajax, *ai'-jăx*, the son of Telamon, by Peribœa or Eribœa, daughter of Alcathous, and, with the exception of Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He encountered Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses each claimed the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep—supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses—and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound was changed into the flower hyacinth. It is affirmed by some that he was killed by Paris in battle, and by others that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum; some say on Mount Rhœtus. His tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Hercules, according to several authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son with a skin as impenetrable as that of the Nemean lion which he then wore. His prayers were heard, and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's skin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in the breast, or, according to some authorities, behind the neck.—Another, the son of Oileus, king of Locris, surnamed Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. As one of Helen's suitors, he sailed with forty ships to the Trojan war. The night that Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who fled into the temple of Minerva. For this, as he was returning home, the goddess, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter and the power of tempests from Neptune, destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and exclaimed that he was safe in spite of the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax fell with part of the rock into the sea, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb.—According to the fanciful mythology of ancient Greece, these two heroes were supposed after death to be transported to the island of Leuce, a separate place, reserved only for the bravest of antiquity.

Akakia, Martin, *a-ka'-ke-a*, a learned professor of physic at Paris. B. at Chalons, Champagne; D. 1551.—He translated into Latin "Galen de Ratione Curandi," and "Ars Medica."

Akakia, Martin, son of the above, and physician to Henry III. D. 1588.—He wrote a treatise "De Morbis Mulieribus, et Consilia Medica," to be published after his death.—There are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions. The true name of this family was *Sans-Malice*, "without malice," but this was changed into the Greek form of the name, Akakia; after a fashion much followed in those days of giving a Latin or Greek form to surnames.

Akbar, *ak'-bar*, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father Humayun in 1556, and was the greatest of all the sovereigns who have reigned in Hindostan. He ascended the throne in his thirteenth year, when his country was torn by dissensions; but although possessed of superior intelligence, he was wholly unequal to the task of governing his kingdom. Accordingly he called in to his assistance a Turcoman nobleman named Bahram Khan, on whom he conferred the power of regent, and left the administration of affairs chiefly to him. By the severity of the measures adopted by this personage, the country was restored to comparative tranquillity; but the rigour with which he exercised his authority was felt by Akbar himself, who, in 1553, broke from his control, and took the reins of government into his own hands. Bahram now raised the standard of rebellion, and for two years endeavoured to create an independent province for himself in Malwa; failing in this, however, he submitted to Akbar, and was pardoned. The young monarch now turned his attention to the enlargement of his kingdom, which had been greatly reduced by the invasions of successful chiefs, who lost no opportunity of extending their own territories in a country in which the right of the sword was the only power recognised and acknowledged. At first his dominions only comprised the Punjab and the provinces of Agra and Delhi, but, by the fortieth year of his reign, his empire extended from the Hindoo-Coosh mountains to the borders of the Deccan, and from the Bramahputra to Candahar. B. 1542; D. 1605.—Great as Akbar was as a conqueror, his sway was characterized by general mildness, wisdom, and toleration. He laboured to abolish the most cruel of the superstitious rites of the Hindoo religion, and expressed his opinion, that God could only be worshipped by following reason, and not by yielding an implicit faith to any alleged revelation. The memory of the beneficence of his reign is still vividly impressed on the mind of the Hindoo, and not without reason, as is shown by the following extract from an address presented by the rajah of Joudpoor to the emperor Aurungzebe a century after the reign of Akbar:—"Your ancestor Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, conducted the affairs of his empire in equity and security for the space of fifty years. He preserved every tribe of men in ease and happiness, whether they were followers of Jesus or of Moses, of Brahma or Mahomet. Of whatever sect or creed they might be, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour, insomuch that his people, in gratitude for the indiscriminate protection which he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of 'Guardian of Mankind.'"

Akenside, Mark, *ai'-ken-side*, an English poet and physician, who, when young, was crippled by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in the shop of his father, who was a butcher. He had the singular weakness of being always ashamed of his origin, though the limp in his gait was such as to preserve it continually in his memory. His parents being dissenters, intended him for the ministry in their sect, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh to pursue his studies; but instead of following divinity, he devoted himself to physic. In 1741 he went to Leyden, where, in three years, he took his degree of M.D. In 1744 he published his "Pleasures of Imagination," a performance which at once attained celebrity, and proved him a true poet. He soon afterwards commenced

practising as a physician at Northampton. Meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and a Mr. Dyson generously allowed him £300 a year till he could fix himself in practice. Having obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1764 he printed a discourse in Latin on dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was carried off by a putrid fever. B. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1721; D. in London, 1770. His remains were interred in the church of St. James's, Westminster. His life and memoirs, written by Bucke, appeared in 1832 in a work entitled, "The Life, Writings, and Genius of Akenside."

AKERBLAD, John David, *ak'-er-blad*, a learned Swede, who, being appointed secretary to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, had an opportunity of pursuing researches into Phœnician literature. He was not only able to read but to converse in several European and Oriental languages. D. at Rome, 1819.

AKIBA, *ä-ki'-ba*, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a teacher. He was flayed alive by the Romans, A.D. 135, at the age, as is stated, of 120 years.—Akiba was one of the first compilers of the "Mischna," or traditions of the Jews.

ALABASTER, William, *ä-la-bas'-ter*, an English divine, of considerable attainments, who was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and who accompanied the Earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned papist. On his return to England, he again became a Protestant, and had some church preferment. Applying himself to the study of the Hebrew language, he became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala, or Jewish traditions. B. at Hadleigh, Suffolk; D. 1640.—He wrote a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," acted at Cambridge by the students; on which occasion a lady, hearing the word *sequar* repeated in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. He was also the author of a Lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, 1637.

ALAIN, John, *a'-lain*, a Danish author, who wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbri," and other subjects. B. 1569; D. 1630.

ALAIN DE L'ISLE, *a'-lain de-leel'*, surnamed the universal doctor, and a divine of great reputation in the university of Paris. D. 1203.—His works were printed in 1658, folio.

ALAIN, Nicholas, a French dramatic author, whose fame rests upon the production of some trifling comedies. Flourished at the beginning of the 18th century.

ALAIN CHARTIER, a French writer, who produced several pieces, the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII.," to whom he was secretary. Flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

ALAMANES, *ä-la-mai'-nēs*, a statuary of Athens, and disciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI, Luigi, *a-la-man'-e*, a Florentine, who, conspiring against Julius de Medici, was compelled to quit his native country, until Charles V. captured Rome, when he returned and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence again. He finally settled in France, and became a favourite of Francis I., who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the imperial court. B. at Florence, 1495; D. 1556.—Alamanni was of a noble family, and wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language. His son Baptiste became almoner to Queen Catherine of France, and successively bishop of Bazos and Macon. D. 1581. A collection of his letters is extant, but in MS.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, *a'-la-mos*, a Castilian, educated at Salamanca. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II., and when that minister fell into disgrace, Alamos was cast into prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez in several important situations. Lived in the 16th century. B. at Medina del Campo; D. in his 88th year.—He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.

ALAN of Tewkesbury, author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury." D. 1291.

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, William, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1550 became one of its fellows. In 1556 he was chosen principal of St. Mary's Hall, and two years afterwards was made canon of York; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote, in defence of the Romish church, some treatises, which raised his reputation as a controversialist to such a degree, that he obtained several valuable preferments. In his own country, however, he was considered a traitor, and a man was hanged for bringing over from the continent some of his books. In 1586 he published a defence of the Pope's bull excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. B. at Rossal, in Lancashire, in 1532; D. at Rome, in 1594.

ALAN of Lynn, so called from the place of his nativity. He became famous for his theological writings. Lived in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, *äl'-änd*, an English judge, who took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq., of Waterford, in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714, he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was created a baron of the Exchequer, and, next year, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that office, but for what cause does not appear. In 1728 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1746, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Creden. B. in Devonshire, 1670; D. 1746.—Baron Fortescue belonged to the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire, and was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 8vo, his ancestor Sir John Fortescue's treatise on "Absolute and Limited Monarchy."

ALARCON, Don Juan Ruiz de, *a-lar'-kon*, a Spanish theatrical writer of the reign of Philip IV. Some of his productions are so excellent as to have been attributed to Lope de Vega and Montalvan. His drama of "La Verdad sospechosa" (suspicious truth) was imitated by Cor-

neille in his "Le Menteur," which, in fact, is founded upon it. None of the Spanish dramatists, taken as a whole, merit a higher place in the drama than Alarcon, who is said to have written thirty plays, and whose verse glows with high, chivalrous sentiment, and is marked by those nice discriminating qualities which indicate an honourable mind. B. at Tlasco, or Tlachco, in Mexico, towards the end of the 16th century.

ALARD, *a'-lar*, a Romish divine who wrote a great number of theological pieces now little known or regarded. B. at Amsterdam; D. at Louvain, 1541.

ALARD, Lambert, the inspector of the public schools in Brunswick, a theological writer and the compiler of a Greek Lexicon. D. 1672.

ALARIC I., *ăl'-e-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was descended from an illustrious family, and served in the wars between the Goths and Romans, when his countrymen submitted to Theodosius. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he revolted, and entering Greece, devastated several of its provinces with fire and sword. Whilst thus engaged, he was encountered by the famous Stilicho, who compelled him to retire into Epirus. About this time, A.D. 400, he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths, and entered Italy, whence he carried away a large amount of plunder and a great many captives. Two years afterwards, he again entered that country, but was opposed by Stilicho, his former adversary, and after a well-contested battle, lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. He now submitted to the emperor Honorius, who was then reigning, and into whose service he entered, and, for three years, seems to have served that prince in Epirus. For this he demanded an extravagant reward, which being refused, he raised the standard of revolt, and advanced upon Rome, and laying siege to it, the Romans were ultimately compelled to comply with such terms as the conqueror chose to dictate. Having achieved this success, he withdrew into Tuscany; but finding that Honorius failed to fulfil the conditions of the treaty into which he had entered, Alaric again attacked the "Eternal city," and compelled its submission. He himself now appointed Attalus, prefect of the city, to be emperor in the room of Honorius; but the imbecility of that personage rendered him unfit for the responsibilities of his station. He was therefore deprived of his regal honours, and Honorius once more enthroned. These measures, however, had hardly been completed, when a treacherous attack made by the Romans upon the soldiers of Alaric, roused his indignation against the imperial city, which he gave up for six days to his soldiers. An indiscriminate pillage was the result of this act; but Alaric, to his honour, ordered his troops to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, to respect female chastity, and to preserve the buildings devoted to the purposes of religion. Having sufficiently satiated his vengeance, he withdrew into the southern provinces of Italy, where he died during the siege of Cosenza, in Calabria, in the year 410.—Alaric was a skilful warrior, and exhibited the qualities of promptitude and courage in a high degree. During his first siege of Rome, the inhabitants intimated to him that if they were driven to take up arms, they would fight with the utmost determination. "Do so," said the barbarian soldier; "but the closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut." On being further asked what he would leave to the besieged if they surrendered, "Their lives," was his laconic reply; and at the same time he demanded all their wealth.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484: he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poictiers, in 507. This monarch was of a much more pacific disposition than the first Alaric. He left behind him a regularly drawn up system of legislation, a code which is known as the Breviarium Alaricianum.

ALASCO, John, *a-las'-ko*, a Polish Roman Catholic bishop, who, having embraced the Protestant religion, came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he distinguished himself so greatly in the cause of the Reformation, that he received the title of the Reformer of Poland. B. 1499; D. at Frankfort, 1560.—Alasco was the uncle of Sigismund, king of Poland, and was greatly esteemed by the leading men among the Reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.

ALAVA, Diego Esquiesel, *a-la'-va*, a bishop of Cordova, in Spain, who was at the Council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils." D. 1562.

ALAVA, Miguel Ricardo d', a native of Spain, who took a leading part in the troubles of his country from the time of the invasion under Napoleon till his death. He at first joined the French, but afterwards abandoned them in consequence of the oppression they practised on his countrymen. He then served under the Duke of Wellington, who appointed him one of his aides-de-camp. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII. he was cast into prison, his early defection having weighed more with the king than his late services. The Duke of Wellington, however, stood his friend, procured his release, and ultimately his appointment as ambassador to the Netherlands. In the revolution of 1820, he joined the constitutional party, was president of the Cortes in 1822, negotiated the liberation of Ferdinand with the Due d'Angoulême in 1823; but the promises then made by the king having been broken, Alava retired to England. On the death of Ferdinand he returned to Spain, and espoused the cause of Isabella II. against Don Carlos, and was appointed ambassador successively to England and France. After the insurrection of La Granja, he declined to swear allegiance to the constitution of 1812, retired to France, and in 1843 died at Barèges. B. at Vitoria in 1771.

ALBANESE, *al-ba-nai'-sai*, an Italian musician of high reputation. D. at Paris, 1800.

ALBANI, Francis, *al-ba'-ne*, an Italian painter, whose first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Carracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome, where his first wife died. He married again, and his second wife was very beautiful. This lady became the mother of several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for his Venuses and Cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love-subjects are held in high esteem. B. at Bologna, 1578; D. 1660.—His brother and disciple, John Baptiste, was an eminent historical and landscape painter. He died in 1664.

ALBANI, John Jerome, a civilian and cardinal, who wrote some books in vindication of the papal power. B. at Bergamo; D. 1591.

ALBANI, Alexander, an Italian, created a cardinal by Innocent XIII. B. at Urbino, 1692; D. 1779. This personage was a great virtuoso, and possessed a collection of drawings and engravings, which, at his death, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.

ALBANI, John Francis, also a cardinal, and nephew of the above, was distinguished as a patron of the fine arts. Although he endeavoured to prevent the suppression of the Jesuits, he was in other respects liberal and enlightened. His palace was plundered by the French invading army in 1798, when he made his escape to Naples, stripped of all his possessions. In 1800 he returned to Rome, where he took up his abode in private lodgings. B. at Rome, 1720; D. 1803.

ALBAN, St., *al'-ban*, the proto-martyr of Britain, who served in the Roman army, and became a convert to Christianity, through one Amphibalus, a monk. B. at St. Alban's, in the third century; D. for his religion in the persecution under Diocletian, 303.

ALBANY, Louisa, Countess of, *al'-ba-ne*, daughter of Prince Stolberg, of Gedern, in Germany, and wife of Charles James Edward, the grandson of James II., and whose adventurous spirit led him to enter Scotland with a few followers in 1745 to endeavour to recover the lost crown of his ancestors. Their marriage took place in 1772, but the countess being much the younger, the match was ill-assorted, and she retired to a convent. Subsequently she went to France, but on the death of her husband in 1788, returned to Italy, and finally settled in Florence. Here she secretly allied herself by marriage to Count Alfieri, the poet, taking the title of Countess of Albany, as the relict of the last of the Stuarts. B. 1753; D. at Florence, 1824.—When this lady and her husband, called the young Pretender, resided at Rome, they held a little court, and were addressed as king and queen. She was possessed of a refined mind, loved literature and the arts, and whilst in Florence her house was the resort of the most cultivated and distinguished persons. Alfieri died in her house, and in 1810 she erected to his memory, in the church of Santa Croce, a monument executed by Canova. (*See* CHARLES EDWARD, p. 252.)

ALBATEGNI, *al'-ba-teg'-ye*, an Arabian astronomer, who lived in Mesopotamia, and who wrote a book on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, which was printed at Nuremberg in 1537, 4to, and at Bologna in 1645. B. at Baten, Mesopotamia; D. 929.—He was the first who substituted sines for chords, and who may be said to have determined the length of the tropical year. He is considered to have had a larger number of methods in spherical trigonometry than the Greeks, and to be the greatest of the Arabian school, which connects Greek science with that of our own times.

ALBEMARLE, George Monk, Duke of, *al'-be-marl*, a military and naval commander, who, being a younger son of a good family, entered the army as a volunteer, and served in the Netherlands under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to Scotland. At the commencement of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he was sent to that country, where his services were so important as to obtain for him the favour of the Lords Justices, who appointed him governor of Dublin. At the time of his return to England, the town of Nantwich was invested by the Parliamentary forces, against whom he was despatched; but he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower. Here he remained till 1646, when, on the ruin of the royal cause, he was released on condition of accepting a command in the army of the Parliament, to which he consented. He was now despatched to Ireland to subdue the rebels there; but concluding an unsatisfactory peace with them, he drew upon himself the indignation of the Parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon his conduct. Cromwell, however, had discovered the great military talents which he possessed, and, raising him to the rank of lieutenant-general, conferred upon him the chief command of the army in Scotland. Whilst here, his conduct was such as to excite the suspicions of the Protector, who, not long before his death, wrote him a letter to which he added this postscript:—"There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." On the death of Cromwell, the position of Monk was one of extreme difficulty; but having a powerful army at his command, he determined to march into England. That he was favourable to the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, the sagacity of the late Protector had already discovered; but as he acted with extreme caution, no one could positively decide as to what were the real objects he had in view. Accordingly, when he arrived in England, he was courted by the republicans, whilst the royalists feared that he would set up for himself. The moderate party, however, pressed him to call a free parliament, to which, being in accordance with his own desires, he acceded. When this assembly met, they voted the restoration of the king, with whom General Monk had carried on a secret correspondence, and who was consequently restored to his throne without violence or bloodshed. Thus was this great event effected by the prudence of one man, who became an object of the highest esteem, both with the people and the king. Wealth and honours were now heaped upon him. He was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of £1,000 a year, and subsequently was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, admiral of the fleet, and gained a great victory over th Dutch, in 1666, in a fight which lasted three days, off the mouth of the Thames. Whilst the plague ravaged the city of London, he remained among the inhabitants, many of whom regarded his presence at such a a period as great consolation. B. at Potheridge, near Torrington, Devonshire, 1608; D. 1670.—The character of Monk, as represented by Macaulay, is that of a prudent and cautious rather than a bold and far-seeing man; and hence the impenetrable secrecy with which he veiled his policy on the death of the great Cromwell. In private life he was possessed of many virtues; and although it is said that he never feared the shot of a cannon, he had a wholesome dread of his wife, who was the daughter of a common blacksmith, had been bred a milliner, and was a proficient in the language of Billingsgate. She bore him a son,

named Christopher, who afterwards figured as duke of Albemarle, and in 1688 died governor of Jamaica. The general was the author of a work on military and political affairs, which was published in 1671, and a collection of his letters was printed in 1715. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

ALBERELLI, Giacomo, *al'-bair-el-e*, a native of Venice, who painted historical subjects with considerable credit. Many of his pieces are in the churches and public buildings of his native city, where he died about 1650.

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, the Marquis Francis, *al'-bair-ga'-te ca'-pa-chel'-le*, an Italian senator as well as a comic writer, who spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not apply himself to study until he had attained his thirty-fourth year. At forty, however, he had not only become a powerful dramatist, but such an excellent performer, as to merit the title of the "Garrick of the Italian nobility." B. at Bologna, 1728; D. 1804. The works of this man have been pronounced unrivalled for wit, humour, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. A complete edition was published at Bologna in 1784.

ALBERGOTTI, Francis, *al'-bair-got'-e*, an Italian civilian, the disciple of Baldi, and who, after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honour of nobility. His character for veracity was so great, that he had the title of "Teacher of Solid Truth." Flourished in the 14th century.

ALBERIC, *al'-be-rik*, a French historian, and canon of Aix, who, not being able to take an active part in the first crusade, wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1120. Lived in the 13th century. His Chronicle was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, *dai-ro-sa'-te*, of Bergamo, a lawyer, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERICI, Enrico, *al'-bai-re-che*, an Italian historical painter, but chiefly eminent for his religious pieces, was born near Bergamo in 1714; D. 1775.

ALBERONI, Julius, *al'-bai-ro'-ne*, who, having entered into orders, became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the wants of the secretary of the duke of Vendôme, who had been robbed. Some time afterwards the duke entered Italy with his army, for which there was no means of providing, as the peasantry had taken the precaution to conceal their corn. He happened to be in the neighbourhood of the village in which the poor curate, who had formerly relieved the necessities of his secretary, resided. Recollecting this circumstance, Alberoni was sent for in the present distress of the duke, to whom he revealed the secret places in which the peasantry had concealed their grain. This service was so great, that the duke, on returning to Madrid, took him with him, and procured him the favour of the princess of Orsini, the favourite of Philip V. By her recommendation, he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma at the Spanish court, and greatly advanced the interests of his sovereign, by obtaining Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Parma, for his second wife. For this, Alberoni was made a privy councillor, was next appointed prime minister, and finally had a cardinalship conferred upon him. Having thus obtained the highest honours, he occupied himself with schemes for the benefit of the Spanish nation; but, being undermined by foreign influence, he was deprived of his posts and banished to Rome. B. at Placentia, 1664; D. there 1752.

ALBERT, *äl'-bert*, duke of Austria, and subsequently emperor of Germany, was the son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who founded the Austrian imperial dynasty. He was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor, Adolphus of Nassau, and was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.—On the bank of the Reuss, where Albert was murdered, Agnes, his eldest daughter, and queen of Hungary, built a monastery, and called it Königsfelden. Here, after taking a dreadful vengeance, not only on the assassins of her father, but on many innocent families whom she supposed implicated in their crime, she shut herself up and ended her days. Her apartments are still shown in the dilapidated building, which stands on the high road from Basle to Baden and Zurich, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Hapsburg, whence originally sprung the house of Austria.

ALBERT II., emperor and duke of Austria, who, having married the daughter of Sigismund, emperor and king of Hungary, had bequeathed to him by that monarch his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. B. 1397; D. 1439.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a cardinalship and the archbishopric of Toledo. In 1583 he was made viceroy of Portugal, in which capacity his conduct was so satisfactory to his uncle, Philip II., king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low Countries to endeavour to quell the insurrection which had broken out in the seven United Provinces. In this, however, he had little success. In 1598 he married the daughter of Philip, on which he renounced the ecclesiastical character, and in 1600 encountered Prince Maurice of Nassau, at Nieuport, and was defeated. This battle decided the independence of Holland. Albert afterwards directed his energies against Ostend, to which he laid siege, and after the loss of 100,000 men on both sides, the place fell before his arms. A twelve years' truce was now concluded with the Dutch, and, before the termination of that period, Albert expired. B. 1559; D. 1621. (*See* Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

ALBERT, prince of Mecklenburg, was elected king of Sweden in 1364 by those nobles who had become dissatisfied with the reign of Magnus II., and by whom that monarch was deposed. The result of this measure was a war between the partisans of Albert and Magnus, which lasted several years, and which was finally closed in 1371, by Magnus making a formal resignation of the crown to Albert. The new monarch, however, was little less fortunate in pleasing his nobles than the former king. Accordingly, those disaffected chiefs offered the crown to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who marched into the country, and after a fierce battle at Talkoping, in 1388, took Albert prisoner. Albert was kept in confinement till 1394, when he recovered his liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to Margaret. He attempted again to recover his crown, but failing, spent the remainder of his life in Mecklenburg. D. 1412.

ALBERT, the Warlike, marquis of Brandenburg-Culmbach, called the Alcibiades of Germany, on account of his beauty. His father dying when he was an infant, left him to the care of his uncle. In 1541 he took possession of his hereditary estates, and in the disturbances of Germany during the reign of Charles V., entered into the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes, against that monarch. He committed many excesses in this war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. Subsequently a league was formed against him, at the head of which was his old ally the elector of Saxony. Between these princes a great battle was fought at Siverhus, in 1553, in which Maurice was slain and Albert wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions. B. 1522; D. 1558.

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, the first duke of Prussia, was elected grand-master of the Teutonic order in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismund, king of Poland, in defence of the independence of that order. A peace was concluded at Cracow in 1525, by which it was stipulated that the grand-master should possess Prussia as a fief of Poland. Not long after this, Albert avowed himself a Protestant, and married a princess of Denmark. In consequence of this act, he fell under the ban of the empire. B. 1490; D. 1568.—A descendant of this prince threw off the allegiance of Poland, and his son, Frederick I., exchanged the title of *duke* for that of *king* of Prussia, in 1701.

ALBERT, PRINCE. Albert Francis Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and consort of Queen Victoria, was the second son of Duke Ernest I., and younger brother of the present duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He received the rudiments of his education under the consistorial councillor Florschutz, and completed it at the University of Bonn. A few days previous to his marriage with the queen, on the 10th of February, 1840, he was naturalized by an act of Parliament, and by another act, passed on the 4th of August of the same year, it was provided that he should assume the responsibility of regent should the queen die before the next lineal heir to the throne should have attained the age of eighteen. Besides assisting in many other noble undertakings, he took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and contributed not a little to its success. He had also a share in originating and in carrying out the early part of the arrangements for the Exhibition of 1862; but, unfortunately, did not live to witness their completion, having died after a short illness at Windsor Castle, on the 14th of December, 1861. The death of this excellent Prince was regarded as a national calamity, and called forth an intense and universal expression of regret, not only in the British dominions, but throughout the civilized world. A large subscription was at once made to erect a monument to his memory, which has been erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Besides this national tribute, there is scarcely a district of the kingdom in which hospitals, museums, &c., have not been erected as monuments in his honour; so that it may be said that in a few years Great Britain and Ireland were studded over with memorials of the worth of this exemplary Prince and excellent man, as well as of the respect and





esteem in which he was held by the people. The tendencies of the Prince Consort's mind were entirely of a pacific character, and all his pursuits aimed at exalting and refining the sentiments, whilst ameliorating the condition, of the subjects of the amiable sovereign whose husband he was. B. 1819; D. Dec. 14, 1861.

ALBERT EDWARD, prince of Wales, and heir-apparent to the British throne. On the 10th of November, 1858, he was gazetted as having been invested with the rank of a colonel in the army. The prince, in the summer of the year 1860, visited America, where he met with a hearty welcome both in Canada and in the United States; and in 1862, he undertook a tour in Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, &c. On the 10th of March, 1863, he married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, four children, two boys and two girls. B. at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841.

ALBERT, Charles d', *sharl dal'-bair*, duke of Luynes, a favourite of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. of France. He rose to the highest honours, caused the fall of the Marshal d'Ancre, and ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the Huguenots, and in 1621 laid siege to Montauban, where he was seized with a fever, of which he died. B. 1578.—The family of D'Albert, descended from a branch of the Florentine family of Alberti, has produced many eminent men, among whom may be named Louis Charles, son of the preceding, and father of the duke of Chevreuse, and Paul d'Albert, cardinal de Luynes and archbishop of Sens in 1753.

ALBERT, Martin Alexander, originally an artisan, and subsequently a journalist, who became one of the provisional government of 1848, after the flight of Louis Philippe from Paris in that year. He was a button-maker by trade, and continued to work at his calling even while editing a paper called *L'Atelier*, which he had started in 1840. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and was subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine. For taking part in the attempted rising of May 15, he was sentenced to transportation. After a detention of ten years at Doullens, Belle Isle, and Tours, he was set at liberty by the amnesty of 1859, since which time he has been employed in the gas works at Paris. B. at Bury (Oise), April 27, 1815.

ALBERT, Erasmus, a German divine, who was educated under Luther, and who is known as the author of a book entitled the "Koran of the Cordeliers," ridiculing the impiety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of St. Francis with those of Jesus Christ. D. 1551.—His book was printed in German, with a preface by Luther, in 1531, and in Latin in 1542. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo, 1734.

ALBERT, Krantz, a German professor of divinity. B. at Hamburg; D. 1517.—He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals;" a Chronicle from the time of Charlemagne to 1504, &c.

ALBERT of Stade, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1256. Lived in the 13th century.

ALBERT of Strasburg, who compiled a Chronicle from 1270 to 1378. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERT DURER. (*See* DURER.)

ALBERTET, *al'-bair-tai*, a poet and mathematician of Provence, who flourished in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, Cherubino, *al-bair'-te*, an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy. He was the son of Michael Alberti, an historical painter, and executed many pictures for the churches in Rome. He is, however, best known for his engravings. B. 1552; D. 1615.

ALBERTI, Solomon, a celebrated German anatomist, born at Naumburg in 1540, who made many important discoveries with regard to the structure of the human body, and wrote many works on medicine and anatomy, which were held in high estimation. D. 1600.

ALBERTI, Andrew, author of a Latin book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.

ALBERTI, Durante, a painter in oil and fresco. He lived nearly all his life at Rome, where he executed many pictures for the churches. B. 1538; D. 1613.—His son, Pietro Francesco, was also a good artist. He painted historical subjects.

ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted. D. 1559. He published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, the whole edition of which, with the exception of 500 copies, was sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac grammar.

ALBERTI, Leander, provincial of the Dominicans, and distinguished for his literary attainments. B. at Bologna; D. 1552.—He wrote—1. "A History of Illustrious Dominicans," folio. 2. "A Description of Italy," 4to. 3. Various Biographical Memoirs. 4. "The History of Bologna."

ALBERTI, Leon Baptista, an eminent architect, who was employed by Pope Nicholas V., and was the architect of several excellent works in Florence. D. 1484.—He was author of a comedy long believed to be the production of an ancient poet, and wrote upon painting, sculpture, and architecture, and also on morality and arithmetic.

ALBERTI, Giovanni, an Italian artist, who excelled in perspective and in landscape subjects. B. near Florence, 1558; D. 1601.

ALBERTI, Dominico, a Venetian musician, who was for some time in London, but who afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence both as a singer and performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. Lived in the eighteenth century.—In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his own composition.

ALBERTI, Giovanni Carlo, a native of Piedmont, who painted several excellent pieces in fresco, especially two from the life of St. Augustine, for the church dedicated to that saint at Asti, where the artist was born in 1680. These pictures are full of finely-executed figures, the heads in particular being remarkable for force of expression. D. 1740.

ALBERTINELLI, Mariotto, *al'-bair-te-nel'-e, mar-e-ot-o*, a pupil of Roselli, an imitator of Fra Bartolomeo, and one of the finest of the early Florentine painters. His *chef-d'œuvre* is in the Imperial Gallery of Florence, and is known as the Visitation of the Virgin to Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. He was a man of singularly dissipated habits, to which he fell a victim at the early age of 45. B. at Florence, 1475; D. about 1520.

ALBERTINUS, Francis, *al-bair-te'-nus*, an Italian Jesuit, who wrote a system of theology, and a book in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels. D. 1619.

ALBERTINUS, Mussatus, an Italian, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII., and several poetical pieces. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERTRANDY, John Christian, *ăl-ber-tran'-de*, a Pole, who, under the educational care of the Jesuits, rose to be bishop of Zenopolis. He subsequently became keeper of the medals of King Stanislaus, who, on account of his great merit as a numismatist, presented him with the order of St. Stanislaus, the great medal of merit, besides the bishopric of Zenopolis. In the 70th year of his age, he was called upon to preside over the newly-instituted Royal Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, of which he continued an active member until his death. B. at Warsaw, 1731; D. 1808.

ALBERTUS, *ăl-ber'-tus*, an archbishop of Mentz, who conspired against the emperor Henry V., for which he was imprisoned. B. in Lorraine; D. 1137.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a learned Dominican, who became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and whom Pope Alexander IV. made master of the sacred palace, and bishop of Ratisbon. These honours he soon resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature and science was so great, that he was accounted a magician. B. at Lauingen, in Suabia, 1205; D. at Cologne 1280. Albertus was the first to give to the students of the Middle Ages an encyclopædia of knowledge, for which, with his other performances, he has been styled "the Great." His works, in 21 vols. folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.

ALBERTUS, H. C., a German painter and engraver, was born in Saxony, and died about 1680.

ALBEZI, Bartholomew, *al'-bait'-se*, or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk, who wrote several books, the most noted of which is that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ; in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. D. 1401.

ALBI, *al'-be*, Henry, a learned Jesuit, who wrote a history of illustrious cardinals. Flourished in the 17th century.

ALBICUS, *al'-bē-cus*, an archbishop of Prague, whose attention to Huss and other reformers has caused many writers to attack him violently. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipsic in 1484.

ALBINI, Alessandro, *al-be'-ne*, a pupil of the Caracci, to whom he did much credit by the excellence of his designs. He was a native of Bologna, where there are many of his pictures. D. 1610.

ALBINOVANUS CELSUS, *ăl'-be-no-vai'-nus sel'-sus*, a Latin poet, who was intimate with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry; but only two of his pieces are extant, one being an elegy on the death of Drusus, and the other on that of Mæcenas. Flourished A.D. 16.

ALBINUS, *ăl-bi'-nus*, a Roman general, who was made governor of Britain by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the

fate of the empire. Severus was victorious, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone, A.D. 197. B. at Adrumetum, in Africa.—A prætorian, sent to Sylla as ambassador from the senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers.—A Roman plebeian, who received the Vestals into his chariot in preference to his own family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had sacked.

ALBINUS, Bernard, whose real name was Weiss, *i.e.* White, studied physic at Leyden, where, in 1702, he became professor in that faculty. B. at Dessau; D. 1721.—He wrote several valuable treatises on medicine.

ALBINUS, Bernard Siegfred, son of the above, became professor of medicine at Leyden. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1698; D. 1770.—His anatomical plates, in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived.—His younger brother, Christian Bernard, distinguished himself also as medical professor at Utrecht.

ALBINUS, Eleazar, a writer who published a natural history of birds, a French translation of which appeared at the Hague in 1750, 2 vols. 4to.

ALBINUS, Peter, professor of poetry and mathematics at Wirtemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the "Chronicles of Misnia" in 1580, and other pieces.

ALBITTE, Antoine Louis, *ăl'-beet*, one of those fierce Jacobins who distinguished themselves by the force and violence with which they advocated their principles during the great French revolution. In 1791 he was elected, with Sers for his colleague, a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the department of the Lower Seine, whilst following, at the same time, the profession of an advocate at Dieppe. In this assembly he seems to have been actuated by a desire to annihilate everything that might be supposed to recall the recollection of a king. He and Sers obtained the passing of the resolution which decreed destruction to every statue of a sovereign, and placed a representation of Liberty in its stead. He now became a member of the National Convention, and was among those who first voted against allowing Louis XVI. counsel at his trial, and next that he should be put to death. In 1793 he carried the measure for massacring emigrants captured in foreign countries, whether found with or without arms. He seems to have been characterized by a wolfish ferocity, and to have gloated over the cruelties which he had been the means of inflicting upon his fellow-beings. He became commissioner to the armies of the republic, and rose to the military rank of adjutant-general. In this capacity he was present at the siege of Lyons, and afterwards at Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon. Although his career, like that of a wild beast, was tracked with blood, he was still successful, and plunged into the greatest excesses of extravagance. At Bourg, he bathed every morning in the milk which was brought to supply the inhabitants of the town, and in his private hours would amuse himself by guillotining in effigy the king of England and the pope. Although in great danger, and voted to be arrested by the Convention, after the 20th May, 1795,—amongst the most dreadful days of the revolution,—he was so fortunate as to make his escape, and subsequently, after the general amnesty of the 26th October, 1795, was appointed by the Directory municipal commissary at Dieppe. When the Directory fell, he became a warm partisan of Napoleon, who made him his sub-inspector of reviews. As such he accompanied the emperor in his invasion of Russia, and during the retreat from Moscow died of cold, hunger, and fatigue, 1812.—This wretch is said to have preserved his existence for three days on the remains of a flask of brandy, which in his dying moments he shared with one of his companions; and this is the only act of benevolence recounted in his history.

ALBO, Joseph, *al'-bo*, a Spanish rabbi, whose learning was considerable, and who, in 1412, assisted at a conference between the Jews and the Christians. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote a book against the Gospels, and called it "Sepher Hikkarim."

ALBOIN, *al-boin*, a king of Lombardy, who on ascending the throne, demanded Rosamond, the daughter of Cunimond, in marriage, and being refused, commenced hostilities against Cunimond, whom he slew, and whose skull he converted into a drinking-cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 568 he conquered Italy, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia, where, at a feast, he sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's skull, which so excited her resentment that she caused him to be assassinated in 573.

ALBON, Jacques d', *djak dal'-bon*, marquis of Fronsac, and marshal de St. André, a French nobleman, who in 1547 was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of the order of St. Andrew to Henry VIII. of England, who made him a knight of the Garter. On his return, he was appointed to the command of the army in Champagne, where he greatly distinguished himself; but at the battle of St. Quentin was taken prisoner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. Killed at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.—The Huguenots called Albon "the harquebusier of the West."

ALBONI, Signora Marietta, *al-bo'-ne*, a charming and popular contralto singer, who made her *début* in England as Arsace, in "Semiramide," in the spring of 1847, the same season which introduced Jenny Lind to a London audience. From the time of her first appearance, she has maintained a great and deserved reputation as a vocalist of very considerable talent. B. at Forli in 1824.—In 1853 Alboni was married to Count Pepoli, an Italian nobleman.

ALBORESI, Giacomo, *al-bo'-rai-se*, a landscape and architectural painter of Bologna, where he was born in 1632; D. 1677.

ALBORNOZ, Gilles Alvarez Carillo, *al-bor'-noth*, archbishop of Toledo, was born in New Castille. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal, he resigned the archbishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of Pope Urban V., he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo. B. at Cuença, in Spain; D. at Viterbo, 1364.—Albornoz was a man of chivalrous spirit, and a successful military commander, although an ecclesiastical teacher. He was the instrument of saving the life of his sovereign, Alphonso XI., whilst engaged with the Moors at Tarifa. After he had subdued Italy, Urban sent for him to give an account of the manner in which he had conducted the administration of the coun-

try; when he loaded a cart with old locks and keys, and bringing them before the pontiff, said, "Here are the locks and keys of the towns and castles I have taken for you, and put into your possession, and with which I now present you." Urban was satisfied with his conduct, and remained his friend ever afterwards. He founded the grand college at Barcelona.

ALBRECHT, Wilhelm, *vil'-helm al'-brecht*, a distinguished German agriculturist, who taught the science of rural economy in Fellenberg's school at Hofwyl. B. 1786; D. in Franconia, 1848.—He wrote much on agricultural subjects, and edited a weekly journal which was devoted to the science of rural economy. He also edited "Annals of the Agricultural Society of Nassau," to which society he was perpetual secretary.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, Johann George, *al-brecht-ber-jair*, a German musician, a learned contrapuntist, and the instructor of Beethoven, was author of numerous compositions, about twenty of which have been published. He was also author of a "Guide to Composition," and several papers on harmony, which have been printed. B. near Vienna in 1736; D. 1809.

ALBRET, Jeanne d', *djon' dal'-bray*, daughter of Henri d'Albret, the king of Navarre. At eleven she was united to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was afterwards annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. In 1553 she was delivered of a son (afterwards famous as Henry IV. of France), and on the death of her father, in 1555, became queen of Navarre. In 1562 she lost her husband, when, although opposed by the kings of France and Spain, she eagerly began to establish the Reformation in her kingdom. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she suddenly expired, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. B. 1528; D. 1572.

ALBUQUERQUE, Alphonso d', *al'-bu-kerke*, a Portuguese commander, who, in 1503, was sent with a squadron to India, by Emanuel the Fortunate, king of Portugal. Part of the squadron was under Francis Albuquerque, who was either the cousin or uncle of Alphonso. The Portuguese adventurers landed in Cochin, Hindostan, and aided the king of that country to regain his capital, which had been seized by the zamorin or prince of the town and territory of Calicut. The two Albuquerques soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1508 he sailed for Ormuz, and attacked and subdued Zeifadin, its king; but he was soon obliged to relinquish this latter conquest and return to India. Here, in a rash attack on Calicut, he was wounded, and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was forced to re-embark, on account of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards captured the strong city of Malacca, and had projected other enterprises when he was taken ill at Goa, where he died. B. 1452; D. 1515.—This man has been surnamed the "Great," and called the "Portuguese Mars," from the magnitude and extent of his military exploits. He was the first to lead a European fleet into the waters of the Red Sea. That he was a great and enlightened man, there can be no question; and this is testified by the rare fact of both Moors and Indians, after his death, repairing to his tomb as to that of a father, to implore redress from the cruelty and wrong which they were doomed to suffer from his successors. Fifty years after his death, his remains were conveyed to Portugal. His greatest enterprise was the capture of Ormuz, which he took in 1508, and which remained in the hands of the Portuguese until 1622, when, in conjunction with Shah Abbas, it was taken by the English. (*See* ABBAS.) The son of Albuquerque was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who commanded him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote a history of his father's enterprises, and died in 1580.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, Edward d', a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a "History of the Wars of Brazil." D. 1658.—His work was printed at Madrid in 1654, 4to.

ALBUTIUS, *al-bu'-she-us*, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife.

ALBUTIUS, a sordid man, father of Canidia. According to Horace, he beat his servants before they were guilty of any offence, "lest," said he, "I should have no time to punish them when they do offend."

ALBUTIUS, Titus, a Roman philosopher, and proprætor of Sardinia, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Grecian language and customs, he is ridiculed by Cicero. D. at Athens.

ALCÆUS, *al-ke'-us*, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who fled from a battle, and whose enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was a contemporary of the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Flourished about 600 B.C.—Of all his works, nothing but a few fragments remain: they are found in Athenæus.

ALCÆUS, an Athenian poet, who wrote what is denominated mixed comedy. He was the author of ten pieces, one of which, entitled "Pasiphae," he composed in competition with Aristophanes. Lived about 388 B.C.

ALCÆUS, of Messene, a writer of epigrams, who in one of his compositions satirized Philip III. of Macedonia: the latter replied also in an epigram, in which he intimated that should the scribe fall into his hands, he would use other means of revenge.

ALCAMENES, *al-ka-me'-nes*, one of the Agidæ, and king of Sparta, is known by his apophthegms. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and reigned thirty-seven years. Lived 900 years B.C. The Helots rebelled in his reign.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He was one of the three greatest statuaries of ancient Greece, the others being Phidias and Polycletus. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

ALCEDO, Antonio de, *an-to'-ne-o dai al-thai'-do*, a native of Spanish America, who distinguished himself as a geographer. Little or nothing is known of his history, more than that he was an officer in the royal army, and an ardent geographical student. He spent twenty years of his life in compiling a "Dictionary of American Geography," which in 1786 was published in Madrid.

ALCHABITIUS, *al'-cha-bit'-e-us*, an Arabian astrologer, who lived in the 12th century. He wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "The Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521.

ALCHADELE, *al-cha'-de-le*, a noble of Spain.

who was distinguished as an astronomer, and who lived about the close of the 15th century. Several works by him exist in MS., but only one has been printed.

ALCHINDUS, *al-chin'-dus*, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant; one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of superstition and absurdity. Lived about the 12th century.

ALCIATI, Andrew, *al'-se-a-te*, a famous lawyer, who in 1529 was chosen professor of law at Anjou. He subsequently removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator. B. at Milan, 1492; D. at Pavia, 1550.—His most esteemed work is his "Emblems." A history of Milan by him was published after his death. He left his fortune to Francis Alciati, who succeeded him in the professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence in his profession; he was made cardinal, and died at Rome in 1580.

ALCIBIADES, *ăl-se-bī'-a-dees*, the son of Clinias, an Athenian soldier, the disciple of Socrates, and possessed of great versatility of talent. He traced his ancestry, on the father's side, up to the heroic ages, through Ajax to Jupiter. On the mother's side, he proclaimed himself descended from the Alcmæonidæ; and, himself possessed of one of the greatest fortunes in Athens, he took a wife who brought him the largest dowry that had ever been given in Greece. These advantages concurred with the vivacity of his temper and the generosity of his disposition to render him acceptable in society. By degrees he fell into excesses, and, in pursuing the flowery paths of pleasure, too often forgot the admirable lessons of virtue taught him by the greatest of moral philosophers. His profusion and ambition seemed to go hand in hand in stimulating his desire to become famous. "He contended at Olympia," says Mr. Thirlwall, in his History of Greece, "with seven chariots in the same race, and won the first, second, and third or fourth crown—success unexampled as the competition. He afterwards feasted all the spectators; and the entertainment was not more remarkable for its profusion and for the multitude of the guests, than for the new kind of homage paid to him by the subjects of Athens. The Ephesians pitched a splendid Persian tent for him; the Chians furnished provender for his horses; the Cyzicenes, victims for the sacrifice; the Lesbians, wine and other requisites for the banquet." At the age of 18, according to the Athenian law, he attained his majority, and in 432 B.C., whilst serving with Socrates at the siege of Potidæa, his life was saved by that philosopher. For the valour he displayed on this occasion, he was rewarded with a crown and suit of armour by the Athenians; this was done at the instance of Socrates, to whom, however, the honour appears to have been more justly due. Subsequently, at Delium, he in turn saved the life of the philosopher. The friendship of these two distinguished personages may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary instances of mutual respect and affection which history has recorded as having existed between two celebrated men of entirely opposite natures. The virtuous teachings of the philosopher, however, were inadequate to subdue the violent passions of the statesman and soldier. In the Peloponnesian war, Alcibiades was appointed to command with Lysimachus, under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge of impiety was preferred against him at home. One morning all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced; and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. Soon after this, however, his friendship for the Spartans declined, when he went over to the king of Persia. Subsequently, he was recalled by the Athenians, when he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration: the failure of an expedition against the island of Andros exposed him again to the resentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he nearly induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. D. in the 46th year of his age, 404 B.C., after a life of perpetual difficulties.—His character has been cleared from the aspersions of malevolence by the writings of Thucydides.

ALCIDAMAS, *ăl-sid'-a-măs*, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, the orator and sophist. He wrote a discourse in praise of death. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.—There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1518, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518.

ALCIDAMIDAS, *ăl'-se-dăm'-e-dăs*, a general of the Messenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, B.C. 723.

ALCIMUS, *ăl'-se-mus*, surnamed Jachim, a high-priest of the Jews, who obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

ALCINOUS, *al'-se-no'-us*, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley. Supposed to have lived in the 2nd century A.D.

ALCIPHRON, *ăl'-se-fron*, a Grecian philosopher, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. Some epistles in Greek which bear his name give a curious picture of Grecian manners. An English translation of them was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.

ALCMÆON, *ălk-me'-on*, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras. He was the first writer on natural philosophy, and believed in the theory that the stars were animated beings. Lived about 550 B.C.

ALCMAN, *ălk'-man*, of Sardis, in Asia Minor, was one of the earliest Grecian writers, but of whose poems only some fragments remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer of amorous poetry. Flourished 672 B.C.—Müller, in his "Literature of Greece," says,



ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



ALFORD, DEAN.



ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D.



ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD.

*Plate III.*

"that he is remarkable for simple and cheerful views of life, connected with an intense enthusiasm for the beautiful in whatever age or sex, especially for the grace of virgins."

ALCOCK, John, *al'-kok*, an English prelate, educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster, and master of the Rolls, and in 1471 was preferred to the see of Rochester; whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. B. at Beverley, Yorkshire; D. 1500.—He endowed a school at Kingston-upon-Hull (now Hull), built the hall in Ely palace, and founded Jesus College, Cambridge. He was buried in the chapel which he built in Ely Cathedral.

ALCUIN, or ALCUINUS, Albinus Flaccus, *ăl'-ku-in*, an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, educated first by the Venerable Bede, and then by Egbert, archbishop of York, who made him his librarian. He afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and in 793 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys: he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. B. probably in York, about 735; D. at Tours, in France, 804.—Alcuin was the most learned and accomplished man of his age, a great public teacher, and the principal instrument in restoring the extinguished study of literature and science. His works were published, in 1 vol. folio, at Paris, in 1617.

ALCYONIUS, Peter, *ăl'-se-o'-ne-us*, an Italian writer and corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and afterwards professor at Florence. He resigned that position, and went to Rome, where he was professor of eloquence; but perished during the troubles excited by the Colonnas about 1527.—He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin; and among the rest, a treatise on banishment, which he is said to have taken from a MS. on glory by Cicero, which he found in a monastery, and which, after copying as much as was sufficient for his purpose, he burnt. He was a man of rude manners, and of an arrogant, conceited, and quarrelsome disposition. By his contemporaries he was personally disliked, though his learning and talents were admitted even by his opponents.

ALDAY, John, *al'-dai*, a popular English writer, and translator of the work of Peter Boaistuau, entitled "Theatrum Mundi," &c. Lived in the 16th century.

ALDEBERT, or ADALBERT, *al'-de-bair*, a French impostor, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal function without authority: he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died. Lived in the 8th century.

ALDEGREVER, Heinrich, *kine-rish al-de-grai'-vair*, a German painter and engraver, who was both a pupil and a successful imitator of the performances of Albert Durer. B. at Soest, Westphalia, 1502; D. 1562.

ALDERETTE, Bernard and Joseph, *al'-de-ret*, two brothers, members of the Society of Jesus, who wrote two learned works on the origin of the Castilian languages and the antiquities of Spain. B. at Malaga, and flourished in the 17th century.—They were so perfectly alike as to be frequently mistaken for each other.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, St., *ăld'-helm*, bishop of Sherborne, and consecrated at Rome by Sergius I. He is said to be the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people in his time being extremely illiterate, paid little regard to prosaic discourses, which suggested to Aldhelm the idea of entertaining them with ballads of his own composition, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus induced numbers to listen to his addresses. B. at Malmesbury; D. in 709.

ALDHUN, *ald'-hun*, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990 he became bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, he went to Durham, where he built a church. D. 1018.

ALDINI, Giovanni, *al-de'-ne*, a nephew of Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism. His great merit was in endeavouring to give publicity to such discoveries as he thought would be useful to mankind. He delighted in philosophical pursuits, and at his death bequeathed his scientific instruments and a large sum of money to found a public institution at Bologna, to instruct artisans in chemistry and physics. B. at Bologna, 1762; D. 1834.

ALDINI, Count Antonio, a brother of the above, who distinguished himself as an Italian statesman.

ALDOBRANDINI, Sylvester, *al'-do-bran-de'-ne*, a Florentine writer, who was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber by Pope Paul III. B. at Florence, 1499; D. 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, Ippolito, a son of the above, who became pope, as Clement VIII.

ALDRED, *ald-red*, abbot of Tavistock, and bishop of Worcester, who was appointed ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and was the first English bishop to visit Jerusalem, which he did about 1050. On his return he was made archbishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium (archbishop's robe) unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward the Confessor, Aldred crowned Harold II., and afterwards assisted in the coronation of William the Conqueror. D. 1069.

ALDRIC, St., *al'-drik*, a bishop of Mans, who held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne and Louis le Débonair. He renounced it, however, for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and compiled a body of canons. D. 856.

ALDRICH, Robert, *ald'-rich*, an English prelate, who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton, and in 1534 made canon of Windsor, and registrar of the order of the Garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. B. at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire; D. 1555.—He was the writer of several works which evince considerable learning.

ALDRICH, Henry, a divine who from Westminster school went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was elected student. In 1681 he was installed canon of Christchurch, and in the same year took the degree of D.D. He wrote, in the reign of James II., two able tracts. "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." After the Revolution of 1688, he was made dean of Christchurch, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, as a gift to the students of the college. He was one of the persons intrusted with the publication of

Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." His knowledge of architecture and music was considerable, as appears by Peckwater Square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity College, and the church of All Saints, which were designed by him; and the numerous services and anthems which he composed. He was also the composer of two catches; viz., "Hark, the bonny Christ-church Bells;" and the other, a Smoking Catch. He held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702 sat as prolocutor. B. in Westminster, 1647; D. 1710. Besides the above works, he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the "Elements of Architecture," in Latin.

ALDRINGER, *al'-dring-er*, a general of the German empire. Though a servant to some young students at Paris, he acquired a knowledge of the languages and sciences, and then went to Italy, and had an appointment under Cardinal Madrucci; of this, however, he was deprived, and going to Germany, he entered the army as a common soldier. His merits were soon recognised, and he was raised to the rank of captain. After passing through several gradations, he was made a field-marshal, and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a brave commander; but his avarice and cruelty were extreme. B. at Luxembourg; slain near Landshut, in 1634.

ALDROVANDINI, Tommaso, *ăl-dro-van-dē'-ne*, an architectural and landscape painter of Bologna. His principal work is in the council chamber of Genoa. B. 1653; D. 1736.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulysses, *al-dro-van'-doos*, an Italian, distinguished as a natural historian. After passing a life devoted to the most exalted pursuits, and bringing together, at vast labour and expense, a magnificent collection of minerals, plants, and animals, he died in an hospital, to which he was compelled to resort on account of his poverty. B. at Bologna, 1522; D. 1607.—In 1599 he published his first work on natural history, which was devoted to birds; in 1603 his work on insects appeared; and in 1606 that on the lower animals. The remainder of his works were published after his death, and are a monument of his industry and zeal.

ALDRUDE, *al'-droo-dai*, Countess of Bertinoro, in Romagna, who was celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity, and who, in conjunction with William degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona. The growing opulence of that port having excited the jealousy of the Venetians and the emperor of Germany, they united their forces, and laid siege to it in 1172. On this occasion, the citizens distinguished themselves by the bravery of their resistance; but, being closely pressed, they were driven to the greatest necessities by the want of provisions. When their distress was at its height, they applied to William degli Adelardi and the countess of Bertinoro, who assembled their vassals, and marched to the relief of the Anconians. Aldrude, by her presence and exhortations, inspired the troops with courage, and the besiegers fled in confusion. On her return homeward, she encountered several parties of the enemy, and in every action was victorious. William, having disbanded his troops, went to Constantinople, where he was received by the emperor with distinguished honours. Lived in the 12th century.

ALDUS. (*See* MANUTIUS.)

ALEANDER, Jerome, *al'-e-an-der*, a cardinal, who taught the *belles-lettres* at Paris, and afterwards entered into the service of Pope Leo X., who, in 1515, sent him nuncio to Germany, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. At the diet of Worms he displayed his eloquence against Luther, causing the works of the great reformer to be burned, and himself proscribed. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and appointed him his nuncio to France. In 1531 he was despatched to Germany in the same capacity, and vainly endeavoured to prevent Charles V. from making a truce with the Protestants. In 1536 he was made a cardinal by Paul III. B. 1480; D. 1542.

ALEANDER, Jerome, nephew of the above, was distinguished for his abilities and learning. He first held the appointment of secretary to Cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to Cardinal Barberini. B. at Friuli in 1574; D. of a surfeit, 1631.—In the republic of letters he is known by several works on antiquarian subjects.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, *al'-e-gamb*, a Jesuit, who took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1638 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany and president of spiritual affairs. B. at Brussels, 1592; D. 1652. —His works are but few, and relate to the history of his order.

ALEGRINUS, John, *ăl-e-grī'-nus*, a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, who was appointed legate to Spain and Portugal. B. at Abbeville, in Picardy; D. 1240.

ALEMAN, Louis, *al'-e-man*, a Roman cardinal, who, in 1422, being archbishop of Arles, was sent legate to Siena by Pope Martin V. The object of his mission was to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city. Afterwards the pope made him a cardinal, and he was subsequently appointed president of the council of Basle, in which he opposed Eugenius IV., who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany. B. 1390; D. 1459; and was afterwards canonized.

ALEMAN, Louis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, who, in 1690, published the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own. B. 1653.—Besides the above work, he wrote the "Journal Historique de l'Europe," and some other works.

ALEMAN, Mateo, *al'-ai-man*, a Spanish writer, who satirized the manners of his countrymen in a work entitled "Guzman d'Alfarache," which was published at Madrid in 1599.—Lived in the 16th century.

ALEMBERT, D', John Le Rond, *da-lam'-bair*, a French philosopher, whom his foster-mother, the wife of a glazier, defined to be "a fool who plagues himself all his life, that he may be spoken of after his death." He was named John le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and where he was discovered by the overseer of the district, who gave him in charge of the glazier's wife. His father hearing of his abandonment by his mother, came forth and claimed him, charging himself with his maintenance and education. At 12 he was placed in the College de Quatre Nations, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists read with astonishment. He then engaged

in the study of mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college, he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with an annual fortune of 1200 francs, which had been left him. His friends advised him to endeavour to better his condition by studying the law, in which he subsequently took his degrees, but soon quitted the profession, in order to apply himself to the more congenial study of the physical sciences. Whatever progress he may have made in these, however, he abandoned them for mathematics, and in 1741 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Two years after this event, he produced his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize medal from the Academy of Berlin for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from Louis XV. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated "Encyclopédie," for which he wrote the preliminary discourse, which was so excellent, that it drew from Condorcet the compliment that in a century only two or three men appeared capable of writing such. While engaged on mathematical subjects, his name was not much known; but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous character; such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." Frederick, king of Prussia, offered him the office of president of his academy, and Catherine, the empress of Russia, invited him into her dominions as tutor to the grand duke; but Alembert refused both. In a letter of the latter, again pressing him to comply with her wishes, she says, "I know that your refusal springs from your desire to pursue your studies and to cultivate your friendships in peace. But this is of no consequence. Bring all your friends with you, and I promise you that both you and they shall have all the accommodation it is in my power to give." In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published nine volumes of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the "Elements of Music." In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French Academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. B. at Paris, 1717; D. 1783.—D'Alembert enriched the science and literature of his country by the composition of a great many more works, which, after his death, were collected by M. Bastien, and published in 18 vols. 8vo.—His religious opinions have always been conceived to be the same as those held by Voltaire, Diderot, and other professed infidels, who made the followers of Christianity a butt for their ridicule. But if this were the case, he was generous enough to praise Massillon, Fleury, Fénélon, Bossuet, and Flechier, not only as writers, but as priests. For ourselves, we do not think he comes quite under the category of the school of Voltaire, from whom a visit was refused by the same empress of Russia who pressed D'Alembert to come to her dominions. "There is no Parnassus in my dominions," said she of Voltaire on this occasion, "for those who speak disrespectfully of religion,"

ALEN, John van, *fon a'-len*, an eminent Dutch painter, who for his representations of birds, landscapes, and still life, enjoyed a distinguished reputation. B. at Amsterdam, 1651; D. 1698.

ALENI, Tommaso, *a'-lai-ne*, a native of Cremona, who studied under Galeazzo Campi, whose style he copied so closely that it is difficult to distinguish their works B. 1500; D. 1560.

ALENIO, Julius, *a-lai'-ne-o*, a Venetian Jesuit, who, during thirty-six years, propagated Christianity in China with great success. B. at Brescia, 1582; D. 1649.—He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.

ALEOTTI, Jean Baptiste, *a'-lai-ot'-e*, an architect, who, from being a common labourer, by great diligence and application to the study of geometry and architecture, rose to considerable eminence. D. 1630.—He produced several works on the subject of his profession.

ALER, Paul, *a'-lai*, a French Jesuit, whose work entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum," has long enjoyed an established reputation in the schools of Europe. D. 1727.

ALES, Alexander, *ails*, a Scotch divine, who, from being a zealous Catholic, became as zealous a Protestant. In 1535 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by Archbishop Cranmer: but soon after went to Germany, where he rose successively to the professorial chairs of Divinity in the universities of Frankfort and Leipsic. B. at Edinburgh, 1500; D. 1565.—He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly on the necessity of good works to justification.

ALESSI, Galeas, *a-lais'-e*, a famous architect, who planned the monastery and church of the Escurial, the royal palace of Madrid. B. at Perugia, 1500; D. 1572.

ALESSO, D', Matthew Peter, *da-lais'-so*, an Italian, eminent as a painter and an engraver. His most celebrated performance is a fresco figure of St. Christopher, in the great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness and all the other parts are in proportion. B. at Rome; D. 1600.

ALETINO, Benedetto, *al'-ai-te'-no*, the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuits' college at Naples. D. 1719.—In 1688, he printed a work which had for its object the overthrowing of the Cartesian philosophy, and the establishing in its stead that of Aristotle.

ALEXANDER I., *ăl'-ex-an'-der*, son of Amyntas I., is said to have been the tenth king of Macedonia, and to have lived at the time of the great Persian invasion of Greece, 480 B.C.

ALEXANDER II., son of Amyntas II., and the sixteenth king of Macedonia. Lived 370 B.C.

ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, and was born the same year in which the famed temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was destroyed; a circumstance which was afterwards considered to have been indicative of the greatness of his character. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of Lysimachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who took great pains to form the mind of his illustrious pupil; and throughout Alexander's brief but active life the influence which his distinguished tutor had exercised over his mind frequently manifested itself amidst his most gigantic undertakings. When still young, the ambition of his character was indicated by several expressions which historians delight to

record. "My father will leave me nothing to achieve," said he, on hearing of the victories of Philip. "Give me kings to encounter, and I will enter immediately," was another of his remarks when his father expressed surprise that he did not enter the lists at the Olympic games. At a very early age he succeeded in subduing Bucephalus, his famous war-horse, which no one had previously been able to manage. The "Iliad" of Homer was his favourite book, as the "Ossian" of MacPherson was that of Napoleon; and Achilles was the hero he chose for his model, and upon whose merits he endeavoured to form himself. On the assassination of Philip, 336 B.C., he ascended the throne, in his twentieth year, and began that series of conquests by which his name has acquired a world-wide celebrity. At this period several of the Grecian states were struggling to shake off the Macedonian yoke, imposed on them by Philip, when Alexander went against them, compelled them to submit, and acknowledge him generalissimo of all the Grecian armies, except those of Sparta,—an appointment which his father had enjoyed. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests. During his absence, Thebes revolted; on the intelligence of which Alexander returned into Greece, took that city by storm, and put many of the inhabitants to death. He also destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar, the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens, which was the most impatient under the domination of Macedonia, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. He next turned his arms against Darius Codomannus, king of Persia, and in his 22nd year crossed the Hellespont, with an army of about 40,000 men. It was on this expedition that he, with his friend Hephæstion, visited the mound in which the remains of Achilles were supposed to lie. With the force at his command, he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and afterwards made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia was said to depend. While he was in Cilicia he caught a dangerous fever, owing to his imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot. In this state he received a letter from Parmenio, intimating his suspicions that his physician Philip had been bribed to poison him. When Philip attended with a strong medicine, Alexander gave him the letter to read as he drank off the potion. On his recovery from this illness, he liberally rewarded the physician for his skill and integrity. Shortly after this, he defeated Darius near Issus, took a quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of the king of Persia, who made his escape by flight. The generous conduct of Alexander to these fallen princesses forms the most brilliant episode in his distinguished career (333 B.C.). This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, occupied him seven months, and in revenge he perpetrated great barbarities on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high-priest, dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this venerable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with such reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio, who attended him; when Alexander informed him that a personage of his description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high-priest then presented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was foretold that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire. In consequence of this, Alexander bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, and passed into Egypt, which country he subdued. While there he founded the famous city of Alexandria, and consulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, the priest of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that deity. Darius, having collected a considerable army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions, but was defeated at Arbela, and the fate of Asia was decided, 331 B.C. This battle was followed by the taking of Susa and Persepolis. The latter city Alexander caused to be burnt, at the instigation of a favourite Athenian courtesan named Thais. While pursuing Darius, he received intelligence of that monarch having been slain in the deserts of Parthia by one of his own satraps, called Bessus. This individual Alexander caused to be put to death for his treachery, and when he came to the spot where the body of the unfortunate king lay, he covered it with his own cloak, and sent it to Persepolis to be buried in the tomb of his ancestors. The ambition for conquest had now become in Alexander an inordinate passion. He entirely subdued Persia, and then prepared to invade India. In the early part of the year 326 B.C. he crossed the Indus,—it is supposed at a place a little north of the modern Attock,—and entered the Punjaub, or the country of the Five Rivers. On the banks of the Hydaspes,—the modern Behut, or Beduster,—he encountered Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed; but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored to him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. Continuing the career of conquest, he advanced to the Acesines (the Chenaub), traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes (the Ravee), where he was met by the warlike Cathæi, whom he defeated, giving their territory to his ally, Porus. Pursuing his march, he arrived at the river Hyphasis (the Garra), which was the limit of his Indian expedition, and where he erected twelve colossal towers to mark this circumstance. All the country he had subdued between the Hydaspes and the Hyphasis he presented to his ally, Porus; and thus made him the most powerful prince in India. He now ordered a fleet to be built, and sailed down the Indus, and leaving the ships to Nearchus, whom he directed to the Persian Gulf, returned with his army through Persia to Babylon, where he was carried off by a fever, in the thirty-third year of his age, 323 B.C. B. at Pella, 356 B.C. The unsettled state of India at a recent period imparts a far deeper interest to the narrative of Alexander's conquests in the Punjaub than they might otherwise deserve, when the remote period at which they occurred, and the objects for which they were made, are taken into consideration. He had four wives,—Barsina, the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated, with his mother, by Cassander; Parysatis, daughter of Artaxerxes

Ochus; and Statira, daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own direction, his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves. The character of Alexander was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties, and drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits, he, with his own hand, stabbed his most intimate friend, Clytus. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He possessed a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.

ALEXANDER BALAS, an impostor, who pretended to be a son of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, and laid claim to the kingdom when Antiochus Eupator, the son and successor of Antiochus Epiphanes, was killed by Demetrius Soter in 162 B.C. Demetrius was defeated and slain by Alexander in 150, but the pretender was killed by Demetrius Nicator, son of Demetrius Soter, 146 B.C.—There are in the British Museum copper and silver coins with the head of Balas.

ALEXANDER II., king of part of Syria. He was called Zebinas, or the "bought one," as it was reported that he had been purchased from slavery. Reigned from 128 B.C. to 122.—The British Museum contains coins, both copper and silver, of this sovereign also.

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, king of the Jews, the son of John Hyrcanus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus, 104 B.C. Aristobulus had cast him into prison; whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers, and entered into hostilities, which lasted long, with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which endured six years. Alexander, however, proved successful, and in one day caused 800 captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having secured the throne, he carried his arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests. D. of intemperance, 77 B.C.

ALEXANDER was the son of Aristobulus II., king of the Jews. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, his brother Antigonus, and two sisters. On being delivered from prison and going into Judæa, he raised an army, and opposed Hyrcanus, the brother of Aristobulus, but was defeated by Gabinius, the Roman general, B.C. 57, taken prisoner and sent to Rome. Cæsar afterwards restored him to liberty, in hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria; but he again turned against the Romans, and with the same bad success. Scipio caused him to be beheaded at Antioch, by order of Pompey, 49 B.C.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS. (*See* SEVERUS.)

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but afterwards he was so distinguished by his fiery disposition, that he was called "the Fierce." He was very rigorous in the administration of justice; on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he subdued. D. 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, succeeded his father, William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of 16. He engaged in a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions; but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great ravages. In 1221 he married the sister of Henry III. of England; in consequence of which, peace was restored between the two kingdoms. D. 1249.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, and came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed while hunting, near Kinghorn, in Fife, in 1285, leaving the character of a great and good prince. The extinction of the direct Royal line by the death of Alexander's granddaughter, known as "The Maid of Norway," led to the disputes about the succession between Bruce, Baliol, and others, which afforded Edward I. of England a pretext to interfere. The consequence was that long period of war and English domination in Scotland, which was closed, and the independence of the country secured, by the victory of King Robert Bruce over the army of Edward II., on the field of Bannockburn, in 1314.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, was chosen such on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501. D. 1506, aged 45.—He was a courageous, humane, and liberal prince.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, grand-duke of Russia, and a saint of the Greek church. His father, Jaroslaf, in 1237, removed his residence from Novgorod to Perjaslawl, leaving at the former place his second son, Alexander, as his representative and viceroy, his elder son Feodor having died when a youth in 1232. About 1239 he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen the kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, Eric III., king of Sweden, the Danes, and the Teutonic knights, who were prompted to attack him by Pope Gregory IX. Alexander defeated this combination in two pitched battles, one fought July 15, 1240, at the confluence of the Ishora and the Neva, and the other on April 5, 1242, on the frozen surface of Lake Peipus. For his prowess in the first battle Alexander gained the name of Nevskoi, or Alexander of the Neva. B. at Vladimir, 1218 or 1219; D. at Kassimcow, 1263.—After his death, he was canonized; and in 1712, Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mausoleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massive silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi; but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, was the son of the emperor Paul and of Maria, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg. On the 24th of March, 1801, Paul was assassinated, not without some suspicions that Alexander was implicated in the conspiracy which had been formed against him, and which terminated so fatally to the son of the empress Catherine II. When he ascended the throne, Russia was engaged in a war with England; and as he found

that the commerce of the former was being greatly crippled by the naval ascendancy of the British, he took immediate steps to endeavour to reconcile the hostile differences between the two kingdoms. Accordingly a convention took place, and an agreement was signed between them on the 17th of June, 1801. The unparalleled successes of Napoleon were then striking alarm into the breasts of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and on the 11th of April, 1805, Alexander concluded an alliance with England, which was joined by Austria on the 9th of August following, and by Sweden on the 3rd of October. The lightning rapidity with which Napoleon conducted his wars, however, rendered almost entirely nugatory the physical influence of Russia against him; for the succession of battles which were fought between the 6th and the 18th of October completely crushed the armies of Austria before the arrival of the Russian troops. On the 25th, Alexander made his appearance at Berlin, concluded a secret convention with the king of Prussia, joined hands with him at midnight in the tomb of Frederick the Great, whose coffin he kissed, and in the gloomy vault of the departed, the two sovereigns pledged themselves to an eternal friendship with each other. Alexander now hastened to join the emperor of Austria. On the 2nd of December the Russian and Austrian troops, commanded in person by their respective emperors, were met and beaten by the French at the battle of Austerlitz, which was the cause of an immediate convention being agreed to between France and Austria, and the departure of Alexander with the remains of his shattered army. In order to gain time and recruit his strength, Alexander feigned to treat for peace, but suddenly broke off the negotiations, or failed to fulfil the conditions which had been partially made, and recommenced hostilities. The battles of Jena and Eylau were fought and won by Napoleon, and on the 14th of June, 1807, the united armies of Russia and Prussia were signally defeated at the destructive battle of Friedland, and compelled to fall back behind the Niemen. This decisive event ended the campaign. On the 21st an armistice was arranged, and five days later, the emperors of Russia and France met in a tent on a raft in the middle of the Niemen. It is affirmed that the foes became friends, and on the 7th of July following, a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit, Alexander, in a secret article, engaging to unite with Napoleon in a war against England. This treaty converted all the former friends of Alexander into enemies. In accordance with the plans of Napoleon, on the 24th of February, 1808, Alexander declared war against Sweden, and finally, after much hard fighting, obtained possession of Swedish Finland. On the 27th of September, the French and Russian emperors again met at Erfurt, where a congress was held for the purpose of bringing about a general peace; and although both Napoleon and Alexander united in proposing terms to England, the negotiations proved unsuccessful, and were broken off in a few weeks. The friendship between these two sovereigns lasted five years, and the treaty of Vienna, signed on the 14th of October, 1809, secured to Russia the province of Eastern Galicia, ceded by Austria. By the close of 1811 disputes had risen to such a height between the two emperors, that a rupture became inevitable, and on the following 19th of March, Alexander declared war against Napoleon. A peace was concluded with Turkey, with which Russia had been at war, and by the 25th of June, Napoleon, with an immense army under his command, was marching upon Russian ground. Alexander had an interview, in Finland, with Bernadotte, the crown-prince of Sweden. The French army had already entered Smolensk. "Should St. Petersburg be taken," said Alexander, "I will go into Siberia. I will resume our ancient customs, and, like our long-bearded ancestors, will return anew to conquer the empire." "This resolution," cried Bernadotte, "will liberate Europe!" On the 7th of September, Borodino was fought, and on each side 25,000 men fell. On the 14th, Moscow was entered by the French, but only to find it a vast pile of smoking and flaming ruins. Napoleon commenced his retreat, and before the remnant of his immense army had crossed the Niemen, on the 16th of December, the bones of 300,000 Frenchmen were already bleaching on the plains of Russia. Alexander had joined his army in pursuit of Napoleon. He was present at the battle of Dresden, fought on the 26th and 27th of August; at that of Leipsic on the 18th of October; and on the 24th of February, 1814, met the king of Prussia at Chaumont. Here these two sovereigns bound themselves by a treaty to pursue the war against France until it was successfully closed, even at the sacrifice of all the resources of their dominions. On the 30th of March following, they victoriously entered the French capital, Napoleon was deposed, and on the 25th of July, Alexander returned to his own capital, St. Petersburg, where he was greeted with every public demonstration of joy by his admiring subjects. At the congress of Vienna, opened on the 3rd of November, 1814, Alexander was recognised as king of Poland, which country had for some time been merged in his dominions. The escape of Napoleon from Elba, and the events which followed it, brought Alexander again to Paris, where, on the 26th of September, 1815, he, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, affixed their signatures to an instrument which had for its object the preservation of universal peace on Christian principles, and which was called the Holy Alliance. By the 13th of December following, he was once more in his own capital. With the banishment of Napoleon, the great events which had marked the political career of Alexander closed. In the beginning of 1825 he left St. Petersburg on a tour through his southern provinces. After visiting the principal towns in the Crimea, he arrived at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. Here he was taken ill of the common intermittent fever of the country, and gradually sank into insensibility, and then into death. B. 1777; D. at Taganrog, 1825.—Alexander and Frederick William, king of Prussia, visited England in 1814, and were received with the most tumultuous rejoicings, and entertained with truly magnificent hospitality. As a sovereign, he greatly increased the happiness of his people, promoted their literature, advanced their civilization, and improved their institutions. He founded upwards of 2000 schools for the benefit of the humbler classes, established 204 gymnasia, and remodelled seven universities. He abolished personal slavery, paved the way for the final emancipation of those serfs that are attached to the soil, and from a subordinate rank, raised his country to be one of the leading European powers. At his death it was ru-

moured that he had been poisoned, but there was no foundation for such a report.

Alexander II., present emperor of Russia, is surnamed Nicholaewitch, as the eldest son of the late emperor Nicholas. His mother was a sister of Frederick William IV., the late king of Prussia. On the death of his father, which took place on March 2, 1855, he became autocrat of all the Russias, and immediately issued a proclamation intimating his resolution to pursue the plans of Nicholas, and, if possible, bring the war which was then raging in the Crimea, between the united forces of Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia, and those of his own dominions, to a successful termination. In this, however, he was doomed to disappointment; for on the 8th of September, 1855, the allies obtained possession of Sebastopol, the stronghold of the Crimea, which event was the immediate precursor to a suspension of hostilities. Peace was concluded in the same year; since which time Alexander has steadily devoted himself to the administration of the internal policy of his extensive dominions, to the development of arts and manufactures, and to the gradual abolition of serfdom, a task which even the energy of his father recoiled from undertaking. B. 1818.

Alexander I., bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and succeeded Evaristus in 109. He stands as a martyr and saint in the Roman calendar. D. 119.—Platina attributes the introduction of holy water to this pope.

Alexander II., Pope, was raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basle procured Cadalous, bishop of Parma, to be elected by the name of Honorius II. After a fierce contest, the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him pope. He carried the papal power to a great height, and most of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority. D. 1073.

Alexander III., Pope, succeeded Adrian VII. in 1159. There was a competitor set up against him by the emperor Frederick I., but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of his opponent, the emperor procured Cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of Paschal III.; but Alexander, being supported by the Roman clergy, deposed the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. On this Frederick marched to Rome, and having driven out Alexander, placed his rival in the pontifical chair; but becoming weary of the contest, he acknowledged Alexander as legal pontiff. D. at Rome, 1181.—This pontiff took part with Thomas à-Becket in his quarrel with Henry II., and canonized him after his assassination.

Alexander IV., Pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, but was unsuccessful in the dispute which it occasioned. D. 1261.

Alexander V., Pope, was born of such poor parents that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a fancy to him, got him admitted among the Friars Minors. After studying at Paris, he obtained the bishopric of Vicenza, and next the archbishopric of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal, and appointed him legate. On the deposition of Gregory XII., in 1409, the council of Pisa elected him pope. B. in the island of Candia; D. at Bologna, 1410.—He was a liberal and munificent pontiff.

Alexander VI., Pope. The original name of this pontiff was Roderic Borgia, and his mother was sister to Calixtus III., by whom he was made cardinal in 1455. On the death of Innocent VIII., he contrived by his intrigues to get himself elected by the conclave, though he had then four sons and a daughter by a Roman lady. His son, Cæsar Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which these profligate wretches have not been accused, and seemingly with justice. At length Providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503 the pope and his son attempted to poison a rich cardinal on account of his wealth; when, by a mistake of the attendant, they drank the wine which they had destined for their victim. The pope died almost directly, but Cæsar recovered, and was killed some years after. B. at Valencia, Spain, 1431.

Alexander VII., Pope, was originally called Fabio Chigi. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he became a bishop and cardinal. In 1655, on the death of Innocent X., he was elected pope, owing to his affectation of extraordinary piety and humility. B. at Siena, 1599; D. 1667.—He published, in 1656, a famous bull against the Jansenists; yet, it is said, he was a liberal-minded prelate, and particularly favourable to the Protestants. He was an eminent scholar, and an encourager of learning.

Alexander VIII., Pope, received several preferments from Urban VIII.; Innocent X. created him a cardinal, and in 1689 the college raised him to the papal chair. B. at Venice, 1610; D. 1691.

Alexander Polyhistor, an historian, who was the slave of Cornelius Lentulus, who became his pupil, and gave him his freedom. He was burnt to death in his house at Laurentum, which so affected his wife, that she hanged herself. Lived 80 years B.C.—He wrote five books concerning Rome; and various other works of his, in history and philosophy, are mentioned by Plutarch and others. Suidas says, that in his writings he mentions a Hebrew woman named Moso, who was the author of the Jewish laws. All his works are lost.

Alexander of Ægea, a Peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. Lived in the 1st century A.D.—He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology.

Alexander, a bishop of Jerusalem, celebrated alike for his piety and his sufferings, studied under Pantænus, and afterwards under St. Clement of Alexandria. Being made bishop of Cappadocia, he was imprisoned in the persecution begun by Severus, and remained in confinement nearly eight years. On his release he was associated in the government of Jerusalem with Narcissus, on whose death he became sole bishop; but in the reign of Decius he was again imprisoned and cruelly used. Lived in the 3rd century.—He wrote many letters, which are lost; but Eusebius has preserved extracts of four. He was the founder of a library at Jerusalem, spoken of by Jerome.

Alexander, St., a patriarch of Alexandria, and a staunch opponent of the heresies of Arius. He convened a council at Nicea, at which Arianism was formally condemned, in 325. He died in the following year.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Hierapolis, who espoused the doctrine of Nestorius, that there were two different natures in Christ, which he supported in the council of Ephesus. Lived in the 5th century, and died in exile.

ALEXANDER, a Roman by birth, and made bishop of Lincoln in 1123. He rebuilt the cathedral, which had been burnt down, and enlarged the revenues of his see; he also built the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark, and founded two monasteries. D. 1147.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a French author, who wrote a poem on the Life of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine. Flourished in the 12th century.

ALEXANDER, Noel, professor of philosophy at Paris, and author of an ecclesiastical history, upon which he bestowed great pains, and which was completed in 1686. He was a Dominican friar, the friend of both the Colberts, the younger of whom, afterwards archbishop of Rouen, he aided in educating. B. at Rouen in 1639; D. 1724.

ALEXANDER of Hales, a celebrated English theologian, known as the Irrefragable Doctor. He studied theology in Paris, and entered the order of the Minorite Friars in 1222. His "Summa Universa Theologiæ," written by desire of Innocent IV., was ordered by Alexander IV. to be used by all students of theology. He insists strongly on the pope's supremacy in all matters spiritual and temporal. D. 1245.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, an eminent lawyer, who renounced his profession in digust, in consequence of the corrupt state in which the practice of it was in his time. B. at Naples, 1461; D. about 1524. He wrote a curious book entitled "Genialium Dierum," in the manner of Aulus Gellius's "Attic Nights."

ALEXANDER, William, a Scotch statesman and poet, who, in 1613, became gentleman usher to Prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood from James I. In 1621 the same monarch gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonize, and Charles I. afterwards patronized the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet in Scotland, each of whom was to contribute towards the settlement, and to have a portion of land for doing so. The number of these baronets was limited to 150. Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French. In 1630 he was created viscount, and afterwards Earl of Stirling. B. at Menstrie, 1580; D. 1640.—The title is now extinct, the last of the male descendants having died in 1739. Notwithstanding great facility in versification, Alexander was entirely destitute of the poetic faculty. His poem entitled "Aurora" was published in 1604, and in 1607 a collection of his tragedies appeared in 4to.

ALEXANDER, Sir William, an eminent lawyer, who, educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the English bar in 1782, appointed king's counsel in 1800, master in chancery 1802, and filled the office of Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, 1824-1831. Had the reputation of being an excellent equity lawyer. B. 1754; D. 1842.

ALEXANDER, Solomon, a converted Jew, who was consecrated first Protestant bishop of Jerusalem in 1841, after being professor of Hebrew in King's College, London. B. at Posen, 1799; D. on a mission to the Christians of Cairo, Nov. 1845.

ALEXIS of Piedmont, a writer who was of a noble family, and spent fifty-seven years of his life in travelling. At the age of 82 he was in Milan, and happening to see a poor man expire under the hands of an unskilful surgeon, he was so deeply stung by remorse for not interfering to save his life, that he renounced the world and sought retirement in a hermitage. Lived in the 16th century.—He was the author, of "Medical Secrets," a work which was printed at Basle, 1536, and which has been translated into several languages.

ALEXIS, or ALEXEI, MICHAELOWITCH, *al'-kel-o-vitch*, the son of Michael, czar of Russia, ascended the throne in 1645, at the age of sixteen. His reign was disturbed by foreign and civil wars. Having succeeded in quelling domestic dissension, he engaged in a war with Poland, which ended by his acquiring the provinces of Smolensko, Tchernigov, and Seweria, for a sum of money. He next entered upon a long and destructive war against Charles Gustavus of Sweden, who was more than his equal, and compelled him to retire within his own territories. He next engaged the Turks, uniting his forces with those of the king of Poland under the famous John Sobieski, who, on the 18th of October, 1672, gained a splendid victory over the Ottomans at Kaluzo. A short peace with Turkey was the result of this battle; but the terms on which it was obtained being deemed unsatisfactory by the Polish chief, war was recommenced, and before it was again concluded, Alexis died. B. at Moscow, 1630; D. 1676.—He was an upright but severe prince, and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also encouraged the arts and sciences, paid attention to the interests of commerce, and originated those projects which his son Peter the Great afterwards carried into execution.

ALEXIS PETROWITCH, *pe'-tro-vitch*, son of Peter the Great, by Eudoxia his first wife, was brought up from childhood by the Russian priests, who instilled into him all their barbarous prejudices. Being of a disposition which seemed likely to overturn all the reforms which his father had planned for the civilization of his people, he was obliged to sign his renunciation of the right of succession, in 1716. Soon afterwards he escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI., who sent him first to Innspruck, and then to Naples. By a promise of forgiveness, however, he was induced to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. The trial was printed by order of the emperor. The public manifesto asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but it is suspected that he was secretly put to death. B. 1699; D. 1718.

ALEXIS I., COMNENUS, *kom-ne'-nus*, who on the deposition of Nicephorus, in 1081, was chosen emperor of the East by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other powers. B. at Constantinople, 1048; D. 1118.—He was a vigilant prince, well versed in the art of government, and attentive to the interests of his people. He was the father of the celebrated Anna Comnena, who, in the "Alexiad," the history of her father's reign, has drawn his character in the most flattering colours. The first crusaders, roused to action by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, passed through his dominions during his reign.

ALEXIS II. COMNENUS, surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, *por'-fi-ro-gen'-e-tus*, was the son of

Michael Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1180, under the care of the empress Maria, his mother. Her conduct gave offence to the nobility, and at length an open insurrection occurred, headed by Andronicus Comnenus, who took Constantinople in 1183, imprisoned the empress, and compelled the young emperor to admit him as his associate in the empire. In the following year, however, Andronicus caused Alexis to be strangled.

ALEXIS III. (Angelus), emperor of the East, deposed his brother Isaac, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexis, the son of Isaac, prevailed on the French and Venetians to espouse the cause of his father. A large army besieged Constantinople in 1203, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexis fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.

ALEXIS IV., after the flight of his uncle, was associated with his father Isaac in the government. He was deposed and put to death by the people, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the Eastern empire under the authority of the pope. D. 1204.

ALEXIS V. (Ducas), called Murtzuffle, from his black, heavy eyebrows, on the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, was raised to the throne. The Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffle was obliged to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and, after rambling about as a mendicant, was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's Pillar, when he was dashed to pieces. Assumed the government of the Eastern Empire, 1204.

ALEXIS, a native of Piedmont, but whose real name is said to have been Rosallo, wrote what he called a "Book of Secrets," which was printed in Basle in 1536, was translated into several European languages, and was long a popular work.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, *a-laid'-es dail-ar'-ko*, a celebrated deaf and dumb Spanish portrait-painter. B. at Madrid, 1625; D. 1700.

ALEYN, Charles, *a-lain'*, an English poet, who wrote two pieces on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and some other effusions. D. 1640.

ALFANO, Orazio, *al-fa'-no*, an Italian painter, and great imitator of Raphael, for whose work some of his pieces have been mistaken. B. 1530; D. 1583.

ALFARABI, *al-far-a'-be*, an eastern philosopher, who after studying at Bagdad, and travelling to perfect his knowledge, settled at Damascus, where he was cordially welcomed by the sovereign, who gave him a pension, which he enjoyed till his death. Here Alfarabi lived an austere life, and wrote many works, and is particularly worthy of notice as being the first person who compiled an encyclopædia, in which he gave definitions and explanations of all the arts and sciences. There is a copy in MS. in the library of the Escurial. He also wrote a treatise on music. B. in Transoxiana; D. 950 A.D.

ALFARO Y GOMEZ, Juan de, *al'-fa-ro e go'-mez*, a Spanish artist who studied under Velasquez, whose style he partly followed, but adopted that of Vandyck in his portraits. His personal history is melancholy. He had attached himself to the admiral of Castille, and suffered much during the latter's disgrace and imprisonment. Receiving a slight from his patron on going to congratulate him on his release, the artist died of a broken heart in a few days. In Alfaro, Spain lost one of her best artists at the early age of 40. B. 1640; D. 1680.

ALFENUS VARUS, Publius, *ăl-fe'-nus vair'-us*, a Roman jurist, who, from being a shoemaker, became an advocate, and at length consul. He wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius. Horace mentions him in his third satire, and Virgil speaks of his conduct towards him with gratitude. B. at Cremona. Lived in the 1st century B.C.—There is another of this name, who was captain of the guards to Vitellius.

ALFERGANY, Mohammed, *al-fer-gan'-y*, an Arabian, who lived in the time of the Caliph Almamoun, was distinguished as an astronomer, and was named "the Calculator," from his skill at computation. He wrote some works on astronomy, on dials, and the use of the astrolabe. He is not remarkable for originality. D. about 820.

ALFIERI, Vittoria, *vee-tor'-e-o al'-fe-air'-e*, a celebrated poet, sprung from a wealthy and noble Italian family. He lost his father when a child, and his mother having married again, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, and at the age of 13 was admitted a student of philosophy at the university of Turin. At 14 he became master of his own income, entered the army, and at 17 commenced his travels under the escort of an English Roman Catholic tutor. He visited France, England, and Holland, and then returned to Italy and took up his abode first at Siena, and then at Florence. Here he made the acquaintance of the wife of Charles Edward Stuart, known as the Young Pretender, and upon whom the affections of his heart were fixed for ever afterwards. On the death of that lady's husband, it is said that he privately married her, although she continued to retain the title of countess of Albany. With the exception of a brief interval, when he resided in France with the countess, he spent the remainder of his life in Florence, devoting nearly the whole of his time to study. B. at Asti, Piedmont, 1749; D. at Florence, 1803.—The early years of Alfieri were given to dissipation, and not till 1773 did he commence writing with a view to public fame. By 1782 he had completed fourteen tragedies, which are wonderfully effective in operating upon the passions of an Italian audience. His "Saul" and his "Filipo" are considered the finest of his productions. (*See* ALBANY, Countess of.)

ALFORD, Rev. Henry, B.D., *al'-furd*, Biblical critic and poet, is a native of London, where he was born in 1810. He was educated at the grammar-school of Ilminster, in Somersetshire, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was the friend and schoolfellow of Macaulay, Hartley Coleridge, Mackworth Praed, and Sydney Walker. His parents were in good circumstances, so that his predilection for literature and poetry was not the result of necessity, but of choice. In 1831, he published at Cambridge a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments;" and in 1836, "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," in 2 vols. In 1834, he was elected a fellow of his college, having previously entered the church, and from 1835 to 1853, held the benefice of Wymeswold, Leicestershire; in 1841-2 he was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge, when he published "Chapters on the Poets of Greece," and at the same time was examiner in logic and natural philosophy at the London University. In 1844, Mr. Alford published the first, and in 1852 the

second, volume of his edition of the New Testament; from 1853 to 1857 he was minister of Quebec-street chapel, where he enjoyed a high reputation for eloquence. In 1857 he was appointed dean of Canterbury. D. 1871.

ALFRED THE GREAT was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and Osburga, daughter of Oslac the Goth, who inherited the blood of the sub-kings of the Isle of Wight. At the age of five he was sent to Rome, where Pope Leo IV. anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 857, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime-minister and general of his armies. Ethelred dying in 871, from a wound which he received from the Danes at the battle of Mertune,—probably Merton, near Reading,—Alfred found himself, at the age of 22, the monarch of a distracted kingdom. After several unfortunate actions with the Danes, he disbanded his followers and wandered about the woods, and finally found shelter in the cottage of a herdsman named Denulf, at Athelney, in Somersetshire. In this retreat he remained about five months, when he received information that Odun, earl of Devon, had obtained a victory over the Danes, in Devonshire, and had taken their magical standard. On this, Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, and obtained admission to the Danish camp, where his skill was so much admired that he was retained a considerable time, and was admitted to play before King Gorm, or Guthrun, and his chiefs. Having gained a knowledge of the state of the camp, Alfred directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely defeated. This was in May, 878. After the victory Alfred behaved with great magnanimity to his foes, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion. His success now enabled him to put his kingdom into a state of defence, and to increase his navy. Having recovered London, which had been taken by the Danes, the whole country seemed to acquire a new life under his vigorous administration. After the repose of a few years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent; on which those who were settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and, fitting out two fleets, sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. They were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of their leaders to be executed at Winchester as an example. Thus by his energy, activity, bravery, and wisdom, did he secure the peace of his dominions, and strike terror into the hearts of his enemies, leaving the country in a very different condition, as to its internal safety and prosperity, from that in which he found it. B. at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849; D. 900.—There is, perhaps, no prince who has had the surname of "Great" given him with more universal consent than Alfred. He is said to have been engaged in 56 battles by sea and land, although his valour as a warrior has excited less admiration than his wisdom as a legislator. He composed a body of statutes, instituted trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high-road without danger. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. There was so little learning in his time, that from the Thames to the Humber hardly a man could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this state of things, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if indeed he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Among other acts of munificence to that seat of learning, he founded University College. He was himself a learned prince, composed several works, and translated others from the Latin. He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts; one he devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her navy. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his deportment was both dignified and engaging. Several of the romantic incidents of his eventful life have suggested subjects for the historical painter: one of the best known of these is his allowing the cakes to burn whilst making his arrows in the cottage of the herdsman, during his obscurity at Athelney. "You can eat the cakes fast enough, though you will not take the trouble to look after them," was the rebuke which the herdsman's angry wife gave on this occasion to the disguised monarch for his want of vigilance. (*See* Pearson's "Early and Middle Ages of England," &c.)

ALFRED, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I., duke of Normandy. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterwards Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated. On the death of Canute, he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in dethroning Harold, surnamed "Harefoot," if it had not been for the treachery of Earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the monastery at Ely, where he died, or, as some say, was murdered, about 1037. B. 1003.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, was born at Windsor Castle, April 6, 1844. Having decided to enter the navy, he passed his examination as a naval cadet in 1858, and was appointed to the *Euryalus*. In December 1862 the Greeks wished to place him on the throne of their country, which he declined. In 1866 he was created Duke of Edinburgh, and took his seat in the House of Lords: in the same year he was sworn in as Master of the Trinity House. In 1867 he left England in the *Galatea* on a voyage round the world, visiting the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, &c. On March 13, 1868, at the Sailors' Home picnic, near Sydney, a Fenian, named O'Farrell, shot him in the back, inflicting a severe wound. On his recovery the Duke returned to England, and was warmly welcomed.

ALGARDI, Alexander, *al-gar'-de*, an Italian architect and sculptor, was the son of a silk mercer. He studied under Louis Caracci, and executed many fine works; amongst which may be mentioned the Attila, which is the largest alto-relievo in the world, and is in St. Peter's church of the Vatican at Rome. B. at Bologna; D. at Rome, 1654.—As a sculptor, Algardi ranks

among the first of the moderns. In infantile representation his excellence was great.

ALGAROTTI, Francis, *al'-ga-rot'-e*, an Italian author, who received a liberal education, and after visiting different countries, was made by Frederick, king of Prussia, chevalier of the Order of Merit, created a count, and appointed chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and conferred upon him the title of privy counsellor of the affairs of war. B. at Venice, 1712; D. at Pisa, 1764.—His works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, and afterwards translated into French. Algarotti was a man of lively, but superficial genius; and though his writings show a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.

ALGER, *al'-jai*, a learned French ecclesiastic, who lived in the 11th and 12th centuries, and wrote several books on religious subjects, some of which are lost. He was a native of Liège, where he was deacon of the church; but ultimately he retired to the monastery of Cluny, and died there in 1131.

ALGHALIB-BILLAH, *al-ga'-leeb-bil-la*, called AL-AHMAR, first Moorish king of Granada, was born in 1195, and died 1273, after having reigned 42 years, and consolidated his kingdom, which he formed on the decay of the Almohadean empire in Spain. He was the patron of learning, arts, and manufactures, and adorned Granada in a style suited to the metropolis of a powerful and prosperous country. The celebrated palace of the Alhambra was begun by him; and the dynasty he founded reigned for two centuries, and was finally subverted by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

ALGHAZZAL, commonly called Algazel, *al'-gai'-zel*, a famous Arabian philosopher and divine, who was teacher of theology at Bagdad, and afterwards retired to Mecca, where for several years he led a monastic and studious life. He was a very voluminous writer, and attempted to form a system of Mahometan theology on a philosophical basis. In this he was unsuccessful, as he gave great offence to the orthodox Mussulmans, and also came into collision with the followers of Aristotle. His principal work was entitled "The Destruction of the Philosophers," in which he argued that there was no certainty in the doctrines of philosophy, and that men must always take refuge in religious faith. He was born at Tús, in Khorasan, in 1058; and D. at Bagdad in 1111 A.D.

ALGHISI, *al-ge-se*, a name common to several Italians of note:—1. Francesco, a musician of Brescia, who composed two operas which had considerable success. B. 1666; D. 1733.—2. Galeazzo, an architect, who designed a palace for the duke of Ferrara, and wrote a work on military architecture, lived in the 16th century. —3. Tommaso, a distinguished surgeon, and particularly famous as a lithotomist. B. at Florence 1669; D. 1713.

ALHAZEN, *al-hai'-zen*, an Arabian philosopher of the 11th century, was born at Bassora, which he forsook for Egypt, to which one of the Fatimite Caliphs invited him. Here he attempted to form a system by which the alternate overflowings and decrease of the Nile might be regulated and controlled. In this, however, he failed, and it is said feigned madness in order to avert the consequences of his failure. But his chief distinction is derived from his discoveries in the science of optics, and from his explanation of various natural phenomena which had previously puzzled the learned. He was an original thinker and bold experimenter, and his contributions to scientific knowledge are commemorated in glowing terms by M. Bailly in his history of astronomy. D. at Cairo, 1038.

ALI, *a'-le*, the cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, whom he was to have succeeded; but being successfully opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman he was declared caliph in 655, but was assassinated in a mosque, A.D. 669.—He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters.

ALI BEG, *a'-le-beg*, a Pole, who became first dragoman or interpreter to the grand seignior of Turkey. He was taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, and was brought up in the Mahometan faith. D. 1675.—He understood English, and translated the Catechism of the Church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c., translated into Latin by Dr. Smith.

ALI BEY, *a'-le bai*, a Circassian adventurer, who when young was taken by robbers and conveyed to Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, an officer in the army, who entered him among the Mamelukes. For his gallantry against the Arabs he was created a bey. In 1758 his patron was murdered by a party headed by a person also called Ibrahim, a Circassian. In 1763 Ali had attained not only high rank, but considerable power in the state, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revenge the murder of his patron. This raised against him numerous enemies, who obliged him to fly to Acre, where he was protected by the sheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and, after revenging himself upon his enemies, he declared war against the Arabs, and by the success of his achievements encircled his name with renown. Having now risen to be the head of the government, Egypt under his rule began to revive; agriculture flourished, and the country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1768 war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were designed to assist the Russians; in consequence of which a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali being informed of this, seized these messengers of death and handed them over to the fate designed for himself. He then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved his independence, and obtained several advantages. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the forces of one of his chief Mamelukes, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds in 1773. B. in Circassia, 1728.—The object of Ali was to endeavour to re-establish the independence of Egypt; to resuscitate some of its long-gone grandeur; and had he been supported by a similar spirit of energy in his people, Egypt might once again have taken a prominent place among the nations of the modern world.

ALI, Hyder. (*See* HYDER ALI KHAN.)

ALI PACHA, *a'-le pa-shaw'*, or *pa'-sha*, an Albanian chief, who in his fourteenth year was secured in the inheritance of his father's estates by the cruelty of his mother, from whom he seems

to have inherited the ferocity by which he was actuated in many of the deeds he perpetrated in winning his way to wealth and power. Born amongst a community of robbers, his early life was passed amid scenes of continual vicissitude and the most daring and dangerous adventure; but whilst he was distinguishing himself by his bravery, he was at the same time accumulating riches and gathering power. At length he was enabled, by intriguing at Constantinople, to obtain the secret commission which enabled him to execute the sentence of death against Selim, pasha of Delvino. He was then appointed lieutenant to the new derwend pasha of Roumili, in which his conduct was marked by great rapacity, even among the klephtis, or robbers, with whom he was leagued in spoliating all that came within his reach. The country now swarmed with marauders. His power grew with his increasing riches; but the Porte was dissatisfied, and the derwend pasha was recalled and decapitated. Ali, although summoned to the capital, was too wary to be caught. He bribed the divan, remained where he was, and avoided the loss of his head. Ali soon afterwards managed to make his peace with the Porte, and successively became pasha of Tricala, in Thessaly, then derwend pasha of Roumili, when he, from being a robber himself, raised a body of 4,000 Albanians, and gained additional favour with the Porte by clearing the country of the depredators by whom it was infested. He next took Jannina, the capital of southern Albania, or Epirus, usurped the pashalic, got himself confirmed in it, and began vigorously to extend his territories. These finally embraced all Epirus, and extended into Acarnania and Ætolia, or Western Greece. He attacked and defeated the Suliotes, and executed upon them the most dreadful vengeance for the bravery with which they had resisted his efforts to conquer them. He reduced many of the towns on the Gulf of Arta and the coast of the Adriatic; penetrated, on the north, Albania proper; intrigued for and obtained the pashalic of Berat; seized the government of Ochrida, in Upper Albania; attacked, by order of the Porte, the pasha of Scutari, or Skodra; defeated him, and then appropriated his territories. At all these daring acts the Porte was compelled to connive, and Ali was even appointed inspector of the principal division of the empire, with a residence at Monastir, and an army of 24,000 men. He subsequently became a vizier, or pasha with three tails, but by his intriguing and treacherous disposition he finally roused the ire of the sultan, who had him excommunicated, and commanded all the pashas of European Turkey to march against him. Ali was compelled to abandon his stronghold in Jannina, and on a promise of pardon surrendered himself to the Porte. The treachery by which so many of the deeds of his own life had been distinguished now fell upon himself. He was betrayed and murdered. His head was transported to Constantinople, where, upon the gate of the seraglio, it was stuck and exhibited to the gaze of the populace. B. at Tepelen, 1750; D. 1822. —Ali had three sons, who shared his fate; and whatever regret might be felt for them, there was none on his behalf. Lord Byron visited him in his fortress at Tepelen, and thus sings of him in the second canto of "Childe Harold:"

"He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake,
And left the primal city of the land.

And onwards did his further journey take,
To greet Albania's chief, whose dread command
Is lawless law."

The lineaments of Ali, however, did not, in the noble poet's opinion, indicate the ensanguined ferocity which characterized his disposition. Notwithstanding that he was a man of "war and woes," and that crimes had "marked him with a tiger's tooth,"—

"Yet in his lineaments ye cannot trace,—
While gentleness her milder radiance throws
Along that aged, venerable face,—
The deeds that lurk beneath, and stain him with disgrace!"

ALIBRANDI, Girolamo, *a-le-bran'-de*, a Sicilian painter, who was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he closely imitated. His works are mostly in the churches of Messina, his native town. B. 1470; D. 1524.

ALIENUS CÆCINA, *ai-le-e'-nus se-si'-na*, a quæstor in Bœotia, appointed by Galba to the command of a legion in Germany. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, and he then raised commotions in the empire, about the middle of the 1st century.

ALIMENTUS, *ăl'-e-men'-tus*, an historian of the second Punic war, who wrote in Greek an account of Hannibal, besides a treatise on military matters.

ALISON, Archibald, *ăl'-e-sun*, a clergyman, whose father was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, and who educated his son for the church. After receiving several preferments, he finally became the senior clergyman of the episcopal chapel in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, the congregation of which subsequently removed to a new Gothic structure which they erected in York Place, where Mr. Alison continued to officiate, until increasing infirmity compelled him to relinquish his public duties. B. in Edinburgh, 1757; D. 1839.—Mr. Alison is best known by his "Essays on Taste," which attained no great degree of popularity till the appearance of a second edition, when an elegant and able critique by the late Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," brought them prominently into notice. They then enjoyed a brief popularity, but are now little read.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart., son of the above, was born in Shropshire, while his father officiated as vicar of Kenley, in that county. In 1800 his father removed to Edinburgh, whither he brought his son, who received his education in the schools and university of that city, and in 1814 was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate. His literary predilections stimulated him to become a contributor to periodical publications; and although his first appearance in the world of letters was as a writer on the criminal law of Scotland, he achieved little celebrity until the appearance of his "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815," the first volume of which was published in 1839. This work has been continued as the "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852." Although it is very diffuse in some parts, still its comprehensive grasp, and the evident endeavour to give, as far as possible, an impartial narrative of events, coupled with the fervour and animation of style which pervade it, have procured for Sir Archibald's "History" a high degree of popular favour,

It has been translated into most of the European, and into some of the Eastern languages. In 1828, Mr. Alison was appointed sheriff of the county of Lanark, and on the formation of the Derby ministry in 1852, was created a baronet. In 1851 he was elected lord-rector of the University of Glasgow, and in 1853 had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. Besides his "History," Sir Archibald Alison has written a "Life of Marlborough," "Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous Essays," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," two volumes on the "Principles of Population," and other works. B. 1792; D. 1868.

ALISON, William Pulteney, M.D., brother of Sir Archibald, a distinguished physician, and professor of medical jurisprudence and of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects, and contributed numerous articles to the medical periodicals of Edinburgh and London. He was likewise eminent for the benevolence of his disposition and his numerous charities; while in the enjoyment of a large practice, and perhaps the most popular consulting physician of his day in Edinburgh, he was ever more ready to attend the calls of the poor than of the rich. In consequence of this, he did not amass riches, but lived comparatively poor in the goods of this world, but rich in the love and veneration of his fellow-citizens. In 1855, declining health compelled Dr. Alison to resign his chair, after which time he ceased to appear much in public. B. about 1789: D. at Colinton, near Edinburgh, Sept. 22, 1859.

ALKMAR, Henry von, *fon alk-mar*, a German poet, who translated the celebrated satire called the "Fable of Reynard," which has been popularized in several languages. Flourished in the 15th century.—The story of "Reynard the Fox" is entirely fictitious, although it has been endeavoured to be otherwise proved, and is founded upon the supposition of a court of animals in which the lion is the king, and which has been assembled for the purpose of putting "Reynard" upon his trial for the numerous tricks of rapacity and cruelty which he was in the constant habit of playing off upon others of the quadrupedal species less quick-witted than himself. Although he is sentenced to be hanged, he is released from punishment on account of his declaration that he knows of a great treasure, which he would discover to the king. This is found to be a falsehood, and he is condemned to punishment again; but he offers to fight in single combat with his principal accuser, the wolf, in which it is generally supposed he is certain to be killed. By a trick, however, he conquers the wolf; for which he is pardoned, and is finally received into the favour of the king. Notwithstanding the almost universal popularity of this effusion on the Continent, the moral which it conveys is of a low, if not of an absolutely bad kind; namely, that the successful practice of fraud and cunning constitutes the basis of true wisdom.

ALLAN, Thomas, *al'-an*, a distinguished English mathematician, was a native of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, where he was born in 1542. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1567, as Master of Arts. He retired to Gloucester Hall in 1580, where he studied closely, and soon became celebrated for knowledge of antiquities, mathematics, and philosophy. Henry,





earl of Northumberland, and the earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite, were great friends of Allan. His intimacy with the latter, together with the reputation he had acquired as a mathematician, made Allan suspected of necromancy, and he is gravely accused of using his skill in an unlawful way to promote Leicester's projects of ambition. He wrote on astronomy and other subjects, and had a fine collection of MSS., &c., many of which are in the Bodleian library, to which they were given by Sir Kenelm Digby. Allan lived to be 90 years of age, having died in 1632.

ALLAN, David, the son of a Scottish shoremaster in Alloa, has been called the "Scottish Hogarth," although far inferior to the distinguished Englishman in the path of humorous and eccentric delineations of human characteristics. His genius was first displayed in some rude chalk drawings upon the floor, whilst confined to the house from a burnt foot. The immediate cause, however, of his being put to study for a painter, arose from a caricature which he made of his schoolmaster inflicting punishment upon a boy. Whilst the ludicrous turn given to this sketch brought upon him expulsion from school, it secured the countenance of a Mr. Stuart, the collector of the customs of Alloa, who had him sent to the academy of Messrs. Andrew and Robert Foulis, at Glasgow, to be educated as a painter. After spending nine years at this academy, he was patronized by Lord Cathcart, who introduced him to Erskine of Mar, who generously sent him to Rome to prosecute his studies. Here a painting of a Corinthian Maid executing a profile of her lover's countenance round the shadow thrown by a lamp upon the wall, procured him a gold medal in the academy of St. Luke, and a proportionate amount of reputation. He subsequently painted those humorous subjects by which he obtained considerable fame, and which, although deficient in sensibility, are yet replete with broad rustic fun. B. at Alloa, 1744; D. at Edinburgh, 1796.—The most popular designs of Allan are his twelve illustrations of Ramsay's far-famed Scottish pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd."

ALLAN, Sir William, a distinguished Scottish artist, who, after passing through the High School of Edinburgh, was put to be a coach-painter; but, evincing a great desire to improve in his art, he was entered as a pupil in the Trustees' Academy, where he had Wilkie for a fellow-student and companion. After a certain period he became a student of the Royal Academy of London, but failing in attracting the notice to which he thought himself entitled, he set out for St. Petersburg, where he passed ten years, with the exception of the time necessary at various periods to visit Tartary, Turkey, the shores of the Black Sea, &c., where he enriched his portfolio with sketches of numerous objects and scenes of interest. On his return to Scotland in 1814, he publicly exhibited the fruits of his travels and labours; and for a large picture of "Circassian Captives" he received 1000 guineas, which was subscribed for by a hundred gentlemen, at ten guineas each, on the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott. This picture is now in the possession of the earl of Wemyss. Soon after this period, Allan turned his attention to painting native historical subjects, and the "Murder of Archbishop Sharpe," "Knox Admonishing Mary, Queen of Scots," the "Parting of Prince Charles Stuart and Flora M'Donald,"

and the "Murder of the Regent Murray," were the result. A disease having affected his eyes, he suspended his studies, and visited Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy. On returning, he produced his "Slave-market at Constantinople," which tended to enhance his reputation. Subsequently he painted the companion pictures of "Scott in his Study, Writing," and "Scott in his Study, Reading," both of which are well known from the naturalness with which he has succeeded in investing them. His most important pictures, however, are the "Battle of Waterloo," which Wellington approved of and bought, the "Battle of Prestonpans," "Nelson Boarding the San Nicolas," and the "Battle of Bannockburn," a large picture upon which he was working when overtaken by death. B. in Edinburgh, 1782: D. 1850.—In 1825 Allan became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1838 was elected President of the Scottish Academy. On the death of Wilkie, he received the appointment of her Majesty's limner for Scotland, and in 1842 was knighted. He is considered by his countrymen to stand at the head of Scottish art.

ALLATIUS, Leo, *al-ai'-she-us*, a Greek, educated first in Calabria, and then at Rome, where he taught the *belles-lettres*. He was appointed keeper of the Vatican library by Alexander VII. His learning was extensive, and he founded a college in the island of Chios. B. in Chios, 1586; D. at Rome, 1669.

ALLECTUS, *al-ek'-tus*, the prime minister of Carausius, emperor of Britain, whom he murdered and then usurped the dignity; after maintaining his position for three years, he was defeated and slain in a battle with the troops of Constantius, commanded by Asclepiodotus. Britain was thus restored to the Roman empire, after a disjunction of ten years, in 297 A.D.

ALLEGRAIN, Christopher Gabriel, *al'-e-grăng*, an eminent French sculptor. His principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the Academy; also a Venus and a Diana. D. 1795.

ALLEGRI. (*See* CORREGGIO.)

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, *al'-ai-gre*, a celebrated musician, whose compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. B. about 1537; D. 1640. Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of the "Miserere" to King George III. in 1773.

ALLEGRINI, Francesco, *al-ai-gre'-ne*, also called Da Gubbio, an Italian historical painter, who taught art in Rome, and had two sons, Angelo and Flaminio, who distinguished themselves in the same branch of painting. B. 1587; D. 1663.

ALLEGRINI, Francesco, an engraver of Florence, who was also a good designer. D. 1775.

ALLEIN, Joseph, *all'-ain*, a nonconformist minister, who, in 1655, became curate of Taunton. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was imprisoned. B. at Devizes, 1623; D. at Bath, 1668. His book entitled "An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners" has gone through numerous editions, and is still popular among certain classes.

ALLEN, John, *al'-en*, archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Henry VIII., was born in 1476, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. After having visited Italy, he was appointed chaplain to Wolsey, whom he assisted in erecting his colleges at Oxford and at Ipswich. In 1528, he was consecrated to the see of Dublin, and shortly afterwards was made chancellor of Ireland. In some of his offices he was suspected of great corruption; and was murdered by a son of the earl of Kildare in 1534.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, an English admiral of high repute in the reign of Charles II., who was the first to enter upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships, but he killed their commodore, Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the Bay of Cadiz. Several other successes were achieved by him, and in 1666 he defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, three of their admirals falling in the fight. Retired from active service in 1688.

ALLEN, John, M.D., a metaphysical, historical, and physiological writer, and an extensive contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." He also took an active part in politics, on which subject he published several pamphlets, besides contributions to the "Edinburgh Review." In 1830, he published a valuable constitutional work on the "Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England." He was considered one of the best physiological lecturers in Europe. B. at Redford, near Edinburgh, 1770; D. 1843.—Lord Brougham has drawn the character of Allen in the third series of his "Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III."

ALLEN, Joseph W., an English painter who enjoyed considerable reputation for his landscape pieces. B. in Lambeth, Surrey, 1803; D. 1852.—He was for some time the principal scene-painter at the Olympic theatre, and his forte lay in pastoral scenery.

ALLEN, William, an eminent chemical and experimental professor, who lectured at Guy's Hospital. In his chemical investigations he demonstrated that the diamond was of pure carbon, and in conjunction with Mr. Pepys proved the proportion of carbon in carbonic acid. B. in London, 1770; D. at Lindfield, Sussex, 1843.—Mr. Allen was one of the principal persons concerned in establishing the Pharmaceutical Society.

ALLEN, Ethan, an American brigadier-general, who distinguished himself by his activity and bravery in the war of independence against Great Britain. D. 1789. He was somewhat of an eccentric writer also.—There are several American statesmen, divines, and warriors bearing the name, but none of them of any great celebrity.

ALLESTRY, or ALLESTREE, Richard, *all'-es-tre*, a divine, who, in 1641, took up arms, with many other young men of the university of Oxford, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies, but afterwards again entered the army, and followed the fortunes of the king. At the end of the civil war he took orders, and in 1659 visited Charles II. in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches. At the Restoration he was made canon of Christchurch, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D.D., became chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. B. at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619; D. at Eton, 1673. He was buried in the chapel of Eton College, where there is a monument to his memory.

**Allestry,** Jacob, an English poet of the 17th century, was the son of a London bookseller. He died young, in 1686. Some of his poems may be found in a collection called "Miscellany Poems," published in 1721.

**Alleyn,** Edward, *ăl'-ain,* founder of Dulwich College, in Surrey, acquired great reputation as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear-garden. Aubrey relates a ridiculous story of the devil appearing to Alleyn when personating the character of Satan, and so frightening him, that he grew serious and quitted the stage. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at an expense of £10,000; he then endowed it with £800 per annum for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three must be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed to some trade. This building is called "The College of God's Gift." He was himself the first master. B. in London, 1566; D. 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college which he founded. In 1858 measures were taken to secure a proper administration of the funds of this college; the first stone of the new school buildings was laid, June, 1866.

**Allingham,** John Till, *ăl'-ing-ham,* a successful dramatist, was the son of a wine-merchant, and brought up in the profession of the law. He subsequently became a stockbroker; but very little is known of his history. Flourished at the beginning of the 19th century.—Allingham's best-known productions are "Fortune's Frolic" and "The Weathercock," in which there is more bustle than poetry, and sprightliness of dialogue than either wit or humour.

**Allix,** Pierre, *ăl'-ai,* a French Protestant minister, who, under the toleration secured by the Edict of Nantes, was a preacher in Rouen, and wrote several pamphlets in defence of Protestantism. On the revocation of that famous Edict, he went to England, where he was well received, and where he continued his labours among the French refugees. He wrote a "Defence of the Christian Religion," and also engaged in controversies with the Unitarians. He ultimately lost position by endeavouring to prove that the second advent of the Saviour would take place in 1720, or 1736 at latest. He was born at Alençon, in 1641, and died in London, in 1717.

**Allori,** Alexander, *all'-or-e,* a painter of Florence, who was instructed by his uncle Bron-...o, also a painter of considerable celebrity. D. 1607.—This painter mostly introduced portraits of his friends into his historical works.

**Allori,** Cristofano, son of the above, a better painter, and most skilful copyist. Some of his copies of the "Magdalen" of Correggio are supposed to be duplicates of the original by Correggio himself. B. at Florence, 1577; D. 1621.

**Allosi,** Baldassare, called Galanino, *all'-os-e,* a famous portrait painter of Bologna. He studied under the Caracci, and was so eminent for the truthfulness and life-like character of his portraits, as to be ranked by his contemporaries with Vandyck. B. 1578; D. 1638.

**Allston,** Washington, *awl'-ston,* an eminent American landscape and historical painter, who in 1801 visited England, and entered the Royal





Academy of London, where he studied for three years during the presidency of West. He then visited Paris and Rome, where he remained for four years, studying the styles of the best masters. In the "Eternal city" he attracted considerable notice by a picture which he executed, called "Jacob's Vision." In 1809 he returned to America, and married the sister of the celebrated Dr. Channing. In 1811 he revisited England, and gained the two hundred guinea prize from the British Institution for his picture of the "Dead Man raised by Elisha's Bones." On returning to his native country, he continued to devote himself to his art; but being of a weakly constitution, he lived much in retirement. He is also spoken of as an elegant writer and an accomplished gentleman. B. in South Carolina, 1779; D. at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, 1843.

**Almagro,** Diego d', *de-al-go dal-ma'-gro,* Spanish commander, of mean descent, who, in 1525, accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa, the inca. In 1535 he partially effected the conquest of Chili. Through jealousy of the power of Pizarro, he attacked Cuzco, the capital of Peru, captured Pizarro's two brothers and cast them into prison, when a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party had great success; but at length he was taken prisoner. After undergoing a long confinement, he was murdered by strangulation in 1538.—His son Diego endeavoured to revenge his father's death, but failed in the attempt, and was beheaded by De Castro in 1542.

**Al-Mamun,** *ăl'-mai-mun,* or "The Trustworthy," caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun-al-Raschid, and succeeded to the throne in 813. D. about 833.—He was a great encourager of learned men, founded an academy at Bagdad, calculated a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic.

**Al-Mansur,** *al-man'-sur,* regent of Cordova, in Spain, guardian of the son of Al-Hakem II., who died in 976. He was engaged in perpetual wars with the Christians, and from his victories, was called the "Victorious." D. about 1000.

**Al-Mansur** was second caliph of the race of the Abbasides, and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdallah-ben-Ali, who was defeated by Al-Mansur's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, Al-Mansur caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed. B. 713; D. on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 63rd year of his age, 774.

**Almeida,** Francis, *ăl'-mai-e-da,* a Portuguese gentleman, who in 1505 was appointed by King Emanuel the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. A fleet loaded with spices, and dispatched by him from the coast of Malabar, was the first to discover the island of Madagascar. While he was engaged in extending the conquests of the Portuguese, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to supersede him; but Almeida, being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to resign his command, and imprisoned the new viceroy. In his expedition against Dabul he sullied his reputation by cruelty, and afterwards falling in with the fleet of the enemy, he defeated it, and effected a peace. On his passage to Europe he

was slain at the Cape of Good Hope, in a skirmish with the natives, 1509.

ALMON, John, *ăl'-mon*, a political writer, who was educated at Warrington, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller, but became a traveller in foreign countries, and finally settled in London, where he pursued literature as a profession. On the death of George II. he wrote an account of his majesty's reign, which passed through two editions, and in 1761 published a review of the elder Pitt's administration, which was also well received, and procured for him the friendship of Lord Temple. He was also the zealous friend of Mr. Wilkes, whom he defended against Kidgell, and in 1765 began business as a bookseller in Piccadilly. He still, however, continued to exercise his pen on politics. Not long afterwards he was tried, and found guilty, for publishing Junius's letter to the king; for which he was fined, and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In 1774 he began the "Parliamentary Register," which was the first periodical journal of the kind. On the death of Lord Chatham, he published anecdotes of the life of that great statesman; and, after a considerable interval, published biographical, literary, and political anecdotes of several of the most eminent persons of the age. In 1804 he gave to the world the genuine correspondence of Mr. Wilkes, which was succeeded by a collection of the poetical works of the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and afterwards by a valuable edition of "Junius's Letters," illustrated by numerous biographical and explanatory notes, and preceded by a critical inquiry respecting their real author. B. at Liverpool, 1738; D. 1805.

ALOADIN, *a-lo'-a-din*, a Mahometan sheik, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountain, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. His residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of youthful followers, so devoted to his will as to engage in any of his attempts to assassinate the monarchs and princes with whom he was at enmity. Lived in the 13th century.

ALOMPRA, *a-lom'-pra*, an inhuman chief, who, from being the head of a petty Asiatic village, became, by conquest and barbarity, the founder of the reigning dynasty of Burmah. B. 1711; D. near Martaban, 1760.

ALP-ARSLAN, "a valiant lion," *alp-ar'-slan*, second sultan of Persia of the dynasty of Seljuk, a conqueror and able ruler, who reduced his empire from a state of anarchy to peace and order, added much territory to it by conquest, and ultimately, in 1068-70, engaged in a war with the Roman empire, then having its chief seat at Constantinople. After one or two reverses, Alp-Arslan totally defeated the Greeks under the emperor Romanus Diogenes, who was taken prisoner. On the emperor being brought before his conqueror, the latter asked what treatment he expected to receive, on which Romanus answered, —"If you are cruel, you will kill me; if you wish to gratify your pride, you will drag me at your chariot wheels; if you are wise, you will accept a ransom, and let me go back to my country." "But," said the conqueror, "what would you have done had you been in my position and I in yours?" "I would have given thee many stripes," replied the emperor, with coolness. The sultan, pleased with the bold spirit of his captive, declared that he would not do an act which he disapproved, and would not perpetrate cruelty even on an enemy. He accordingly accepted ransom for the emperor, imposed on him a tribute of 3000 pieces of gold, required an inter-marriage between their families, and the liberation of all the captive Mussulmans in the hands of the Greeks. Alp-Arslan's power now extended over the fairest portions of Asia: he had around his throne 1200 princes or the sons of princes, and at his command an army of 200,000 men. But, still unsatisfied, he determined upon the conquest of Turkistan, from whence his race had originally come; and with that view proceeded to pass the Oxus. Here, however, his course was stayed: for Yussef Kothual, a Turcoman, whom he had taken prisoner and was about to condemn to torture, stabbed him to the heart with a dagger, and the sultan almost immediately afterwards expired, in 1072 A.D., in the 42nd year of his age, having been born in 1030.

ALPHERY, Nicephorus, *al-fer'-e*, a Russian prince, who, when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent, with two of his brothers, to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. Nicephorus entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, whence he was ejected during the civil war, and cruelly treated by the republican party. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; but, being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died.

ALPHIUS, Avitus, *ăl'-fe-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse. Flourished in the 3rd century.

ALPHONSO, Alfonso, or Alonzo, *ăl-fon'-zo*, the name of a great many sovereigns of the different states of the Iberian peninsula. We give particulars of the lives of the most distinguished:—

ALPHONSO I., surnamed the Catholic, chosen king of the Asturias, in 739, extended his dominions over nearly the fourth part of Spain, and took Lara and Saldana, in Castille, from the Moors. D. 757.

ALPHONSO II. of Leon, Castille, and Asturias, surnamed the Chaste, was but a child when, in 768, his father Fruela was assassinated. King Aurelio, in 774, invested him with regal power, and in 783, on Aurelio's death, he became sole monarch. His uncle Mauregato afterwards dethroned him, and retained the usurped authority for five years, during which time Alphonso lived in Biscay, where he had many friends. Mauregato was succeeded by Bermudo, who took Alphonso into partnership in the throne; he then engaged in a war with the Moors, whom he defeated in a great battle at Ledas, and subsequently captured Lisbo Another rebellion of his subjects compelled him to fly to Galicia, but he soon regained his dominions. Charlemagne came into Spain on his invitation, and during this reign the great battle of Roncesvalles took place. Alphonso made Oviedo the capital of his kingdom, greatly adorned it, and died there in 842, aged 85. His surname of the Chaste was derived from his continence, which he is said to have rigidly preserved in accordance with a vow he had made. He was married, but left no offspring.

Alphonso III., called the Great, came to the throne of Asturias at the age of 18, on the death of his father Ordoño in 866. The early part of his reign was disturbed by a contention with Frucla, son of King Bermudo, who, however, being assassinated in consequence of his tyranny, Alphonso regained full possession of his kingdom, having put down a rebellion on the part of his two brothers, whom he blinded and cast into prison. He then engaged in wars with the Moors, from his success in which he acquired the title of Great. He gained many victories, built several cities, and greatly extended his dominions; but internal troubles interfered with his career. His son Garcia, supported by the queen and several princes of the blood-royal, raised an insurrection, on the pretence that the king's continual wars impoverished the people. Alphonso was at first successful—he defeated Garcia and made him prisoner; but seeing no other way of securing domestic peace, he resigned the crown to Don Garcia in 910. He did not, however, relinquish the sword with the sceptre; but, on the Moors invading the kingdom, took the command of the army as his son's lieutenant, and was so successful that he gained fresh laurels as a warrior. Alphonso was an author as well as a soldier, and wrote a book of Spanish annals. He was esteemed a liberal, affable, and remarkably handsome man. D. near Zamora, in 910.

Alphonso IV. of Leon and Castille, surnamed the Monk, ascended the throne in 924, but abdicated in favour of his brother Ramiro, and retired to the monastery of Sahagun. He afterwards became tired of seclusion, and made an attempt to resume the sceptre, but was defeated by his brother, who, having captured him, had his eyes put out, and threw him into prison. Alphonso abdicated in 930, and died in seclusion in 942.

Alphonso V. came to the crown of Leon in 999; but being only in his fifth year, the government was administered by a regent. During his reign Cordova was conquered and Leon rebuilt. Killed at the siege of Viseu, in 1028.

Alphonso VI. of Leon and Castille, surnamed the Valiant, was crowned in 1066. During the reign of this sovereign, Asturias, Leon, Castille, and Galicia, were united under his authority. He was a successful warrior, and had Spain not been invaded by the Almoravides with a powerful army, he would have succeeded in driving the Moors from the peninsula. As it was, he wrested from them the city of Toledo, which they had held for 370 years, and where he himself had found a refuge from the resentment of his brother Sancho, together with a large portion of territory, and many other towns. Being now sovereign of nearly all Spain, he assumed the title of emperor. During this reign, in 1093, Peter the Hermit began to preach the first crusade, in which, however, it does not appear that Alphonso engaged. His illegitimate daughter Teresa was married to Henry of Besancon, on whom Alphonso conferred the title of earl of Portugal, which fief Henry held under the sovereignty of Castille. This was the beginning of the kingdom of Portugal, the regal title being afterwards assumed by its princes, in whose family it remained for more than 400 years. D. at Toledo, 1109.—It was in the reign of this monarch that Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, surnamed the Cid, achieved the poetical celebrity with which his name has been surrounded by the





Spanish romance-writers. Urraca, daughter of Alphonso VI., was married to Alphonso I. of Aragon and Navarre; and the latter succeeded to the united crowns; but on his repudiating his wife, the nobles of Leon, Castille, and Galicia threw off their allegiance, and elected Alphonso Raymond to the throne, who ascended it under the title of

Alphonso VIII., who is usually called the Emperor, and who was engaged in vigorously-prosecuted wars against the Moors, and having gained considerable advantages over them, he, in his exultation, assembled the Cortes, and assumed the imperial title, although his sway did not extend over so great a territory as Alphonso VI. had ruled. In an expedition, undertaken in 1157, he gained a great victory over the Moors at Jaen, but died near Toledo on his return in the same year. The military order of Alcantara, which has since become so renowned, was founded towards the close of this reign. He rescued the remnant of the army of his old rival, Alphonso of Aragon, after the death of that monarch at Fraga. This prince was distinguished for the respect he paid to the rights and privileges of his subjects, and by his anxiety to govern according to law. He was married to a daughter of Henry II. of England; and by uniting one of his own daughters to Louis le Jeune of France, began those alliances between the French and Spanish crowns which have been so frequently repeated since.

Alphonso IX., like his immediate predecessor, and indeed nearly all the Spanish monarchs, was engaged in wars against the Moors. D. at Villanueva de Sarria, in 1230.

Alphonso X., surnamed the Learned, king of Leon and Castille, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. His reign was unprosperous, but he acquired great reputation as a man of learning and science—and hence his title of "Learned." The "Alphonsine Tables" were drawn up under his direction, and at his expense. B. 1203; D. 1284.—He wrote on the motions of the stars, and a History of Spain; and was the person who used the expression, so differently interpreted, that "If he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he could have saved the Deity from falling into many blunders."

Alphonso XI., in 1312 succeeded his father Ferdinand IV. on the throne of Leon and Castille. During a long minority, his kingdom was rent by convulsions. He took Algesiras and Tarifa from the Moors, but died of the plague while besieging Gibraltar, in 1350. He was surnamed the Avenger, from the severity with which he put down and punished the brigandage to which his long minority had given rise.

Alphonso I. of Aragon and Navarre, and ordinarily reckoned the VII. of Leon and Castille, surnamed the Fighter, succeeded his brother Pedro I. in 1104. At his accession the kingdom of Aragon was exhausted by the continuous wars it had waged against the Moors, who, under the dynasty of the Almoravides, were making great head in Spain. The first care of Alphonso was to give rest to his kingdom, in order to gather strength for a renewal of the struggle. When this was accomplished, and after accommodating a difference with the nobles of Leon which his repudiation of his wife Urraca had occasioned, he entered upon the career of warfare which procured him the surname of the Fighter. He captured Tudela, invaded Saragoza, defeated the armies of the em-

peror of Morocco, took the city of Granada, defeated a large army of Almoravides at Daroca in 1120 A.D., leaving 20,000 of their dead on the field, and invaded the kingdom of Valencia. He took immense spoil from the Moors, who, however, did not revenge themselves upon Aragon, but upon Estremadura. He now determined to complete the conquest of Saragoza, and soon succeeded in subjugating the whole country. Two cities, however—Mequinenza and Fraga—still held out. The first he captured, putting the garrison to the sword; and then besieged Fraga, but during a sally from the town he received a wound which speedily proved mortal. His army was cut to pieces, the camp taken and pillaged, and it was only the aid given by Alphonso Raymond of Leon that saved a remnant of the host from the fate of their fellows. Alphonso had been successful in 29 battles, and had never sustained a check until the day on which he met his death. D. 1134.

ALPHONSO III. of Aragon came to the throne in 1285, and though his reign lasted but a few years, it was signalized by the establishment of the freest constitution known in those times. The Cortes was empowered to summon even the king before that body, and to depose him in the event of his being guilty of any infringement of the laws. The Cortes of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia were united in this reign, which the kings by their coronation oath were bound never again to disunite. D. 1291.

ALPHONSO V. of Aragon, surnamed the Magnanimous, succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just in 1416. Soon after his accession, a confederacy was formed against him, but he frustrated its object and pardoned the conspirators. His own dominions affording too limited a sphere for his aspirations, he almost totally abandoned them, returning only on urgent occasions, and made the shores of the Mediterranean the theatre of his exploits. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, upon an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese under Visconti, duke of Milan. He was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples in 1442. B. 1384; D. at Naples, 1458.—He left his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. Besides being a learned prince and a patron of men of letters, he was valiant and liberal, and greatly beloved by his subjects. A courtier remonstrating with him for walking about without a guard: "A father," said Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold, the calamity of my people."—This last is a particularly fine observation, and indicates the magnanimity of the man.

ALPHONSO I. of Portugal was the son of Henry earl of Portugal, by Teresa, daughter of Alphonso VI., king of Leon and Castille. He was but three years of age when his father died, and left him under the tutelage of his mother. On coming of age, his first task was to wrest from Teresa the power which she had disgraced by her vices and incapacity, but which she was unwilling to resign. Having succeeded in this, and in defeating the Castilians, who had come to the support of his enemies, he freed Portugal from the dependence in which it had hitherto been held by Leon and Castille. In 1139 his territories being invaded by the Moors, he attacked them with greatly inferior numbers, and obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique, and was proclaimed king on the field of battle. On being crowned by the archbishop of Braganza, before the assembled Cortes at Lamego, he said, holding his drawn sword in his hand—"With this sword I have conquered the Moors, delivered you from your enemies, and won independence for your country: you have made me king. Let us now frame laws to maintain peace, order, and justice in the realm." A constitution was accordingly drawn up and voted by the assembly, with the entire concurrence of all classes in the state. D. at Coimbra 1185. His memory is greatly venerated by the Portuguese, as that of the founder of their independence and of constitutional government among them.

ALPHONSO II. of Portugal passed his reign in comparative peace, excepting disputes with the Church in consequence of his endeavouring to exact military service from the clergy. D. 1223.

ALPHONSO III. of Portugal, was engaged in a war with the Mahometans, from whom he made a few conquests. D. 1279.

ALPHONSO IV. of Portugal, succeeded his father Denis in 1325, and though in the early part of his reign he so outraged the rights and interest of his subjects as to provoke a threat of deposition, yet he subsequently changed his policy, and instituted many good laws and regulations for the benefit of his subjects, dispensing justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. B. 1290; D. 1357.

ALPHONSO V. of Portugal, was born in 1432, succeeding his father Edward when he was but six years old. He invaded Africa several times, took Alcazar, Seguer, and Tangier, and acquired the surname of Africano. D. of the plague at Cintra, in 1481.—He was a beneficent prince, and an encourager of learning. In his reign Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese.

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition, that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sicily, where he died about 1496.

ALPHTEGHIN, *alp-tĕ-jin*, founder of the Ghuznerite dynasty, and grandfather of the famous Mahmoud of Ghuzni, was originally a slave, but, obtaining his freedom, gradually rose till he was appointed governor of Khorasan, when he revolted, and made himself independent at Ghuzni. D. 775 A.D.

ALPINI, Prosper, *al-pe'-ne*, a Venetian physician and botanist. He was at first a soldier, but quitted that profession and went to Padua, where he made so great progress in learning that he became deputy rector and syndic. In 1578 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1580 went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He resided there three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice, in 1586, Andrea Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician; and in 1593 he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua,

which he held until his death. B. 1553; D. at Padua, 1617.—He has bequeathed to posterity several learned works upon botany and medicine.

Alsop, Anthony, *al'-sop*, a poet and divine, who lived in the beginning of the 18th century, published some editions of Æsop's fables, together with original poems, and took part with Mr. Boyle in the celebrated dispute with Dr. Bentley, for which he is mentioned with sneers by the latter as "Tony Alsop."

Alsted, John Henry, *al'-sted*, a German protestant clergyman, a very voluminous writer, and professor at Herborn, in Nassau, and at Weissenberg, in Transylvania. In 1638, he published an Encyclopædia, one of the earliest works of that class, and which was in considerable repute for many years. Amongst other works, he composed a treatise to show that the principles of all sciences and arts are taught in the Bible. D. in 1638.

Alston, Charles, M.D., *al'-stun*, a Scottish writer on botany and medicine, and one of the founders of the Edinburgh school of medicine, was born in 1683. He lectured on botany and materia medica with much reputation for many years, and at his death in 1760, left the character of being one of the ablest teachers of the healing art of his time. He published papers in the "Edinburgh Medical, Physical, and Literary Essays;" but his most complete and important work is his "Materia Medica," printed in 1770.

Alströmer, Jonas, *al'-stro-mer*, an eminent patriotic Swede, who, after visiting England, returned to his own country, and became remarkable for the great improvements he there introduced into arts and manufactures. For his great efforts he was made a knight of the Polar Star, chancellor of Commerce, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. at Alingsœs, 1685; D. 1761.

Altdorfer, Albrecht, *alt-dor'-fer*, a distinguished German engraver and painter, who employed himself on sacred, profane, historical, and mythological subjects. Holbein is supposed to have studied his cuts. B. at Altdorf, in Bavaria, 1488; D. 1538.

Althen, Ehan, or Jean, *alt'-hen*, a Persian, who was the first to introduce madder (for dyeing) into France. He was the son of the governor of a Persian province, but, with the exception of himself, all his family were massacred when the Persian empire was overthrown by the usurper Thamas-Kouli-Khan. B. 1711; D. at Caumont, in France, 1774.—Althen, during his life, was treated ungratefully, but, by way of atonement, a tablet was after his death erected in the museum of Avignon, with the following inscription, which we transcribe, as it tells when and where madder was first introduced into France:—"To Jean Althen, a Persian, who was the first to introduce and cultivate madder in the territory of Avignon, under the patronage of the Marquis de Caumont, in 1765." This testimonial was erected in 1821.

Althorp, Lord. (*See* Spencer, Earl.)

Alunno, Niccolo, *a-loo'-no*, an Italian painter of considerable merit, who flourished in the 15th century. There are few of his works extant, but those which are entitle him to praise. D. at Foligno about 1430; D. about 1510.

Alured, *a-lu'-red*, of Beverley, an ancient English historian. He was canon and treasurer of the church of St. John, in Beverley, and wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716. D. 1129.

Alva, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, *al'-va*, a distinguished soldier, and descended from one of the most ancient families in Spain. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was a great favourite of the emperor Charles V., who made him a general; but though he distinguished himself by the high order of his military talents, he became equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; and although he commanded there, the place was so well defended that he was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against Pope Paul IV., in 1556, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, to ask pardon for having opposed his holiness in the war. In 1567, Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries, to reduce the Netherlands to the Spanish yoke, which they were attempting to throw off. Here he established a council composed of twelve judges, whom he denominated Judges of the Tumults; but this tribunal, from its cruelty, was called by the people the "Court of Blood." His tyranny was now as intolerable as his power was extraordinary. Thirty thousand persons fled their country and sought refuge in other parts. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. He hastily tried and beheaded counts Egmont and Horn, two patriots and friends of the prince of Orange, who had defeated a body of Spaniards at Groningen. He fortified Antwerp, and when the works were completed, he caused a statue of himself to be cast in brass and erected in the middle of the fortress. Under his feet was an allegorical representation of the nobility and the people, in the shape of a double-headed monster. Insult upon insult he heaped upon those he had subjected to his government, until even his friends became disgusted with him; and his inhumanity to the inhabitants of Haerlem brought his unpopularity to a climax. On the surrender of that city, he caused two thousand of its inhabitants to be executed. In 1573 he left the country he had ruled with a rod of iron, followed by the curses of the people. It is affirmed that during his administration in the Netherlands, he had caused to be executed eighteen thousand human beings, independent of those who fell in the various battles and sieges. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown by driving Don Antonio from the throne in 1580. B. 1508; D. 1588.—Alva was an able general, and unquestionably a master of warlike strategy. He never fought if he could gain his object otherwise. The archbishop of Cologne, who was struck by his efforts to avoid a conflict, having on one occasion urged him to engage the Dutch, "The object of a general," replied Alva, "is not to fight, but to conquer: he fights enough who obtains the victory." He is said never to have lost a battle. The character of this willing servant of the despotism of Charles V. and Philip II. is ably drawn, and his deeds faithfully narrated, in Mr. Motley's History, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

Alvarado Pedro de, *al'-va-ra'-do*, a distin-

guished companion of Hernando Cortes in the conquest of Mexico. He was engaged in every battle till the final reduction of that kingdom. B. at Badajoz; D. on the coast of Guatemala, 1541.—Alvarado was some time governor of Guatemala, to which was added the province of Honduras, which from being in a state of continual internal warfare, seems to have enjoyed some degree of repose under his administration.

ALVAREZ, Francis, *al-va'-raiz*, a Portuguese divine who accompanied Don Edward Galvam as secretary, when sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. D. 1540. In the same year Alvarez published a narrative of the mission.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or ALVARO, was the favourite of John II., king of Castille. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna, and in 1408 was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the king; but the courtiers taking a dislike to him, forced him to retire from court. He was afterwards recalled by the king, who at his request banished his enemies. After enjoying the splendour of royal favour forty-five years, he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded for high treason in 1453. B. 1388.

ALVAREZ, Don José, an eminent Spanish sculptor and artist, whose statue of Ganymede, which he executed in 1804, whilst studying at Paris, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His studio was twice visited by Napoleon I., who presented him with a gold medal valued at 500 francs. The conduct of Napoleon towards Spain, however, excited the disgust of Alvarez, who took such an aversion to the French emperor, that he would never model his bust. Subsequently he chiefly resided at Rome, and became court sculptor to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, for whom, in 1818, he executed his famous group of Antilochus and Memnon. He enjoyed a pension from the Spanish crown. B. at Priego, Cordova, 1768; D. at Madrid, 1826.

ALVAREZ, Manuel, also a Spanish sculptor of eminence, was director of the academy of San Fernando, and held the honorary office of king's sculptor. He was usually styled El Griego, or the Greek, in compliment to the purity of his style. B. at Salamanca, 1727; D. 1797.

ALVENSLEBEN, Philip Charles, Count d', *al'-ven-slai'-ben*, a distinguished Prussian statesman and diplomatist. B. 1745; D. 1802.—Also a Prussian general of great bravery, who distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen, Dresden, and under the walls of Paris. B. at Schochurtz, 1778; D. 1831.

ALVENSLEBEN, Count Albert, an eminent Prussian diplomatist, was born in Halberstadt in 1794. He began life as a cavalry officer, but afterwards exchanged the military career for the political and diplomatic service of his country. He also studied law; and was one of the ministers appointed to represent Prussia in the German conference held at Vienna in 1834. He subsequently held the portfolio of finance, and in 1837 that of minister of commerce and public works, in which capacity he was prominent in promoting the German customs union. He subsequently officiated as Prussian minister at the conferences of Dresden, but, from want of adequate support at Berlin, failed in accomplishing all he could have desired in giving energy and decision to the proverbially wavering policy of the Berlin Cabinet in opposing the schemes of Austria.

ALVIANO, Bartholomew, *al-ve-a'-no*, a Venetian general who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. D. at the siege of Brescia, in 1515.—The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial, and pensioned his family.

ALVINZI, Joseph, Baron d', *al-veen'-ze*, a general in the service of Austria, during the great French war. Being defeated by Napoleon at Rivoli, in 1796, and Arcola, in 1797, he was superseded in the command of the army of Italy. In 1798 he became governor of Hungary, and in 1808 he was made a field marshal of Austria. B. 1735; D. in Hungary, 1810.

ALYPIUS, *ă-lip'-e-us*, a geographer, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy-governor, and next at Jerusalem in rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. Lived in the 4th century. A geographical description of the world by him was printed in 4to. at Geneva, in 1628.—There were two other persons of this name—one a Greek writer on music, whose era is uncertain; the other, a Christian divine of the 4th century, who assisted St. Augustine in the controversy with the Donatists, and also wrote an epistle against the Nestorians.

AMADEDDULAT, *a-ma-ded'-u-la*, the founder of a Persian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman. He and his two brothers took Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided among them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia Proper, in 933. D. 949.

AMADEUS V., *a-ma-de'-us*, count of Savoy, called the Great, began his government in 1285. He was distinguished by great penetration, prudence, wisdom, and valour; and so highly were his qualities esteemed by his contemporaries, that the princes of Europe appointed him umpire to settle their differences. A relative of this prince resided in England for many years in the reign of Henry III., and built the Savoy Palace in the Strand, London, of which part of the chapel still remains. D. 1323.

AMADEUS VI., count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He was surnamed the "Green Count." He succeeded his father in 1343. In 1354 he defeated the French at Arbrette, and took some territory from them, and subsequently became viceroy of the emperor Charles IV., over a considerable part of Northern Italy. B. 1249; D. 1383.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Annunciata. The knights, however, lived in a luxurious style, without any of the severities of monachism. In 1439 he caused himself to be elected pope by the council of Basle, on which he took the name of Felix V. This led to much disunion in the church, as the pontificate was also claimed by Eugenius, and a long controversy ensued. On the death of Eugenius, the cardinals elected Thomas de Sarzan, who took the name of Nicholas V., Amadeus was dispossessed of his title, and in 1449 made a formal abdication in favour of Nicholas, who gave him a cardinalship, and made him dean of the Sacred College. D. 1451.

AMADEUS IX., duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects,

that they called him the "blessed Amadeus." D. 1472.—There were nine rulers in Savoy of this name, but the above are the only remarkable men.

AMAFINIUS, *ă-ma-fin'-e-us*, a Roman who first taught his countrymen the tenets of Epicurus, which they embraced with avidity.

AMAGE, *ăm'-ă-je*, a queen of Sarmatia, remarkable for her justice and fortitude.

AMAK, or ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI, *a'-mak*, a Persian poet, entertained at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. Flourished in the 5th century, and lived to a great age.—His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, *ă-măll'-a-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who, in 531, marched against Amalaric and defeated him in a battle fought in Catalonia. He took refuge in a church, where he was slain.

AMALASONTHA, *ă-mal-a-son'-tai*, daughter of Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, was appointed regent for her son Athalaric, and being a woman of great natural talents, which had been carefully cultivated, she governed with great wisdom and justice, encouraged learning, and restrained the rude and savage disposition of the Goths, whom, however, she could not succeed in weaning altogether from their wild habits. Being removed from power, and confined in an island in the lake Bolsena, she was strangled in the bath in the year 535. This cruel deed was perpetrated at the instance of the empress Theodora, who was jealous of the respect paid by the emperor Justinian to Amalasontha.

AMALEK, *ă-mal'-ec*, the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau. Some have supposed him to be the father of the Amalekites, but they are mentioned as a powerful people long before his birth.

AMALIE, or AMELIA, Anna, *a-ma'-le*, princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William I., and sister of Frederick the Great, was greatly distinguished by her musical talents, to the cultivation of which she devoted nearly all her time. She was likewise distinguished for her piety and charity. B. Nov. 9, 1723; D. at Berlin, March 30, 1787.

AMALIE, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who at an early age lost her husband, but managed to preserve her little state intact during some of the most troublous times of the continental wars. She resided in the city of Weimar, and invited the most distinguished men of letters to her capital. Wieland, Herder, Schiller, and Goethe settled here, and enjoyed her patronage as well as her company. D. 1807.

AMALRIC, or ARNAULD, *a-mal'-reek*, a Spanish military churchman, who distinguished himself by his cruelties against the Albigenses. In 1209 he laid siege to Beziers, and commanded 60,000 of the inhabitants to be slaughtered after the town had surrendered. "How are we to distinguish the Catholics from the heretics?" inquired one of his officers. "Kill them all—God knows his own," replied Amalric. D. 1225.

AMALTEO, Pomponio, *a-mal'-tai-o*, an eminent painter of the Venetian school. B. at San Vito, in Friuli 1505. The year of his death is not known. His master-pieces are the Three Judgments, in the court of justice at Ceneda. The subjects are—The Judgment of Solomon, the Judgment of Daniel, and a Judgment of Trajan. They were long considered the works of Pordenone, under whom he studied, from the similarity of style between the master and pupil. His brother, Girolamo, had also considerable talent as a painter, but his pictures are small, though distinguished by great care and finish. He died young.

AMALTHEA, *ă-măl-the'-a*, the Cumæan Sibyl who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 crowns. He refused to make the purchase, when she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder. Tarquin still refusing, she burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king, astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase of the remaining three, which were committed to the care of two magistrates, who were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. They are known as the Sibylline oracles.

AMAMA, Sixtinus, *a-ma'-ma*, a learned Dutchman, who became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Oxford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter College. After residing there some years, he returned to Francker, and became Hebrew professor. D. 1629.—His greatest work is a censure of the Vulgate.

AMAN, Johann, *a'-man*, an eminent German architect, who was employed in various public buildings by several princes of Germany, and by the emperor of Austria. B. 1765; D. 1834.

AMAND, Mark Anthony Gerard, sieur de Saint, *a'-mang*, a French poet, whose father was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. B. at Rouen, 1594; D. 1661.—The poems of Amand, which are chiefly comic, were published in 8 vols., 1649, Paris.

AMARA, Sinha, *ă-ma'-ra*, an eminent Sanscrit scholar and poet, who published a Thesaurus of the language. Lived in the fifth century. His book has been several times reprinted.

AMARAL, Andrea, *am'-a-ral*, a Portuguese knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, beheaded for secretly inviting the Turks to invade the island of Rhodes, 1522.—The result of this invasion was the surrender of Rhodes to Sultan Solyman, on the Christmas-day of 1522.

AMARI, Michele, *am'-ar-e*, an Italian historian of marked progressive tendencies in his political opinions, and devoted to literary pursuits. He translated the "Marmion" of Scott into Italian, and wrote a history of the Sicilian Vespers, which brought him into immediate notice. With a view to the production of a history of Sicily under the Mussulman rule, he is generally believed to have applied himself successfully to the study of Arabic. B. at Palermo, 1806.

AMASA, *ă-mai'-sa*, a son of Jether, who is elsewhere called Ithra. He was pardoned by David, though he fought against him in the army of Absalom.

AMASAI, *ă-mās'-a-i*, a Levite, and one of the sons of Elkanah, who assisted David against Saul.

AMASIS, *ă-mai'-sis*, a king of Egypt. He was prime minister to Apries, king of that country, on whose deposition he mounted the throne, B.C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death.

Egypt flourished greatly in his reign. D. 525 B.C.

AMATI, Andrea and Antonio, *a-ma'-te*, father and son, eminent as violin-makers. Their instruments are called Cremonas, from their having their residence and carrying on their business in that town. Andrea lived in the 16th century: Antonio was born in 1565.

AMATI, Pasquale, an antiquary of Italy, wrote several learned works, still held in esteem. B. 1716; D. 1796. He had two sons, Girolamo and Basilio, who were also distinguished, the first as an antiquary and the second as a poet.

AMATO, Giovanni Antonio d', one of the best of the Neapolitan painters. He possessed the venerative faculty in a high degree, and carried his sentiments of propriety so far as to consider it wrong to paint a woman in a state of even partial nudity. He was a man of great general acquirements, and wrote a commentary on some difficult passages of Scripture, which was much valued even by the clergy. B. at Naples, 1475; D. 1555. Amato trained numerous pupils, the most distinguished of whom was his nephew of the same name, usually called the Young, a beautiful colourist. B. 1535; D. 1598.

AMATO, or AMATUS, Joannes Rodericus, *a-ma'-to*, a distinguished Jewish physician, who was born at Castel Branco, in the province of Beira, Portugal, in 1511. He is sometimes called Amatus Lusitanus. He was educated at Salamanca, and about 1548 he removed to Ancona, where he resided until 1555, being frequently summoned to Rome to attend Pope Julius III. Fearing the Inquisition, he went to Thessalonica, where he could openly profess the Jewish faith. He wrote numerous works on medicine, &c. Date of death unknown.

AMAURI I., *a-maw'-re*, king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1162. D. 1173. He was a courageous and enterprising prince; but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty.

AMAURI II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother, Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem and Cyprus, at his death in 1192, as king of Cyprus. In 1197 he succeeded Henri de Champagne as titular king of Jerusalem, having married his widow Isabella. He held his court at Ptolemais, as Jerusalem was in the possession of Saladin and the Saracens. D. 1205.

AMAURY DE CHARTRES, *a-maw'-re*, a French visionary, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion has three epochs, agreeably to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the Council of Paris in 1209, and some of his followers were burned. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs, where he died of vexation. Lived in the 13th century.

AMAZIAH, *ăm-ă-zi'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God. With the assistance of the Israelites, he defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. Slain by his own subjects 810 B.C.

AMBERGER, Christoph, *am-bair'-ger*, a distinguished German painter, some of whose copies pass for originals of Holbein. He also engraved on wood, from his own designs. B. at Nurnberg, 1490; D. 1568-9.

AMBIORIX, *ăm-bé-o-rix*, a king of the Eburones, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain.

AMBOISE, Francis d', *ăm-bo'-aw*, a French advocate distinguished for eloquence, knowledge of law, and poetical ability. He successively filled the offices of Advocate for the French nation, Counsellor in the Parliament of Bretagne, and Master of Requests and Counsellor of State. He was a great traveller, and published an account of his travels, together with some poetical pieces. Flourished in the 16th century.—His brothers Adrian and James also rose to some eminence—Adrian in the church, and James as a physician.

AMBOISE, George d', a cardinal, who became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime-minister, and he soon acquired great popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. Subsequently to this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a considerable reform among the religious orders. B. 1460; D. 1510.—D'Amboise was one of the wisest statesmen France ever had. He reformed the church, purified the courts of justice, remitted the burdens of the people, and conscientiously laboured to promote the public happiness.

AMBOISE, Frances d', the wife of Peter II., duke of Brittany, who treated her with great brutality, which she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the Bretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery, where she died in 1485.

AMBROGI, Domenico, *am-bro'-je*, a painter of Bologna, who excelled in design. He was particularly eminent for painting cabinet pieces. Lived about 1678.

AMBROSE, St., *ăm'-brose*, the son of a prefect of Gaul, who became archbishop of Milan, and governor of Liguria and Æmilia. On the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, in 374, and after a contest between the Arians and Catholics, he was consecrated bishop. In 383 he was deputed by the emperor Valentinian to prevail upon the tyrant Maximus not to enter Italy, and was successful in his mission. Subsequently, however, Maximus entered Italy, made himself master of the Western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy, in 390, an insurrection arose in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cold blood—no less, it is said, than 7000 without distinction of sex or criminality. Soon after this massacre, he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met on its threshold by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and on his showing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to Christian communion. B. at Milan, 340; D. 397. —The best editfon of the works of St. Ambrose is that of Paris, in 2 vols. folio, 1691. He is said to have composed that noble hymn, "Te Deum laudamus," but this is doubtful.

Ambrose of Alexandria, the friend of Origen, and to whom the latter dedicated many of his works, and at whose expense they were published. Lived in the 3rd century.

Ambrose, Isaac, a nonconformist divine, who, on the breaking out of the civil wars, quitted the Church of England, took the Covenant, and became a Presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. B. in Lancashire; D. 1664.—His works are much esteemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled "Looking unto Jesus."

Ambrosius Aurelianus, *ăm'-bro-se-us aw-re'-le-ai'-nus*, king of the Britons. About A.D. 457 he came from Armorica, to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with credit. The famous king Arthur was brought up under him. D. at Winchester, 508.

Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal, *a'-mail-hawng*, a Frenchman who was the means of saving many valuable libraries, amounting in all to 800,000 volumes, during the revolutionary madness of the populace of Paris. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature, and wrote a work entitled "the History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies." B. 1730; D. 1811.

Amelot de la Houssaye, Abraham Nicholas, *am'-ai-lo de la hoos'-ai*, a French writer on morals and church history, and the translator of Father Paul's "History of the Council of Trent," Machiavelli's "Prince," and other Italian works, into French. He was for a time in great favour with the Court of France, but afterwards was sent to the Bastile in consequence of the influence exerted against him by the Venetians and the clergy, some of whom his writings had offended. He was born at Orleans in 1634; D. at Paris, 1706.

Amelotte, Denis, *ăm'-ai-lot*, an eminent French writer, who published a translation of the Bible, with commentary, in the years 1666, 1667, and 1668. He had a quarrel with the Port Royalists, who having satirized him, he revenged himself by frustrating their intention of publishing a translation of the Scriptures which they had prepared. He was a member of the congregation of priests called the Oratory. B. 1606; D. 1678.

Ames, William, *aims*, a Puritan divine, who went to Francker, in Holland, and was chosen professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. B. in Norfolk, 1576; D. 1633.—The principal of his works is entitled "Medulla Theologica."

Ames, Joseph, a Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of Antiquities, in which he acquired eminence. B. 1689; D. 1759.—He published a work, entitled "Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, &c." 4to. 1749.

Ames, Fisher, an American legislator, distinguished as a speaker and supporter of Washington. B. at Dedham, Massachusetts, 1758; D. 1808.

Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord, *ăm'-herst*, a distinguished British general, was descended from an ancient Kentish family. He entered the army in 1731, and in 1741 was aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot; and in 1758 was made major-general, and went to America, commanding at the siege of Louisburg. Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara, were afterwards reduced, and the British prestige, which had suffered considerably in Canada, was entirely restored. In 1763 he returned to England, having been previously made a Knight of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and was appointed governor of Virginia. He subsequently was appointed to the governorship of Guernsey, and in 1776 was created Baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief of the army in England, and was active, but humane, in suppressing the London riots of 1780. A change of the ministry occurring, he lost his military appointments, but received them again, to voluntarily resign them in 1795, when he was made a field-marshal. B. at Sevenoaks, 1717; D. 1797.

Amherst, William Amherst, Earl, nephew of the above, who, having no child, procured the reversion of his barony for this gentleman. In 1816, he was sent out to Pekin to effect a treaty of commerce with the emperor of China; but as he would not prostrate himself before that sovereign, nothing was effected. He was governor general of India from 1823 to 1828, when he was created Earl Amherst for his services, with a pension of £3,000 a year. B. 1773; D. at Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, 1857.

Amhurst, Nicholas, *ăm'-hurst*, a political and satirical writer, first educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, but thence expelled for irregularity, without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace, he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of "Terræ Filius," 2 vols. 12mo, 1726, and settled in London as a writer by profession. B. at Marden, Kent, 1700; D. 1742.—His most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this publication he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, by whom he was neglected when they got into place.

Amico, Bernardino, *ăm'-e-ko*, a native of Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples, who entered into holy orders, and became prior of a convent at Jerusalem. Here he made drawings of the Holy City, which he had engraved by Callot, and published after his return to Italy. The work is now very rare and valuable. This book appeared at Rome in 1620; but the dates of Amico's birth and death are uncertain.

Amiconi, Giacomo, *am'-e-ko'-ne*, an historical and portrait painter of Venice, who, in 1729, came to England, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain and was appointed portrait-painter to the king. D. 1752.

Amicus, Antonius, *ă-me'-kus*, a Sicilian priest, who distinguished himself by some works on history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of Historiographer Royal. D. 1611. His principal work is entitled "Siciliæ Regum Annales ab Anno 1060 usque ad præsens Sæculum."

Amidano, Pomponio, *am'-e-dai'-no*, an historical painter of some excellence, particularly in

his heads, which exhibit taste and dignity. B. at Parma; flourished about 1600.

AMILCAR, *ă-mĭl'-kar*, a Carthaginian general, surnamed Rhodanus. The Athenians, suspecting and fearing the projects of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens.

AMILCAR. (*See* HAMILCAR.)

AMILCAR, a son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. Sacrifices were subsequently offered to him.

AMINIAS, *ă-mĭn'-e-as*, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea.

AMIOT, Père, *ă'-me-o*, a learned French Jesuit, who went as a missionary to China in 1751, and having acquired the favour of the emperor, as well as a complete mastery of the Chinese and Mantchou languages, he collected and sent to Europe much valuable information about the Chinese people and empire. B. 1718; D. at Pekin in 1794.

AMLETH, *am'-let*, a Jutland prince of about the second century B.C., whose adventures, as related by SAXO-GRAMMATICUS, furnished Shakspeare with the groundwork of his tragedy of "Hamlet," in which the dramatist has pretty closely followed the legend, except as regards the catastrophe, for after triumphing over his enemies, Amleth was elected king, and had a happy termination to his career.

AMMAN, Jost, *am'-an*, a celebrated designer and engraver of Switzerland. Very little is known of his life; but Strutt mentions his style as "neat and decided," although perhaps wanting in "freedom and spirit." B. at Zurich, 1539; D. at Nurnberg, 1591.

AMMAN, Johann Conrad, a physician and writer on the instruction of the deaf and dumb, a subject which he was among the first to treat of. He was a native of Schaffhausen in Switzerland, and graduated at the University of Basle in 1687. He subsequently, it is said in consequence of his religious opinions, left his native country, and settled in Holland, where he applied himself with much success to curing defects of speech. He published several works on the subject, in which he explains with great minuteness the mechanism of the vocal organs. His system is generally admitted to be good, and his success in treating defects of speech unquestionable. B. 1669; D. 1724.

AMMAN, Paul, a German physician and botanist, was born at Breslau in 1634. He received his degree of doctor of physic from the University of Leipsic, where he afterwards successively filled the chairs of medicine, botany, and physiology. He was a learned man, but his irritable temper kept him much engaged in controversy, whereby he both dissipated his time and impaired his influence and usefulness. He published several works on medicine and botany, the latter being the most valuable. D. 1691.

AMMANATI, Bartolomeo, *am'-a-na'-te*, an eminent architect and sculptor of Florence, flourished in the 16th century, when Michael Angelo and his distinguished contemporaries had raised art in Italy to the highest pitch of fame. Ammanati built several palaces, &c., in various Italian cities, and was much employed by Popes Paul III., Julius III., and Gregory XIII. B. 1511; D. 1592.

AMMANATI, Laura Battiferri, wife of the above, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and a poetess of considerable reputation. B. at Urbino, 1513; D. at Florence, 1589. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594, are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of Intronati, at Siena.

AMMIANUS, Marcellinus, *ăm-e-ā'-nus*, a Latin historian, who served in the army of Julian. B at Antioch; D. 390. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius, in 1693. Gibbon says of him, "He is an accurate and faithful guide, who composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary."

AMMIRATO, Scipio, *ăm-e'-rai-to*, a distinguished Italian historian, who, at the request of the great duke of Tuscany, wrote the "History of Florence," for which he was made a canon of the cathedral of that city, in which position he composed a variety of other works. B. at Lecce, in Naples, 1531; D. 1600.

AMMON, *ăm'-on*, the son of Lot, and father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 B.C.

AMMONIUS, *am'-o-ne-us*, a Peripatetic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor. Lived in the 5th century. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, *săk'-kas*, a Christian philosopher, and the founder of the Eclectic sect. He studied under Athenagoras Pantænus and Clemens Alexandrinus, which seems to refute the assertion that he took the surname of Saccas from being a porter. Porphyry says that he renounced the Christian religion, in which he had been educated, and embraced Paganism; but Eusebius and others deny it. He instituted an academy at Alexandria to reconcile the principles of Plato and Aristotle; and among other eminent disciples he had the celebrated Longinus. B. at Alexandria; D. about 243.

AMO, Antony William, *a'-mo*, a negro who, in 1705, was brought an infant to Europe, and subsequently was made councillor of state by the court of Berlin. He afterwards returned to Guinea, where he was born; little more is known of him.

AMŒBÆUS, *ă-me-be'-us*, an Athenian player, of great reputation, who sang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa.

AMONTONS, William, *a-mon'-tawng*, a French philosopher, inventor of a system of telegraphing, who, on becoming deaf, applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a new hygroscope, which was approved, and originated a method of telegraphing by signals and ciphers. B. in Paris, 1663; D. 1705.—In 1695 Amontons published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c., which is the only production of his in print, except some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1699, on account of the merit of his discoveries, he was admitted a member of that learned body.

AMOROS, Colonel Francis, *a-mor'-os*, a Spaniard,

and the founder of gymnastic establishments in France. He rose rapidly in the military service of his country, until he attained the rank of colonel. Under Charles IV. of Spain and Joseph Bonaparte he successively became a councillor of state, governor of a province, minister of police, and commissary-royal of the army in Portugal. When the French were expelled from Spain, he went to France, where he was the first to establish a gymnasium for the development of the physical powers, and subsequently became director of the normal military gymnasium at Paris. B. at Valencia, 1769; D. at Paris, 1843.

AMORY, Thomas, *aĭ-mor-e*, a dissenting divine, who, in 1772, was chosen one of the committee appointed by the dissenters to procure an extension of the Act of Toleration. B. at Taunton, 1700; D. in London, 1774.

AMORY, Thomas, an extraordinary writer, and the son of Counsellor Amory, who was appointed by King William secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He appears to have been intended for the medical profession, but never practised that or any other. He led a very secluded life in his house in Westminster, shunning society, and never stirring out till the evening. D. at the age of 97, in 1788. He wrote, "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain." This singular work is of the novel kind, and it is made the vehicle of his own Unitarianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Buncle, Esq.," in 4 vols. 12mo. These productions have been considered by one writer as evidencing a high order of intellect, but Chalmers pronounces them to be the emanations of a diseased mind. He wrote likewise two letters in the "Theological Repository," on the natural proofs of a future state.

AMOS, *aĭ'-mos*, the fourth of the minor prophets, a shepherd of Tekoa, and supposed to have been the father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jeroboam II., king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah. Lived about 810 B.C.

AMOUR, Lewis de St., *a'-moor*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and the rector of the university of Paris, who went to Rome as the advocate of the Jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnauld. D. 1687.

AMOUR, William de St., a canon of Beauvais, who in the 13th century was eminent for the spirit with which he defended the university of Paris against the encroachments of the ultra-church party in France.

AMPÈRE, André Marie, *am'-pair*, a scientific French annalist, and professor of physics in the central school of the department of Ain, and subsequently in the Polytechnic school of Paris. His life has little interest or variety, having been principally passed in scientific pursuits. B. at Lyons, 1775; D. in Paris, 1836.—He published several works on electricity, light, and magnetism.

AMPÈRE, Jean Jacques, son of the above, a distinguished French historian and philologist. B. at Lyons, 1800; D. 1864.

AMPHICTYON, *ăm-fik'-te-on*, son of Helenus, was the first to establish the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous citizens of Greece. This assembly consisted of twelve persons, originally sent by the following states: the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magnesians, Phthians, and Æninians. Other cities in process of time were added to the number, and by the time of Antoninus Pius they had increased to thirty. The members generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. They took into consideration all matters of disagreement which might exist between the different states of Greece. Before they proceeded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces; intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were raised to enforce them.

AMPHILOCHIUS, *ăm'-fil-o'-ke-us*, bishop of Iconium, who was at the council of Constantinople in 381, under the presidency of Pope Damasius. He zealously opposed the Arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party. D. 394.

AMPHILYTUS, *ăm-fil'-i-tus*, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power in Athens.

AMPHIS, *ăm'-fis*, a comic poet of Athens, son of Amphicrates, a contemporary of Plato. Besides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost.

AMRIAL-CAIS, *ăm'-re-al-kais*, an eminent Arabian poet, who was contemporary with Mohammed, whom he severely satirized. His father having been murdered, he attempted to revenge his death, but was poisoned in the effort. A translation of his principal poem, by Sir W. Jones, was published in 1782.

AMRU-BEN-AL-AS, *am'-roo-ben-a'-las*, a famous Saracen general, at first a great enemy of Mohammed, but afterwards his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, whence he extended his victorious arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A.D. 663.

AMULIUS, *ă-mu'-le-us*, king of Alba, was son of Procas, the youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. In spite of all these precautions, however, Rhea brought forth the twins Romulus and Remus. Amulius being informed of this, ordered her to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born. Such, at least, is the story told in early Roman legends.

AMURATH I., *a'-mu-rath*, a sultan of the Turks, who succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire, instituted the corps of Janissaries, conquered Phrygia, and, on the plains of Cassova, defeated the Christians. In this battle he was wounded by an Albanian soldier, and died the next day, in 1389.

AMURATH II. succeeded his father, Mahomet I., in 1421. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to his throne; but, after suppressing these, he abdicated in favour of his son Mahomet, and retired to a society of dervishes, whence he was soon recalled to command against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. He gained a great victory over the Christians at Varna, and, in 1446, quelled a revolt of the Janissaries, and succeeded in resisting the famous Scanderbeg in making advances upon his territories. He then

again turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the responsibilities of an imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne. B. 1399; D. 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1574. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire. B. 1544; D. 1595.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1623. In 1638 he recovered Bagdad from the Persians, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. D. 1640.—The excessive cruelty and debauchery of this prince have stamped him with the character of being one of the worst sovereigns that ever reigned over the Ottomans.

AMYCLAS, *ă-mĭ'-clas*, the master of a ship, with whom Cæsar embarked in disguise, and whom, in the midst of a storm, he bade pursue his voyage with this exclamation, *Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunam.*

AMYNTIANUS, *ă-mĭn'-she-a-nus*, a Greek historian, who flourished in the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, but of whose writings not a fragment remains, save the titles.

AMYOT, James, *a'-me-o*, bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France. Though meanly born and educated on charity, he rose by merit and patronage to be professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Charicles, which procured him an abbey. B. at Melun, 1513; D. at Auxerre, 1593. His translation of Plutarch is admired rather for its style than its correctness, and the French critics consider him to have done much towards determining and improving their language.

AMYOT, Thomas, *am'-yot*, a writer on history and antiquities, and some time private secretary to Mr. Windham while a member of the Granville Administration in 1806. B. about 1775; D. 1850.

AMYRALDUS, or AMYRAUT, *am-i-raw*, Moise, a French Protestant divine, whose works were so eminent for learning as to be prized by Catholics as well as Protestants. He was consulted by Cardinal Richelieu on a scheme for reuniting the Protestants to Catholicism, which, however, came to nought. B. in Touraine in 1596; D. 1664.

ANACHARSIS, *ăn-a-kar'-sis*, a Scythian philosopher, who, in the time of Solon, visited Athens, where he was so much esteemed as to be the only barbarian ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. Lived in the 7th century B.C.—Many of his sayings are given in the writings of Diogenes Laertius, who, with Plutarch and others, has preserved many of his apophthegms.

ANACREON, *ă-năk'-re-on*, one of the most famous of the lyric poets, whose muse is supposed to have been greatly inspired by the juice of the grape. His odes are still extant, and their wonderful sweetness and elegance have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato says that he was descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He resided a long time at Samos, in the court of Polycrates. B. in Teos. Flourished in the 6th century B.C.—It is said that Anacreon, in his 80th year, was choked by the stone of a grape. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. All that he wrote is not extant.

ANAFESTO, Paul, *ăn-ă-fais'-to*, first doge of Venice, was elected in 697, and continued to reign till 717, when he was succeeded by Marcello Taglina.

ANAGNOSTA, John, *ăn-ăg-nos'-ta*, an historian of Byzantium, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and wrote an account of the siege of Thessalonica by Amurath in 1430, of which he was an eye-witness.

ANAK, *an'-ak*, the father of the Anakim, or giants, was the son of Arba, who gave his name to Kirjath-Arba, or Hebron.

ANANIAS, *ăn'-a-nī'-as*, "the cloud of the Lord," a hypocrite in the primitive church at Jerusalem, who was struck dead, with his wife Sapphira, for lying.—An evangelist of Damascus.—A tyrannical high-priest of the Jews.

ANASTASIUS I., *ăn'-a-stai'-she-us*, emperor of the East, was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 492 became emperor by marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. His reign was disturbed by religious feuds. B. at Duras, in Illyricum, 430; D. 518.—There were several other emperors of this name, the most remarkable of whom was Anastasius II., who was raised from the position of a secretary to that of emperor by the voice of the Roman people in 713 A.D. He was an able man and wise ruler, and defended the empire, both by land and sea, against the attacks of the Saracens. He was, however, deposed by the sailors of the fleet, who had mutinied, and was ultimately slain by the emperor Leo, in 721, after making a vain attempt to regain the crown.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Siricius about the year 398.—There are several other popes of this name, but with nothing remarkable in their history to record.

ANAXAGORAS, *ăn-ax-ăg'-o-ras*, an illustrious philosopher of antiquity, who held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derived light and heat. For these opinions he was banished by the Athenians. B. at Clazomene; D. at Lampsacus, 428 B.C.—Euripides and Pericles were pupils of this philosopher, whose only dying wish was that the day of his death should be kept as a holiday yearly by the boys of Lampsacus, which was complied with.

ANAXANDRIDES, *ăn'-ax-ăn'-dri-des*, king of Sparta and the father of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ. Reigned about 550 B.C. (*See* LEONIDAS.)

ANAXIMANDER, *ăn-ăx'-e-man'-der*, a philosopher of Miletus, and the first to observe the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon was the recipient of the light of the sun, and that the earth is globular. To him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts. B. 610 B.C.; D. about 545.

ANAXIMENES, *ăn-ax-im'-e-nees*, a philosopher, who maintained that air was the first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sundial. B. about 528 B.C.

ANAXIPPUS, *ăn-ax-ip'-us*, a comic writer in the age of Demetrius. He used to say that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

ANCILLON, Johann Peter Friedrich, *an-tsil-on*, a Prussian statesman who, during the wars of Napoleon I., took an active part in directing the affairs of his country. At his death he held the appointment of minister of foreign affairs. B. at Berlin, 1766; D. 1837.

ANCONA, Andrew Lillio d', *an-ko'-na*, a Roman artist, who painted some pieces for Pope

Sixtus V. in the Vatican and church of St. John Lateran. His principal work is a fresco in the church of St. Maria Maggiore, the subject being our Saviour washing the disciples' feet.

ANCUS MARTIUS, *ăn-cus mar'-she-us*, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected 640 B.C. He obtained triumphs for victories gained over the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the seacoast, where he built the port of Ostia. D. after a reign of 24 years.

ANDERSEN, Hans Christian, *an'-der-sen*, an ingenious Danish writer, who, though born in the humblest circumstances, has risen to considerable eminence among his contemporaries. Most of his works are of an imaginative, poetical, or light character, and have procured him not only the patronage of the crown of Denmark, but the approbation of a large portion of the literary circles of foreign countries; and the highest praise has been assigned to his juvenile tales. B. at Odense, 1805.—A collected edition of his works was published at Leipsic in 1847, but since that date he has written many others. They have also been translated into English by Mary Howitt, and others.

ANDERSON, Adam, *an'-der-son*, chief clerk in the South Sea House, and which concern he was connected with for many years. He was also a writer on political economy, and the laws of trade; but many of his opinions have been exploded by the later inquiries of Smith and others. B. in Scotland, 1692; D. 1765.

ANDERSON, Alexander, M.D., for many years filled the position of superintendent of the botanic garden in the Island of St. Vincent, and wrote several papers on the topography, geology, and vegetable productions of the West Indies. D. about 1813.

ANDERSON, Alexander, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, who settled in Paris early in the 17th century, as a teacher of mathematics, on which and kindred subjects he composed several works, which are now very scarce.

ANDERSON, Arthur, a merchant of eminence, who was born in the Shetland Isles, Scotland, in 1792, and represented his native county in Parliament, and was a prominent member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which he assisted with his pen as well as with his purse and personal exertions. He was afterwards chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which he helped to make the largest commercial marine in the world.

ANDERSON, James, a Scottish antiquary, who vindicated the independence of the crown and kingdom of Scotland against the attacks of W. Atwood, in 1704, 1705. He lived during the exciting time of the Union, and was ordered by the Scotch Parliament to collect and publish all the documents he could find bearing upon the independence of the country; but this undertaking he was never able to complete. He published, however, various collections of papers bearing on Scottish history, especially the time of the unfortunate Mary. He was a lawyer by profession, and was born in Edinburgh in 1662; D. in 1728.

ANDERSON, William, LL.D. and D.D., a distinguished popular preacher of Glasgow, in connection with the United Presbyterian body. He was born at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where his father was a dissenting clergyman. He has a high position as a controversial divine; and his treatises on the Mass, Penance, Regeneration, &c. are held in great estimation in his own country and amongst his more immediate co-religionists. B. 1799.

ANDERSON, George, an English mathematician, who attained to considerable eminence, though born of peasants and himself a day-labourer. B. at Weston, Buckinghamshire, 1760; D. 1806.

ANDERSON, Sir Edmund, an English judge, who was in the commission for trying Mary Queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. B. in Lincolnshire; D. 1605.

ANDERSON, James, LL.D., a Scotch political, scientific, and agricultural writer, and one of the founders of the Scotch school of husbandry. He wrote about thirty different works, and was a large contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739; D. in London, 1808.

ANDERSON, James, M.D., a physician-general in the service of the East India Company at Madras, who zealously laboured for the introduction of the cultivation of the coffee-plant, American cotton, sugar-cane, and the European apple, into those parts of Hindostan, but more especially in the presidency of Madras, where the climate and soil were favourable to their production. Lived in the last century; but the dates of his birth and death are not precisely known.

ANDERSON, John, one of the earliest promoters of scientific instruction among the working classes, and the founder of the Glasgow Andersonian Institution. B. at Roseneath, Dumbarton 1721; D. in Glasgow, 1796.—It was by Anderson that the plan was devised of sending, by gas-inflated paper balloons, newspapers and other communications from France into Germany, when all other means of conveyance were intercepted by a cordon of troops between the countries.

ANDERTON, Henry, *an'-der-ton*, an English historical and portrait painter, who was patronised by Charles II. He died young, about 1665.

ANDOCIDES, *an-do'-ci-dees*, son of Leogoras, an Athenian soldier, orator, and statesman, who was born about 468 B.C., and for many years figured in almost all the domestic broils and foreign wars in which the Athenians were involved, down to 403, after which little is known of him. He was of noble birth; and left several orations, four of which are still extant.

ANDRADA, Anthony d', *un-dra'-da*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who, about 1625, contrived to make two journeys into Thibet, of which he published an account. B. about 1580; D. at Goa, 1633.

ANDRAL, Gabriel, *an'-dral*, an eminent French physician and author, who, after studying at the college of Louis XIV., took his degree of M.D. in 1821, and made a position for himself as a scientific student of his art by the publication in 1824 of his "Clinique Médicale." He was appointed to the Hygienic chair of the French faculty in 1827; in 1830 was removed to that of Internal Pathology; in 1839 was appointed professor of General Pathology, and in 1842 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He published a variety of works on medical anatomy and surgery, with all which branches he was equally conversant, which have been translated into the leading European languages, and are held in high esteem by his pro-

fessional brethren of all countries. B. at Paris in 1797.

ANDREANI, Andrea, *an-drai'-ā-ne*, an engraver of Mantua, whose prints are numerous and valuable. B. about 1540; D. 1610.

ANDRE, John, *an'-drai*, originally a merchant's clerk, but quitting the counting-house for the camp, so greatly distinguished himself in the American war as to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had such an opinion of his address, that when the American general Arnold made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed Major André to negotiate the conditions. Having been taken in the performance of his mission, General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy, when he was condemned to suffer death. On going to the place of execution, he asked, with a feeling of repugnance to the conceived ignominy of his end, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told that it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration and melted the hearts of the spectators. On being asked if he had anything to say: 'Nothing," he replied, "but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The intelligence of his death was received in England with general indignation. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, on which is an inscription describing his virtues and merits, and recording his age and the date of his execution. B. 1751; D. 1780.

ANDREAS, James, *an'-dre-as*, an eminent German reformer, and secretary to the conference at Worms. B. at Wurtemberg, 1528; D. 1590.

ANDREAS, John, a canonist and professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. Lived in the 14th century.—His daughter Novella, in his absence, read lectures to his pupils, and a curtain was drawn before her that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the "Novellæ." She married John Calderinus, a famous canonist.

ANDREOSSI, Count, *an'-dre-os'-e*, a Frenchman of Italian descent, who took an active part in the great revolution, and subsequently served under Napoleon I., and distinguished himself at the siege of Mantua. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and was one of the few officers chosen to return with him secretly to France. He gradually rose under the Bonaparte régime, and was successively appointed ambassador at the court of Vienna, governor of Vienna, and afterwards ambassador to the Sublime Porte, where he was much esteemed both by the Turks and the Franks. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, he was recalled from Constantinople by Louis XVIII., who nevertheless conferred upon him the cross of St. Louis. He now withdrew from public life, but on the escape of his old master from Elba, he once more joined him, and during the Hundred Days was created a peer of France. After Waterloo, he again retired from public life, and employed himself in writing memoirs and reminiscences of those scenes and events which had engaged his attention whilst following the destinies of Napoleon. Several of his works are much esteemed, especially his "Constantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus."

B. at Castelnaudary, 1761; D. at Montauban, 1828.

ANDREW I., *ăn-droo*, king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. On the accession of Peter, in 1044, he and his brother Bela were obliged to quit Hungary; but on promising to abolish Christianity and to restore paganism, they were recalled. When Andrew, however, obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn Christians. He was deposed in 1061.

ANDREW, ST., the first disciple of our Saviour, and one of his apostles. Supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Patræ in Achaia, A.D. 70. He is the patron saint of Scotland and Russia.

ANDREWS, Lancelot, *ăn'-droos*, an English prelate, who became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and who was employed by James I. to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this in a piece called "Tortura Torti," for which he was made almoner to the king, a privy councillor, dean of the chapel royal, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. Bishop Andrews was considered the best preacher and nearly the most learned divine of his time; but his style is marred to the taste of modern times, by the ornamentation and fanciful conceits which characterize it. B. in London, 1565; D. 1626.—It is of this bishop that the following anecdote is told, on the authority of Waller the poet. King James was at dinner one day, the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham, being also present. His majesty said to the prelates, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?' Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, that you shouldn't; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied bishop Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No putoffs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said Andrews, "I think it lawful for you to take brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He had a share in the translation of the authorized version of the Bible.

ANDREWS, James Petit, an English historical writer, was the son of Joseph Andrews, of Shaw House, Berks, where he was born in 1737. His first publication was a pamphlet on the ill-usage to which chimney-sweeps were subjected, and which is said to have induced the passing of the Act of 1788 for their protection. He subsequently devoted himself to historical study, and published various works, the most notable of which is his "History of Great Britain connected with Chronology; with Notes, containing Anecdotes, Lives of the Learned, &c.," which, however, is unfinished. His writings display much knowledge of English manners, literature, and legislation in early times. When, in 1792, the London police magistracy was established, Andrews was appointed to preside in the court for Queen Square and St. Margaret's, Westminster. He died in 1797.

ANDRIEUX, François-Guillaume-Jean-Stanislas, *an'-dre-u(r)*, a professor of belles-lettres in Paris, who distinguished himself by the independence of his views during the Revolution. He became professor of literature in the College of France, and exceedingly popular as a lecturer. B. at Strasburg, 1759; D. at Paris, 1833.—He

wrote fifteen plays and several professional works.

ANDROMACHUS, *ăn-drom'-a-kus*, physician to the emperor Nero, and the inventor of a celebrated compound medicine called *theriake*, described in Galen's works.—Lived in the 1st century A.D.

ANDRONICUS, Comnenus, *ăn-dron'-i-kus*, a Greek emperor, grandson of Alexis Comnenus, who in his youth distinguished himself in the field while serving under the command of the Emperor Manuel, in the wars with the Armenians and Turks. He afterwards fell into disgrace, was confined in a tower twelve years on a charge of treason, from which having escaped, he went to Russia, became a great favourite with the grand duke Jaroslaus, whom he induced to conclude an alliance with the Emperor Manuel, for which service the latter pardoned him. On the death of Manuel, and in the midst of the disorders consequent on a disputed succession, Andronicus was called upon to assume the guidance of affairs as the guardian and associate of Alexis II.; but, after a time, he seized upon supreme power, murdered Alexis and his mother, and was ultimately himself tortured and killed in a tumult in Constantinople, excited by his cruelty. "His reign," says Gibbon, "exhibited a singular contrast between vice and virtue; when he listened to his passions, he was the scourge, when he consulted his reason, the father of his people." In the exercise of justice, he was equitable and rigorous; but in the gratification of his revenge, barbarous and cruel to the last degree. His death took place in 1185 A.D. There were other two emperors of this name, whose lives present nothing remarkable.

ANDRONICUS, Cyrrhestes, an Athenian, who applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal Temple of the Winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks.

ANDRONICUS, Livius, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla.—Lived 63 B.C.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, James, *an'-droo-ai Joo-seer-so*, a French architect, who designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-neuf, and many other noble erections. Lived in the 16th century.

ANER, *ai'-ner*, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'light;' a Canaanite chief, who confederated with Abraham.

ANESI, *an-ai'-se*, Paulo, an artist of Florence, who was eminent for the beauty of his landscapes. D. about 1750.

ANEURIN, *ăn-u'-rin*, a British poet, called the sovereign of bards and art of poetry. He was a chieftain among the Britons of Wales, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem, to be found in the Welsh Archæology, with another piece of his, entitled the "Odes of the Months," being all that is preserved of his works. D. 570 A.D.—It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Aneurin was the celebrated Gildas, the ecclesiastical historian.

ANGARANO, Ottavio, *an-gar'-ā-no*, a Venetian artist of noble birth, who gained deserved reputation as an historical painter. There is a fine picture of the Nativity by him in one of the churches of Venice; of this subject he also executed an etching. Flourished in the 17th century.



ANGELI, Filippo d', *an'-shai-le*, a native of Rome, who, having been carried to Naples when very young, was hence called *Napolitano*. He attained to considerable fame as a painter, especially of battle scenes, landscapes, views of public buildings, &c., in which he was fond of introducing a great many figures, but which he grouped so judiciously as to avoid any appearance of crowding. B. 1600; D. 1640, at Rome.

ANGELICO DA FIESOLE, Giovanni, *an'-shai-e-co da-fe'-ai-sole*, an Italian religio-historical painter, who became a monk, and was as much esteemed for his piety as he was admired as an artist for his talents. He was a very successful teacher of art, and had a considerable number of pupils. Refused the archbishopric of Florence; and died in 1455. B. at Vicchio, Tuscany, 1387.

ANGELLIS, Peter, *an-jel'-is*, an eminent artist, born at Dunkirk in 1685. His line was landscapes with figures, and conversation pieces. D. at Rennes, in 1734.

ANGELO. *See* MICHAEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI.

ANGELONI, Luigi, *an'-shai-lo'-ne*, an Italian, who took an active part in the affairs of the Roman States during their occupation by the French army under Berthier and Massena. In 1799 he became an emigrant, and went to Paris, where he entered into some secret plans of conspiracy against the government of Napoleon I.; but as no proof could be brought against him, he was released. On the overthrow of Napoleon, he was the first to claim for his country the restitution of the paintings, sculptures, and manuscripts of which she had been despoiled by the French in 1797-8. In 1823 he was shipped to England on account of suspicions being excited against him in reference to the political movements in Naples and Piedmont. B. 1758, at Frosinone; D. in London, 1842.

ANGERSTEIN, Julius, *an'-ger-stine*, a Russian, who, coming to London, became an eminent merchant, and a member of Lloyd's Coffee-house. He was remarkable for the practically benevolent tone of his public spirit, and was the first to propose a reward of £2000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of lifeboats. He was a great patron of the fine arts, and his collection of paintings was purchased by the British Government for £60,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery. B. at St. Petersburg, 1735; D. at Blackheath, 1822.

ANGLESEY, Arthur Annesley, *an-gle'-see*, earl of, a native of Dublin, who, in the Civil War, joined the royalist party, and, in 1643, sat in the parliament at Oxford; but afterwards made his peace with the Parliamentarians, and was despatched as a commissioner to Ulster. He took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which he was created earl of Anglesey, and in 1667 was made treasurer of the navy. He subsequently became lord privy seal, and in 1680 was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II., relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York being a papist. Soon after this he was dismissed from office, when he retired to his country seat, where he died, leaving several children. B. 1614; D. 1686.—He wrote a "History of the Troubles of Ireland," from 1641 to

1660, which is lost; but his Memoirs, published in 1668, 8vo, are full of interesting matter.

ANGLESEY, Henry William Paget, marquis of, was the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, and at an early age entered Parliament as member for the Carnarvon boroughs. The bent of his inclination, however, was for a military life. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war in 1793, he raised among his father's tenantry a regiment, which was at first called the Staffordshire militia, but was subsequently admitted into the regular army as the 80th foot. Of this regiment he became lieutenant-colonel, and in 1794 was with the Duke of York in Flanders, where he greatly distinguished himself. When he returned to England, he was appointed to the command of a cavalry regiment, and devoted himself so successfully to his military duties, as to be recognised as the first cavalry officer in the service. He continued to be actively engaged throughout the wars with Napoleon. On the death of his father, in 1812, he succeeded to the title of earl of Uxbridge. At Waterloo he led the final charge which destroyed the French Guards, and near the close of the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him to lose his limb. It was for his services in this great conflict that he was created Marquis of Anglesey, and made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1818 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and in the following year was made a general in the army. In 1827, under Canning, he filled the office of Master-general of the Ordnance, which he again resumed, after an interval of 18 years, under Lord John Russell, in 1848. In 1822, he was appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland by the Duke of Wellington, and gained immense popularity by the zeal, energy, and good-heartedness which he displayed in the discharge of his duties. His conduct on the question of Catholic emancipation especially won the hearts of the Irish people; but as his letter declaring in favour of that measure was deemed premature and indiscreet by his political superiors, he was at once recalled. He was, however, restored to his office by Earl Grey in 1830; but his popularity was gone, and he never recovered it. His Irish government was distinguished by the institution of the Board of Education, which he originated and of which he was always a warm patron. On the resignation of Earl Grey in 1833, he abandoned politics entirely, for his appointment as Master-general of the Ordnance in 1846 can scarcely be regarded in a political light. In 1842 he was made colonel of the Horse Guards, and in 1846 was appointed field marshal. B. 1768; D. 1854.

ANGOULEME, Charles de Valois, duc d', *dan-goo'-laim*, was the illegitimate son of Charles IX. Catherine de Medici bequeathed to him her estates of Auvergne and Lauragnais, when he married the daughter of Henry Montmorenci, constable of France. The will of Catherine, however, was set aside in favour of Margaret of Valois. Charles retained the title of Count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was created Duke of Angoulême. He was actuated by a restless and an ambitious spirit, and, as a military commander, acquired considerable reputation. In 1628, the siege of Rochelle was commenced under him, and he was engaged in the wars of Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. B. 1573; D. 1650.

ANGOULEME, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, duc d', was the son of the Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X. of France), and shared the exile of his family during the Revolutionary wars and the first Empire. His mother was a princess of Savoy, and at Turin the duc d'Angoulême spent the earlier period of his exile. He afterwards served in Germany, but with no distinction, and he returned to inaction until the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, the duke exerted himself to preserve Bordeaux for the Bourbons; and on the accession of his father to the throne in 1824, he assumed the title of Dauphin. But he was never destined to attain the royal dignity, for the revolution of 1830 again sent him into exile, a part of which he spent in England, and the remainder in Hungary, where he died in 1844. B. 1775.

ANGOULEME, Maria Thérèse Charlotte, duchess d', wife of the above, the daughter of Louis XVI., by Maria Antoinette of Austria, was born at Versailles in 1778. When only 14 years of age, the occurrences of August 10, 1792, upset the throne of France, and sent its occupant and his family to the prison of the Temple, which he and the queen only left for the scaffold. The princess, who from her cradle bore the title of Madame Royale, was the only child of her parents who survived those terrible times; and in 1799 was married to her cousin, the duc d'Angouleme. The duchess shared her husband's exile till 1814, and aided him with much firmness and energy in resisting Bonaparte after his return from Elba; in reference to which exertions, and her vigour of character generally, Napoleon remarked of her that "she was the only man of her family." D. at Goritz, in Hungary, where she had retired with her family after the revolution of 1830, in 1851.

ANGUISCIOLA, Sofonisba, *an-gé-se-ó-la*, a celebrated female painter of Cremona. She was patronized by Philip II. of Spain, and Vandyck said that he was taught more by her conversation than he had learned from the study of the works of the great masters. She was twice married, and became blind in her old days. A portrait of her is said to be at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in which she is represented as playing on the harpsichord. B. 1533; D. at Genoa, about 1620.

ANICHINI, Lewis, *an'-e-ké'-ne*, a native of Ferrara, in Italy, who made for Pope Paul III. a medal, on which was represented the interview between Alexander the Great and the high-priest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved, that Michael Angelo, on examining it, exclaimed that the art had arrived at the height of perfection. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ANIELLO. (*See* MASANIELLO.)

ANJOU, counts and dukes of, *an'-joo*, one of the earliest noble families of France, some of whose members have greatly distinguished themselves. In the 13th century, Charles of Anjou, fourth son of Louis VIII., was selected by the pope for the crown of Naples, and took possession of the country in 1265. He endeavoured, by crushing the Ghibelins, to found an empire in Italy, but was unsuccessful. Whilst engaged in this work, the celebrated massacre historically known as the "Sicilian Vespers" took place, in which 4000 of his French soldiers were butchered by the Sicilians in Palermo, on the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messina, where his fleet was captured by the admiral of Peter of Aragon, who had assumed the title of king of Sicily. This event filled him with fury,

and he sent a challenge to Peter to meet him in single combat. In order to gain time, the challenge was accepted, though subsequently declined; shortly after which Charles died, in his 75th year, 1285.—He was by far the most distinguished of his house.

ANJOU, François de France, duc d', youngest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici. He was first called duke of Alençon, and was of a treacherous, unstable disposition, although it is said that he was a friend of Admiral Coligny, and expressed his abhorrence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1575 he was at the head of the Huguenot army, and, peace being soon concluded, the duchies of Anjou, Touraine, and Berri were transferred to him. In 1581, such of the Netherland states as were under the control of William of Orange, elected him sovereign, in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the French against the Spaniards, and he was one of the numerous suitors of Queen Elizabeth. The virgin queen, however, dismissed him, and, becoming an object of suspicion in the Low Countries, he was finally expelled from the country. B. 1554; D. 1584.

ANKARSTROM, John Jacob, *an-kar'-strom*, a Swedish regicide, who conspired against Gustavus III., king of Sweden, whom he shot with a pistol at a masked ball. He confessed the crime, for which he stood in the pillory three times, was publicly scourged, had his right hand cut off, and lastly, was beheaded, in 1792.

ANNA, *ăn'-nă*, the wife of Tobit, and his support in his poverty.—The daughter of Phanuel, and a prophetess.—The mother of the Blessed Virgin, and wife of Joachim.

ANNA COMNENA, *ăn'-a-kom-né'-na*, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus I., a princess of extraordinary talents, who, for conspiring against her brother the emperor, was forced from court into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of her father's reign. This work has great merit, and is still extant. B. 1083; D. 1148. (*See* ALEXIS I.)

ANNA IVANOVNA, *e'-van-ov'-na*, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the czar Ivan Alexiovitch, who, on the death of her husband, Frederick William, duke of Courland, took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner during the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, but Biren managed all the affairs of government, and is said to have banished upwards of 20,000 persons to Siberia. B. 1693; D. 1740.—Anna left the crown to her grand-nephew Ivan.

ANNE of Cleves, *ăn*, wife of Henry VIII., king of England, was the daughter of John III., duke of Cleves. She was designated the "Flanders mare" by Henry VIII., and divorced by him. She had philosophy sufficient, however, not to take these circumstances much to heart, but quietly returned to her native country. D. 1557.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great earl of Clarendon. In 1683 she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, all of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of William III., she succeeded to the crown. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops under the command of the duke of Marlborough. B. 1664; D. 1714.—One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union of Scotland with England. On account of the number of eminent literary characters who flourished in her reign, it has been called the Augustan age of Britain. Queen Anne, though too much the dupe of her ministers and favourites, will ever stand distinguished for the general excellence of her private character.

ANQUETIL, Louis Pierre, *ăn-ke'-til*, an eminent French historian, was born in 1723, at Paris. He was the elder brother of the distinguished orientialist of the same name. He was an ecclesiastic, and in 1759 was appointed prior of the Abbaye de la Roë, in Anjou, and director of the College of Senlis. At the beginning of the revolution he held the cure of La Villette, near Paris, was imprisoned in the Lazare during the Reign of Terror, where he occupied himself with the composition of his Universal History. He became a member of the Institute on its formation, and was afterwards attached to the ministry of foreign affairs. His writings are numerous, extend over a wide range of historical subjects, and all exhibit marks of research and erudition. D. 1808.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, Abraham Hyacinthe, *doo-pé'-rong*, brother of the above-named, an eminent French Oriental scholar, was born at Paris in 1731, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of Hebrew. He was strongly urged to enter the church, but could not be induced to abandon the study of the Eastern tongues. In pursuit of his favourite study he travelled in the East, in the hope of discovering the works of Zoroaster, and of learning the Zend language, in which they were supposed to be written. His enthusiasm was so great, that he even entered himself as a private soldier in an expedition fitting out for Judea. He was, however, furnished with a free passage, and other facilities. The wars between England and France prevented him carrying out all his plans of investigating the languages of the East; he yet made himself master of several of them, and on his return to France, in 1762, was pensioned, with the title of oriental interpreter in the royal library. He published, in 1771, the "Zendavesta, or Sacred Books of the Parsees;" and between that time and his death, which happened in 1805, he gave to the world the results of his studies in the shape of treatises on language, commerce, &c.

ANRAAT, Peter Van, *ăn'-rät*, an artist of whom little is known, save that he executed some very good pictures of religious scenes.

ANSALDI, Casto Innocente, *ăn-sal'-de*, an Italian divine and professor of theology at Brescia and Ferrara, and of philosophy at Parma and Milan. He was a Dominican, but a man of independence of character. His writings are very voluminous, and were published at each of the cities where Ansaldi was located. Some have been reprinted at Oxford and elsewhere. B. at Plaisance, 1710; D. 1779.

ANSALDI, Innocenzio Andrea, an Italian artist and author, was born in Tuscany in 1734. He occupied himself in decorating the churches of Pescia, his native town, and wrote a description of the works of art in them, together with some poetical pieces, translations, &c. D. 1816.

ANSALDO, Giovanni Andrea, *ăn-sal'-do*, a native of Voltri, near Genoa, who imitated the style of Paul Veronese. The churches of Genoa possess his principal pieces. B. 1581; D. 1638.

Ansaloni, Giordano, *ăn-sai-lo'-ne*, a Dominican missionary, who was put to death in Japan in 1634. He was a native of Sicily, and had only been two years in Japan when he suffered martyrdom, for which he was, with others, canonized by Pope Pius IX. in 1862.

Ansaloni, Vincenzio, a native of Bologna, and pupil of Ludovico Carracci, devoted himself especially to figure-painting, in which line he was very successful, and is spoken of in high praise for some pieces on religious subjects which he executed, especially one representing the martyrdom of St. Sebastian. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain.

Ansdell, Richard, *ans'-dell*, a painter of animals, elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1861. His productions are inferior only to those of Sir Edwin Landseer: among the best may be named "The Hunted Hare," exhibited in 1863. B. at Liverpool, 1815.

Anscarius, *ăns-ka'-re-us*, called the apostle of the north, was a native of Picardy, where he was born in 801. He was educated by the Benedictines, and accompanied Harold of Denmark to the North, with the view of introducing Christianity into the Danish dominions. Internal troubles preventing the immediate realization of this intention, Anscarius applied himself to teaching the Gospel in Friesland. He afterwards went on a mission into Sweden, where he preached for six months. He was now appointed archbishop of Hamburg and bishop of Bremen; but his early love for missionary labour was still active within him, and he again visited Denmark and Sweden, in both of which he succeeded in establishing Christianity. He died at Bremen in 864, and was afterwards canonized.

Anselm, *ăn'-selm*, a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury, who took an active part in all that related to the church. B. at Aosta, in Piedmont, 1033; D. at Canterbury, 1109.—He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster in 1102.

Anselm, St., was appointed bishop of Lucca in 1061, where he succeeded his uncle, and acted as legate of Leo X. in Lombardy. He was the author of an apology for Pope Gregory VII., and a Refutation of the Pretensions of the anti-Pope Guibert, both of which are contained in Caniuiss's "Lection Antiquæ," and in the Bibliothèque de Paris." D. at Milan 1086. He was canonized some time after his death.

Anselm of Laon, called the scholastic, was born at Laon, about the middle of the eleventh century, of poor parents. He is supposed to have been a disciple of St. Anselm at Bec. He began to teach at Paris about 1076, and was one of the founders of the university of that city. He afterwards returned to Laon, where he and his brother Ralph lectured on theology and belles lettres, and soon these schools were famous all over Europe. He wrote several works, but his commentaries on the Scriptures are best known. D. 1117.

Anselme, Antoine, a famous French preacher, was born in 1652. He had a wonderful memory, and at twelve years of age could repeat any sermon that he happened to hear. His first appearance in the pulpit was at Cimont, when very young, on which occasion he received the soubriquet of the "Little Prophet," which ever after adhered to him. By the time he was thirty years of age, he had attained such popularity, that his engagements to preach extended to four and five years in prospective. He finally retired to the abbey of St. Sever, in Gascony, where he busied himself with literature at home and benevolence abroad. Four volumes of sermons by him were published in 1731. D. 1737.—There are several other divines, lawyers, and littérateurs who bore this name, but none of prominent importance.

Anselme, Jaques Bernard Modeste d', a general of division in the French Revolutionary army, who, after taking Nice, Villa Franca, and Montalban, was appointed to the command of the army in Italy; but having failed to maintain discipline, he was superseded by the Convention and imprisoned. The revolution of 9th Thermidor, 1794, gave him his liberty; but he did not again take a prominent part in the military events of his time. B. 1740; D. about 1812.

Anselme, de Sainte-Marie, a French writer on genealogy, chronology, and heraldry, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

Anselmi, Michael Angelo, *ăn-sel'-me*, a native of Siena, and pupil of Vercelli, but best known for his close imitation of Correggio. D. 1491; D. 1554.

Anson, George, General, *ăn'-son*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India during the earlier period of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. He was advancing with his troops from Umballa to Delhi, when he was seized with cholera at Kurnaul, where he died, 27th May. It has been said that he was interred without even an ordinary salute.

Anson, George, Lord, an eminent naval commander, who went to sea at a very early age, and in 1724 was made post-captain. In 1739 he was chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victualling vessels. In 1741 he doubled Cape Horn, after losing two of his ships. In June following he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders; and having been successful in taking several rich prizes, and in causing much damage to the enemy, he returned to England in 1744, when for his distinguished services against the Spanish, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the Admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created Lord Anson, and on the death of Sir John Norris, was made vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, with a short interval, till his death. In 1758 he again commanded the Channel fleet, having under him the gallant Sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the British fleet. B. in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697; D. at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762.—He is the hero of the well-known book called "Anson's Voyage round the World," which was written by a Mr. Benjamin Robins, from information furnished by Lord Anson.

Anspach, Elizabeth, Margravine of, *ans'-pak*, who is known as an authoress, was the daughter of the fourth earl of Berkeley, and was married, first to Mr. William Craven, afterwards earl of Craven, from whom she was separated after a union of several years. She travelled much on

the continent for some years, and lived for a considerable time at Anspach, where she occupied a prominent place at Court, wrote plays, and established a theatre. On the death of the earl of Craven and of the margravine, she was married to his serene highness the margrave of Anspach and Baireuth, whom she accompanied to England when he sold his territorial rights to the king of Prussia. On the death of the margrave, she again went abroad, and died at Naples in 1828, leaving a certain reputation for literary talent, and a name in social aspects noways enviable.

ANSTER, John, LL.D., *ăn'-ster*, an eminent German scholar, and regius professor of civil law in the university of Dublin. His translations from German literature, especially that of Goethe's "Faust," have been received with great favour. Mr. Anster has also been a large contributor to periodical literature in the leading magazines. B. at Charleville, Cork, 1798. D. 1867.

ANSTEY, Christopher, *ăn'-ste*, a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the author of the "New Bath Guide," which, according to the statement of Dodsley, its publisher, was the most profitable book he ever sold within a certain period of time, and on this account he afterwards restored the copyright to the author, although he had purchased it—an instance of generosity not very common among publishers. B. 1724; D. at Chippenham, 1805.

ANSTIS, John, *ăn'-stis*, an English antiquary, who obtained the appointment of Garter king-at-arms, and the post of genealogist and registrar of the Bath. B. at St. Neots, Cornwall, 1669; D. 1754.—He wrote several works illustrative of the orders of knighthood.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir John, *an'-stru-ther*, an eminent member of parliament, and chief justice of Bengal in 1798. B. 1753; D. 1811.

ANTAGORAS, *ăn-tag'-ŏr-as*, of Rhodes, a Greek writer of epigrams and a great gourmand, so much so, that he never allowed any one but himself to prepare his favourite dish—conger eels. He was generally violent and intemperate in his conduct and language.

ANTALCIDAS, *ăn-tal'-sĕ-das*, a Spartan, who is famous in history as the negotiator of the disadvantageous peace which the Lacedæmonians concluded with Persia, and by which the Greeks gave up their footing in Asia. He was afterwards employed on another mission to Artaxerxes, in which he failed, and became exposed to the contempt and derision of his countrymen. He is said to have starved himself to death. Lived about 387 B.C.

ANTAR, or ANTARAH, *an'-tar*, a famous poet and warrior of Arabia, who flourished about the end of the 6th century. His mother was a slave, and his father Scheddad long refused to allow him the name and rank of a free-born Arab; but Antar's heroism finally overcame all opposition. He is the hero of romances composed by others, and was thus not only a poet himself, but a source of inspiration to the muse of his brethren. His whole career, indeed, is represented as one continuous series of martial achievements, accomplished against various races and in very diverse circumstances, his sword and his steed participating in the fame of their owner. Sir William Jones translated one of his poems, and thus introduced the name of Antar to Europe, which has since been made familiar by the version of Mr. Terrick Hamilton, published in 1820. He was killed in battle by an enemy whose life he had spared, shortly subsequent to the birth of the prophet Mohammed.

ANTELMI, Joseph, *an'-tail-me*, a French antiquary, and writer on church history, was born in 1648 at Frejus, of which place he was a canon. D. 1697.

ANTENOR, *an-tē'-nor*, a Trojan prince, who is said to have maintained a correspondence with the Greeks during the Trojan war, and to have betrayed Troy to the enemy.

ANTHEMIUS, *ăn-thăĭ'-me-oos*, the name of several persons of antiquity: 1. A consul under the emperor Arcadius, and who managed the affairs of the empire during the minority of Theodosius II. 2. An emperor of the West, who was killed by his son-in-law, Ricimer, on the sack of Rome in 472. 3. A mathematician and architect of Tralles, in Lydia, who flourished about 532 A.C.

ANTHON, Charles, LL.D., *ăn'-thon*, a well-known American classic scholar, rector of the College Grammar-school, New York. B. at New York 1797. D. 1867.

ANTHOINE, Antoine Ignace, *an'-twoin*, an eminent merchant of Marseilles, who contributed largely to the establishment of the French trade in the Levant and Black Sea, for which he procured great facilities from the Russian and Turkish governments. In 1781, he was rewarded with letters of nobility by Louis XVI. B. at Ernbrun, 1749; D. at Marseilles, 1826.

ANTIGONUS I., *ăn-tig'-o-nus*, a Macedonian captain, who, on the death of Alexander the Great, obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He finally conquered Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lysimachus at Ipsus, in the 84th year of his age, 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS GONATAS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his filial piety, and his extraordinary humanity. D. 243 or 239, B.C.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedon, succeeded his brother Demetrius II., defeated Cleomenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his territories. D. 221 B.C.

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, lived about 300 years B.C.

ANTINOUS, *ăn-tin'-o-us*, a Bithynian youth, the favourite of the emperor Adrian, who erected a city to his memory, and named it Antinopolis.

ANTIOCHUS III., *ăn-tī'-o-kus*, called the Great, king of Antioch, was the son of Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 223 B.C., succeeded to the crown. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, B.C. 217, when trying to regain Palestine and Cœlesyria. He afterwards marched to India, where his success was such as to procure him the title of "great." On the death of Ptolemy Philopater, Antiochus recovered Palestine and Cœlesyria, and reduced a great part of upper Asia. At this the free cities of Greece became alarmed, and applied to the Romans for aid, while Hannibal sought the protection of Antiochus. After several embassies between the king and the republic, hostilities commenced, in which the armies of Rome, under the two Scipios, were victorious, and Antiochus was forced to make an ignoble peace. D. 187 B.C.—There were several other sovereigns

of Antioch of this name, who lived both before and after the above.

ANTIPATER, *an-tip'-a-ter*, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he preserved Greece tranquil. On the death of his master, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after, the confederate states of Greece attacked him; but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government; on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to his successor was "never to allow a woman to meddle in state affairs." D. 319 B.C.—There were two other kings of this name.

ANTIPHILUS, *ăn-ti'-fĭ'-lus*, a distinguished Greek painter, who flourished in the third century B.C. He lived in Egypt, and his works are mentioned with high praise by Quintilian and Pliny, the latter of whom enumerates many works by him which were in Rome at the time he wrote. Antiphilus was the inventor of a kind of caricatures called *Grylli*—grotesque monsters, part man and part animal or bird—which were in great request among the Greeks and Romans of the time.

ANTIPHON, *ăn'-ti-fon*, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, and the first to lay down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death, 411 B.C.—There are sixteen orations under his name, in the collection of ancient orators. B. about B.C. 480.

ANTIQUUS, John, *an-te-kwi'-us*, an historical painter of distinguished merit, who travelled over nearly all Europe, was everywhere received with respect, and never failed to leave monuments of his genius wherever he went. He painted with great facility in the historical branch of art, was excellent in design, and a good colourist. His principal patron was the grand duke of Tuscany, for whom he executed a fine picture of the Hall of the Giants. B. at Groningen, 1702; D. at Breda, 1750.—His brother Lambert, who generally travelled with him, was also a good painter of landscapes.

ANTISTHENES, *ăn-tis'-the-nees*, an Athenian philosopher, and founder of the sect of the Cynics. He procured Melitus to be put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. Lived 400 B.C. Of his works only a few apophthegms remain.

ANTOINETTE, Marie, *mar'-e ăn'-twoi-net*, archduchess of Austria, and Queen of France, was one of the most beautiful persons of her time, as she was also one of the most unfortunate. She had a highly-cultivated mind, and in her fifteenth year was married to the son of Louis XV., afterwards Louis XVI. In 1793 she fell a victim to the fury of the French revolutionary mob. B. at Vienna, 1755; beheaded at Paris, 1793.

ANTOMMARCHI, Francesco, *an-tom-ar'-ke*, a distinguished French anatomist, and physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena. B. at Corsica, 1780; D. at San Antonio, Cuba, 1838.

ANTONELLI, Cardinal Giacomo, *an-to-nel'-e*, prime minister of Pope Pius IX., in whose councils he exercised great influence. He was raised to the dignity of cardinal by Pius IX. in 1847. B. at Sonnino, April 2, 1806; D. 1876.

ANTONIA, *ăn-to'-ne-a*, the name of some eminent Roman ladies, the most remarkable of whom was the wife of Drusus, the son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children—Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor; and the disreputable Livia. D. about A.D. 38.

ANTONINUS, *ăn-to-ni'-nus*, surnamed Pius, on account of his great and good qualities, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. When told of conquering heroes, he said, with Scipio, "I prefer the life and preservation of one citizen to the death of a hundred enemies." His life was a scene of universal benevolence, and his last moments were easy, though preceded by a lingering illness. D. 161 A.D.—He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, and built a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no aggressive wars, and only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the Philosopher, a prince as virtuous as his predecessor. B. at Lanuvium, 86.

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, DA MESSINA, *an-to'-ne-o*, the first Italian who painted in oil, which art he learned of John Van Eyck, in Flanders. After the death of Van Eyck he returned to Italy, and passed the remainder of his life in Venice, with the exception of eight years, from 1465 to 1473, spent in his native town. After his return to Venice he executed many paintings for the state and private persons, but his works are now very rare. B. at Messina, 1414; D. 1493.

ANTONIOZE, Cornelius, *an-ton'-e-ose*, a Dutch artist, who painted a large picture of his native city, Amsterdam. He also engraved on wood. B. 1500; D. 1536.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, *ăn-to'-ne-us*, a celebrated Roman orator, who was made consul, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself by his military achievements, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After his return, he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast of a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He fell in the commotions raised by Marius and Cinna, 87 B.C. B. 142.

ANTONIUS, Marcus (Mark Antony), the triumvir, was the son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father, he led a very dissipated life. Afterwards he applied himself to the study of the art of war, and evinced great courage and address in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He next served in Gaul, under Cæsar, who enabled him to go to Rome, where he obtained the quæstorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his patron. He assisted Cæsar in gaining the empire, for which service he was made governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, by whom he was greatly beloved on account of his liberality. Cæsar afterwards appointed him master of the horse, for his conduct at the battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship, 44 B.C. After the death of Cæsar and the flight of his assassins, Antony began to exercise his authority in such a manner as to convince all parties that he aimed at assuming the sovereignty. To check his career, the patriots espoused the cause of Octavianus, the heir of Cæsar, when Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege to Mutina, now Modena. The consuls Hirtius and Pansa, with Octavianus, were sent against him, and though he was defeated, both consuls were slain,

and Octavianus alone left at the head of a victorious army. Antony now crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavianus he contrived to form a second triumvirate, to which Cicero fell a victim, through the personal revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, he went into Asia, and distinguished himself, above all other princes, by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him, and he accompanied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to pleasure. In the mean time Octavianus, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, commenced hostilities in Italy; but a reconciliation being effected between them, Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance; the West being allotted to Octavianus, and the East to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus; but Antony, infatuated with the charms of Cleopatra, renewed his intercourse with her in a manner so shameless and undisguised, that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. Immense preparations were making on both sides, whilst Antony was immersed in dissipation, which destroyed his military spirit. Defeated in the battle of Actium, 31 B.C., he escaped to Alexandria, but when Octavianus appeared before that town the year following, he stabbed himself. B. about 86 B.C.

ANTONY, St., *ăn'-to-ne*, the founder of monachism, who, though born to a large estate, renounced the world, and assumed the habit of a recluse. He resided in a cell in the desert nearly twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. B. at Coma, Upper Egypt, 251; D. 356.—Roman Catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which the saint encountered from evil spirits.

ANTONY of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which title he obtained by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albret, in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and, renouncing the Protestant religion, in which he had been educated, united with the dukes of Guise and Montmorenci in forming the famous Catholic league. On the breaking out of the civil war, he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he received a wound in the shoulder, of which he died, in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. (*See* ALBERT, JEANNE D'.)

ANYTUS, *ăn'-i-tus*, a rhetorician of Athens, the enemy of Socrates. He prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in a comedy, and, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. After the death of the philosopher, the people discovered their error, when Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

APPEL, Jacob, *ap'-el*, a Dutch artist of the 18th century. He was eminent alike in landscape, historical, and portrait painting. B. at Amsterdam 1680; D. 1751.

APPELMAN, Barent, *ap'-el-man*, also a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1640. He excelled in landscapes, his favourite subjects being scenes in Italy. D. 1686.

APELLES, *ă-pel'-es*, a native of the isle of Cos, called the "Prince of Painters," much admired by Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to paint his portrait. His most famous work was a painting of Venus rising from the sea, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Cæsar. He was a man of wit, and much addicted to pleasure. Flourished in the beginning of the 4th century B.C.



APELLES, the founder of a sect of heretics called by his name, who lived in the 2nd century A.D. He adopted the Manichæan dogma of the good and evil principles, and taught that the body of Christ was not composed of flesh and blood, but of air; and that as he had obtained it from the atmosphere in his descent to earth, so in his ascension it again melted into its original elements, and that consequently there was no resurrection of the body typified by our Saviour rising from the dead. His followers are also accused of denying the authority of the Old Testament.

APELLICON, *ă-pel'-i-kon*, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a vast price about ninety years B.C. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.

APICIUS, *ă-pish'-e-us*, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second expended immense sums in gluttony, and was the inventor of several sorts of cakes. Finding his wealth reduced to a sum of £12,000, he, thinking he must starve, poisoned himself.

APPENDINI, Francesco Maria, *ăp-en-de'-ne*, a native of Italy, who, after studying at Rome, was appointed to the chair of rhetoric at Ragusa, where he became a great proficient in the Slavonian language, and published a history of Ragusa, which gives an interesting account of that small republic, which existed for centuries till subverted by Napoleon I. B. 1768; D. 1837.

APPIANI, Andrea, *ap-e-a'-ne*, by some considered the best fresco painter of the 18th century, was Napoleon's principal painter in Italy; executed frescoes in the royal palace at Milan, and in the church of Santa Maria Vergine in the same city, where they still are. He was a knight of the Iron Crown, and a member of the Legion of Honour. B. 1754; D. 1818.—There was another fresco painter of the same name, Francisco Appiani, who likewise flourished in the 18th century, whose works exhibit a vigour surpassed by few rivals. He also painted well in oils, and is said to have executed many pictures for England. B. 1702; D. 1792.

APPIANO, d', *dap-e-a'-no*, an Italian family which in the middle ages rose to sovereign rank, as princes of Pisa, and afterwards of Piombino and Elba. In the latter part of the 14th century, Jacopo d'Appiano, after killing the chief magistrate of Pisa, assumed the title of lord of that city, and was supported in his usurpation by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan. Jacopo died in 1398, when his son Gherardo sold Pisa to the duke of Milan, and reserved for himself the sovereignty of Piombino and Elba. The family retained possession of these states for some generations, till they were dispossessed of them by the Spaniards in 1589. The fiefs ultimately passed to the family of Buoncompagni of Rome, which held them till the French revolutionary invasion. Napoleon, on making himself emperor, bestowed the principality of Piombino on his brother-in-law, Felix Baciocchi.

APOLLODORUS, *ă-pol'-o-dor'-us*, an eminent architect, who was employed by the emperor Trajan to build the great bridge over the

Danube, and other structures. B. at Damascus. Lived in the second century.

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, who flourished B.C. 408. He was outshone by Zeuxis, which he greatly lamented in a poem.

APPOLLONIO, Jacopo, *ăp'-ol-on-e'-o*, an Italian, who painted some fine pictures for the churches of Bassano, his native city, where he was born in 1584; D. 1654.

AQUILA, Pompei del, *ă-que'-la*, so named from the place of his birth, who painted sacred pieces in a very grand manner. His principal work, a descent from the cross, has been engraved. Flourished about 1580.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, *ă-quī'-năs*, called the "Angelic Doctor," was born of a noble Italian family, and entered into the society of Preaching Friars at Naples, against the inclination of his parents. After teaching divinity in various universities, he settled at Naples, and obtained a pension from the king. He refused the archbishopric of Naples, which was offered him by Pope Clement IV. B. in the castle of Aquino, Italy, 1227; D. at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 1274.—The authority of Aquinas has always been very high in the Roman church, and he was canonized in 1323. His works made 17 vols. folio, and have been printed several times at different places.

ARAGO, François Jean Dominique, *a-ra'-go*, a distinguished French mathematician, astronomer, and man of science, who, in the "History of his Youth," has given a detailed narrative of his adventures up to his 22nd year. From 1812 to 1845 he lectured in Paris, on astronomy and kindred subjects, and was pronounced by the French emperor, Louis Napoleon, to be not only "the grand high-priest of science, but able to initiate the vulgar into its mysteries." In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he established the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," a valuable serial still continued; and throughout his life prosecuted scientific discovery with unwearied effort. Amongst his other discoveries may be here recorded that of a neutral point in the polarization of the atmosphere, and the suggestion of a positive proof of the theory of undulations, which has since been established by Foucault. B. near Perpignan, 1786; D. at Paris, 1853.—Arago was a determined republican, played a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and refused to take the oath of allegiance after the *coup-d'état* of 1852, and gave his reasons in a spirited letter to the government. Louis Napoleon was then the prince-president, and he, to his honour, caused his minister to write, that "a special exception would be made in favour of a philosopher whose labours had rendered France illustrious, and whose existence the government would be loath to sadden."

ARALDI, Alexander, *ăr-al'-de*, an artist of Italy, was born at Parma, and was a pupil of G. Bellini. There is at Parma a picture of the Annunciation by him, which has been greatly admired. He died in 1528.

ARAM, Eugene, *air'-am*, a self-educated Yorkshireman, who, by persevering industry, obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after passing many years in apparent innocence, in 1758 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, perpetrated thirteen years before. He was brought to trial in 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed his crime, alleging that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Executed at York, 1759.—The history of this person has suggested one of the most interesting of Sir Bulwer Lytton's novels. B. 1704.

ARANDA, Don Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea, count of, *a-ran'-da*, a distinguished Spanish statesman of the 18th century. He abolished the order of the Jesuits, and greatly diminished the power of the Inquisition. In 1773, to avoid ruin, he got himself appointed ambassador to Paris, where he remained till 1784. In 1792 he became the prime minister of Charles IV., but through the intrigues of a rival, the infamous Godoy, was soon afterwards dismissed. B. in Aragon about 1718; D. 1794 or 1799.

ARAUJO D'AZEVEDO, Antonio, *a-rau'-yo*, a Portuguese statesman, who devoted more time to literature and science than to politics, and thereby incapacitated himself for conducting with success the affairs of his country. In 1806, when Napoleon I. declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, he made his escape to Brazil, whither he took his mineralogical collection and a printing apparatus which he had imported from London. This was the first printing-press that had been seen in Rio Janeiro, where he began to busy himself with scientific pursuits. Whilst thus engaged, however, he felt severely the disgrace under which he lay on account of his political errors. Accordingly, he wrote to the prince regent, defending his conduct against some assertions of his calumniators. He received a gracious reply, and in 1815 was created Count da Barca. He finally became sole minister in Brazil. B. at Ponte de Lima, 1752; D. at Rio Janeiro, 1817.

ARANTIUS, Julius Cæsar, *a-ran'-she-us*, a distinguished anatomist, was professor at Bologna for 32 years, and published several works, embodying the results of his investigations in physiology and kindred themes. B. 1530; D. 1589.

ARATUS, *a-rat'-us*, a Greek poet, whose poem entitled "Phenomena," still extant, shows him to have been also an astronomer. B. in Cilicia, about 300 B.C.

ARATUS of Sicyon, son of Cleinias, who by his activity, established the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon, but afterwards became the friend and counsellor of Antigonus and his successor, Philip, at whose instigation Aratus was ultimately poisoned. B. 271; D. 213 B.C. He wrote commentaries on his own transactions.

ARBACES, *ar'-ba-sees*, the Mede, who revolted against Sardanapalus, and afterwards headed the confederation of kingdoms formed on the destruction of the Assyrian empire. His revolt occurred about 820 B.C.

ARBASIA, Cesare, *ar-bai'-se-a*, an Italian, who visited Spain, and painted the ceiling of the cathedral at Cordova. He worked chiefly in fresco, and copied the style of Leonardo da Vinci. D. about 1620.

ARBLAY, Madame d'. (*See* BURNEY.)

ARBOGAST, Louis François Antoine, *ar'-bo-gast*, a French mathematician, who in 1800 published his great work called the "Calcul des Derivations," a production which has been the means of throwing much light on the connexion of various parts of analysis. B. 1759; D. 1803.

ARBORIO, Mercurino, *ar-bor'-e-o*, a faithful adviser and chancellor of Charles V. of Spain. Although a Catholic in his sentiments, he was the advocate of mild measures, and never lost the confidence of his great master. He became a cardinal, and throughout his career exercised considerable influence upon the affairs of Germany. B. at Vercelli, Piedmont, 1465; D. at Innspruck, 1530.

ARBORIUS, Æmilius Magnus, *ar-bo'-re-us*, a scholar who lived in the time of the emperor Constantine, who entrusted him with the task of educating one of his sons. He had the reputation of being one of the most eloquent men of his time; but of this we cannot judge, as his works have perished. D. at Constantinople 335 A.D.

ARBRISSEL, Robert d', *dar-bres'-sel*, a famous French ecclesiastic who flourished in the eleventh century, was the founder of the Abbey of Fontevrault, and of the religious order so called, and celebrated as one of the most eloquent preachers the Catholic church has produced. Pope Urban II. gave him permission to preach "per universum mundum," a privilege of which he was not slow to avail himself, as he went about from one place to another preaching, and was everywhere followed by immense crowds. Scandalous imputations have been cast upon him and the community at Fontevrault in consequence of the mixture of the sexes which formed a feature of the order; but those imputations appear to be unfounded. Robert d' Arbrissel was born at the village of the same name, near Rennes, in 1047; founded Fontevrault Abbey in 1103; and D. about 1104 or 1105.

ARBUTHNOT, Alexander, *ar-buth'-not*, a distinguished Scottish divine, who was principal of the University of Aberdeen, and took an active part in the settlement of the church of Scotland after the Reformation. He was twice moderator of the General Assembly, and was prominent in all discussions connected with church matters. He edited Buchanan's History of Scotland in 1582, which gave great offence to James VI., who ordered him not to quit Aberdeen, lest he should too much sway the councils of the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh in that year. He was well versed in law, which he had studied in France, besides divinity, philosophy, and the mathematics. He was a son of Baron Arbuthnot. B. 1538; D. 1583.

ARBUTHNOT, John, a celebrated writer and physician, educated at Aberdeen, and, coming to London, supported himself by teaching the mathematics. Accidentally administering relief to Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. He engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus," but the death of the queen put an end to the project and deprived the world of some ingenious performances. B. at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, Scotland, 1675; D. in London, 1735.—Arbuthnot was the author of several other performances, partly of a satirical and political character, and others in connexion with natural history, the mathematics, &c.; but his principal work is one entitled "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures." It is said he was one of the greatest wits of his time, that his humour was generally without any mixture of ill-nature, being a most humane and amiable man. He at one time attempted to settle as a physician at Doncaster, then celebrated for its salubrity, but met with small success; and on being seen galloping out of the town, replied to an inquiry as to whither he was going, "To leave this confounded place, where I can neither live nor die." He was intimate with all the prominent men of his time—wits, scholars, and politicians—and was esteemed by all.

ARBUTHNOT, Mariot, a British admiral, said to be a nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnot mentioned above, was born in 1711, and was principally engaged in connection with the American War of Independence, in which he commanded the British fleet on the station for some time, and in that capacity led the naval forces at the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1781. In March of the same year, admiral Arbuthnot fought an action with the French fleet off Cape Virginia, the indecisive result of which has caused his conduct to be much criticised, and his tactics severely condemned. He shortly afterwards returned to England, struck his flag, and was not again employed during the war. D. in London, 1794, aged 83.

ARC. (*See* JOAN OF ARC.)

ARC, Philip Auguste de ste Foix, Chevalier d', *dark*, an illegitimate son of the Comte de Thoulouse, author of two works, both of which are incomplete—namely, "Histoire Générale des Guerres," and "Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens et des Modernes." D. 1779.

ARCADIO, Jean Francois, *ar-ka'-de-o*, a physician of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Piedmont, and wrote some works in which he recommended venesection in pleurisy and other diseases—a school of practice which still obtains among his countrymen of the chirurgical profession, although generally abandoned in other parts of Europe.

ARCADIUS, Emperor, *ar-ka'-de-us*, eldest son of Theodosius the Great and Flacilla, was born in 377 A.D., and began to reign in 395. He was a weak and vicious prince, who was equally ungainly in person as unamiable in disposition. But for his association with the dismemberment of the empire, and with the histories of Alaric, Chrysostom, Rufinus, and Stilicho, Arcadius would be utterly unworthy of notice. He was governed by successive favourites, under whose counsels jealousy and distrust were excited between the Western and Eastern portions of the empire. Such men as St. Chrysostom were persecuted, turmoil and bloodshed were common in the streets of Constantinople, morals were in a wretched condition, and the Goths obtained that power, importance, and discipline, which afterwards made them so dangerous to the state. Arcadius died in 408, aged 31, leaving behind him the reputation of a man who was only saved from being an utter fool by the fact that a large element of knavery had a place in his disposition.

ARCANO, Mauro d', *dar-ka'-no*, a celebrated Italian burlesque poet. B. about 1490; D. at Rome, through a fall while hunting, 1536.

ARCERE, Louis Etienne, *ar-sai'-rai*, author of a history of Rochelle and the Pays d'Aunis, an Apology for the Revolution in Corsica in 1760, was born at Marseilles in 1698, and died at Rochelle in 1782.

ARCESILAUS, *ar-ke-si-la'-us*, the founder of the Greek school of philosophy called the Middle Academy, the chief characteristic of which was to

deny every proposition, was the son of Seuthes or Scythes, and was born at Pitene in Æolia. He was in the habit of disputing every side of a question, but was so agreeable a speaker, was so handsome in person and pleasing in manners, that he was liked by all sects, and it has been said of him, it was equally difficult to resist the fascinations of his eloquence and the attractions of his person. It was said of him that while he denied every good principle, he practised every good deed, and yet refused to admit that there was, or could be, anything either positively good or positively bad. He was a great admirer of Homer, from reading whose works he imbibed some taste for poetry, though it does not appear that he composed anything besides a few epigrams. He was born 316 B.C., and died 241, from immoderate indulgence in wine.—There were several others of the same name—writers, sculptors, painters, &c., but none of special prominence.

ARCET, Jean d', *dar'-sai*, a French natural philosopher, who was the first to prove, by experiment, the perfect combustibility of the diamond. He was also the inventor of a metallic alloy, of which stereotypes are sometimes made and to which his name is frequently given. He gave great attention to the study of minerals, and succeeded in producing a porcelain equal to the best of China and Japan. B. at Douazit, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801. He became inspector of the Gobelins tapestry manufacture, and also of the public mint; and in the manufacture of the former, as well as in that of porcelain, suggested several improvements.

ARCHIDAMIA, *ark-e-da'-me-a* a Spartan woman, who, on the approach of Pyrrhus, and when the senate had decreed that the women should be sent to Crete, seized a sword, rushed to the senate house, and declaring that the women would not survive the ruin of their country, but would fight and die in its defence as well as the men, procured the repeal of the decree, and afterwards took an active part in defence of the city.

ARCHILOCHUS, *ar-kil'-o-kus*, a Greek satirist, son of a slave named Enipo. By some he is said to be the inventor of iambic verse. B. in the Isle of Paros, about 720 B.C. Most of his writings are lost.

ARCHIMEDES, *ar'-ki-me'-dees*, the greatest of the Greek mathematicians, said to have been related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth, which may be regarded as a figure of speech, indicative of his faith in the power of levers, &c. The story of the manner in which he discovered the fraud of the jeweller who made the crown of Hiero is too well known to require repetition here. He is said amongst other ingenious mechanical contrivances to have made a glass machine, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. He is also said to have made burning-glasses, which destroyed ships at a great distance. When Marcellus besieged Syracuse, 212 B.C., Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; and when the place was taken, the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of the philosopher should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to the noise occasioned by the taking of the city. B. at Syracuse about 287 B.C.; slain 212 B.C.—Several of his works are extant; but some of the most valuable are lost. When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily, he discovered Archimedes' tomb, with an inscription upon it.

ARCHELAUS, *ar-ke-la'-us*, an Athenian philosopher, was born at Miletus, and after studying under Anaxagoras, became, as some assert, the teacher of Socrates. He introduced into Athens what was called the physical philosophy of Ionia, according to the doctrines of which heat and cold, accompanied by, or proceeding from, moisture, were the principles of creation; he also maintained that animal life originally emanated from the earth in a mud-like substance; and in morals, his doctrine was that right and wrong were not essential in nature, but were the product of human laws.—There was also of this name a geographer, who was the author of a description of the regions visited by Alexander the Great; several kings of Macedon, Egypt, Cappadocia, &c.; a tetrarch of Judea, son of Herod the Great; a bishop of Cascara, Mesopotamia, of the third century; a sculptor of Priene in the time of Claudius; and an Egyptian of the third century B.C., who wrote, in Greek verse, a book or poem on the wonders of Natural History, and which he dedicated to Ptolemy.

ARCHDALL, Mervyn, *arch'-dal*, an Irish protestant divine and antiquary, was born in Dublin in 1723. In 1786, he published his "Monasticon Hibernicum," containing an epitome of the results of 40 years' study of records connected with ecclesiastical foundations in Ireland. He also edited an enlarged edition of Lodge's Peerage. D. 1791.

ARCHDEKIN, Richard, *arch'-de-kin*, a celebrated Irish Jesuit, was born at Kilkenny in 1619. He was the author of various works which were very popular, and some of which reached a 10th and 12th edition, and of which from 15,000 to 20,000 copies were circulated—which, for the time, may well be deemed wonderful. His Essay on Miracles, and a Treatise on Universal Theology, were in especial request. He died at Antwerp in 1690.

ARCHENHOLZ, Johann Wilhelm von, *ark'-en-holtz*, a voluminous German author and journalist, was born near Dantzic in 1745, and after serving some time in the Prussian army, from which he was dismissed for his immoderate passion for gambling, he travelled over the greater part of Europe, and ultimately settled in his native country, residing at Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, and Hamburg, and devoting himself to literary labour. He was very successful and popular, both in various journals which he conducted and in the numerous books which he wrote. His "England and Italy" has been translated into almost every language of Europe; this was followed by the "Annals of British History" from 1788; by a History of the Seven Years' War; a History of Queen Elizabeth, the Conspiracy of Fiesco, the Life of Sixtus V., History of the Buccaneers, and a history of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden. Archenholz likewise translated Orme's History into German, but in this undertaking he was not very successful; and for twenty years before his death he was mainly engaged in political writing in his capacity of editor of the "Minerva," a journal which he commenced in 1792 and continued till 1812, and the pages of which are a most valuable record of the occurrences of the time. D. near Hamburg, in 1812, in his 67th year.

ARCHER, Sir Simon, *arch'-er*, an antiquary of the sixteenth century, who prepared a large collection of papers connected with the local history of Warwickshire, which were afterwards

made use of by Sir William Dugdale, of whom Sir Simon Archer was the friend and patron when Sir William was first beginning his researches. Sir Simon was born in 1581; knighted by James I. in 1624. The date of his death is not known.

Archer, Thomas, an English architect of the eighteenth century, was a pupil of Sir John Vanbrugh, and erected several churches and other edifices which show considerable taste and skill, but the style of some of which—such as the church of St. John the Evangelist at Westminster—has been a good deal criticised unfavourably.

Archias, A. Licinius, *ark'-e-as*, a native of Antioch, where he was born in the latter part of the second century B.C., afterwards settled in Rome, where he had as pupils Lucius and Marcus Lucullus, Cicero, and the greater part of the most distinguished youth of the "Eternal city." He possessed considerable talents as a poet, and was eminent as a teacher of eloquence and rhetoric. When advanced in life, his right to the citizenship of Rome being questioned, Cicero delivered an oration in his behalf. The date of his death is not ascertained, but he was living in 61 B.C.

Archytas, *ark-i'-tas*, of Tarentum, the eighth occupant of the chair of Pythagoras, was the master of Plato. He was a man of great and varied learning, and also of some mechanical genius: one invention attributed to him—namely, an automaton which was made to fly by means of air enclosed within it—would imply that Archytas was acquainted with gas, and that this device was the forerunner of the modern balloon.

Arco, Alonzo del, *ar'-ko*, a deaf and dumb Spanish artist, who acquired considerable reputation as a painter of historical pieces and portraits. B. 1625; D. 1700.

Arco, Nicolas, Count of, a Latin poet of the sixteenth century, the son of Count Oderic, privy councillor to the Emperor Maximilian, was a native of Arco in the Tyrol, where he was born in 1479. He was learned in all the ancient languages, and could speak most modern ones with fluency. He lived on terms of intimacy with all the eminent men of his time, and died about 1546, his Latin poems having been given to the world in the same year, and reprinted at Padua in 1739.

Arcos, Jean Claude d', *dar'-kawng*, a French military engineer, who planned the floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, when commanded by General Elliot, on the 13th of September, 1782. He afterwards served in the French army at the time of the Revolution, and took a part in the conquest of Holland. B. in Franche Comté, 1733; D. near Auteuil, 1800.

Arcons, Cæsar d', *dar'-kawng*, a French advocate who composed some works on the laws which govern the tides, on longitude, on the Apocalypse, apostolic traditions, &c. D. in 1681.

Arcy, Patrick d', *darsy*, an author, and soldier of fortune, was descended from an ancient family of Galway, in Ireland, where he was born in 1725. He received his education in France, in the armies of which country he served during several campaigns in Flanders and Germany, besides being present in the expedition sent to the assistance of Prince Charles in 1746, when he was taken prisoner, but released by the English Government. His principal works are —"An Essay on Artillery;" "On the Theory and Practice of Artillery;" "On the Theory of the Moon;" "On a New Theory of Artillery," &c. He died in 1779, and Condorcet pronounced his eulogy.

Arden, Edward, *ar'-den*, a scion of an old Warwickshire family, and the ward and son-in-law of Sir George Throckmorton of Congleton, who was concerned in a plot against Queen Elizabeth, for which he was executed in Smithfield in 1583. B. at Parkhall, Warwickshire, 1531.

Arden, Richard Pepper, first Lord Alvanley, was the second son of John Arden of Bredbury, Stockport, at which place he was born in 1745. After receiving the basis of his education at the Manchester grammar-school, he in 1763 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a gentleman commoner. He here received the prize for declamation, was 12th wrangler in 1766, and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of his college. While resident at Cambridge, he revised the statutes of Trinity College; and having entered himself at the Middle Temple was called to the bar 1769; he practised in the Court of Chancery, went the northern circuit, and was appointed recorder of Macclesfield even before he had acquired any name at the bar. He gradually though slowly rose into notice, was appointed a Welsh judge, and in 1780 obtained his silk gown. Mr. Arden was appointed Solicitor-general under the Shelburne Ministry, in 1782; and, in February of the following year, was elected member of parliament for the borough of Newtown, Isle of Wight. In defending the Government from the attacks of Fox and Lord North, then acting in concert, Mr. Arden showed himself capable of doing good service, but had but a brief opportunity at that time of proving his capacity for official life, as, along with the Ministry, he resigned, after being in office little more than a month. He now took an active part in opposition, exerting himself to defeat Fox's India Bill; and when Pitt was called to power, Arden resumed his office of Solicitor-general. He was made Attorney-general in 1784; Master of the Rolls in 1788, on Lord Kenyon's removal to the King's Bench, which office he continued to hold till 1801, when he succeeded Lord Eldon as Chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Alvanley of Alvanley, Cheshire. He married in 1784, Anne Dorothea, daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., and sister of Lord Skelmersdale, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He was not distinguished as an orator, though he was an effective and occasionally a vigorous speaker; he also acquitted himself creditably on the bench, and was very popular in society, being of an amiable disposition though of somewhat hasty temper. He was much esteemed by both Pitt and Byron, whose friendship he enjoyed for several years. D. 1804.

Ardern, John, *ar'-dern*, an eminent English surgeon of the 14th century, who was the means of superseding the use of the cautery in cases of fistula, as practised by Albucasis, and introduced incision in its stead. He wrote in Latin several works on surgery, that on fistula having been translated into English and published in 1588: he also invented a syringe for the administration of clysters, which were scarcely known in this country in his day; and is considered as the earliest to introduce into England a rational system of practice in surgery.

Ardicini, Louis, *ar-de-che'-ne*, a native of

Padua, where he was born in 1739, is distinguished for his writings on agriculture, of which he was a professor, as colleague to his father, in his native city. When Napoleon offered a prize for a substitute for the sugar-cane, Ardicini pointed out that an abundant supply of sugar might be extracted from the holcus-capor. D. 1833. His principal works are—"Elements of Agriculture;" "On Bees;" "Cultivation of Dye Plants;" "On Technical Terms in Agriculture." &c.

ARDUINUS, *ar-doo'-e-nus*, Marquis of Ivrea, elected by the Italians king of Italy, on the death of Otho III., in 1002, at the same time that the Germans elected the duke of Bavaria, who under the title of Henry II. claimed all the rights enjoyed by the Othos in Italy. Arduinus, finding himself unable to maintain his pretensions, took the monastic habit in the year 1015, and died within the year.

ARENDT, Martin Frederick, *ar'-end*, a Danish antiquary, as distinguished for his eccentricity as for his learning, which was immense; but as he kept no record of his acquisitions, all the vast stores he had accumulated perished with him. He was in the habit of travelling on foot all over the north, and of taking up his quarters wherever he happened to find it convenient, without consulting the wishes or circumstances of his hosts. This led to several awkward dilemmas—he having on one occasion been smoked out of a house, and on another forcibly ejected. In later years he came to Paris, and from thence journeyed in his old fashion into Spain, Germany, Italy, again to the north, and in 1824, when on a visit to Italy, he was arrested on suspicion of being an emissary of the German carbonari, a suspicion which the Runic and other inscriptions he had about him, together with the resemblance of his name to that of Arndt, author of the "Spirit of the Age," so far confirmed that he was detained in prison at Naples till his death. While in Paris, Arendt was taken care of by Malté-Brun, who wished him to settle down and arrange the stores of learning he had collected; but such was the restless and rambling disposition of the man, that he soon set off again, preferring to roam in search of knowledge and live on alms, to enjoying quiet and ease. B. at Altona, 1769; D. 1824.

ARE FRODI, or ARIUS POLYHISTOR, as he is called in Latin, *ar'-frod*, a native of Iceland, was the first who reduced the history of his country to writing, making use of the traditionary materials which were handed down from generation to generation in Iceland with great care; he also wrote from personal observation of important events, for, having been born in 1068, within about 60 years of the introduction of Christianity, he was almost contemporary with occurrences of the greatest moment. He was a relative of Rollo, who led the Northmen into France; and Saemund, the author of the older "Edda," was his schoolfellow, both in boyhood and in youth, they having studied together at Cologne for three years. Are was the author of a large and compendious history of the kings of Norway, England, and Denmark, which unfortunately is lost; but a shorter one, either an outline or an abridgment of the other, is in existence, and has been several times printed—once at the Sheldonian press, Oxford, with a paraphrase, notes, &c., by Wormius, afterwards bishop of Zealand. Are likewise wrote a grammar, and, in conjunction with Thoralde, master of





Runes, arranged and fixed the letters of the Danish alphabet. He is also said to have composed a work on Runic literature.

AREIUS, *ar-ai'-e-us*, of Alexandria, a Stoic philosopher, and one of the preceptors of Octavius Cæsar, who treated him with great favour, called him his friend, and, on capturing the city of Alexandria, publicly declared that he spared it from pillage partly because it was the birthplace of Areius.

ARELLIUS, *ar-el'-e-us*, a Roman painter of celebrity who flourished shortly before the reign of Augustus. His pictures were ordered by the senate to be removed from the temples, because the goddesses were portraits of the most beautiful courtezans of the day, and this circumstance, it was considered, desecrated the sacred places.

AREMBERG, Leopold Philippe Charles Joseph d', *dar'-em-berg*, governor of Hainault, and duke of Aershot and Croi, was born in 1690, at Mons. His father, who was killed at Peterwardein, was captain-general of the emperor's guards, and these circumstances opened a ready way to a military career for Leopold, who entered the army young, was wounded at Malplaquet,, and by his services and courage raised himself to the highest honours. During the campaign of 1716-17, he was major-general of the emperor's armies in Hungary; was wounded at the siege of Temesvar; contributed materially to gaining the battle of Belgrade, where he commanded the right wing; was made governor of Rome in 1719; served in the campaign on the Rhine under prince Eugene in 1733; was made field-marshal and commander-in-chief in the Low Countries in 1743; and was wounded at Dettingen in 1747. He was distinguished for his patronage of letters as well as for his military achievements. D. 1754.

AREMBERG, Auguste Marie Raymond d', prince of, long known as Count de la Marck, was grandson of the above, and was born in 1753. He commanded a German regiment in the French service, and did duty with it in India. On his return to France, he embraced the ideas of the Revolution, became the friend of Mirabeau, who appointed him one of his executors; he was a member of the States-general and of the National Assembly, but becoming disgusted with the revolutionary party, he went over to the Court, which he assisted in its negotiations with Mirabeau. He subsequently left France, and joined the Austrian army as major-general, but was never employed in military service, being transferred to the department of diplomacy. In 1814, on the establishment of the kingdom of Holland and Belgium, he became a lieutenant-general of the army of the new monarch, an office he continued to hold till the Belgian revolution of 1830, when he retired, and died in 1833.

ARENA, Joseph and Barthelemi, *ar-ai'-na*, natives of Corsica, who were accused of conspiring against Napoleon, for which Joseph and some others were condemned to death. Barthelemi always denied the charge made against him—that of attempting to stab Bonaparte while dissolving the Council of Five Hundred, of which he was a member, on the 18th Brumaire. D. in obscurity in 1829.

ARESAS, *ar-re-sas*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Lucania, who wrote a Treatise on the Nature of Man, only one small fragment of which has been preserved.



AUBER, DANIEL FRANCIS ESPRIT.



AYTOUN, PROFESSOR.



BACON, FRANCIS, LORD.



BAKER, SIR SAMUEL.

*Plate IV*

**Areskin**, or **Erskine**, Robert, *er'-skin*, a native of Scotland, who, after studying at Oxford, and taking the degree of M.D., went to Russia, and became the principal physician to Peter the Great, who held him in high estimation as well for his eminent professional abilities as the excellence of his disposition and the agreeableness of his manners. Russia was indebted to him for the introduction of many excellent measures for promoting the study of the various branches of the healing art, and rescuing its practice from the hands of ignorance and incompetence.

**Aretæus**, *ar-ai'-te-us*, of Cappadocia, a distinguished physician of antiquity, but of whose life so little is known that the period when he lived is uncertain, though supposed to be the first century A.D. He has left several works on medical subjects, which are of great excellence, and excite keen regret that others which he mentions as having been written by him are lost. Those of his writings which are extant have been reprinted in many parts of Europe, and translated into several languages, and have afforded a subject for notes, commentaries, and dissertations to not a few learned members of the profession—the edition by Boerhaave, published in 1735, being deemed the best.

**Aretino**, Pietro, *a'-rai-te'-no*, an Italian man of letters, called by his literary admirers the "Divine," and by his political, the "Scourge of Princes." His fame rests upon nothing either great or worthy, he having led a most disreputable life, and written still more disreputable verses, although he was patronized by Francis I. of France, by some of the Medici family, and corresponded with Titian, Tasso, and Michael Angelo. B. at Arezzo, 1492; D. at Venice, 1557.

**Aretino**, Spinello, a celebrated Italian painter, who executed several works in fresco and distemper for the monasteries of San Miniato and Monte Oliveto, near Florence, and San Bernardo, at Arezzo. B. at Arezzo, 1316; D. about 1400.—He has been esteemed equal to Giotto in design, and his superior in execution.

**Aretius**, Benedict, *ar-ai'-she-us*, a distinguished divine and botanist, was born at Berne in the early part of the sixteenth century, became a teacher of theology, and preacher in connexion with the reformed religionists at Marburg, and died at Berne in 1574. As a botanist, his skill was held in high regard; he discovered and catalogued about forty new Alpine plants.

**Aretusi**, Cæsare, *ar-ai-too'-se*, an Italian artist who attained a good eminence as a portrait painter, but whose vanity cost him the friendship of his best patron, the Duke of Ferrara. The duke had employed him to execute the portrait of a lady who could not be induced to sit, but whose likeness he wished to possess. The artist successfully executed the portrait by stealth, but was so pleased with his work that he showed it to some friends, contrary to the express wish of the duke; and the secret getting wind, the lady and the patron were alike exasperated, and poor Aretusi was at first condemned to death, but ultimately banished from Ferrara. He so closely imitated Correggio that pictures by him have been mistaken for those of that master. Flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.

**Arezzo**, Cardinal, *ar-aid'-jo*, who after being sent on a mission to Russia with the view of effecting a reconciliation between the Roman and the Greek Churches, which project broke down in consequence of the death of the emperor Paul, was consulted by Napoleon as to certain designs which the latter entertained against the sovereignty of the Pope. Arezzo turned the information thus communicated to the advantage of the pope, and consequently fell under the displeasure of Napoleon, who had him arrested at Florence and confined for a time in Corsica. He was made a cardinal in 1815, vice-chancellor of the church in 1830, and died in 1833. He was a native of Tuscany, having been born at Orbitello, in 1756.

**Arfe**, *ar'-fai*, the name of two celebrated silversmiths of Spain, who designed and executed some of the most splendid tabernacles of the Spanish cathedrals. Lived in the 16th century.

**Argand**, Aimé, *ar'-gänd*, a native of Switzerland, who invented the kind of lamp which bears his name. B. at Geneva, 1782; D. 1803.

**Argelander**, Frederick William Augustus, *ar-je-lan'-der*, an eminent modern astronomer, who superintended, for five years, the observatory at Abo, Finland. On its being destroyed by fire in 1828, he undertook the erection of another at Helsingfors. In 1837 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn University. B. 1799.—He has written on his peculiar science with great success. D. 1875.

**Argensola**, *ar-jen'-so-la*, two brothers of which name—Lupercio and Bartholomew—were distinguished in the literary history of Spain. Lupercio was a dramatist, poet, and historian: in the latter capacity he filled the office of historiographer of Aragon, in which he was succeeded by his brother Bartholomew, who was eminent as a writer in history, poetry, and theology. Lupercio was born 1565, and died 1613; Bartholomew lived from 1566 till 1631.

**Argentré**, Bertrand d', *dar-jorg-tré*, a French historian, who wrote a history of Brittany, together with an account of the customs of that province, and other works. He was seneschal of Rennes, in which office he succeeded his father. His collected works were published at Paris between 1608 and 1612. B. 1519; D. 1590.

**Argentré**, Charles Duplessis d', bishop of Tulle, and author of several theological and other works, was born near Vitré, in the year 1673, and died in 1740.

**Arghun-Khan**, *ar'-goon-kan*, a Mogul Khan of Persia, who greatly favoured the Christians and Jews, his principal minister for many years having been a physician belonging to the latter people. Arghun at one time intended to have led an army into Arabia to overturn the Mohammedan religion and convert the Kaaba at Mecca into a Christian church, but an attack of illness and the murder of his Jewish minister prevented the execution of the project. He was thanked by Pope Nicholas IV. for the favour he showed the Christians, but was detested as a tyrant by the Mohammedans. D. soon after the murder of his minister, Saad-ed-Daulah, 1290 A.D.

**Argenson**, Mark René le Voyer, marquis d', *darzh'-en-song*, an Italian who in the reign of Louis XIV. was appointed lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and was the first to introduce lettres-de-cachet in the police. In 1719 he was made chancellor, in the room of d'Auguessau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places. B. at Venice, 1652; D. at Paris, 1721.

ARGOLI, Giovanni, *ar'-go-le*, an Italian poet, remarkable for the precocity of his genius, he having published a poem on the silkworm before he was fifteen years of age, and within two years another entitled "Endymion," in twelve cantos, which he wrote in seven months, and which was very popular. He subsequently studied law, and was a teacher of literature at Bologna. D. 1609; D. about 1660.

ARGYLE, CAMPBELLS, lords of, *ar'-gyle*. This family traces its descent from an individual of their name, who, in the 12th century, intermarried with the daughter of a Highland chief, and had for her dowry the lordship of Loch Awe, in Argyleshire. From that time the family has, more or less, taken a distinguished part in public affairs, and several of its members have risen to historical celebrity. The most remarkable of these are the following:—

ARGYLE, Archibald Campbell, marquis of, who was amongst the most zealous and the bravest of the partisans of the cause of the Covenanters. He took arms against King Charles I., and in 1644 commanded the army sent against Montrose, whom he proclaimed a traitor, and for whose head he offered a reward of £20,000. He subsequently took the leading part in the Scottish installation of Charles II., on whose head, on 1st January, 1651, he placed the crown at Scone, previous to the battle of Worcester. He afterwards submitted to Cromwell, and sat in the parliament of his son Richard as member for Aberdeenshire. For these acts he was, at the Restoration, indicted for high treason, convicted, and beheaded in Edinburgh, 1661. B. 1598.

ARGYLE, Archibald, earl of, son of the above, was a resolute and brave adherent of the royal cause, and so well known for the staunchness of his loyalty that he was excepted by Cromwell from the general pardon which he granted in 1654. In 1682 he was indicted for treason, and condemned to suffer death, on account of his opposition to the measures of the duke of York; but he made his escape from prison, disguised as a page, in the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, and fled to Holland. Returning, however, in the April of 1685, he made a descent into Argyleshire at the head of a considerable force, but was made prisoner. On the 30th of June of the same year, on a single day's notice, he was executed at Edinburgh on his former sentence.

ARGYLE, John, second duke of, was the grandson of the above, whose father was created a duke by William III. The subject of our notice distinguished himself equally as a statesman and a soldier. In 1705 he was created an English peer by the titles of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, for his efforts in furthering the union of Scotland and England. As a brigadier-general he fought at the famous battle of Ramilies, and greatly distinguished himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, as well as at the sieges of Ostend, Meenen, Lisle, Ghent, and Tournay. On the accession of the Hanoverian family to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the king's forces in Scotland, and in 1715 displayed great energy and decision in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, popularly known in the north as "Mar's rising." He held several offices, of which he was deprived by Sir Robert Walpole, but to which he was again restored on the fall of that minister. B. 1678; D., without issue, 1743. With his death his English titles became extinct.

ARGYLE, George John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of, early in life took an active part in the controversies raging between religious parties in Scotland, and in a pamphlet recommended the abolition of lay patronage in the church. Although going a great way with the views of Dr. Chalmers, in reference to "the spiritual independence of the church," he could not go so far as to leave the Establishment and become an absolute adherent to the Free Church movement. At this period he held the title of Marquis of Lorn, but in 1847 he succeeded to the dukedom, on the demise of his father. In 1852 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal under the government of the earl of Aberdeen, and under the premiership of Lord Palmerston he continued to hold it till November, 1855, when he exchanged it for the office of Postmaster-general; but, however ardently he pursues certain political questions, he never forgets to bestow much of his time upon literary and scientific studies. In 1857 he went out of office, but in 1859 he again became Lord Privy Seal, and in 1860 Postmaster-general. In 1866 he published an ably written work, entitled "The Reign of Law." B. 1823.

ARGYROPULO, John, *ar-jyr-op'-u-lo*, a learned Greek, who was driven from Constantinople on its capture by Mahomet II. in 1453, and settling in Italy, contributed largely to the revival of Greek learning in the West. Cosmo de Medici appointed him professor of Greek at Florence, where he had for pupils Lorenzo and Pietro de Medici, together with Politiano and Acciaioli. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he died some time after 1478, though the date is uncertain.

ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus, *ar-e'-as mon'-tan-us*, a learned Spaniard, who first distinguished himself at the Council of Trent, and was afterwards employed by Philip II. to superintend the Polyglott Bible printed at Antwerp, which occupied him from 1568 to 1572. He had been educated at Alcala, and to the languages printed there, he added a Chaldee or Syriac version of the Scriptures, with a Latin translation. He was afterwards prosecuted on a charge of having falsified the sacred text to please the Jews, but acquitted, and appointed by Philip to superintend the library of the Escurial. He was born in 1527; and died in Seville in 1598. He was also distinguished by his ardent desire to retire to the hermitage he had constructed on the top of a rock near Aracina, in which desire he was disappointed; and for the great Polyglott version of the Bible which he published at Antwerp.

ARION, *a-ri'-on*, an ancient musician, who invented the dithyrambic measure, and became rich by his professional skill. There is a romantic story to the effect that when he was returning from Sicily and Italy to Corinth, he was plundered by the crew of the ship, who ordered him to jump overboard; and all that he could obtain by his prayers was permission to play a tune before death. This he did so divinely as to charm a dolphin from the deeps, on the back of which he was carried safe to Corinth, and the ship arriving there shortly after, the sailors were convicted, punished with death, and Arion's property restored to him. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

ARIOSTI, *a'-re-os'-te*, an Italian dramatic composer, who wrote several operas, the most popular of which was "Coriolano," which is supposed to have been parodied by Gay in the "Beggar's Opera." He was one of the three composers whose services were engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London in 1720. The others were Bononcini and Handel; but the reputation of Ariosti seems to have been based upon a slight foundation, as in a few years he fell into neglect. B. at Bologna.—We can find no record as to what became of this composer, who gave lessons to Handel, and by whom, in conjunction with Bononcini and his pupil, the well-known opera of "Muzio Scævola" was composed.

ARIOSTO, Ludovico, or Lewis, *a-re-os'-to*, an Italian poet, patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employments. He entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Garfagnana. His most famous piece is entitled "Orlando Furioso." He also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara, before the duke and his court. B. at Reggio, in Lombardy, 1474. D. at Ferrara, 1533. —Ariosto is considered among the best of Italian satirists, and he was one of the first writers of regular comedy in Italy. His "Orlando Furioso" has been translated into most continental languages, and the best in English is that by Mr. S. Rose.

ARISTAGORAS, *ăr-is-tag'-or-as*, who, appointed governor of Miletus by Darius, nevertheless induced the Ionians to revolt, and subsequently joined with the Athenians in a war against his old master, but was worsted and retired to Thrace, where he was destroyed with his whole army while besieging a place near Amphipolis.

ARISTANDER of Telmissus, *ar-is-tan'-der*, a celebrated soothsayer who was in the service of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, over the latter of whom he exercised immense influence, and whom he prevented from killing himself in remorse for the murder of Clitus. He also turned his powers of divination to account politically by giving favourable interpretations of events so as to inspirit the soldiers and adherents of Alexander.

ARISTARCHUS, *ă-ris-tar'-kus*, a Grecian philosopher, reputed to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun dials. B. at Samos. Lived 280 B.C.—Another, celebrated for his critical powers. He criticised Homer with such severity, that all severe critics since his time have been denominated "Aristarchi." He also criticised Pindar and other poets.

ARISTEAS, *ă-ris'-te-as*, an officer under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who is said to have been a Jew by birth, and to have had a principal share in getting the Hebrew scriptures translated into Greek, which version is called the Septuagint.

ARISTEAS of Proconnessus, a Greek poet, who is said by Herodotus to have lived more than once—indeed, to have had the power of dissolving and renewing the association of body and spirit at his will.

ARISTIDES, *ăr-is-ti'-dees*, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with such integrity as to obtain the surname of "The Just." At Marathon he distinguished himself by his bravery, and though he had charge of the spoils, took nothing for himself. On one occasion he was sitting as one of a jury to try a cause, when the plaintiff, with the hope of biassing the court in his favour, recounted the wrongs the defendant had done to Aristides, on which the latter stopped him with the remark—"State what he has done to you. I am here to decide your cause, not my own." The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by ostracism. He was afterwards recalled, however, at the suggestion of Themistocles himself, and contributed largely to gaining the battle of Salamis. D., in poverty, about 467 B.C.—The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son Lysimachus an estate and pension, besides giving his daughters portions from the state funds.—There were several other Greeks of this name, who were more or less distinguished:—1. Aristides of Thebes, a painter, who was contemporary with Apelles, and lived about 340 B.C. 2. Aristides of Miletus, who appears to have been the first writer of fictitious tales, but of whose life and age we know nothing. 3. Aristides Quintilianus, author of a treatise on music, who is supposed to have lived anterior to Ptolemy, the author of the Harmonics, and subsequently to the time of Cicero. 4. Aristides the sophist, who flourished in the 2nd century B.C. There are fifty-four orations by him still extant, besides some others which are lost.

ARISTIPPUS, *ăr-is-tip'-us*, of Cyrene, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man; and thus differed widely from the doctrines of his master. He flourished about 400 B.C.—His daughter Arete was famous for her wisdom and beauty.

ARISTO, *ar-is'-to*, the name of several worthies of antiquity, some of whom were philosophers, some poets, some artists, some politicians; while one is only distinguished by the circumstance of being the father of Plato—in itself, perhaps, distinction enough.

ARISTOBULUS I. and II., *ăr-is-tob'-u-lus*, kings of the Jews, who reigned in the 1st century B.C.

ARISTOCLES, *ar-is-to'-clees*. There were several Grecian philosophers, poets, rhetoricians, and artists of this name; but none whom it is necessary to particularize.

ARISTODEMUS, *ar-is-tod'-e-mus*, tyrant of Cumæ, was at first so effiminate in manner and appearance as to be called the "Soft," *Malakos*, but who in after-life gained a very different reputation. After having done good service to the state, he conceived a grudge against the patricians, the leaders amongst whom he destroyed, and assumed the sole power himself. After exercising power for fourteen years, he was killed in an insurrection of the sons of those whom he had murdered or banished. According to Plutarch, he compelled the youths of Cumæ to dress like maidens, and the maidens like youths; and it was a reproach of Xenocrite, a girl of whom Aristodemus was enamoured, but who did not return his affection, that there was only one man in Cumæ, which roused the youth to kill and free the city of the tyrant, about 490 B.C. There were many men who bore this name, the most noted of whom was elected king by the Messenians 731 B.C. In obedience to the Delphic oracle, he sacrificed his own daughter to the gods in order to obtain success for the arms of his country; but on being defeated, killed himself in remorse. Aristodemus of Miletus was the prince of courtly flatterers, for whom commissioned to

convey to Antigonus intelligence of a great victory gained by his lieutenant over Ptolemy, he fulfilled his mission in such a way as to make it appear that such events as defeating Ptolemy, taking Cyprus, and capturing 16,800 prisoners, were matters of every-day occurrence under the auspices of Antigonus.

ARISTOCRATES, *ar-is-to'-kra-tees*, a king of Aradia, who was stoned to death by his subjects about 700 B.C., for having violated a priestess of Diana. His grandson of the same name took a bribe from the Lacedæmonians, and allowed the Messenians to be defeated, and on attempting to repeat the treachery on a subsequent occasion, was discovered and stoned to death like his grandfather, about 667 B.C.

ARISTOGITON and HARMODIUS, *ă-ris-togi'-ton, har-mo'-de-us*, two celebrated friends, of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, 510 B.C.

ARISTOMENES, *ăr-is-tom'-e-nees*, a celebrated Greek, the hero of Messenia, descended from the kings of that country. He defeated the Spartans in a great battle, for which his countrymen would have made him king, but he was content with the title of general. Lived in the 7th century B.C. D. at Rhodes, where he was buried with great pomp.

ARISTOPHANES, *ăr-is-tof'-a-nees*, a celebrated Greek play-writer, the son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven have come down to us. He lived in the time of Socrates, Demosthenes, Euripides, and lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well-known, but his attack upon Socrates is justly censured. Aristophanes has been called the prince of the ancient comedy, as Menander is of the new. The "Clouds" is the comedy in which Socrates is ridiculed. B. in the island of Ægina. Flourished 400 B.C.—Also a celebrated grammarian who flourished at Byzantium in the time of Ptolemy, who placed him over the library at Alexandria, to which he contributed several works now lost. Flourished 200 B.C.

ARISTOTILE, Alberti, *ar-is-tot'-ile*, a celebrated Italian architect and engineer, who, in order to make some alterations upon the Duomo of Bologna, removed the campanile, with its bells and all complete, to a distance of thirty-five feet by means of machinery. He was invited into Hungary by Mathias Corvinus, and there erected several edifices and bridges: he also visited Russia, where he built the cathedral of Moscow and designed several others. Mahomet II. likewise invited him to enter his service, though it is uncertain whether he did so or not, as the time and place of his death are wholly unknown. He is said to have taught the Russians to cast cannon. Flourished in the 15th century.

ARISTOTLE, *ăr'-is-tot'-el*, the head of the Peripatetic sect, was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great. Losing his parents when young, it is said Aristotle led such a dissipated life as to squander away his estate, although others assert that he became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. On the death of that philosopher, under whom he studied with great diligence, but to whom some assert he was ungrateful, he went to Hermias, the prince of Atarneus, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to instruct Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that the latter erected statues to him, and rebuilt Stagira, his birthplace. On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expeditions, but recommended to him his kinsman Callisthenes, and he himself settled at Athens, where, in the Lyceum, he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, and addressed it to the magistrates. He soon, however, quitted this city, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubœa. Some say that he poisoned himself; others, that he cast himself into the strait Euripus; and some assert that he died a natural death, 323 B.C. B. at Stagira, 384 B.C.—The works of Aristotle may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and they display an immense amount of genius.

ARIUS, *air'-e-us*, founder of the sect of the Arians, whose opinions in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ occasioned such disputes that Constantine, in 325 A.D., called a council at Nice to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith known by the name of the Nicene Creed drawn up. Arius was now banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. He next went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius returned to Alexandria, but the people obliged him to withdraw. He retired into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him whether he adhered to the Nicene faith. Arius answered on oath that he did, and at the same time delivered his own confession, which appearing sound, Constantine ordered that he should be readmitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but died on the way, in 336. B. in Libya.—His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in Christendom for ages.

ARJONA, Manuel de, *ar-jo'-na*, a Spanish poet and man of letters; he was also in holy orders. B. 1761; D. 1820.

ARKWRIGHT, *ark'-rite*, Sir Richard, an English manufacturer, who, from being originally a barber at Bolton, in Lancashire, commenced travelling through the country buying hair, and subsequently became acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, who assisted him in making a machine for spinning cotton, in the perfecting of which he was aided by Mr. Need and Jedediah Strutt, the patentee of Lee's stocking-frame. He entered into partnership with Messrs. Need and Strutt, and in 1769 obtained a patent for spinning by rollers. The validity of the patent was contested in 1772, but a verdict was recorded in Arkwright's favour. In 1771 the partners erected large spinning mills at Cromford, in Derbyshire, in which the machines were worked by water power. Eventually Mr. Arkwright acquired a large fortune. He was knighted in 1786. B. 1732; D. 1792.

ARLAUD, James Antony, *ar'-lo*, an eminent Swiss painter, who went, at the age of 20, to Paris. Here he was patronized by the royal family, painted his Leda, a copy of which he sold in London for £600, but would never part with the original; and it is said that, in a fit of

enthusiasm, he destroyed this exquisite production by cutting it to pieces. B. at Geneva, 1668; D. 1743.—His brother Benedict, a portrait painter, settled in London, where he died in 1719.

ARLOTTA, *ar-lot'-a*, the mother of William the Conqueror, was a tanner's daughter, at Falaise, where she attracted the notice of Robert, duke of Normandy. On his decease, she married a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, who were all provided for by William I.

ARLOTTO, usually called Piovano Arlotto, *ar-lot'-o*, an Italian wit and satirist, author of "Fuceria Piacevoli," who enjoyed a great reputation in France, Italy, and England; one of our earliest dramatists, John Day, quoted a sentiment from him. He was a clergyman, and had a reputation for wit and jests little consonant with the clerical character. Several of his pieces have been published in England. B. at Florence, 1395; D. 1483.

ARMAGNAC, counts of, *ar-man-yac*, a family descended from the ancient dukes of Aquitaine and Gascony, and many of whose members were mixed up with public affairs which agitated Europe between the beginning of the 14th and the end of the 15th centuries. Bernard VII., constable of France, took part with Charles, duke of Orleans, against the duke of Burgundy, and was so prominent a leader in the long civil war which devastated France in the reign of Charles VI. as to give his name to one of the contending factions, which were respectively known as the "Burgundians" and "Armagnacs." After the defeat of the French by Henry V. at Agincourt, Armagnac was intrusted with the government of France by the queen, when he carried matters with a very high hand: he usurped the entire power in the state, levied new taxes, spread terror by his cruelty, imprisoned the queen, and was suspected of complicity in the murder of the dauphin. Paris was given up to the duke of Burgundy, who had approached with an army in 1418, the queen was released, and Armagnac, who had taken refuge in the house of a mason who betrayed him, was sent to prison, and finally massacred by the populace, who broke into his dungeon for the purpose. On the accession of Charles VII., eighteen years later, funeral honours were accorded to the remains of Bernard; but his character still bears the stigma which his excesses attached to it.—Jean V., count of Armagnac, grandson of the above, was alike remarkable for his daring, his infamous private life, his treachery, and his turbulence. After a long career of rebellion and treachery, he met his master in deceit in the person of Louis XI., who caused him to be stabbed while signing articles of reconciliation. This was in 1473, and the Armagnacs never again recovered their power, Count Jean's wife having been poisoned in prison, and his brother kept in confinement for fourteen years.

ARMFELT, Gustavus Maurice, *arm-felt*, a Finnish nobleman, who distinguished himself as a statesman in the service of Sweden. His life, however, was one of continual difficulty, danger, and vicissitude. He finally entered the Russian service, in which he was treated with the most distinguished honour. B. at Abo, 1757; D. at Tzarskoe-Selo, 1814.

ARMIN, Robert, *ar'-min*, a comic actor and small author, was a contemporary of Shakspeare, and a member of the same company of players.

Some of his works have been printed, but are of no great merit.

ARMINIUS, James, *ar-min'-e-us*, a Dutch divine, and the founder of Arminianism, was in 1588 ordained, and became a popular preacher. About this time, Lydius, theological professor at Franeker, desired him to refute a piece on predestination, which had been written against Beza by some divines at Delft. In studying this point, Arminius became a convert to the opinion which he was employed to confute. In 1603 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures were much admired. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. B. at Oudewater, 1560; D. 1609.—Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A good conscience is a paradise."

ARMSTRONG, John, M.D., *arm'-strong*, a native of Ayres Quay, parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, where he was born in 1784, attained considerable eminence for his skill in the treatment of fevers, which he made his especial study, and on which he published a variety of treatises. After holding the position of physician to the Sunderland fever hospital for several years, during which his skill and writings had gained him a wide reputation, he removed to London in 1818, determined to try his fortune in the metropolis, though without other introduction or recommendation than his local fame gave him. This was, as it turned out, a rather hazardous experiment, for not being a licentiate of the London Faculty, and failing from some cause in obtaining a diploma from that body, he was precluded from practice. The managers of the St. Pancras fever hospital, however, soon after elected him superintendent of that establishment, suspending in his favour the bye-law which required that the holder of the office should possess a London diploma. Dr. Armstrong continued to superintend this establishment for many years, and from time to time gave the results of his experience to the world in a series of treatises on various forms of febrile disease. He was also one of the founders of the Soho medical school, in conjunction with Mr. Bennett and Dr. Boott. D. 1829.

ARMSTRONG, John, a Scotch poet and physician, who, in 1732, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1744 he published the "Art of Preserving Health," one of the best didactic poems in our language, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of physician to the military hospital. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq." In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. B. at Castleton, Roxburghshire, 1709; D. at London, 1779.

ARMSTRONG, Sir William George, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., was originally a barrister, but relinquished the law through his fondness for scientific pursuits. He established the Elswick works for making machinery, where, in 1854, he constructed the rifled Armstrong gun, which from its strength and lightness is admirably adapted for field artillery. The gun was adopted by the government, and Mr. Armstrong was knighted, and commissioned to superintend the manufacture of his artillery, an appointment which he relinquished in 1863. B. 1810.

ARNAUD, Daniel, *ar'-no*, a troubadour or poet of Provence, who flourished in the 12th century, and enjoyed a considerable reputation in his time. He visited the court of Richard I. of England, where his extraordinary power of memory enabled him to play an amusing trick upon a brother bard. The latter challenged him to a trial of skill, a wager was made, the king appointed them a theme, and allowed them ten days to prepare their respective compositions. Arnaud ascertained when his rival had completed his poem, concealed himself where he could overhear the jongleur committing the piece to memory, and then hastened to the king with the request that he might be allowed to recite his composition first. This being granted, he repeated his rival's poem word for word without hesitation or mistake, to the utter astonishment of the author. Arnaud then confessed the trick, with which Richard was so amused that he ordered the wager to be abandoned, and rewarded both bards liberally. Some of Arnaud's poems have been printed by Raynouard; they are of an amorous character. There were several other troubadours of the same name, but none of distinguished merit. D. about 1189.

ARNAUD de Ronsil, George, a distinguished French surgeon, who after attaining eminence as a practitioner and teacher of that science in his own country, where he was professor of osteology in the school of St. Come, removed to London, where he became a member of the corporation of surgeons, and distinguished himself greatly both in the teaching and the practice of his art, into which he introduced several valuable improvements. His works are voluminous, those on hernia and aneurisms having been held in especial esteem. B. 1697; D. 1774.

ARNAUD, Henri, *ar'-no*, first the pastor of the Vaudois, and then their military leader in endeavouring to recover possession of their valleys in Piedmont, from which they had been driven by the tyranny of a count of Savoy. He himself subsequently became the historian of this expedition, and says that in eighteen battles fought against his enemies he lost only thirty of his followers, whilst no fewer than 10,000 of his foes were slain. B. in La Tour, Piedmont, 1641; D. pastor of Schönberg, 1721.

ARNAUD, François Thomas Marie de Baculard d', a French author of some eminence, was the friend and protégé of Voltaire, and was invited to Berlin by Frederick V., who called him his "Ovid," and thereby brought upon him no little ridicule. He returned to Paris, where he resided several years. His works are in two editions—one in twenty-four vols. 12mo, and another in twelve vols. 8vo—and consist of poems, novels, and plays. B. 1718; D. 1805.

ARNAULD, Antony, *ar'-nawld*, a French polemical writer of considerable reputation in his time, a determined opponent of the Jesuits, and an equally staunch supporter of the Jansenists. He was a professor at Port-Royal, and one of the authors of the logic known by that name. His dispute with the clergy and the doctors of the Sorbonne exposed him to much persecution, and ultimately compelled him to retire to Brussels, where he still continued to indulge his polemical propensities till his death. B. at Paris, 1612; D. 1694, when his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port-Royal cloisters. His works are exceedingly numerous.

ARNAULT, Antony Vincent, *ar-nawlt*, a French author of eminence, who was one of the literary ornaments of the time of Napoleon I., by whom he was held in high esteem. His first piece was a tragedy entitled "Marius à Minturnes," which was followed at different periods by "Lucrèce," "Les Vénétiens," "Germanicus," "Guillaume de Nassau," and a variety of other plays, essays, poems, &c. He was nominated a member of the Institute in 1799, and was one of the members commissioned to prepare the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie," and in 1803 was named secretary-general to the university of Paris. He also took part in politics, was in 1797 charged by Bonaparte with the organization of the Ionian Islands; was an actor in the events of the 18th Brumaire, and afterwards accompanied Lucien Bonaparte to Spain; was for eight years the colleague of Foureroy as director-general of instruction, and was a member of the Representative Chamber after the affair of the Champ de Mai. There is a touching incident related which shows the estimation in which he was held even at an early period of his career. On the first outbreak of the revolution, he retired first to England and then to Brussels; but having ventured to return to France, he was imprisoned as an emigrant, on which the committees declared that the laws against emigrants and aristocrats were never meant to interfere with such a man as the author of "Marius," and ordered him to be set at liberty. At the first restoration, he endeavoured to make his peace with the Bourbons, but unsuccessfully, for he was deprived of his employments; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, they were all restored to him and some new ones added. The emperor also left him a legacy of 100,000fr. After the second restoration, Arnault retired from Paris, and it is believed lived in exile. During this period he wrote a number of papers—on morals, literature, and philosophy—in the "Liberal," published at Brussels; and after obtaining permission to return to France in 1819, was one of the editors of the "Biographie des Contemporains." He published a complete edition of his works in eight vols. 8vo, between 1824 and 1827. He was a native of Paris, where he was born in 1766. The name of Arnault is held in deserved esteem in France, as well for his personal virtues and services as a public functionary as for his literary ability. D. 1834.

ARNDT, Ernst Moritz, *arnt*, a German political writer of ability, who, on completing his collegiate studies at the university of Jena, assumed the profession of the church, and travelled through Italy, France, Hungary, Austria, and Sweden. The observations made in these travels were reduced to writing, and Arndt now became professor extraordinary at Griefswald. Here he denounced, in a work, the serfdom, which then existed in Pomerania, and subsequently, in a still more spirited production, fervently appealed to the patriotism of his countrymen to resist the bondage to which they were being reduced under the policy then pursued by Napoleon I. The boldness with which he spoke of the emperor, in subsequently expanding this work, forced him to flee his country, and he sought refuge in Stockholm. Returning to his country under an assumed name, he resumed his pen, and wrote a great many effusions both in poetry and prose, which had for their object the rousing of the whole spirit of Germany against the foreign yoke under

which it groaned. These produced a great effect at the time, and after the peace (1815-16) Arndt became the editor of a journal called "The Watchman," at Cologne. In 1818 he was presented by the king of Prussia with the professorial chair of modern history in the university of Bonn. His liberal tendencies, however, soon caused his suspension from his duties, although he was still allowed to retain his salary. For twenty years he lived in retirement, when, in 1848, the revolution drew him once more into public life. He became a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort; from this, however, he soon withdrew, and subsequently lived mostly in seclusion. B. at Schoritz, isle of Rugen, 1769. D. at Bonn, 1865.

Arne, Thomas Augustine, *arn*, a celebrated English composer, born in 1710, and died in 1778, was the son of an upholsterer who lived in King-street, Covent-garden, London, at whose house, as mentioned by Addison in the "Spectator," the Indian kings lodged in Queen Anne's time. Arne was articled to an attorney, but early developed a taste for music, and studied the art under considerable difficulties. In 1738, he set Milton's "Comus" to music; and in 1740, Mallet's Masque of "Alfred," in which the air of "Rule Britannia" is introduced, and which has made the composer's name famous all the world over. He was musical composer for Drury-lane theatre and some other places of amusement; was made doctor of music by the university of Oxford in 1759; and in 1762 produced an opera of "Artaxerxes," the most famous of his works, which, on its production on the stage, was eminently successful. He contributed to other operas, and wrote some oratorios, which, however, were not very well received. He married, in 1740, Miss Cecilia Young, a vocalist of reputation, and deemed the first English female performer of her day. His sister, Mrs. Cibber, was likewise distinguished in the musical world; and his son, Michael, early showed so much genius for music as to be able at the age of ten or eleven to play on the harpsichord all the lessons of Scarlatti and Handel. In conjunction with Mr. Baltishill, Arne, in 1764, produced the opera of "Alemena," which was performed at Drury-lane, but did not take very well. He subsequently produced his "Cymon" at the King's theatre, the success of which yielded him profit as well as fame. He afterwards devoted himself for some time to the pursuits of alchemy and the transmutation of metals, but having lost all his fortune, he abandoned that unprofitable study, resumed his profession of musical composer, and wrote a deal of music for Covent-garden, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, &c. B. 1710; D. 1778.

Arnim, George Abraham von, *ar'-nim*, a field-marshal in the army of Prussia, which he entered at the age of 16, and took a prominent part in all the wars of his time, especially that of the Spanish Succession in 1709, when he commanded the army of 8000 Brandenburgers stationed in Italy. After capturing the island of Wallin, in 1715, he retired from the army, and died in 1734, having been engaged in twenty-five battles and seventeen sieges. B. 1651.

Arnim, Ludwig Achim d', a German of great and varied power, who first devoted himself to physics and natural history, and afterwards to fiction, poetry, and the ballads and poetical traditions and superstitious legends of his country. He also composed some dramas and a series of historical tales. His writings are distinguished by a singular power of fancy and invention, feeling, imagination, and humour, though the latter is at times a little too forcible and unrestrained. He was a native of Berlin, where he was born in 1781, and died in 1831.

Arnold of Brescia, *ar'-nold*, an early religious reformer, who, having been a disciple of Abélard, devoted himself to remedying the errors and corruptions which had crept into the church, and was thus one of the pioneers of the reformation which was afterwards accomplished by Luther and his coadjutors. His efforts drew down upon him the censures of the clergy, and he was compelled to quit Brescia, and went to Zurich, where he was well received, and made many converts, continuing to preach without interruption till 1144, when, on the occurrence of some tumults in Rome, where an attempt was made to limit the power of the church, Arnold repaired thither, and took an active part in the transactions that succeeded the death of Pope Lucius II. and the election and flight of Eugenius III.; but distinguished himself more for the violence than the wisdom of his counsels. After the suppression by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Adrian IV. of the republic which the Romans had inaugurated, Arnold was ordered to quit Rome: his followers resisted, a contest ensued, in which a cardinal was mortally wounded, the pope placed the city under interdict, Arnold was compelled to flee, but was captured, sent a prisoner to the castle of St. Angelo, was brought to what was little more than a form of trial, was condemned to be burnt, and conducted to the stake in front of the Porto del Popolo, where he underwent his sentence with perfect cheerfulness and even with triumph. His ashes were scattered in the Tiber, so that they might not be collected by the people and honoured as those of a martyr. Executed 1155.

Arnold, Christopher, *ar'-nold*, a peasant, born at Sommerfield, in the vicinity of Leipsic, who made himself by self-culture a great proficient in astronomy, and was the first to discover the comets of 1683 and 1686. His eminence in his favourite science procured him the correspondence and friendship of the most distinguished men of his time; and, by special act, the senate of Leipsic released him from the payment of all taxes and presented him with a sum of money in acknowledgment of his services. B. 1650; D. 1697.

Arnold, George Daniel, was an eminent writer and professor of law at Coblentz and Strasburg. He also wrote some poems, and a drama in the Strasburg dialect, which was commended by Goethe. B. at Strasburg in 1780; D. 1828.

Arnold, John, a Cornish watchmaker, whose mechanical genius led him to effect great improvements in the marine chronometer. B. at Bodmin, 1744; D. 1799.

Arnold, Richard, the compiler of the list of names of the bailiffs, custodes, mayors, &c. of London, which is usually known as the Customs of London, or Arnold's Chronicle, and is full of curious and valuable information, and is not, as its original title would imply, a dry record of names. The earlier editions are very rare, and sell at high prices. The first edition was printed in 1502, the second in 1521, and a third, with an introduction, in 1811.

Arnold, Samuel, an English musician, who, about 1760, became composer to Covent-garden

theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His "Cure of Saul" attracted crowded houses, and this was succeeded by the "Prodigal Son," an oratorio, for which, in 1773, he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of the Marylebone Gardens, then a favourite place of public amusement. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal. In 1786 he commenced a splendid edition of Handel's works. B. 1740; D. 1802; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which church he was organist.

Arnold, von Winckelried, a famous Swiss patriot, and one of the heroes of his country's independence, has by some been set down as a knight, and by others asserted to be only a peasant of the canton of Unterwalden, but who, whatever be his lineage, played a distinguished part in achieving the liberty of Switzerland. In 1386, when the Austrians under Duke Leopold, and in conjunction with certain nobles of Switzerland, assembled to the number of 4000 splendidly armed warriors under the walls of Sempach, the Swiss, numbering only 1400, prepared to resist the invasion, and advanced in the shape of a wedge against the serried ranks of their foes, who had dismounted and formed a seemingly impenetrable wall with their shields. The mountaineers, unable to find an opening, and finding their national weapons, the spear and two-handed sword, of no avail, were staggered and about to withdraw, when Arnold rushed to the front, and exclaiming, "I will find you a way! remember my wife and children," grasped as many of the enemy's lances as he could, received them in his body, and bearing down their owners in his fall, made an opening, into which the Swiss at once dashed, and succeeded in creating confusion in the Austrian ranks. The duke and the greater number of his nobles fell, and the Swiss peasants gathering from the neighbouring forests and valleys, completely destroyed the invading army. The cords which the Austrians had brought with them to bind the Swiss are still shown in the arsenal at Lucerne; and the result of the victory was the acknowledgment of the independence of the country. Arnold's devotion and heroism on this occasion have procured him the title of the Swiss Decius.

Arnold, Thomas, D.D. The father of Dr. Thomas Arnold was a collector of customs at Cowes, Isle of Wight, but the family was originally from Lowestoft, in Suffolk. The college education of Thomas began at Winchester, where his favourite studies were those of poetry and history, and where he received the cognomen of "Poet Arnold," because he had composed an effusion after the manner of Sir W. Scott. His being thus early impressed with the chivalrous song of the "Minstrel of the North," may be deemed predictive of the manly tone which his own future character was to assume in all that appertained to the moral and intellectual stature of man's nature. In his sixteenth year (1811) he was removed to Oxford, having in Corpus Christi College obtained a scholarship. Here his character took a new direction. He merged the ideal in the real, already giving an omen of that "intense earnestness" by which his future existence was to be governed and guided. In defining his convictions at this period, we should say that he considered, in relation to duty and conduct, all mere professions to be the idealities of mankind, and performances only to be their realities. In 1814 he took a first-class degree, and became a fellow of Oriel College. In 1818 he became a deacon. In 1820 he married, and settled at Laleham, near Staines, where another change seems to have passed over his character. He was now twenty-five, and he had taken several young men under his tuition to prepare them for the universities. He was at the same time employing his leisure, if he allowed himself any, in collecting materials for his edition of Thucydides, whilst contributing articles on Roman history to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." His industry at this time appears before us as a picture of the moral and intellectual development of a physical Hercules. Hitherto his character had been more or less marked by indolence, succeeded by that kind of restless energy which, so far as we have seen, we take to indicate generally some undefined longing of a strong and unsatisfied mind. It springs from an intense desire for the attainment of *something* which only appears in shadow to itself, and to which time and circumstance alone will give light, form, and embodiment. At Laleham the mind of Arnold attained its desire. It was there that the indolence and restlessness were exchanged for the industry and the active purpose, or, in his own language, the "intense earnestness," by which he was henceforth actuated in following out his mission of life. In 1828 he was elected head master of Rugby school, and entered upon his career of a benevolent, ardent, and enlightened instructor. His pupils were not half his years; they were therefore to be treated with kindness. They were to be educated in the polite arts; therefore they were to be held in control by a respectful authority. They were to enter the world, and to be presumed to pursue their destinies in it as gentlemen; therefore were they to be treated with courtesy. These few simple rules seem to us to have greatly guided Arnold in his conduct at Rugby, and to have been great aids to his gaining the universal respect and deep affection of all intrusted to his care. In 1835 he accepted a fellowship in the new London University; but in 1838 retired, on account of some difference between the members upon the principle of voluntary examinations. In 1841 Lord Melbourne appointed him regius professor of modern history at Oxford, but he lived only to deliver his introductory course of lectures. B. at Cowes, 1795; D. 1842.

Arnold, Matthew, the eldest son of the above, won the Newdegate prize for English verse at Oxford in 1843, and became a fellow of Oriel College in 1845. He was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857. He has taken an active part in the promotion of middle class education, and has contributed largely to the periodical literature of the day. B. at Laleham, 1822.

Arnold, Benedict, an American general, who, although bred a surgeon, was for many years master of a trading vessel; but on the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada, where he was joined by General Montgomery, and in an attempt on Quebec received a wound in the leg. He next commanded



BANKS, SIR JOSEPH.



BART, JEAN.



BLAKE, ROBERT.



BLUCHER, FIELD-MARSHAL.

a flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued in the American service till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British, in which negotiation Major André became a victim. (*See* ANDRE'.) Arnold had a narrow escape, and got on board an English ship of war. He now served with equal ardour on the other side, and, at the peace, retired to England, where he was granted a pension. He afterwards went to Nova Scotia, whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape. B. in Connecticut, 1745; D. in London, 1801.

ARNOLDI, Bartholomew, *ar-nol'-de*, a Catholic divine, at first the friend and afterwards the strenuous opponent of Luther and his adherents. His writings are more distinguished for abuse than for argument; and had the papal party not been singularly weak in talent at the time, Arnoldi could never have attained the conspicuous position which he did. D. 1532.

ARNOLDI, John, a distinguished Dutch diplomatist and statesman, who played a prominent part in the troubles in Holland which followed the first French revolution. He was a faithful adherent of the House of Orange. B. 1751; D. 1827.

ARNOLDUS DE VILLA NOVA, *ar-nol'-dus*, (so called from the place of his birth, a small village near Montpellier,) an eminent French physician of the 13th century, and also distinguished as a theologian, an astrologer, and an alchemist. He was the tutor of the celebrated Raymond Lully, whom he met during a journey he made into Spain. He declared that the services of a good and wise physician were more precious in the eyes of the Deity than all the works of the priest, and even than the sacrifice of the mass. For this he was persecuted by the clergy, and had to take refuge in Sicily, where he was protected by the kings of Naples and Aragon. He ultimately perished by shipwreck in 1313, when on his way to render medical aid to Pope Clement V. B. 1240. He rendered good service to chemical science, having made several valuable discoveries in the course of his attempts to accomplish the transmutation of metals.

ARNOLFO DI LAPO, *ar-nol'-fo*, a distinguished Italian sculptor and architect of the 13th century, who has left several monuments of his genius in Florence and elsewhere, and gave a great impetus to architectural art, which he found in a very depreciated condition, and in which he effected great improvements. B. at Florence in 1232; D. 1300.

ARNOTT, Dr. Neil, *ar'-not*, a Scotch medical practitioner, greatly distinguished for his benevolence, and his labours in the cause of sanitary improvement. He invented the water-bed and floating mattress, which, in cases of patients enduring acute suffering, have been used with great success. He is also the inventor of "Arnott's stove" and "Arnott's ventilator," which are now in almost universal use. B. near Montrose, 1788.—Dr. Arnott, as an author, has obtained great celebrity for his work entitled "Elements of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in plain or non-technical language." In 1854 the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1855 the jurors of the class of the Universal Exposition of Paris awarded him the great gold medal, and Napoleon III. presented him with the cross of the Legion of Honour. D. 1874.

ARNOULT, or ARNOULD, Sophie, *ar'-nowl*, a celebrated French actress, and nearly as much distinguished for her wit as for her histrionic powers. Dorat praises her in his poem, "La Déclamation," and Garrick is said to have been much pleased with her acting when he saw her perform during a visit to Paris. She was born in that city, of respectable parentage, in 1744, and died in 1803. She also acquired an unenviable notoriety for the number of her amours and the high rank of her admirers.

ARNULF, *ar'-nul*, an archbishop of Rheims, and natural son of Lothaire, King of France, who was deposed from his bishopric for opposing the policy of Hugh Capet, but afterwards restored by the Pope. He is believed to have written several works on theology and canon law, but they are all lost. D. 1021 or 1023.

ARNULF, bishop of Lisieux, the friend of Henry II., whom he supported with his advice and authority in his quarrel with Thomas à-Becket. Arnulf was distinguished for his magnificence, and also for learning, though few of his works remain. He resigned his bishopric, and retired to a monastery in Paris, where he died in 1185.

ARPAD, *ar'-pad*, a chief of the Magyars, and founder of the Hungarian monarchy. Having crossed the Carpathian mountains, he entered a country which was split up into petty principalities, consisting of numerous Slavonic tribes. These he won by presents or conquered by arms, and finally took up his abode on the island of Tsepel, in the Danube. From this place he governed Hungary, and bequeathed it to Zoltan, his son and successor. D. 907.

ARREDONDO, Isidore, *ar-re-don'-do*, a Spanish artist, who early attained to such excellence in historical subjects as to attract the notice of Charles II. of Spain, who appointed him his chief painter, and conferred nobility upon him. B. 1653; D. 1702.

ARRIA, *ăr'-e-a*, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, who perceiving the hesitation of her husband, the Roman consul, who was condemned by Claudius to fall upon his sword, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out said, "My Pætus, it is not painful." The younger Pliny relates many other instances of the heroic sayings and doings of this lady, who appears to have been a model of Roman fortitude and devotion.

ARRIAN, *ăr'-e-an*, a Greek historian, who united the character of a warrior and philosopher, and rose to the highest dignities in Rome. B. at Nicomedia. Lived in the 2nd century.

ARRIAZA, Juan Bautista, *ar-e-ath'-a*, a Spanish poet, who takes rank among the best contemporary writers of his country. Many of his effusions had a political leaning in favour of monarchy and legitimacy. B. at Madrid, 1770; D. 1837.—He enjoyed a pension from Ferdinand VII., and held a post in the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARRIEUX, Le Chevalier d', *dar'-e-oo*, a distinguished Frenchman, who travelled much in the East, where he held several important employments, and contributed information on the manners and customs of the people of Syria and the Holy Land, which has been of great value in the elucidation of Biblical subjects, and also in promoting commerce with that quarter of the world. He was born near Marseilles in 1635, and died in 1702.

ARRIGHI, *ar-e'-je*, duke of Padua, a relative of the Bonapartes, who entered the French army and served with distinction under Napoleon, by whom he was made a general, a duke, and a peer of France. After the battle of Waterloo, he attempted to hold Calvi and establish the independence of Corsica, of which he was a native, in opposition to the army of Louis XVIII., but of course failed in the effort, and was compelled to retire to Lombardy, where he died. B. 1778; D. 1853.

ARROWSMITH, Aaron, *ar'-o-smith*, an English map-maker, who, from an obscure beginning, by diligence and industry rose to prosperity. He executed upwards of one hundred and thirty maps. B. in Winston, Durham, 1750; D. in London, 1823.

ARROWSMITH, John, D.D., an eminent Puritan preacher and writer on theology, who held a prominent place and discharged many important functions during the ascendancy of the party to which he belonged. He was a native of Gateshead, was educated at Cambridge, in which he successively held the offices of Master of St. John's College, Chancellor of the University, and finally Master of Trinity College. He was also one of the divines appointed to advise the Long Parliament on religious matters, and bore the character of a learned, pious, zealous, and sincere Christian. He was born in 1602, and died in 1659, just before the Restoration.

ARSACES I., *ar-sa'-sees*, founder of the Parthian monarchy. He induced his countrymen to rise against the Syrian empire, 250 B.C., on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning 38 years.—His successors all took his name.

ARSACES TIRANUS, *ti-ra'-nus*, king of Armenia, who being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, was cast into prison at Ecbatana, where he died, 342 A.D. His country then became a Persian province.

ARSENIUS, *ar-sen'-e-us*, a patriarch of Constantinople of the 13th century, who excommunicated the usurping emperor Michael Palæologus for having put out the eyes of the heir to the throne, John Lascaris, and though the emperor exhibited every sign of repentance, refused to withdraw the sentence, and in his will repeated his condemnation of the usurper's cruel conduct. Some time before his death, in 1273, he was deposed from the patriarchate at the instance of Michael, and died in exile. He left several canons drawn from the laws of the emperors, with explanatory notes and commentaries. —There were several other Greek churchmen of the same name, the most eminent of whom was bishop of Malvasia (anciently Monembasia) in the Morea, who, having been driven into exile, contributed greatly to the revival of Greek literature in Italy, having prepared an edition of the Scholia on Euripides, which was printed in 1534 at Venice. He died in 1535, just when his friend, Pope Paul III., was about to create him a cardinal. Some others of his works were printed at Rome, Parma, and Venice.

ARTABANUS IV., *ar'-ta-ba'-nus*, the last of the Parthian monarchs, who, in 217 A.D., escaping with great difficulty from a perfidious massacre commenced by the Romans, with Caracalla at their head, mustered an army, and engaged his foes in a battle which lasted two days; but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, Artabanus was informed of the death of Caracalla: peace was then made on honourable terms. Artaxerxes afterwards incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle in 226, Artabanus was taken and put to death. Thus ended, in the 3rd century, the Parthian empire.

ARTAVASDES I., *ar'-ta-vas'-dees*, a king of Armenia, who succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but deserted to the enemy, and thus the Romans were defeated and Crassus slain. He similarly betrayed Mark Antony when engaged against the Medes; but afterwards, Artavasdes fell into Antony's power, and was taken, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at the triumvir's chariot-wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media. Reigned in the 1st century B.C.

ARTAXERXES I., *ar'-ta-zerks'-ees*, surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia, and having murdered his brother Darius, ascended the throne, 465 B.C. D. 425 B.C. and was succeeded by his only son, Xerxes. —This prince is generally supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of Scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The seventy weeks of Daniel are also dated in his reign.

ARTAXERXES II., surnamed Mnemon, on account of his great memory, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign 405 B.C. His brother Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death; but, at the intercession of his mother Parysatis, the sentence was commuted to banishment to Asia Minor. Cyrus repaid this act of clemency by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and some Greek troops under Clearchus, with whom he marched to Babylon; but, being encountered by Artaxerxes, he was defeated and slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon. Artaxerxes died at the age of 94, 362 B.C.

ARTAXERXES III. (Ochus) succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, 362 B.C. To pave his way to the succession, he murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He succeeded in suppressing several insurrections which were raised against him, and in Egypt slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers. For this his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving his carcass to cats, made knife-handles of his bones. D. 339 B.C.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, or ARDSHIR, the first king of Persia of the race of the Sassanidæ, was a shepherd's son; but his grandfather by the mother's side being governor of a province, he was sent to the court of King Artaban. On the death of his grandfather, he, being refused an appointment, retired to Persia proper, where, exciting the people to revolt, he defeated and slew Artaban and his son; on which he assumed the title of "King of kings." He made vast conquests, and administered the affairs of his kingdom with wisdom. He married the daughter of Artaban, who, attempting to poison him, was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution of this sentence was committed, concealed the queen, who was soon afterwards delivered of a son. The king discovering the secret, applauded the conduct of his officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. D. 240 A.D.

ARTEDI, Peter, *ar'-te-de*, a Swedish naturalist

between whom and Linnæus there was such an attachment, that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology, which he greatly advanced. He was drowned at Leyden in 1735; B. 1705. Linnæus published, in 1738, his "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica" and his "Philosophia Ichthyologica."

ARTEMISIA I., *ar-te-mis'-e-a*, queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valour that the Athenians offered a reward for her capture, and the Spartans erected a statue to her. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ARTEMISIA II., queen of Caria, erected a monument to her husband Mausolus, which was so magnificent that every splendid structure of the kind has since been called a mausoleum. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ARTEMIDORUS, *ar-te-mid'-or-us*, a writer on dreams, palmistry, and augury, was a native of Daldia, a small town in Lydia, and lived in the time of the Antonines. He was so enamoured of the subject of fortune-telling that he not only collected everything that had been written upon it, but spent years in the company of strolling prophets, and collected a large quantity of matter about dreams and their interpretation, which he arranged in five books; these were first printed by Aldus in 1518, and several other editions have appeared since. Boyle says that Artemidorus bestowed more pains on a foolish subject than most authors have devoted to the most important ones.—There were several others of this name, the only one of whom that deserves notice was a geographer of Ephesus; of whose works, originally extending to 11 books, only a few fragments remain.

ARTEVELDE, Jacob and Philip van, *ar'-te-vel*, two famous Flemings, a father and son, distinguished for their patriotism in the 14th century. Jacob, the father, was killed in a popular tumult at Ghent, where he carried on the trade of a brewer, in 1345; and his son Philip, after making himself master of Bruges in 1382, was killed in the same year, at the battle of Rosbeck, where 25,000 Flemings fell.

ARTEVELDT, Andrew van, a Dutch marine painter, who was very successful in depicting storms, rocky shores, &c. Vandyck was a great admirer of his works, and painted his portrait as a mark of his respect for the artist.

ARTHUR, *ar'-thur*, a British prince, the son of Uther Pendragon, dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and introduced Christianity at York in the room of paganism. Of this celebrated personage there are many fabulous circumstances related, and his life and career have furnished themes for numerous poems and romances. D. 542 A.D.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry I., by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany, and declared heir by his uncle Richard I., who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, taking place, Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England and France, Arthur was taken prisoner by John, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered. B. 1187.—It is upon the supposed murder of this prince that the interest of Shakspeare's play of "King John" turns.

ARTHUR, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. king of England, and of Elizabeth of York, gave early promise of talent and capacity, and was entrusted with at least the nominal government of the country in 1501, during his father's absence in the war with the French king, Charles VIII. His early promise, however, was not destined to be realized, he having died at the castle of Ludlow in 1502. He was buried in the cathedral church of Worcester, where a handsome monument to his memory still remains. His espousal to the Princess Catherine of Aragon, who was subsequently the wife of his brother, afterwards Henry VIII., furnished a pretext for that king to divorce her in order to marry Anne Boleyn.

ARTIGAS, Fernando Jose, *ar-te'-jas*, a native of Monte-Video, where he was born in 1760, after serving for some years in the Spanish army, joined that of the new republic of Buenos Ayres, and ultimately rose to be general-in-chief. He was the principal instigator of the revolt of the Banda Oriental against the mother country, and contributed largely to the success of the people in securing their independence. He was also engaged in subsequent wars with Spain and Portugal, as well as in a civil strife with Pueyrredon and his party, whose ambitious projects he opposed and thwarted for some time, but was ultimately compelled to retire into Paraguay, where he was kindly received by his old opponent, Dr. Francia. He died in 1825 or 1826, after having played a conspicuous and honourable part in the affairs of the South American Republics for a period of fifteen years.

ARTOIS, Duc d'. (*See* Charles X.)

ARTOIS, Jacques d', *dar'-twa*, an eminent Flemish landscape painter, was born at Brussels, in 1613. He was a great student of nature, in rendering which he was very successful. He was, however, defective in figures, and it is said that Teniers used to paint or retouch those in Artois' pictures. He was an excellent colourist, and in this respect greatly resembled Titian, although the tone of his works is sometimes too sombre. D. 1665.

ARUNDEL, Sir Thomas, *ar'-un-del*, first Lord Arundel of Wardour, to which dignity he was raised by James I., was sprung from a family which is distinguished in English history from a remote period, and which had contracted many honourable alliances. His grandfather was married to Margaret Howard, sister of queen Catherine Howard, and was beheaded in 1552 for having, as alleged, conspired against the life of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The subject of this memoir at an early age joined the army of the emperor in Hungary, where he greatly distinguished himself in the war against the Turks, having taken with his own hand the standard of the enemy at an engagement at Gran. For this and other services the emperor Rodolph made him a count of the holy Roman empire in 1595; but queen Elizabeth refused to allow him to assume any precedence or position in virtue of his foreign honours, saying that she "did not care that her sheep should wear a stranger's marks nor dance after the whistle of any foreigner." Sir Thomas returned to England, where he lived in comparative retirement for several years, and died in 1639. The wife of his son, the second lord Arundel, gallantly defended Worcester castle during the civil wars.

She was the daughter of the Earl of Worcester, Edward Somerset.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV, and Henry V. He was a cruel persecutor of the followers of Wickliff, and was one of the leaders in procuring the act, "De Hæretico Comburendo." B. 1353; D. 1413.

ASAPH, *aś'-saf*, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, contemporary with David, and the composer of several of the psalms.

ASCH, Peter Van, *ash*, an artist of Delft, in Holland, who excelled in small landscapes; his works of this description being much esteemed. He was remarkable for his filial piety, and greatly neglected his profession in order to give attention to his aged and sick parents. B. 1603. —His father, John Van Asch, was a portrait painter, and lived in the 16th century.

ASCHAM, Roger, *ăs'-kam*, a learned English writer, on whom, in 1545, Henry VIII. settled a pension of £10 a year. About the same time he was appointed classical tutor to Lady, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and after being thus honourably employed two years, he returned to Cambridge, where he had been before teacher of Greek, and had a pension settled upon him by King Edward VI., at the same time filling the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended Sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V., and remained in Germany three years. He was now appointed Latin secretary to King Edward, but on the death of that prince he lost his place and pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and was employed by Cardinal Pole. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preferment he obtained was a prebendal stall in the cathedral of York. B. at Kirby-Wiske, near Northallerton, 1515; D. in London, 1568.—His most esteemed work is entitled "The Schoolmaster," of which an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711; his Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired as elegant compositions. His works were printed entire, in 1 vol. 4to, in 1761.

ASCHAM, Anthony, an author and diplomatist of the period of the Commonwealth, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He at first attached himself to the Presbyterian party on the breaking out of the war between Charles and the Parliament, but subsequently joined the Independents. He was appointed tutor of James, duke of York, afterwards James II., but does not appear to have imbued that prince with his own principles. The Rump Parliament sent Ascham as English resident to Madrid, where he was assassinated by some English royalists on the 6th of June, 1650, in his own house, for which crime one of the perpetrators, named Sparks, was executed.

ASCHDOD, *ash'-dod*, the name of several princes of Armenia, of the family or tribe of the Bagratides, who were of Jewish extraction, and whose descendants still exist in Russia. The first of the name obtained the government of Armenia in 685, and it continued in the family till about 1043, when they finally lost it in the time of Aschdod IV.

ASCLEPIADES, *as'-kle-pe-a'-dees*, the name borne by a number of Greek physicians, the most famous of whom was called Prusiensis, after his birthplace, Prusia, in Bithynia, and who enjoyed a great reputation and extensive practice. His skill was held in high esteem, and it is stated that such was his own confidence in it, that he laid a wager with fortune that he would forfeit all his fame if ever he was attacked by disease: it is added that he won the wager, for, after living to a great age, he was killed accidentally, never having suffered from sickness of any sort. —There were also some poets, philosophers, &c., of the name, but of whom very little is known.

ASCLEPIODORUS, *as-kle'-pe-o-do'-rus*, an Athenian artist, who was the contemporary, and as some thought the equal, of Apelles, by whom his works were much admired.

ASCLEPIODOTUS, *as-kle'-pe-o-do'-tus*, a Greek of Alexandria, who was distinguished as a philosopher of the New Platonic School, and was also eminent as a physician, chemist, and botanist. He was a disciple of Proclus, and deservedly celebrated for his learning and skill in physic. Lived 450 A.D.

ASCONIUS, Quintus Pedianus, *as-kon'-e-us*, an eminent grammarian, born at Padua, who taught eloquence in Rome in the time of Tiberius, had both Livy and Quintilian as pupils, and was the friend of Virgil. He is believed to have died in the reign of Nero, at the age of 75.

ASDRUBAL, *as'-dru-bal*, a brother of Hannibal, defeated and killed by the Romans, 207 B.C.

ASELLI, Caspar, *as-el'-le*, an eminent Italian surgeon, who discovered the system of the lacteal vessels, by means of which the nourishment taken into the system is, after digestion, distributed to the various portions of the body. He taught anatomy and surgery at Pavia, and was chief surgeon of the Italian army. B. at Cremona about 1581; D. at Milan in his 45th year, and, though so young, already famous over Europe.

ASFELD, BIDAL D', *das'-feld*, the name of three brothers—Alexis, Benoit, and Claude Francois—the sons of the Swedish minister at the court of Louis XIV. of France, who all rose to high rank in the French army and were ennobled for their services. The defence of Bonn, under the command of Alexis, is one of the most obstinate and skilful on record. The youngest brother, Claude François, succeeded the Duke of Berwick, on the latter's death, and had the honour of measuring his strength, not unsuccessfully, with the great Prince Eugene.

ASGILL, John, *as'-gil*, a miscellaneous and political writer who lived at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, and acquired an odd sort of notoriety. He was bred a lawyer, attained considerable reputation in his profession, and acquired a large fortune, which he invested in an estate in Ireland; having taken to politics and become a member of the Irish Parliament, he got into trouble by his writings, was imprisoned in the Fleet prison, and, though ordered by Parliament to be released, one of his books, an absurd essay on the possibility of man passing into eternal life without tasting of death, having been declared blasphemous and profane, he was expelled the House of Commons in 1707, and the book ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. In the meantime, he got into pecuniary embarrassments, and was again committed to prison, where he died in 1738. He continued to transact professional business and to write pamphlets during the whole period of his imprisonment, which lasted for nearly 30 years.

**Asgill**, Sir Charles, the son of a wealthy citizen of London, entered the army when young, and after serving through a considerable portion of the first American War, was taken with the rest of Cornwallis's army at York Town, in Virginia. A party of American royalists having, without authority, hanged a Captain Huddy of the American army, and the English having refused to give up the leader of the party, Washington determined to retaliate upon one of the officers in his hands, and ordered lots to be cast among the unconditional prisoners. The lot fell on Asgill, then only 19, although not an unconditional prisoner, and he was sent to head-quarters at Philadelphia to suffer for an offence with which he had nothing to do. Washington was disinclined to make a sacrifice of Asgill, and a delay occurred which gave time for his mother to make an appeal to Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France, who interceded with the American government, and obtained the young officer's release, who then returned to Europe, and personally thanked her Majesty for saving his life. He subsequently served in the Duke of York's expedition into Flanders in 1793; was raised to the rank of colonel in 1795; and in 1814 was made a general, having in the interval seen service in various quarters, and always acquitted himself with credit. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1788, about which time he married, but, having no children, the title became extinct at his death in 1823.

**Ash**, John, LL.D., *ash*, author of a grammar and dictionary of the English language, was born in the county of Dorset, was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and was ordained to the congregation of that body at Pershore, where he continued till his death in 1779. B. 1724.

**Ash**, John, M.D., an eminent physician of the 18th century, who, having been educated at Trinity College, Oxford, commenced practice in Birmingham, where he soon attained a prominent position in his profession. He afterwards removed to London, and devoted much attention to the analysis of the various mineral waters of Europe, the results of his investigations into which were published. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1790, and was on terms of intimacy with Reynolds, Boswell, Windham, Dr. Burney, and other eminent men of the time, a club of whom, under Dr. Ash's presidency, met at the Blenheim Tavern, Bond Street. B. 1723; D. 1798.

**Ashburnham**, John, *ash-burn'-am*, a staunch supporter of Charles I., and the only attendant, with the exception of Doctor Hudson, of that unfortunate monarch on his journey, in April, 1646, from Oxford to Newark, where the Scots army was lying. B. 1603; D. 1671.—This individual passed through many vicissitudes, yet was so fortunate as to be able to repurchase the family estates, which his father had squandered in dissipation. His grandson was made a peer in the time of William and Mary, and the earls of Ashburnham are now in the enjoyment of the estates which were recovered by him.

**Ashburton**, Alexander Baring, Baron, *ash-burr'-ton*, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., a London merchant of considerable wealth. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and in 1812 was elected a member of Parliament for Taunton. In 1834 he became a member of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, as president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, and was created Baron Ashburton. In 1841 he proceeded to America, and amicably settled the Oregon boundary question with the United States, and which settlement is known by the name of the "Ashburton Treaty." He continued to support Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords until that statesman brought forward his measure for repealing the corn laws. To this measure Ashburton gave a decided opposition, and after it had passed into law, he intermeddled very little with politics. B. 1774; D. 1848.

**Ashby**, Sir John, *ash'-by*, a British admiral of the time of William III., who, in the Defiance, led the van of Admiral Herbert's squadron in the battle of Bantry Bay in 1689, for his conduct in which action he was knighted and presented by the king with a gold watch set with diamonds. He subsequently took part in the engagement fought by the combined fleets of England and Holland, under Lord Torrington, and that of France, between Cherbourg and the Isle of Wight, on the 30th of June, 1690, but was acquitted of all blame as to the unfortunate result of the affair. After aiding Marlborough in capturing Cork and Kinsale from the adherents of King James, Ashby commanded a division in the great battle of La Hogue on the 19th of May, 1692, but being unable to get into action till near the close of the engagement, the pursuit of the defeated fleet mainly fell to his share. As several of the French ships escaped to St. Malo by running through the "Race of Alderney," where it was deemed inexpedient to follow them, a Parliamentary inquiry took place; Ashby, however, was again exonerated—indeed, was complimented by the speaker of the House of Commons, and continued in commission till his death in July, 1693, at which moment his flag was flying on board the Portsmouth. B. 1642.

**Ashe**, Andrew, *ash*, a celebrated flute-player, was born at Lisburn, Antrim, in 1759, and attained to high proficiency on his favourite instrument. He was engaged at the leading theatres and musical entertainments of the day, was director of the Bath concerts for several years, and finally retired to Dublin, where he died in 1838. His wife was a favourite vocalist, and all their family were distinguished for their musical talent.

**Ashfield**, Edmund, *ăsh'-field*, excelled as a painter of portraits in crayon. He was the pupil of Michael Wright in the reign of Charles II.; and the instructor of Luttrel, who ultimately became superior to his master.

**Ashley**, Robert, *ăsh'-lai*, a poet and general writer who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was born at Damerham, on the confines of Wells, Dorset, and Hants, was educated at Oxford, and was called to the bar by the members of the Middle Temple, but did not long follow the legal profession, preferring to devote himself to literary pursuits. His principal works, however, are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish. Towards the close of his life he lived in the Middle Temple, and is buried in the Temple Church. His family was of knightly rank, and from his elder brother, Sir Anthony Ashley, the Earls of Shaftesbury are descended on the female side. D. 1641.

**Ashmun**, Jehudi, *ăsh'-man*, a native of Champlain, New York, where he was born in 1794, and after being professor of theology at Bangor, Maine, was appointed agent of the American

Colonisation Society, and in that capacity greatly contributed to the success of the negro colony of Liberia. His health having greatly suffered by his prolonged residence in Africa, he returned to America to recruit it, but died shortly after his arrival, August 28th, 1828.

Ashmole, Elias, *ăsh'-mole*, an eminent antiquary, who, on the breaking out of the Civil War, went to Oxford and entered Brasenose College. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he settled in London, and applied himself to the study of astrology. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society in the year 1661, a short time after he had been called to the bar. In 1672 he presented his "History of the Order of the Garter" to the king, who rewarded him with £400. In 1683 he presented the university of Oxford with his collection of curiosities, which gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. B. at Lichfield, 1617; D. in London, 1692.—He left a number of MSS., some of which were published; viz., "The Antiquities of Berkshire;" "Miscellanies on several Curious Subjects;" and "Memoirs of his own Life."

Ashworth, Caleb, D.D., *ăsh'-wurth*, was the son of Richard Ashworth, pastor of a congregation of Baptists at Cloughfield, Rosendale, Lancashire, where the subject of this notice was born in 1775. He was educated for the ministry under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and succeeded that celebrated divine in the direction of the institution established by the Baptists for training ministers of their denomination, an office which he held for twenty-three years, and brought up several men who were afterwards eminent as preachers and writers on theology. Dr. Ashworth was likewise minister of a congregation at Daventry, published several sermons, one of which was on the death of Dr. Isaac Watts, and was the author of a Hebrew grammar and an introduction to the knowledge of Plane Trigonometry. D. 1775.

Asinius, *ăs-é'-ne-us*, Pollio, a Roman who took an active part in the dissensions and wars which preceded the fall of the republic, both in the field and in the forum. He was sprung from a provincial family of equestrian rank, received an excellent education, and became noted for his oratorical powers at an early age; having, before he had numbered the years which entitled him to sue for public offices, delivered many orations on national questions of importance. When 22, he impeached Cato for having, when tribune, used undue influence to procure the re-election of Pompey and Crassus to the consulship. In the subsequent wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he took the part of the latter, was present at the passage of the Rubicon, and was by Cæsar intrusted with numerous commands and public offices. After the memorable "ides of March," at which time he was proprætor in further Spain, where he was defeated by Sextus Pompey, and the rise of the Triumvirs into power, he hesitated as to his course of action, but ultimately gave in his adhesion to the Triumvirate, especially attaching himself to Antony. On being appointed consul in 40 B.C. he gave up Quintius, his father-in-law, to proscription. Along with Mæcenas, Pollio was a principal arbiter of peace in the conference at Brundusium, and accompanied the reconciled

Triumvirs to Rome, where he was installed in the consulship. In the year 39 B.C., after the meeting between young Pompey and the Triumvirs at Misenum, Asinius went into Illyria and Dalmatia as Antony's lieutenant, and for his victories over the Parthians obtained a triumph, though the subjugation of those tribes was not effected till the lieutenants of Augustus completed what Pollio had begun. When the final breach between Octavianus and Antony became inevitable, he separated himself from the party of the latter, whose conduct had rendered desperate the fortunes both of himself and his adherents. Pollio did not, however, join the opposite faction; and when asked by Octavianus to accompany him to Actium, he made the honourable reply: "My services to Antony have been too great, and his favours to me too many, for me to take part against him. I withdraw from the contest, and submit to the will of the conqueror." After the triumph of Octavianus, Pollio ceased to take part in public affairs, except in discharge of his forensic duties as an advocate; and died at his Tusculan villa in the year 4 A.D. His character, which is unimpeached, and his talents, which were great, procured him at least outward respect from Octavianus, who, under the title of Augustus, was supreme after Antony's death; but they were never friends. Asinius wrote a variety of works, consisting of tragedies, poems, epigrams, orations, and declamations, besides a history of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey in sixteen books, all of which have perished. He left an enduring monument, however, in the Aventine library, which he built on the site of the hall near the Temple of Liberty with a part of the wealth he had acquired in Dalmatia. Asinius was the severe critic of Cicero, Sallust, Livy, and even of Cæsar, whom he charges with carelessness in the composition of the Commentaries, though his own style was thought by his contemporaries to be open to still graver charges than those of the authors he condemned. It is a good feature in his character, that he was generally the friend and protector of the oppressed; and that he had patronised and encouraged both Virgil and Horace before either Augustus or Mæcenas had noticed them.—His son, A. Gallus Saloninus, after filling a variety of offices under Augustus, was arrested in 30 A.D. by order of Tiberius while dining with that emperor at Capræa, sent to a solitary cell, and confined there till death from starvation released him three years afterwards. Gallus was the husband of Vipsania Agrippina, and by her he had several sons, three of whom attained to consular rank. He was the author of some epigrams, and of a treatise in which he compared his father and Cicero, giving the palm of excellence to the former, which, in a son, was not unnatural.

Askew, Anne, *ăs'-ku*, an accomplished English lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsey, in Lincolnshire. She was married, when young, to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination, and on account of harsh treatment received from him, went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where much attention was paid her by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation. In consequence of this she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield, D. 1520;

D. 1546. From her letters and other pieces published by Foxe and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.

ASKEW, James, was the author of a heroic poem in blank verse, commemorative of the defeat of the Spanish armada, and entitled "Elizabetha Triumphans," which was published in 4to in the year 1590. Of his personal history nothing is known.

ASKEW, Anthony, son of Dr. Adam Askew, a physician of repute at Newcastle, was educated for his father's profession, which he practised for some years in Queen's-square, London, but never attained to any reputation in it. His distinction arises from his learning and the fine library which he collected, the catalogue of which, the Bibliotheca Askewiana, is well known to book collectors. He was, if not the founder, a great promoter of the bibliomania which took its rise about his time; and his library, which was rich in rare and fine-paper copies of valuable books and manuscripts, some of which he kept in glass cases and never allowed to be touched, was sold by auction after his death, the sale continuing for twenty-one days, and producing upwards of £5000, exclusive of a large collection of MSS., which were subsequently sold separately. Books from Dr. Askew's collection are to be found in most important libraries in the kingdom, and are held in high estimation. B. at Kendal, Westmoreland, in 1722; D. in London, 1774.

ASMAI, *as'-mai*, a celebrated Arabian scholar and author who flourished in the golden age of Mohammedan literature under the Abbasside dynasty at Bagdad. Al-Asmai composed a great variety of works, but the one by which he is best known is the famous "Romance of Antar," of which he was the author or compiler, which has still a high reputation in the East, and of which Sir W. Jones says that "it contains everything; is lofty, varied, and eloquent in composition, and deserves to be ranked among the most finished epics." The period of the poem is the time anterior to Mohammed, and the manners, customs, and usages of the Arab tribes—their wars, forays, feastings, single combats, courtesy, chivalry, and generosity—are its themes, which are all described with a fine loftiness of language, and minuteness of detail thoroughly Homeric, and entitle its author (or authors) to take rank with the marvellous old blind Grecian. Lived about 790.

ASMONÆUS, or Asamonæus, a Levite, who was the founder of the Asmonæan family, or family of the Maccabees, which ruled over Judea from 166 B.C. to 37. He is supposed to have lived just after the time of Alexander the Great. The name means a "rich man" or "prince."

ASPASIA, *ăs-pai'-se-a*, a Grecian courtesan, celebrated for her beauty and her talents. She was so eminent for her skill in philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, including even Socrates, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married Aspasia. B. at Miletus. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ASPER, John (or Hans), *as'-pair*, a Swiss artist, who was so good at painting portraits as to be deemed little inferior to Holbein. B. at Zurich in 1499; died poor in 1571.

ASPERTINI, Amico, *ăs-pair-te'-ne*, an eminent historical painter of Bologna, who painted many fine pictures for the cathedral of San Martino, in his native city, as well as many paintings in fresco, which he executed on the façades of many of the Bolognese palaces. He is said to have been able to use both hands with equal facility. B. 1486; D. 1552.

ASPINWALL, William, *ăs'-pin-wall*, an American physician, who, after taking his degree at Cambridge in 1764, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1768, and subsequently became a surgeon in the revolutionary army during the war of independence. He was distinguished for his success in inoculation, for the warmth with which he adopted and advocated vaccination, and for the many small-pox hospitals which he established in America. B. at Brookline, Mass., in 1743; D. 1823.

ASSAROTTI, Ottavio Giovanni Battista, *a'-sa-rot-te*, an ecclesiastic, who first instituted schools for the deaf and dumb in Italy. B. at Genoa, 1753; D. 1829.

ASSELYN, John, *as-sel'-in*, a Flemish landscape painter, who made Claude Lorraine his model in landscape, and Bamboccio in other respects. He was nicknamed Crabbetje from a crook in his hand and fingers, which gave his hold of the pallet an awkward air. He is bright and clear in his colouring, firm in his touch, and his figures are well drawn and judiciously grouped. His pictures have always been held in high esteem, which they merit. B. at Diepen, 1610; D. at Amsterdam 1660.

ASSER, or ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, *ăs'-er*, bishop of Sherborne, was a native of Wales, and a monk of St. David's. It is said that it was in accordance with his advice that Alfred contributed so greatly to the foundation of the university of Oxford. (*See* ALFRED). In gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, Asser wrote his life, which was published by Wise, at Oxford, in 1722. D. about 910.

ASSERETO, Giovacchino, *ăs-sai-rai'-to*, a Genoese artist, the pupil of Andrea Ansaldi, under whom he made so much progress that when only 16 years of age, he executed a picture of St. Anthony's Temptation for the monks of the order; and subsequently painted many altar-pieces for religious houses in Genoa. B. 1600; D. 1649.—His son Giuseppe painted in the same style and line of art as his father, but died young.

ASSHUR, *ăs-shur*, a "step" or "pace," the second son of Shem, and the founder of the Assyrian empire.

AST, Georg Anton Friedrich, *oust*, a distinguished German scholar, and professor of ancient literature at Landshut and Munich. He wrote numerous works on philosophy and philology, and edited an edition of the Dialogues of Plato. B. 1778; D. 1841.

ASTA, Andrea dell', *asta*, a Neapolitan who, after studying the best masters at Rome, especially Raphael, returned to his native city, where he acquired great fame as a painter of religious subjects. B. 1683; D. 1721.

ASTBURY, J., *ăst'-bur-e*. The early history of this individual is quite unknown; but, by feigning weakness of intellect, he got himself introduced to the potteries of the Messrs. Elers, at Bradwell, near Burslem, and thus obtained many of their secrets in the art of making pottery. He subsequently established himself at Shelton, where he was the first to make use of Bideford pipe-clay for lining culinary vessels. He made many other improvements in his art, and realized a considerable fortune. B. about 1650; D. 1743.

**Astell**, Mary, *as'-tel*, the daughter of a merchant at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, became distinguished for the efforts she made to improve the social and intellectual condition of the female sex. With this view, she published several works, the first of which was entitled "A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their great Interests," which was issued in two parts, but printed as a whole in 1697. She subsequently published "Letters concerning the Love of God;" a "Defence of the Female Sex;" "Reflections on Marriage," and some others. She was a firm, but not bigoted, adherent of the Church of England, and was held in high regard by many divines and other eminent persons of her time; one biographer saying that she had "a piercing wit, a solid judgment, a tenacious memory," and that she was "a great ornament to her sex and country." She was born at Newcastle in 1668, whence she removed, when 20 years of age, to London, where and in the vicinity she subsequently lived. Her death took place in May, 1731; she was buried in Chelsea churchyard.

**Aster**, *ăs'-ter*, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip, king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city which Philip was besieging, and aimed an arrow, on which was written, "For Philip's right eye." It struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

**Astle**, Thomas, *ăs'-tel*, an English antiquary, the son of a farmer in Staffordshire, who in 1770 was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. In 1775 he became chief clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, and on the decease of Sir John Shelley, succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. D. 1803.—Many papers by him are in the volumes of the "Archæologia;" besides which he wrote "The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary," first printed in 1784, 4to, and again in 1803.

**Astley**, John, *ast'-lai*, a portrait painter, who was born at Wem, Shropshire, early in the 18th century. He was not distinguished for his works, but was eminently so for his good fortune. In early life he was extremely poor, so much so, that he once, while a fellow student of Sir J. Reynolds at Rome, had to make a back to his waistcoat out of one of his own sketches. After returning to England, however, he tried his fortunes in Dublin, and was so successful that in three years he saved 3000*l*. He then returned to London, and on his way captivated a wealthy widow named Daniel, who married him, and not only left him her own personal property, but the reversion of an estate worth 5000*l*. a year in the event of her daughter's death. This occurred shortly afterwards, and Astley obtained possession of the property. He now lived a life of pleasure for several years, but ultimately married a second time, and died in 1787, leaving a son and daughter by his second wife.

**Astley**, Philip, the founder of Astley's amphitheatre, in Lambeth, London, was bred a cabinet-maker, became a soldier in the 15th regiment, known as Elliot's Light Horse, and after his discharge began his career as an equestrian performer. B. at Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1742; D. in Paris, 1814.—His name is here introduced more on account of the well-known character of the place which he founded and to which he gave his name, than from any idea of his personal merits.

**Aston**, Sir Arthur, *ăs'-ton*, a commander in the service of Charles I., who led the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and thrice defeated the Earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg, he was obliged to have it amputated. After the execution of the king, he served in Ireland, and was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell, he had his brains beaten out with his wooden leg. B. in Fulham. Lived in the 17th century.

**Aston**, Anthony, a person who gained considerable notoriety, besides some reputation, as an actor about the opening of the 18th century, and who described himself as having played (not on the stage, but in actual life), the parts of "gentleman, lawyer, poet, actor, soldier, sailor, exciseman, and publican," not merely in Great Britain and Ireland, but also in the West Indies and America. He was the author of a burlesque imitation of the "Beggars' Opera," called the "Fools' Opera," and a supplement to Colley Cibber's "Lives of Famous Actresses."

**Astor**, John Jacob, a German merchant, who contrived to amass one of the largest fortunes that have been realised in America. He was born at Wallendorf in 1763, and in 1784 emigrated to the United States, settling at New York, where he carried on an active trade in furs. In 1809 he set on foot the "American Peltry Company," establishing a factory or trading depot on the left bank of the river Colombia, which was called Astoria, after its founder. He left the greater part of his colossal fortune to establish the Astor Library, in New York, which is said to contain 100,000 vols. D. in New York, 1848.

**Atahualpa**, or **Atabalipa**, *a'-ta-hoo'-al-pa'*, the last of the incas of Peru. His father dying in 1523, he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru; on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treacherously held Atahualpa in captivity. The inca offered, as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; but after the Spaniards had received the treasure they caused the unhappy monarch to be strangled, after a mock trial, in 1533.

**Ataulphus**, *at-awl'-fus*, a kinsman of Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he succeeded in 411 A.D., and established his capital at Narbonne. He had taken captive Placidia, the sister of the emperor Honorius, and married her in spite of her brother's opposition. He made war on the Alans, Vandals, and other tribes, and entered into alliance with the Romans, but the cowardice of the degenerate sons of the founders of the seven-hilled city, and the ascendancy which Placidia had acquired over Ataulphus, so disgusted his followers that they revolted and killed him at Barcelona in 415 A.D.

**Athanasio**, Pedro, *ăt-a-na'-she-o*, a Spanish historical painter, who was born at Granada in 1638, where he died in 1688. His pencil was very prolific, and his pictures not devoid of merit, his Conception of the Virgin being generally considered his masterpiece.

ATHANASIUS, *ă-tha-nai'-she-us*, a native of Alexandria, who distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that, on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him. He had been greatly opposed by the Arians before his consecration, and now their efforts against him were redoubled, as he refused to admit their leader into the church. (*See* ARIUS.) They raised against him various accusations, and at length procured his banishment. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received with great joy. When Constantine came to the throne, his enemies again prevailed; on which he fled to Rome, where Pope Julius espoused his cause, and caused him to be reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of the emperor Julian's reign, he was driven into exile again; but on the accession of Jovian, he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. D. 373.—The creed of St. Athanasius is supposed to have been compiled by an African bishop in the 5th century.

ATA, Hakin-Ben, *ä'-ta*, a famous impostor who lived in the reign of the caliph Mehedy, and who is the original of Moore's veiled prophet of Khorassan. Atha had lost an eye, and, to conceal the defect, wore a veil, or mask of gold, and hence was named Mokanna, the veil or helmet wearer. He promulgated the doctrine of a succession of incarnations of the Deity in human form, and asserted that the last and greatest of these had occurred in his own person. He soon gained many followers, who distinguished themselves by wearing white garments, and established himself in a castle in Transoxiana. Here he lived some time, deceiving his adherents into the belief of his power to work miracles by producing phenomena which they could not understand, but which his skill in chemistry and other sciences easily enabled him to do. At length the caliph sent an army against him, and finding that he could no longer resist, Mokanna poisoned all his attendants, and then threw himself into a caldron of corrosive liquid, in order that, by the total destruction of his body, it might be believed that he had been supernaturally removed from the earth. A lock of his hair, however, and the statements of women who had escaped destruction with the rest of his attendants, frustrated his object, though many of his followers long believed that he had ascended to heaven and would revisit the earth.

ATA-MELIK, Ala-Eddin Al Jowaini, a famous Persian statesman and historian, who flourished in the 13th century, and was the author of a "History of the Conquest of the World," giving an account of the foundation of the Mogul empire by Genghis Khan, and of the wars of the successors of that conqueror, together with the history of Persia, Khorassan, and Mezenderan. He lived at the court of the governor of Khorassan, who entrusted the government to him during his own absence in Persia, and accompanied the sultan Hulaku in an expedition against the Ishmalians or Assassins, the library of whose princes was given up to Ata-Melik, and by him destroyed. He was subsequently governor of Bagdad, and did much to improve the condition of the country, especially by cutting a canal from the Euphrates to the Mosque of Kufa, thereby rendering fertile a tract of country which had previously been waste and barren. After administering the government with success for some years, he was accused





of peculation, condemned to pay an enormous fine, scourged naked round the walls of Bagdad, and thrown into prison, where he died of a disorder of the brain about 1282, A.D.

ATHELING, Edgar, *ăth'-e-ling*, son of Edward, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was educated by Edward the Confessor, his great-uncle, who intended him for his successor. On his death, however, he was supplanted by Harold, son of Earl Godwin; and the success of William, duke of Normandy, at Hastings finally debarred him from the throne. He subsequently went with Baldwin II. to the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. D. at Malmesbury.

ATHELSTAN, *ăth'-el-stan*, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. D. 941.

ATHENÆUS, *ă-the-ne'-us*, a Greek grammarian, who wrote a work entitled the "Table-talk of the Sophists," published by Casaubon in 1657. B. at Naucratis, Egypt. Lived in the 3rd century.

ATHENION, *ăth-ai'-ne-on*, the leader, in concert with Salvius, a flute player, of a servile insurrection in Sicily, about 104 B.C. After various vicissitudes of fortune, having several times defeated the Roman armies sent against him, he was slain in single combat by the consul Manlius Aquilius, on which his followers were dispersed and the insurrection was quelled.

ATKYNS, Sir Robert, *at'-kins*, the son of Sir Edward Atkyns, a baron of the Exchequer, and sprung from a family which for nearly two hundred years had always a member filling a high judicial position, was born in 1621. He received the rudiments of his education at his father's house, then went to Baliol College, Oxford, and then devoted himself to the study of the law, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1638; was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. in 1661, and at the same time received the degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. In April, 1672, he was admitted a serjeant-at-law, and was next day sworn a judge of the Common Pleas, in which position he showed great zeal in the punishment of persons charged with complicity in the so-called Popish Plot, in which he appears to have been a believer. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1680, in order to avoid being made an instrument for the subversion of the law by James II. He afterwards wrote an opinion against the conduct of the government in the trial of Lord William Russell, and another in condemnation of the prosecution of Speaker Williams for authorizing the publication of Dangerfield's account of the Popish Plot, in which he vindicated the privilege of parliament; a third subject which he treated ably was the right claimed by James II. of dispensing with statutes—a claim which Sir Robert utterly denied, maintaining the constitutional principle that no one estate of parliament can set aside the acts of all three. After the Revolution of 1689, Atkyns was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and on the 19th of October in that year, was raised to the dignity of Speaker of the House of Lords, which he continued to hold till 1692. He resigned his

seat in the exchequer in October, 1694, and retired to his country seat in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1709. His writings on legal subjects are numerous and valuable.

**Atkyns**, Sir Robert, F.R.S., the son of the preceding, born at Hadley, Barnet, on August 26, 1646, distinguished himself as a writer on topography and kindred subjects, having composed a work illustrative of the history and antiquities of Gloucestershire, which was published after his death, and is now very scarce. D. November 29, 1711.

**Attar**, Feriddin, *at'-ar*, a Persian poet and historian of the 13th century, was the son of a spice merchant of Nishapur, from which circumstance he obtained his surname. Feriddin followed his father's occupation for some time, but afterwards abandoning it, devoted himself to a life of seclusion and study, and to the composition of a variety of works, the most remarkable of which is called the "Counsels of Attar," and which has been printed both in England and France. He likewise collected materials for a history of Mohammedan saints, which contains much useful biographical matter. There is an affecting story told regarding his death. When the troops of Genghis Khan entered Persia, Attar became the captive of a Tartar soldier, who, when about to slay him, was offered 1000 pieces of silver by a comrade to spare his life. "Accept not such a sum," said the poet; "there are those who will buy me at a higher price." Some time afterwards, the soldier was offered a sack of straw for his captive, who advised him to accept the offer, as it was as much as he was worth; whereupon the Tartar slew him in a fit of disappointment. He was born in 1119, and was, it is said, 114 years of age at his death.

**Atterbury**, Francis, *ăt'-er-bur'-e*, an English prelate, who, after studying at Westminster school, was in 1681 elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and, in the same year, vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of Convocation, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1707, Bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he had a dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of Convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and in the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, he and Bishop Smalridge refused to sign the declaration of the bishops; besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the House of Lords. In 1722 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the Pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. Before his trial, he raised a difficulty as to whether he should appear in person or by counsel. This point produced a warm debate in the upper house. It was, however, ultimately decided that a bishop is not a peer of the realm, but only a lord of parliament, and that, therefore, the honour of the peerage could not be touched by his being tried before the Commons. He was then banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723. B. at Milton, in Buckinghamshire, 1662; D. at Paris, 1732. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Atterbury was a man of great learning and brilliant talents, and as a speaker, a preacher, and a writer, has had few equals.

**Atticus**, *ăt'-i-kus*, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, who was descended from an ancient family, and whose manners were so affable that he preserved the good-will of opposite parties in times of the greatest dissensions. Whilst assisting Marius the younger in his schemes of ambition, he preserved the friendship of his adversary Sylla. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey, he maintained the friendship of both these generals, as well as that of Brutus and of Antony. Notwithstanding, likewise, the contentions between Antony and Augustus, he enjoyed the esteem of both. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and effected a reconciliation between him and Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandise himself, and to his moderation may be attributed the tranquillity and influence he enjoyed. His daughter was married to Agrippa. B. 109 B.C.; starved himself to death at the age of 77, 32 B.C.

**Attila**, *ăt'-i-la*, king of the Huns, who ascended the throne with his brother Bleda in 430, and afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. He obliged Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. In the reign of Valentinian, he invaded the Roman empire with an army of 500,000 men, laying waste many of its provinces. He entered Gaul at the head of a numerous army, and committed great ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Châlons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Having devastated the greater part of Italy, he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the same night by the bursting of a blood-vessel (453), and with him expired the empire of the Huns.—Attila rejoiced in the name of the "Scourge of God," and, expressing a wish to extend his conquests over the whole world, often gratified his barbarous pride by dragging captive kings in his train. His body, deposited in a golden coffin, cased in another of silver and a third of iron, was buried in the midst of a large plain; and, like that of Alaric, his grave was filled with the most magnificent spoils obtained by conquest and war. After the ceremony, the barbarous Huns, desirous of concealing the tomb of their monarch, slaughtered all those captives who had dug the grave.

**Attinghausen**, Werner Freyherr von, *at-ing-hoos'-en*, one of the founders of Swiss freedom, and whose name Schiller has rendered immortal by making him one of the prominent figures in his play of "William Tell." Attinghausen, like his ancestors before, and his descendants since, was landamman of the men of Uri, and was sent as ambassador to endeavour

to conciliate Albert of Austria, but failed, and took a foremost part in the league organised by Tell, and which resulted in the overthrow of Austrian domination and the establishment of the independence of Switzerland.

Attiret, Jean Denys, *at'-e-rai*, a French painter, attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin, who, after completing his studies at Rome, went to China, and obtained the favour of the emperor Kien-Lung, to whom he had presented a picture of the Adoration of the Kings. The "celestial" monarch, however, disliking oil-colours, chiefly employed him in water-colour painting. He made drawings of many Chinese processions, festivals, and other public ceremonials, which heightened his reputation with the sovereign, who created him a mandarin, but he refused that high dignity. Amongst others of his works was a portrait of the emperor, surrounding whom were introduced many of his distinguished officers, some of whom had to travel 2400 miles merely to get their likenesses taken. B. at Dole, in Franche-Comté, 1702; D. at Pekin, 1768.

Aiwell, Hugh, *at'-wel*, an actor of some eminence, and a contemporary of Shakespeare, but it does not appear that he played in any of that great dramatist's works, though it is certain that he sustained prominent parts in some of those of Ben Jonson. He died of consumption, Sept. 25, 1621, and had an "elegy" composed upon him by William Rowley, a fellow-actor and dramatic poet, the original MS. of which is in the possession of the Society of Antiquarians.

Attwood, George, *at'-wood*, an eminent lecturer on mathematics and philosophy, who took a distinguished degree at Cambridge, where he completed his education. He invented an apparatus for shewing the uniform action of the force of gravity at the earth's surface, and was the author of a work on rectilinear and rotatory motion, and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions and other learned publications. He enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Pitt, who made him his private financial secretary, and bestowed upon him a pension of £500 a year. It is believed that many of Pitt's financial schemes were suggested, and the details elaborated, by Attwood. B. 1745; D. 1807.

Attwood, Thomas, an eminent musical composer, who, for the coronation of George IV., produced "The King shall rejoice," and for that of William IV., "O Lord, grant the King a long life," both of which are deservedly esteemed. He also composed a number of glees and songs of great merit. B. 1767; D. in London, 1838.—At the time of his death Attwood was composer to the Chapels Royal, and organist of St. Paul's, and was buried in the vaults of the cathedral, under the organ which he was in the habit of playing.

Auber, Daniel Francis Esprit, *o'-bair*, a modern French musical composer, the son of a printseller, in which trade he was initiated, but did not long pursue. His abilities were originally displayed in the composition of small pieces; but he soon became known by more important productions, although his first operas, "Le Séjour Militaire" and "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," were not at all successful. "La Bergère Châtelaine," however, produced in Paris in 1820, was a complete success; and after that he rose gradually in public favour, discovering a marvellous facility of composition, and writing about forty operas in the same number of years. B. at Caen, 1782.—Auber's style is light and graceful, and amongst his best-known works are—"Fra Diavolo," "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "L'Enfant Prodigue," and "Muette de Portici," better known as "Masaniello." He composed a march for the inauguration of the International Exhibition of 1862, which, with pieces composed by Meyerbeer and Bennett, for the same occasion, was performed with great success on the opening day. D. 1871.

Aubigné', Theodore Agrippa d', *do-been'-yai*, a celebrated French soldier and historian, greatly esteemed by Henry IV., who was desirous of advancing his fortunes. Having, however, lost the royal favour by his frankness and bluntness, he retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. B. 1550; D. 1630.—His chief work is the "Universal History," 1550—1601, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. His son, Constant d'Aubigné, was father of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon.

Aubigné, Merle d'. (*See* D'Aubigne.)

Aubin, Gabriel Jacques de St., *o-bă*, a French painter and engraver, who excelled in historical subjects. B. 1724; D. 1770.—His two brothers, Augustus and Charles Germain, were also good artists—especially the first. They too were engravers.

Aubrey, John, *aw'-bre*, an English antiquary, who, in 1646, was entered of the Middle Temple, but did not continue the study of the law; and his means, which had been ample, began gradually to decline. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society; but, being reduced to poverty, was supported at the close of his life by Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire. B. at Easton Piers, Wiltshire, 1626; D. at Draycot, 1700.—His works are:—1. "Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c.," 1696, and 1721 8vo. 2. "A Perambulation of the County of Surrey," 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford, some of which were subsequently printed.

Aubrey, Dr. William, an eminent civilian of the time of Queen Elizabeth, who employed him in many public affairs, held him in great respect, called him her "little doctor," and made him a master in Chancery and master of Requests, &c. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, whose life he endeavoured earnestly to save, a circumstance which was remembered by her son when he came to the crown of England, and James would have made him lord-keeper had not death, in 1595, prevented it. The King, however, knighted two of his sons. D. 1529. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Aubriot, Hugh, *o'-bre-o*, mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille, in 1369, it being intended as a fortification against the English. Being accused of heresy, he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment within the very building he had raised. In 1381 he was released by the Maillotins, a mob of insurgents who had risen against taxation, and named him as their chief; but, quitting them, he retired into Burgundy, where he died in 1382. Besides building the Bastille, Aubriot designed and improved many public edifices, bridges, and canals in Paris.

Aubry, Céleste, *o'-bre*, a French opera-dancer who, in the revolutionary times of 1793, was

from the rare beauty of her form, chosen to personify the Goddess of Reason in those ceremonies by which it was thought to supersede Christian worship.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, *o-'bre daï'mong-did'-eai*, a French soldier, supposed to have been assassinated by his comrade, Richard de Macaire, in 1371. He is the hero of many dramatic compositions, founded on the details of the discovery of his murderer. Aubry's faithful dog persisted in pursuing and harassing Macaire; and this coming to the ears of King Charles V., he ordered a combat to be tried between them. In this singular battle the dog was the victor; and he has been celebrated ever since in the plays as the "Dog of Montargis," and the "Dog of Aubry, or the Forest of Bondy."

AUBRY DE LA BOUCHARDERIE, Claude Charles, Count, *boo-shar'-dai-re*, an able French artillery officer, who, entering the army at an early age, was present at all the great battles on the Rhine from 1792 to 1796. He afterwards joined Napoleon's army of Italy, and had the charge of artillery during the perilous crossing of the Alps. Subsequently he served in St. Domingo; and, returning to France, performed great engineering feats with the army, and was present at the battle of Essling, where he was severely wounded. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Russia, having the command of the artillery of the second division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself at Smolensko, Polotsk, and Beresina. At Lutzen and Bautzen, also, in 1813, he displayed much skill and bravery; and finally at Leipsic received his death-wound. B. 1773; D. 1813.

AUBUSSON, Peter d', *do-boos'-awng*, grand master of the Knights of St. John, who, in 1480, vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island of Rhodes by the Turks, and which was called the first siege of Rhodes, and lasted eighty-nine days. This was in the time of Mahomet II., who on this occasion is said to have had 9000 slain and 15,000 wounded. Prince Zizim, brother of Bajazet, and son of Mahomet II., having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson was, with much difficulty, prevailed on to deliver him to the pope; and for this and his other great services, both in the defence of Rhodes and in aid of the Christian religion against the Turks, he received a cardinal's hat. B. at La Marche, 1423; D. 1503.

AUCHMUTY, General Sir Samuel, *awk-mu'-te*, an American, who, in 1776, entered the British army as a volunteer under Sir William Howe, and was present at several actions during the first American war. In 1801, 1802, and 1803 he served in Egypt, and on his return to England, had the grand cross of the Bath conferred upon him. He subsequently commanded in South America, and on the 3rd of October, 1807, attacked and took Monte Video, the Gibraltar of America, for which he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. In 1810 he sailed for India as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and in 1811 commanded at the reduction of the island of Java. For this service he also received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. On his return he was made a lieutenant-general, and subsequently commander of the forces in Ireland. B. in New York, 1756; D. in Dublin, 1822.

AUDEBERT, Jean Baptiste, *o'-de-bair*, a talented French naturalist, draughtsman, and engraver, who excelled in elegant representations of animals. His productions in this respect are esteemed the most valuable of their kind. B. at Rochefort, 1759; D. 1800.—His first performance was "L'Hist. Nat. des Singes, des Makis, et des Galéopithèques," 1 vol. folio, 1800; a work which, from its general excellence, created a great sensation among naturalists. He was engaged upon other works of equal magnificence when he died.

AUDENAERD, or OUDENAERD, Robert van, *oo'-den-aird*, eminent as a painter and engraver, was born in Ghent in 1663. He visited Rome, and while studying under Carlo Maratti, executed some engravings which so pleased that artist, that he advised his pupil to abandon the pencil for the graver, and gave him some of his own pictures to work upon. Audenaerd generally adhered to Maratti's advice, though he occasionally painted pictures for the churches of Ghent, to which city he returned. D. 1743.

AUDIUS, or AUDEUS, *oo'-de-us*, a native of Mesopotamia, who founded a sect of heretics who were named after him. He lived in the 4th century. He is said to have taught the doctrine of the eternity of fire, water, and darkness; and the resemblance of the Deity to the human form. This last heresy spread extensively among the clergy, especially in the eastern world. Audius is admitted to have been a man of learning and talent, and to have done much to spread Christianity among the barbarian nations of his time.

AUDLEY, Sir James, *awd'-le*, a chivalrous English knight who distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the Garter. He was present at the battle of Poictiers, where he was so badly wounded, that his esquires were obliged to bear him from the field. For his services a pension was assigned him, and he was appointed constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poitou. D. in Staffordshire, 1314; D. at Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, 1369.

AUDLEY OF WALDEN, Thomas Audley, Lord a man of whose early life little is known. In 1529 he was chosen speaker of the Parliament, in which capacity he was very subservient to Henry VIII., who, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the priory of Christchurch, with all its church-plate and lands. He sat in judgment on his predecessor, Sir Thomas More, and on Bishop Fisher. B. at Earl's Colne, Essex; D. in London, 1544. —Audley appears to have been a mere tool of King Henry, and to have been rapacious in the seizure of church property. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge.

AUDOUIN, François Xavier, *o'-do-ă*, usually called Xavier Audouin, a native of Limoges, took an active part in the great French Revolution: was a member of the Jacobins' club, in which he made frequent speeches; was sent to inquire into the causes of the revolt in La Vendée; was colleague of Pache, whose daughter he married, in the ministry of war; was ordered by the Directory to write the history of the revolutionary war, and held the office of secretary-general of the prefecture of Moulins under Bonaparte. He published several works on administrative subjects, one, particularly, on the Commercial Marine, and another on the necessity of placing the French navy on a more efficient and extended basis. B. 1766 D. 1837.

AUDOUIN, Jean Victor, a French entomologist and comparative anatomist, who added

many important facts to the sciences of which he was an ardent investigator. B. at Paris, 1797: D. 1841.

AUDOUIN, Pierre, an eminent French engraver, whose works are held in high estimation, particularly his portraits of the Bourbon royal family of France, which he executed shortly after the restoration. B. 1768; D. 1822.

AUDRAN, *o'-drawng*, the name of a family of French artists. Charles, the elder, produced a great many excellent works, known from being marked with the letter K. B. at Paris, 1594; D. 1674.—Claude, nephew of the preceding, studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris. B. at Lyons, 1639; D. at Paris, 1684.—Gérard, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, studied under Le Brun at Paris, and engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner. B. at Lyons, 1640; D. at Paris, 1703.—Claude, nephew of Gérard, became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter. B. at Lyons, 1658; D. 1734.

AUDUBON, John James, *aw'-doo-bon*, a distinguished American naturalist, whose father was the first to inspire him with that love of natural objects with which his pursuits were to be afterwards so prominently associated. The study of birds especially became a passion with him; and, in order that he might become a good draughtsman, his father sent him to Paris, at the age of 14, and placed him in the studio of the celebrated David. He applied himself so diligently to study, that when he returned to his native country, in his 17th year, he had become a skilful artist; and his father gave him a farm on the banks of the Schuylkill. Here, ornithological studies employed a great deal more of his time than farming employments. He married, and continued to explore the American forests in search of new specimens of the feathered tribes to enlarge his collections: these excursions were prolonged to nearly 15 consecutive years. Having removed to Louisville, he met Wilson, the celebrated Scotch ornithologist, whose conversation added still more to Audubon's ardour in his favourite pursuits. In 1810, with his wife and child, he set out on an expedition down the Ohio; next went through Florida: and so continued, as long as he lived, to extend his knowledge of American birds. He visited England twice, and was everywhere received with the attention and distinction due to so truthful a naturalist. He became a fellow of the Zoological and Linnæan societies of London; of the Natural History Society of Paris, and of numerous other societies of smaller note. His book on American ornithology is the largest and grandest that has ever been published. B. in Louisiana, 1780; D. at Minniesland, near New York, 1851.

AUENBRUGGER, or AVENBRUGGER, Leopold, *ow'-en-broog'-er*, an eminent German physician, the inventor of percussion as a means of discovering diseases of the chest. B. at Gratz, in Styria, 1722; D. at Vienna, 1809.—Percussion was little practised in England till 1824, when the work of Auenbrugger, with Corvisart's commentaries, was translated by Dr. John Forbes, after which it came more into practice.

AUGER, Edmund, *ozh'-ai*, a French Jesuit, who is said to have converted 40,000 Protestants to the Roman communion by the force of his arguments. B. 1515; D. 1591.

AUGER, Louis Simon, a French journalist, man of letters, and critic, was made a member of the Institute on its reconstitution in 1816, was appointed perpetual secretary of the Académie Française on the dismissal of Raynouard; and amongst many other works, wrote a very excellent commentary on Molière; but his numerous public appointments having made him many enemies, he was constantly engaged in literary warfare. Without any apparent reason, he, on the 2nd of January, 1829, committed suicide by throwing himself into the Seine. B. 1772.

AUGEREAU, Pierre François Charles, *ozh'-e-ro*, duke of Castiglione, and marshal of France, entered the French carabiniers at 17, but subsequently became a soldier in the Neapolitan service. Having obtained his discharge in 1792, he volunteered into the revolutionary army of his country, and so rapidly distinguished himself, that when Napoleon invaded Italy, he considered Augereau one of his most daring and successful officers. At the bridge of Lodi he headed his brigade, and carried it in the face of the batteries of the enemy; he captured Bologna, and gave Lugo up to pillage and massacre, on account of the stout resistance which its inhabitants made to his arms. At Castiglione, Augereau covered himself with glory, and had the title of duke conferred on him. At Arcola he particularly distinguished himself, and had his bravery rewarded and acknowledged by the Directory. The *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, planned by Barras, was intrusted to his execution, and carried out with perfect success. For this service he had the command of the army on the German frontier given him; but on account of the violence of his revolutionary principles, he was deprived of it and removed to Perpignan. When Napoleon returned from Egypt he was in Paris, but was slighted by that great general. In the campaign of Marengo he had the command of a division, and in 1805 was created a marshal. In 1806 he fought at Jena, and at Eylau commanded the left of the French. In this great battle he was suffering from a wound and from fever; but he had himself tied upon his horse, and remained to the last on the field. In 1809 and 1810 he commanded in Spain. In 1812, when Napoleon set out for Russia, he was left behind to form a corps of reserve at Berlin. In 1814 he was appointed to defend the south-east of France against the Austrians, but gave way before superior numbers. This irritated Napoleon, who viewed his conduct as approaching to treachery. On the fall of Napoleon, Augereau made his peace with the Bourbons, and was created a peer. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Augereau offered him his services, but they were not accepted, and after Waterloo he sat on the council which condemned Marshal Ney. Soon after this his own life terminated. B. in Paris, 1757; D. 1816.

AUGUSTI, Christian J. W., *aw-gus'-te*, a distinguished German theologian, who rose to the highest academical honours. B. at Eschenberg 1771; D. 1841.

AUGUSTINE, St., *aw-gus'-tin*, one of the fathers of the Christian church, who, although he had all the advantages of a good education, squandered much of his time in debauchery. In 371 his father sent him to Carthage, where

he became a convert to the Manichæans, and taught rhetoric with great reputation, but still continued his licentious course of life, notwithstanding the great efforts his mother made to reclaim him. Wearied with his African life, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and was appointed its professor at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected his conversion; and, renouncing his heretical opinions, he was baptized in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained a priest. He was at first the coadjutor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. B. at Tagaste, in Africa, 354; D. 430.—His writings have always been held in veneration by the Roman Catholic Church; and from them was constructed that system commonly designated scholastic divinity.

AUGUSTINE, or AUSTIN, ST., the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Roman monk, sent, about 596, by Gregory I., with forty others, to preach the gospel in England. On landing in Thanet, they informed King Ethelbert of their purpose, when the king assigned them Canterbury for their residence, with permission to exercise their function. The monarch himself embraced Christianity, but never attempted to bring over his subjects by force. Augustine was consecrated, at Arles, archbishop and metropolitan of the church, and fixed his seat at Canterbury. He now endeavoured to convert the Welsh bishops to his tenets, but met with great opposition from them, and died without accomplishing his object about the year 605.

AUGUSTINUS VON OLMUTZ, *aw-gus-te'-noos fon ol'-mootz*, a scholar and author of Moravia, who largely contributed to the revival of learning in that country. His works are very numerous, and embrace a great variety of topics. His family name was Kæsembrot, but he was always known as Olmutz, from the place of his birth. B. about 1470; D. suddenly 11th May, 1513. The early reformer, Van Hutten, was one of his numerous literary and personal friends.

AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, *aw-gus'-tu-lus, rom'-u-lus*, the last of the Roman emperors in the West, was the son of Orestes, who, having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but in 476 placed his son upon it. Shortly after, Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Campania, and had a pension of 6000 pieces of gold annually allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the West.

AUGUSTUS, OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR, *aw-gus'-tus ok-tai-ve-ai'-nus se'-sar*, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, or Atia, who was the sister of Julius Cæsar. He was born during the consulship of Cicero, and was adopted by his uncle, Julius Cæsar, the greatest part of whose fortune he inherited. At the age of twenty he was made consul, and though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, yet he rose by his prudence and valour, and made war against them on pretence of avenging the death of his uncle. He fought, with success, at the sieges of Mutina and Perusia, the battle of Philippi, in Sicily, and at the battle of Actium. The first and last were against M. Antony, the second against L. Antony, the brother of the triumvir; the third was against Brutus and Cassius, and the fourth against Sextus Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great. He united his forces with those of Antony at the battle of Philippi; but had he not been supported by the activity of his colleague, he would have been totally defeated in that engagement. In his triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, he obtained the western parts of the Roman empire, and, like his two colleagues, he, more firmly to establish his power, proscribed his enemies and cut them off. The triumvirate lasted ten years. He had given his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony, to cement their alliance; but Antony deserted her for the fascinations of Cleopatra. Augustus immediately took up arms, ostensibly to avenge the wrongs of his sister, but, perhaps, rather from a desire to remove a man whose existence and power kept him in continual alarm. Both parties met at Actium, 31 B.C., to decide the question of empire. Antony was supported by all the strength of the East, and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with sixty ships; an event which ruined the interest of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after pursued them, besieged Alexandria, and honoured with a magnificent funeral the unfortunate Antony and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit suicide. (*See* ANTONY.) Augustus having established peace all over the world, closed the gates of the temple of Janus, in the same year which saw the birth of our Saviour. He was twice resolved to lay down the supreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, on account of his failing health; but his two faithful friends, Mæcenas and Agrippa, dissuaded him, and observed that he would leave the empire the prey of the most powerful, and expose himself to the greatest dangers. B. at Rome, 63 B.C.; D. at Nola, 14 A.D. after reigning 41 years.—He was an active ruler, and consulted the good of the Romans with the most anxious care. He visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his consummate prudence and experience gave rise to many salutary laws. He is, however, accused of licentiousness; but the goodness of his heart, the fidelity of his friendship, and the many excellent qualities which the poets whom he patronized have, perhaps truly, celebrated, made some amends for his natural infirmities. He was ambitious of being thought handsome, and, as he was publicly reported to be the son of Apollo, he wished his flatterers to represent him with the figure and attributes of that god. He distinguished himself by his learning, was a master of the Greek language, and wrote some tragedies, besides memoirs of his life and other works, none of which are extant. He married four times, but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connexions, and his only daughter, Julia, disgraced herself and her father by the debauchery and licentiousness of her manners. He recommended at his death his adopted son, Tiberius, as his successor. Virgil wrote his scarcely-surpassed epic poem, the Æneid, at the desire of Augustus, whom he represented under the character of Æneas. The name of Augustus was afterwards given to succeeding Roman emperors.

AUGUSTUS, elector of Saxony, reigned in general peace, and was, by some, esteemed a prince so wise as to be called the Justinian of Saxony. He greatly embellished Dresden, and

built the splendid palace of Augustenburg. B. 1526; D. 1586.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK I., king of Poland and elector of Saxony. To the former dignity he was elected in 1697, out of many competitors. He formed a strict alliance with Peter the Great against Sweden and Turkey; and from this time may be dated the origin of Russian influence in Poland. In his wars with Sweden he may be said to have been unsuccessful, although his troops gained some victories; and at length, completely defeated at Clissow, 1702, he was forced by Charles XII. to abandon his claim to the Polish throne. The Swedish monarch, however, being beaten by Peter at Pultowa, Augustus was reinstated, and continued in possession of his kingdom, which, however, had fallen into a state of great disorganization, from which it never recovered. B. at Dresden, 1670; D. 1733.—His habits were luxurious and licentious, and one of his many natural children was the famous Marshal Saxe.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, was the son of Augustus I. He was an indolent, idle, and pleasure-seeking prince, and his politics were entirely dependent on Russia. His daughter Maria Josepha was married to the Dauphin of France, from which alliance sprung Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. at Dresden, 1696; D. 1763.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, prince of Great Britain and Ireland, and duke of Sussex, was the sixth son and the ninth child of George III. He was a benevolent, unostentatious prince, taking a deep interest in those questions which had for their object the amelioration of the social condition of the people, promoting political reform, and giving his hearty support to the abolition of the slave-trade. He was twice married; first to Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore, Scotland, which marriage was subsequently set aside; and secondly, to Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin (widow of Sir George Buggin), who was created Duchess of Inverness. B. at Buckingham Palace, 1773; D. at Kensington Palace, 1843.

AULUS GELLIUS, *aw'-lus jel'-e-us*, a Greek grammarian, whose "Noctes Atticæ," or Attic Nights, has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe. Lived in the 2nd century, from the time of Trajan to that of Marcus Aurelius.

AUMALE, Charles de Lorraine, duc d', *do'-male*, one of the leaders of the Catholic party in Paris, after the assassination of the Duke of Guise, in 1588. He was sentenced to be broken on the wheel for high treason by the parliament of Paris, which sentence was carried out in effigy in July, 1595. D. at Brussels, 1631.

AUMALE, Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, duc d', fourth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, early entered the army, and served in Africa under the duke of Orleans and Generals Bugeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. Weakened by fever, he returned to Paris in 1841; and here an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot him. Rejoining the forces in Algeria, he gained some considerable successes, and in 1847 was appointed governor-general, and in that capacity received the submission of Abd-el-Kader. The news of the revolution in Paris, of February, 1848, reached him in Algeria, and in the following month, embarking with his brother, he sailed for England to join there the other members of his family. B. 1822.

AUMONT John d', *do'-mawng*, count of Châteauroux, a French general, who displayed great abilities, and was made by Henry III. marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Camper, near Rennes, 1595. B. 1522.—He had served six monarchs,—Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

AUNOY, or AULNOY, Marie Catherine, countess of, *o'-noi*, a French authoress, who, at the close of the 17th century, was a distinguished ornament of the French Court, and contributed largely to the light literature of her day. She is principally known through the success of her "Fairy Tales," which were imitations of a style of composition introduced in France by Charles Perrault, and which achieved an amount of popularity equal to those of her master. The titles of her stories will, to some extent, indicate their character. Some of these are, "The White Cat," "The Yellow Dwarf," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," "Cherry and Fair Star;" several of which have formed the basis of successful spectacles and pantomimes, and other extravaganzas. B. 1650; D. 1705.—This lady left four daughters behind her, one of whom, Madame de Hère, inherited talents similar to those by which her parent was distinguished.

AURELIAN, Lucius Domitius, *aw-re'-le-an*, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Pannonia. He displayed such skill and valour as a soldier, that Valerian, having raised him to very high rank in the army, at last invested him with the consulate. On the death of Claudius II., in 270, who recommended him as his successor, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, defeated Tetricus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, A.D. 273. After these victories, he entered Rome in triumph, and next turned his attention to the improvement of the city, and to the reformation of public manners. On his march against Persia, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops, A.D. 275. B. about 212 A.D.

AURELIUS VICTOR, Sextus, a Roman historian, who, though born of mean parents, in Africa, raised himself by his talents to distinction. In 361 Julian made him prefect of Pannonia Secunda, and in 373 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. Lived in the 4th century.—His Roman history has been several times printed, and is considered both faithful and minute.

AURUNGZEBE, *aw-rung-zeeb'*, emperor of Hindostan, known as the Great Mogul, was the youngest son of Shah Jehan, of the dynasty of Timur, and early in his youth affected religious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and his brother Murad seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Murad and another brother, Dara, to death, and, ultimately, in 1658, he dethroned his aged father, who died in 1665. Aurungzebe greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable that all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. His latter days were embittered by jealousy of the ambitious views of his sons, and he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. B. 1618; D. at Ahmednuggur, 1707. By his will, Aurungzebe divided his possessions among his sons. He was the last

of the energetic sovereigns who sat on the Mogul throne during the 17th century.

Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, *âw-so'-ne-us*, son of a physician at Bordeaux, who became a teacher of grammar and rhetoric, and also a writer of Latin poems, at that place. His fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, appointed him tutor to his son Gratian. In 379 he was raised to the consular dignity. He died about the year 395. His poems, though unequal, have great merit.

Austen, William, *aws'-ten*, an English metal-founder of considerable celebrity, who had a share in constructing the tomb of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to be seen in St. Mary's church, Warwick. Lived in the 15th century.

Austen, Jane, the authoress of several popular novels, which have appeared in different editions. All her portraitures delineate characters of every-day English life, and are marked by no very strong traits either morally or intellectually. The chief of her productions are "Sense and Sensibility;" "Pride and Prejudice;" "Mansfield Park;" "Emma;" and "Persuasion." B. at Steventon, Hampshire, 1775; D. at Winchester, 1817.

Auvergne, Theophilus de la Tour d', *do'-vern*, a distinguished French soldier and scholar, who, entering the service early, distinguished himself by his military bearing and by his devotion to study. He was present in many actions during the American war, and was offered a pension by the king of Spain, which, however, he refused. The French revolution found him a captain, and he was one of the first who volunteered to defend the territory of France against its enemies, without any wish for promotion; and it was only as captain of the longest standing that he accepted the command of all the grenadier companies, called the Infernal Column. In every conflict he was ever foremost, and he introduced more generally the bayonet into the French army. He was taken prisoner by the English, and after regaining his liberty, resumed his career by replacing a simple conscript, the son of an old and feeble friend. He served in many battles under Bonaparte, who offered him higher rank, but which he refused, and was declared by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the French republic." B. 1743; D. at the battle of Oberhausen, 1800. — He is the author of a French-Celtic dictionary, a Glossary of forty-five languages, and other philological works of merit. The following anecdote is told of him:—A person connected with the government was boasting of his influence, and desired to know what he could do for Auvergne, whose clothes were in a deplorable condition. "What do you wish to have, the command of a battalion, or a regiment? You have only to speak." "Oh no!" said La Tour, "I only want a pair of shoes."

Auzout, Adrien, *o'-zoo*, a French mathematician, who is said to have invented the micrometer, which is still in use amongst astronomers to measure the apparent diameter of celestial bodies, and his treatise on which was printed in 1667. B. at Rouen; D. 1691.—He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.

Avalos, Ferdinand Francis d', *da'-va-los*, marquis of Pescara, a Neapolitan who served with great distinction in the army of Charles V., and in 1512 was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna. He beguiled the hours of captivity by writing a "Dialogue on Love," which he dedicated to his wife, the beautiful and accomplished Vittoria Colonna. On being released, he again entered into active service, and contributed greatly to the gaining of the battle of Vicenza over Alviano and the Venetian forces. Subsequently he took Milan, gave up Como to pillage, and in 1522, in the campaign against the French, assisted in relieving Padua, and was present at Lodi and Pizzighettone, as well as at the reduction of Cremona. In 1524 he played a foremost part in the battle of Pavia, which was so disastrous to Francis I., and his conduct to the captive king showed much magnanimity. He revealed to Charles V. a plot of the Italians to drive out the Spaniards, and soon after died. B. about 1493; D. at Milan, 1525.

Avanzi, Jacopo, *av-an'-je*, an eminent Italian painter of the 14th century, who was held in high esteem in his time. He was called "Dalle Madonne," because he seldom painted any other subject but the Virgin Mary.

Avanzi, Simon, called "Simone dai Crocefissi," or Simon of the Crucifixions, because the death of our Saviour was his favourite subject. He was contemporary with and a friend of the preceding.—There was also a Giuseppe Avanzi who painted historical subjects, and was a native of Ferrara. B. about 1645; D. 1663.

Avellino, Giulio, *av-el-e'-no*, a native of Messina, where he was born about 1645, and in his landscapes somewhat resembles Salvator Rosa, of whom he is supposed to have been a pupil. He passed most of his life in Ferrara, where his talents were held in high estimation. D. 1700.

Averdy, Clement Charles de l', *la-vair-de'*, a French statesman and finance minister under Louis XV. He was counsellor of Parliament: but through his propositions for reform lost position, and in 1764 received his dismissal. He retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits, but was guillotined in 1793 on an absurd charge. B. at Paris, 1723.

Averroes, or Ibn Roschd, *a-ver-o'-es*, an Arabian philosopher and physician, who succeeded his father in the chief magistracy of Cordova, the capital of the Moorish possessions in Spain. He was afterwards made chief judge in Morocco, and having appointed deputies there, he returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions, however, gave offence to the more zealous Mussulmans, and he was degraded from his office and thrown into prison; but on doing penance, and making a recantation, he was released. D. at Morocco, 1198. The admiration of Averroes for Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the "Commentator." He also wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an epitome of Ptolemy's "Almagest," and a treatise on astrology.

Avesbury, Robert of, *avis-bur'-e*, an English historian who wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356. D. 1360.—This personage styles himself registrar of the archbishop of Canterbury's court. The principal excellence of his work consists in the accuracy of its dates, and the simplicity with which he works his facts into a plain narrative.

Avila, Louis d', *dav'-e-la*, a Spanish historian and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German Protestants, and "Memoirs of the War in Africa." Lived in the

16th century.—Charles deemed himself fortunate in having such an able chronicler of the remarkable events by which his reign was characterized.—There are others of this name mentioned in Spanish history.

Avila, Sancho d', a Spanish commander who served under the duke of Alva and Requesens in the Netherlands, and equalled the ferocious Alva in his atrocities. He defeated Louis of Nassau, and gave up Antwerp to what is called the "Spanish fury." He was killed at the siege of Maestricht, 1579.

Avison, Charles, *av'-i-son*, a celebrated musical composer, a pupil of Geminiani, author of an "Essay on Musical Expression," and several sets of concertos. B. about 1710; D. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1770.

Axtel, Daniel, *ăks'-tel*, a colonel in the parliamentary army during the civil war, who was originally a grocer, but becoming a follower of the Puritans, was persuaded to engage against the king. He had the principal charge of Charles I. on his trial, and behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where his courage procured him the governorship of Kilkenny. In 1659 he returned to England, to prevent, if possible, the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was seized by the royalists, tried for high treason, and executed.

Ayala, Pedro Lopez d', *a-ya'-la*, the most popular of Spanish chroniclers, and a great favourite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, as well as of his three successors, Don Henry of Trastamare, Don John I., and Henry III. He was made prisoner at the battle of Najera, in 1367, brought to England, where he was cast into a dark dungeon, and fettered with chains. His sorrows and sufferings in this state of "durance vile" are described in his poems. He was set at liberty after the payment of a large ransom; and returning to Castile, was again actively engaged in the service of the crown. B. 1332; D. at Calahorra, 1407.—He was the contemporary of Froissart, and his chronicle embraces that period of history when Spain was most nearly connected with the political action of France and England. It is wanting in the picturesque chivalric painting of Froissart, but is deemed honest and trustworthy.

Ayesha, *ai-é'-sha*, wife of Mohammed, and daughter of Abu-Beker, one of the first and warmest supporters of the Prophet. Though she bore her husband no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives; and in his last illness had himself conveyed to her house, where he died in her arms. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was treated by the conqueror with great lenity. D. 677.

Ayliffe, John, *ail-if*, an English jurist who left many works on civil and canon law, but of whose personal history little is known. Flourished in the first half of the 18th century.

Aylmer, John, *ail-mer*, an English prelate, who was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, and exerted himself strenuously against popery. On the accession of Mary he was forced to leave the country, but found a quiet retreat amidst the beautiful scenery of Zurich. Whilst here he answered a pamphlet published by the celebrated John Knox against government by women. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to his native country; and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and active against the Puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers; but it is said that he was learned in the languages, a deep divine, and a ready disputant. B. in Norfolk, 1521; D. at Fulham, 1594.—An instance of the humour with which this prelate roused an inattentive audience whilst preaching, is given by Wood. "When his auditory grew dull and inattentive, he would, with some pretty and unexpected conceit, move them to attention. Among the rest was—He read a long text in Hebrew; whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration; but he showed their folly that, when he spake English whereby they might be instructed and edified, they neglected and hearkened not to it; and now when he read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they seemed careful and attentive." Something of this sort might be advantageously practised by some of our modern divines when they find their audiences becoming inappreciative of their discourses.

Aylofe, Sir Joseph, Bart., *ai'-lof*, of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In 1736 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and became one of the keepers of the documents in the State Paper-office. B. at Framfield, Sussex, 1708; D. 1781.—Sir Joseph was called the Montfaucon of England, and his wide and accurate knowledge of our municipal rights and national antiquities, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated what he knew to his friends and the public, made his death be sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He printed in 1772 calendars of the ancient charters, &c. in the Tower of London. He also edited editions of "Leland's Collectanea," in 9 vols., Hearne's "Liber Niger," and "Curious Discourses," besides other works. There are many curious papers of his in the "Archæologia."

Aymar, or Aimar, James, *ai'-mar*, a French impostor, who gained considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century by pretending to have a divining-rod, whereby he could discover hidden treasure. The fraud being detected, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion for De Vallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining-rod. B. at St. Veran, Dauphiné, 1662.

Ayscough, Samuel, *ais'-ko(r)f*, an industrious compiler, who from being the servant of a miller, obtained a situation in the British Museum, where his abilities began to be respected and his salary increased, till he was appointed assistant-librarian. Entering into orders, he obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and in 1790 was appointed to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit-Tuesday, at Shoreditch church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. B. at Nottingham, 1745; D. at the British Museum, 1804. This person seems to have been gifted with the power of labouring at the driest of all occupations—that of index-making. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower, and compiled a catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum; an index to 56 vols. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," to the "Monthly Review,"

the "British Critic," to Shakespeare, and other works. He was also the author of "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer." Not long before his death, the Lord Chancellor gave him the living of Cudham, in Kent. In reference to the "American Farmer," Charles Lamb, in 1805, thus writes in a letter:—"Oh, tell Hazlitt not to forget to send me the 'American Farmer.' I dare say it is not so good a book as he fancies; but a book's a book."

AYSCUE, Sir George, *ais'-ku*, a brave admiral, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and knighted by Charles I. He early declared for the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Dutch. In 1651 he and Admiral Blake reduced the Scilly Isles, and afterwards, proceeding to the West Indies, Sir George effected the conquest of Barbadoes and other islands. After the Restoration, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1666 he hoisted his flag on board the *Royal Prince*, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch, in 1665, which lasted four days; but, on the third day, striking on the Galloper Shoal, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland a prisoner for some time, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in so complete retirement that the period of his death is unrecorded.

AYTON, or AYTOUN, *ai'-tun*, Sir Robert, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and the author of poems in the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages. He was employed, both at home and abroad, by James I. and Charles I.; and Aubrey says that "he was acquainted with all the wits of his time in England." He was very intimate with Hobbes, as well as with rare Ben Jonson; both of whom were employed as critics by the philosopher, while drawing up his dedicatory epistle to his translation of Thucydides. It is affirmed that the poems attributed to him in his own vernacular were greatly admired by Burns, who founded his "Auld Lang Syne" upon one of them. B. 1570; D. at Whitehall, 1638.

AYTOUN, William Edmonstoune, professor of literature and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." To this celebrated periodical he was a contributor for a long time, under the *nom de plume* of Augustus Dunshunner; and married the daughter of John Wilson, "Christopher North," the former editor of Blackwood. Mr. Aytoun was a poet of the finest feather, with a strength of wing that knows no faltering in its flight. His "Execution of Montrose" and his "Burial-march of Dundee" are two noble historical ballads. His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" are chiefly illustrations of the stirring scenes of the mediæval history of Scotland, and place before us, in vivid representation, some of the most striking incidents and events that form the narrative of the best historical pens. Besides his stirring "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," Professor Aytoun has written "Fermilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," designed to ridicule a false and extravagant taste in some of the modern followers of the muses; "Poland, and other poems;" "Bothwell," a long poem; "The Life and Times of Richard Cœur de Lion;" "Ballads of Scotland," &c. B. 1813; D. 1865.

AZARA, Don Felix d', *da-tha'-ra*, a Spanish soldier, who being sent to Paraguay to define the limits of the Spanish possessions there, undertook to make a map of the country, on which he laboured for thirteen years. In accomplishing this object he had to encounter many difficulties; but succeeded in executing his task with credit. In 1801 he was recalled to Spain. He subsequently became a member of the Council for Indian Affairs under Charles IV. of Spain. B. at Barbunales, in Aragon, 1746; D. at Aragon, 1811.

AZARA, Don Jose Nicolas d', agent for the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain at the court of Rome, from 1760 to 1793, afterwards Spanish ambassador at Paris. B. at Barbunales, 1731; D. 1804.—He wrote a life of Mengs the painter.

AZEGLIO, Massimo Taparelli, Marquis d', *a-zay-le-o*, an eminent Italian statesman and political writer, and the author of some well-written novels. After the revolution of 1848, he became President of the Council for the new kingdom of Italy; and laboured earnestly for the consolidation of the states of which it was composed. B. at Turin, 1800; D. January 11, 1866.

## B.

BAADER, Ferdinand Marie, *baa'-der*, a distinguished physician, professor and writer on medicine, of Bavaria, was born in Ingoldstadt in 1747, and died at Munich in 1797.

BAAN, John de, *baun*, a Dutch portrait-painter who came to England and enjoyed for a time the patronage of Charles II. Returning to Holland, he painted the De Witts; and when the populace murdered those statesmen, they sought to destroy their portraits likewise, but Baan saved them. D. at the Hague, 1702.—His son James was a good artist, and accompanied William prince of Orange to England. D. at Vienna, 1700, at the age of 27.

BABA ALI, *ba'-ba a-le*, the founder of the independence of Algiers, and the first dey who governed on his own authority and not as the subordinate of the Porte and its pasha viceroys. The office of dey was originally instituted to collect the imposts and provide the means of defence, and at first the deys acted under the direction of a pasha; but in 1710, Baba Ali, on his election, destroyed 1700 persons who were opposed to his pretensions, shipped the pasha off to Constantinople, and intimated to the Porte that no more pashas were required at Algiers, and would not be received. After this, Algiers was an independent state, though in alliance with Turkey, till the invasion of the French. Baba Ali was an enlightened and able ruler, promoting commerce and adding much to the prosperity of his country. Died in 1718.

BABBAGE, Charles, *bab'-age*, an eminent mathematician, the inventor of the calculating machine, the originator of the Statistical Society, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. The writings of this mathematician embrace a wide field of scientific knowledge. B. 1792. D. 1871.

BABEK, *ba'-bek*, surnamed Khoremi, from his native town, or Horemi, a robber, was a Persian sectary, who taught the liberty and equality of all men, the inutility of government and religion, and the community of women and goods. Having collected a large number of followers, he proceeded to enforce his doctrines with the most relentless cruelty, ravishing women and pillaging and murdering wherever he went. One

of his executioners, named Nood, boasted that he had destroyed 20,000 men with his own hand. Babek continued this career for some years, till at length he was defeated and taken prisoner, and was made to undergo the fate he had inflicted on many others, having been cut limb from limb while yet alive. His career extended from A.D. 816 to A.D. 837.

BABER, Zahir-ed-deen Mohammed, *ba'-ber*, the first of the Tartar or Great Mogul dynasty of India, was descended in the fifth degree from the mighty founder of the race, and, except Timour himself, was perhaps the most distinguished member of it. Baber's father, ruler of the small state of Kokan, died from injuries sustained in a fall while his son was only 12 years of age, who was almost immediately involved in difficulties in consequence of the attempts of neighbouring princes to seize his patrimony. He at once took the field, however, and, young as he was, not only succeeding in saving his own states, but also conquered Samarkand, though he was not strong enough to retain possession of it. After maintaining a gallant struggle with the Uzbeks for several years, with varying fortune, and being several times reduced to the condition of a solitary fugitive, he was at last compelled to quit his native country, and, with only 200 followers, reached Cabul, where he was at once declared king. Here he maintained himself against both the attacks of his old enemies the Uzbeks and internal seditions, till, on the death of Sheibani, the Uzbek leader, Baber made an attempt to recover his original possessions, but was totally defeated and again compelled to flee to Cabul. He now turned his ambition in another direction, and commenced the conquests which ultimately led to the subjugation of India, and the establishment of the Mogul dynasty with Delhi for their capital, which make so prominent a figure in Indian history. On Baber's appearance in India, the Rajpoot emperor, Ibrahim Lodi, led the whole power of those warlike tribes against the invader, who, however, though with a vastly inferior force, totally defeated him on the field of Paniput on April 21, 1526. The fruits of this victory were the possession of Delhi and Agra, the submission of nearly the whole country, and the establishment of Baber's dynasty in India. An effort was soon after made by the rajah of Oodipoor, at the head of a new muster of the Rajpoots, to wrest Baber's conquests from him; but his usual fortune attended him: he defeated his enemies in a great battle at Biana, in March, 1527, and thereby earned the title of Champion of Islam. During the next two years he reduced the princes of Bengal and Malwa; but his health now gave way, and he expired in the palace at Agra, Dec. 26, 1530, B. February 14, 1483. His body was carried to Cabul for interment, and even till this day the garden where his tomb exists is the great holiday resort of the people, who regard his memory with the most profound respect and veneration. The career of Baber is one of the most marvellous and most chequered on record. From a petty prince he became one of the most powerful rulers of Asia, was more than once hurled from this high eminence to almost abject beggary, again to raise himself to a still higher pinnacle of power and glory than ever, and finally died the conqueror and ruler of the largest portion of that country which has always been an object of interest and a subject of covetousness to mankind since the earliest dawnings of history.





He has been pronounced to be "one of the most illustrious men of his age, and one of the most eminent and accomplished princes that ever adorned a throne," and his history seems to warrant the eulogium. Personally strong, brave, and enduring, he was ever foremost in danger, but his prowess as a soldier was even surpassed by his skill as a general and his wisdom as a ruler. He never stained victory with cruelty, and never disgraced defeat by despondency. He was generous to his enemies, faithful and liberal to his friends, the protector of the oppressed and the implacable foe of the oppressor. His great fault was an over-fondness of wine, which he took in immoderate quantities—a habit which in his memoirs he constantly laments, constantly resolves to renounce, but as constantly falls back into the practice of again. Baber, besides being a warrior and a ruler, was also a poet, a philosopher, and an historian. His autobiography, which was translated into English by Leyden and Erskine, and published in 1826, is one of the most interesting and remarkable books in existence. Until very recently, almost all the knowledge we possessed of Samarkand and other regions, was derived from Baber's descriptions of them.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, *ba'-buf*, a French writer, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, ardently supported its principles in a journal at Amiens; and, on account of the violence of his writing, was twice tried, but acquitted. He afterwards assumed the revolutionary name of Gracchus, and conducted an incendiary journal called the "Tribune of the People;" and joining a secret society whose plans were divulged by one of the members, he was condemned for conspiracy to be guillotined. On hearing the sentence he stabbed himself, but was nevertheless borne bleeding and dying to the scaffold in May, 1797. B. at St. Quentin, 1764.

BABILUS, *bab'-i-lus*, an astrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor that he would avert the danger which seemed to hang over his head from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed.

BABINGTON, Anthony, *bab'-ing-tun*, a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with other zealous Roman Catholics to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, and to liberate Mary Queen of Scots. Babington, some say, was stimulated to this enterprise by the hope that Mary, out of gratitude, would take him for her husband. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and Babington, with thirteen other conspirators, was executed in 1586.

BABINGTON, Gervase, Bishop of Worcester, was a contemporary and relative of Anthony, and, after being educated at Cambridge, became private chaplain to Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. He is believed to have assisted Lady Pembroke — "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother"—in executing the translation of the Psalms in English verse which bears her name. Babington was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1591, was removed to Exeter in 1595, and finally to Worcester three years later. "Yet," says Fuller, "in the midst of all these preferments he was neither tainted with idleness, or pride, or covetousness, but was not only diligent in preaching, but in writing books for the understanding of God's Word; so that he was a true pattern of piety to the people, of learning to the ministry, and of wisdom to all

rulers." He died in 1610, leaving several treatises, which were repeatedly reprinted towards the close of the century in which he lived.

BABINGTON, William, an eminent mineralogist, physician, and chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, London. He was one of the founders, if not the founder, of the Geological Society, and was the personal friend of most of the scientific men of his day. B. at Portglenone, in the north of Ireland, 1756; D. in London, 1833.

BABINI, Matteo, *ba-be'-ne*, an eminent vocalist of the last century, who, left an orphan at an early age, received instruction in singing, and music generally, from his uncle, Archangelo Cortoni di Cortona, and attained such proficiency as to become the most celebrated vocalist of his age. He visited most of the courts of Europe, in all of which he was highly honoured. He introduced many improvements on the lyric stage, such as suitably dressing the actors for their parts, and singing the recitatives in operas, which had previously been declaimed, the airs only being vocalized. He amassed a considerable fortune and retired to Bologna, his native town, where he died September 12, 1816. B. February 10, 1754. Babini was as noted for the purity of his life and the gentleness of his manners and disposition, as for his excellence in music.

BABO, Joseph Maria, *ba'-bo*, a German professor and dramatist of some reputation, was born at Ehrenbreitstein in 1756, and after filling several chairs in Munich, died in 1822, leaving several plays and other works.

BABON, *ba'-bon*, a burgrave of the city of Ratisbon, a man distinguished for his numerous family, he having had by his three wives no less than thirty-two sons and eight daughters, in commemoration of which the walls of Ratisbon have thirty-two round, and eight square towers, with three doors, the latter being in allusion to the three wives of Babon. D. about 1030.

BACCALAR Y SANNA, Vincent, *bak-a-lar'-e*, marquis of St. Philip, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. D. 1726.—He wrote the "Monarchy of the Hebrews," and "Memoirs of Philip V."

BACCHIS, or BALUS, *bāk'-is, bai'-lus*, king of Corinth, who succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the wisdom of his reign. The Bacchidæ increased so much that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overthrew this institution by making himself absolute.

BACCHINI, Benedetto, *batch'-e-ne*, a learned Benedictine monk, was born in the Duchy of Parma in 1651, and attained to great eminence as a scholar, being perfectly master not only of Latin and Greek, but of Hebrew and several other oriental languages. He established an academy of literature, and edited the "Giornale dei Letterati," perhaps the earliest attempt at literary journalism. After many vicissitudes, having excited the umbrage both of the Pope and the Duke of Modena, he died at Bologna in 1721. Bacchini was one of the most learned men of his time, for besides his knowledge of languages, he was master of ancient and modern philosophy, mathematics, theology, history, chronology, music, and poetry, and was, moreover, very expert in deciphering ancient MSS.

BACCIO, Della Porta, *batch'-e-o*, better known as Fra Bartolomeo, a name he assumed, an eminent Italian painter, who distinguished himself chiefly by the strength of his colouring and the excellence of his representations of the human figure. B. in the district of Savignano, 1469; D. at Florence, 1517.—The works of this painter are numerous, and are held in high estimation, and may be seen in the public galleries of Florence, Rome, the Louvre of Paris, Munich, &c.

BACCIO DA MONTE LUPO, a skilful Florentine wood-carver, who raised himself to be one of the leading architects of his day, and to enjoy the friendship and esteem of Raphael, Sansovino, San Gallo, Buonarotti, and other distinguished men. From the deficiencies of his early education he was often faulty in details, and was severely criticised for features in his works which, oddly enough, were the very points which were most extensively imitated. He was born in 1445, and died in 1533.

BACCIOCHI, Maria Anne Eliza Bonaparte, *batch'-e-o-che*, sister of Napoleon I., and wife of Felix Baccíochi, was born in Ajaccio, Corsica, Jan. 8, 1777. On the rise of her imperial brother she became a person of some importance, and in 1804 had the principality of Piombino conferred upon her, and soon after that of Lucca. Although her husband was crowned along with her, she allowed him no share in the government, even keeping him in the position of aide-de-camp when she reviewed the troops; hence she was nicknamed the "Italian Semiramis." On her brother's fall, she was forced to retire from her States, but with the loss of power did not lose the esteem which her generous disposition and patronage of letters and art had secured for her; and died at Bologna, on August 7, 1820, more respected, perhaps, than any other member of her family.

BACCHYLIDES, *bāk'-il-i-dees*, a Greek lyric poet, nephew of the elder Simonides. His compositions were hymns, dithyrambic poems, odes in celebration of the Pythian victors, amatory poems, &c., all of which are now lost, except about twenty pieces. B. in the island of Cos; flourished 425 B.C. This was the last of the nine lyric poets, and Horace is said to have imitated him in several of his poems, particularly in the fifteenth ode of the first book.

BACH, John Sebastian, *bak*, an eminent German composer, who, in 1703, became musician to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and obtained in 1718 a victory at Dresden, over Marchand, a famous French organist, who fled, rather than endure the certainty of a defeat. He is said to have been equal to Handel in performing on the organ. His compositions display the highest excellence; and his strains may be heard in all the religious edifices in the world. B. at Eisenach, 1685; D. at Leipsic, 1750. His sons Charles and John were also celebrated as performers and composers; and so fertile in musical talent were the Bach family, that fifty-nine members of it have been mentioned as eminent musicians.

BACHELIER, Nicholas, *ba-shel'-e-ai*, a French sculptor and architect, was a pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city, Toulouse, with his productions. D. 1554.—There were others of this name.

BACHMAN, John, *bāk'-man*, a distinguished American naturalist, and the assistant of Audubon in the preparation of his great work on ornithology. B. near New York, 1790.

BACICCIO, John Baptist Gauli, *ba-chitch'-e-o*,

a celebrated Italian painter, who excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects. B. at Genoa, 1639; D. 1709.

BACK, Sir George, *bäk*, a distinguished voyager and explorer in the Arctic regions. In 1818 he accompanied Sir John Franklin in his northern voyage, and in 1819 and in 1825 he was with the same navigator in the Arctic Seas. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Captain Ross. On this occasion he descended Back River till he reached the Polar Sea, and then traced the coasts as far as Bathurst Inlet. In 1835 he was made a captain, and in 1836 examined the coasts between Cape Turnagain and Regent Inlet. In 1837 he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society for his exertions to promote geographical science, while, about two years after, he was knighted, and presented with the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, and a service of plate from the promoters of the Arctic Land Expedition. He attained rear-admiral's rank in 1857, but has not of late been in active service. B. at Stockport, 1796; D. 1878.—He has written two works on the subject of his explorations.

BACKER, James, *bä'-ker*, a Dutch historical painter of great merit. B. at Antwerp in 1530; D. 1560.—Of this family there were others who were painters, among whom may be mentioned—

BACKER, Jacob, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, whose works are held in great esteem. B. at Härlingen, 1608; D. 1651.

BACKHOUSE, William, *bäk'-hous*, an astrologer and alchemist, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and settled on his estate in Berkshire, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. B. in Berkshire; D. in 1662.—He published "The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge," a translation from the French; "The Complaint of Nature;" "The Golden Fleece," &c. He was also the inventor of an instrument called the way-wiser. Elias Ashmole was his pupil, and used to call him father.

BACKHUYSEN, or BAKHUYSEN, Ludolph, *bak-hoi'-sen*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose favourite subjects were shipping and sea-pieces. B. at Embden, 1631; D. at Amsterdam, 1709.—He was accustomed, when a storm arose, to embark in a small boat, and going out to sea, would watch, with the greatest interest, the play of the waves and breakers as they lashed the sides of the rolling vessels. This study of nature enabled him to give to his productions the admirable truthfulness which distinguishes them.

BACON, Roger, *bai'-kon*, an eminent English monk, scholar, and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grostête, bishop of Lincoln, who, throughout his life, continued his greatest patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Sherwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, Bacon went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting France he returned to Oxford, and about the same time entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; and so ardent was he in their pursuit, that he spent in the course of twenty years £2000 e[illegible] upon them; which, taking into consider[illegible] the time in which he lived, was no contemptible sum. The discoveries he made, and the fame he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell, without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The bigoted conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for, while he was suffering from their persecution, he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV., he collected his writings into a volume, entitled "Opus Majus," or the "Greater Work," and sent it to his holiness, who promised him his protection. On the death, however, of that pope, he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released, he retired to Oxford, where he died. B. at Ilchester, 1214; D. 1292.—Hallam says that the mind of Roger Bacon was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times. However this may be, he was certainly possessed of one of the most comprehensive minds of any man of his time. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by him, of which he had himself seen nearly forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his "Opus Majus," classes his writings under the heads of grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. His chemical tracts are in the "Thesaurus Chemicus," printed at Frankfort, in 8vo, 1620. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age" was first printed at Oxford in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces of his yet remain in MS. Bacon was a deep mathematician, and from some of his MSS. it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He has, besides, the credit of having been the inventor of the air-pump, the diving-bell, the camera obscura, and of gunpowder, the composition of which is expressly mentioned in his treatise "De Nullitate Magiæ." Dr. Friend thinks that since the days of Archimedes, the world has not seen a greater genius. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested the reformation in it which was, long afterwards, adopted by Gregory XIII., and was, on the whole, according to Gerard Joannes, a man of such vast learning, that England, nay, the world beside, had not, in this respect, his equal or his second; yet either through the envy or the ignorance of the age in which he lived, he was stigmatized as a magician.

Bacon, Robert, an Englishman, born about 1198, has been supposed, though on but slight grounds, to have been a brother of Roger Bacon. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, was an assiduous and acceptable preacher, and left many works in theology, which were held in high esteem at the time. D. 1248.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, lord keeper of the great seal, studied at Bene't (now Corpus Christi) College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he became so eminent in the law, that he was appointed attorney in the Court of Wards. After this, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, he obtained from Henry VIII. possession of various manors in Suffolk. Having become a Protestant, he was on that account excluded from all employment during the reign of Mary; but, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was made a privy councillor and keeper of the great seal. In every political change his prudence seems to have preserved him from danger, whilst he made it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulence, that he had built his house too little for him. "Not so, madam," answered he; "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." B. at Chislehurst, 1510; D. 1579.—He was twice married: by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis, the future Lord Chancellor of England. He was a learned and wise rather than a great man. "I have come to the lord keeper," says Puttenham, "and found him sitting in his gallery alone, with the works of Quintilian before him. Indeed, he was a most eloquent man, of rare learning and wisdom, as ever I knew England to breed." His great son has, as it seems to us, thus correctly drawn his character:—"He was a plain man, direct and constant, without all finesse and doubleness, and one that was of a mind that a man in his private proceedings and estate, and in the proceedings of state, should rest upon the soundness and strength of his own courses, and not upon practice to circumvent others."

Bacon, Anne, the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the mother of the great Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam. She had considerable literary talents and was well skilled in both the Latin and Italian languages, from both of which she translated some works. She also corresponded in Greek, and Beza dedicated his "Meditations" to her; but it is on account of her having been the mother of the illustrious Chancellor of England, rather than on account of any distinguished talents of her own, that she is here noticed. B. 1528; D. 1600.

Bacon, Francis, Lord, the illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife; and, whilst yet a mere boy, gave such indications of future eminence, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young lord keeper." He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he discovered the futility of the Peripatetic or Aristotelian philosophy, which then prevailed. At the age of sixteen he went to France in the suite of Sir Amias Paulet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote his work on the state of Europe, which displayed great observation, though he was then but nineteen years of age. On his return to England he entered Gray's Inn; and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors; but, from his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have reaped. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with an estate, and showed him many acts of kindness, all of which, we grieve to say, were repaid with ingratitude, which, however, has been endeavoured to be palliated from considerations of the position in which he was placed. It was his conduct towards the fallen earl, considered in connexion with his wisdom, learning, and other great qualities, which evoked his portrait by a great poet in the following line:—

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

In 1592 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court; for which he incurred the Queen's displeasure. At this period he was, as through life, in possession of the friendship of rare Ben Jonson, who has bequeathed to us a graphic sketch of his oratorical powers. "No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. . . . . The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end." Ben, however, had a noble admiration of the intellectual qualities of the chancellor. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled "The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning," for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of registrar of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 sworn a privy councillor. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the king's favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal; and in January, 1618, was invested with the high chancellorship of Great Britain, and created a peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He was next made viscount of St. Albans. In 1620 he gave to the world the greatest of all his works, entitled the "Novum Organum," which was immediately hailed with the warmest expressions of admiration by the greatest minds of Europe, and which is "the central pile of that edifice of philosophy on which the world has bestowed his name." He had now reached the zenith of his glory, when he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office. This heavy charge was admitted by himself. "I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence." There is something humiliating, but, at the same time, extremely touching, in the fall of this great man. The confession of guilt, though made by himself, could hardly be believed. A committee, therefore, was sent by the Lords to inquire if

he really had made such a confession, and if it had been signed by him. "My lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart: I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. In a short time, however, he was restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of Charles I. It must not be omitted that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servants; and of this he was sensible; for, during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were sitting, they all rose up at his entrance, on which he said—"Sit down, my masters; your rise hath been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies. B. in London, 1561; D. 1626.—His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans, where his secretary erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and he has justly been called the *father of experimental philosophy*. In closing this sketch, we cannot help quoting the few pathetic lines written of him by rare Ben Jonson, his faithful friend in adversity as well as in prosperity. "My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his worth one of the greatest men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want." (*See* Life, by W. Hepworth Dixon; and "Letters and Life of Francis Bacon," by James Spedding.)

Bacon, Nathaniel, half-brother to the chancellor, had a taste for landscape-painting, in which he attained considerable excellence. D. 1615.

Bacon, Anthony, fourth son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and eldest full brother of Lord Bacon, was born in 1558, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, along with his brother Francis. He was throughout life of infirm health, but was endowed with a considerable share of the intellectual power which distinguished this remarkable family. He attained to considerable property in Herefordshire and Middlesex, on the death of his father; but he appears to have been of extravagant habits, for we find his mother writing in very severe terms as to the continual demands for money which he made upon her. In 1579 he went upon the continent, where he remained for several years, and was very useful to the Cecils by the important information he transmitted to them. He also corresponded with Walsingham, and was the friend of the celebrated Beza, in whose house he lodged at Bourges, in Berri. His attachment to the reformed faith exposed him to considerable annoyance, so much so as to induce the Parliament of Bordeaux to decree that he was worthy of the rack as a shelterer and favourer of the Huguenots. Returning to England in 1591, he took up his residence in Gray's Inn along with his brother Francis, but subsequently attached himself to the Earl of Essex, in whose house he had apartments assigned him, and resided there for some time; indeed, it is believed he did so till the fall and subsequent execution of the earl. When Anthony Bacon died has not been ascertained; but a compilation of his papers was published by Birch, under the title of "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Bacon, Nathaniel, third son of Edward Bacon, of Shrubland, Suffolk, and grandson of Lord-Keeper Bacon, was educated for the bar, and in 1643 was chosen recorder of Ipswich; in 1657 he became a master of requests; was elected member for Cambridge in the Long Parliament; was an admiralty judge; and represented Ipswich in the Parliaments of 1654, 1656, and 1658. He was also recorder of St. Edmund's Bury, and a bencher of Gray's Inn. Bacon was a sturdy republican, and took an active part in the stirring events of his time; he likewise devoted a part of his attention to antiquarian pursuits, and wrote an account of Ipswich, from the time of the heptarchy to the reign of Charles I., which, although never published, is said to show much research and learning. He is believed to have been the author of a treatise entitled "An Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England," which was published in two parts, the first in 1647, and the second in 1652. Selden is said to have also been concerned in the composition of this work, with which the name of the Virginian rebel, Bacon, has likewise been associated, but with little probability of truth. Bacon was twice married—first, to Elizabeth Maidstone; and second, to Susan Holloway. After his death, which occurred in 1660, the corporation of Ipswich voted a gratuity to his widow, in consideration of his antiquarian and other labours in connexion with the borough.

Bacon, General Nathaniel, a native of England, who, after becoming a member of one of the inns of court in London, emigrated to Virginia, where he made himself so conspicuous by his opposition to the governor, Berkeley, that he acquired the cognomen of "The Rebel." A quarrel having occurred between the settlers and the natives, the former chose Bacon their general, and, disregarding the orders of the governor, who refused him a commission, he put himself at the head of a party of colonists, and marched against the Indians, whom he defeated, and destroyed their magazine. He was shortly after, in May, 1676, proclaimed a rebel, was surprised at Jamestown, put in irons, and tried before the governor and council, but acquitted. He was now promised a commission for the Indian war, but as the governor refused to sign it, Bacon raised a force of 500 men, and compelled the governor to grant the commission. He then entered vigorously on the war with the Indians, and was prosecuting it with success when he was again proclaimed a rebel, on which he turned his arms against the governor, whom he once more defeated, subsequently burnt Jamestown, and was preparing to follow up the advantage, when he was seized with a sickness which terminated his life, Oct. 1, 1676. Bacon was very popular in the colony of Virginia, and had he lived, and success continued to crown his conduct, might possibly have proved the deliverer of the country, and anticipated the great revolution ultimately accomplished by Washington a hundred years later.

Bacon, John, an English sculptor, at first was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he became so expert in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and other ornamental figures, that in less than two

years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt; and by them he was inspired with a strong inclination for his future profession. He immediately began to apply himself with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine of the first premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. The earliest of these was in 1758, for a figure of Peace, when he was only eighteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone or cement, which has since been brought to great perfection. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble, he saved a great deal of time, and brought his instrument to be adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of George III. for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. While modelling this bust, the king asked him "if he had ever been out of the kingdom;" and on being answered in the negative, "I am glad of it," said his majesty; "you will be the greater honour to it." Bacon's execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in forming another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a Royal Academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol Cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified; suffice it to mention the monument of Lord Chatham in Westminster Abbey, and Howard's and Dr. Johnson's in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. in Southwark, 1740; D. 1799.—He was of an estimable private character, and ordered the following inscription, which he wrote himself, to be placed on his tombstone: "What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance while I lived; but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus, is the only thing of importance to me now." He wrote the article "Sculpture" in Rees's Cyclopædia.

Badajoz, Juan de, *bad-a-joth*, a native of the Spanish city of the same name, attained to considerable eminence as an architect. He flourished in the 16th century, and was distinguished for the profusion of carving and sculpture which he introduced into the works executed by him, several of which still remain in Leon and Castile. In 1512 he was one of a committee of nine architects appointed to consult as to the erection of a new cathedral at Salamanca. The dates of his birth and death are unknown, but from an inscription on the church and monastery of Exlonga, near Leon, he appears to have been living in 1545.

Badalocchio, Sisto Rosa, *bá-da-lotch'-e-o*, an Italian painter and engraver, held in considerable estimation, especially as a draughtsman. His works are to be found in Bologna, Modena, and Parma. B. 1581; D. 1647.

Badcock, Samuel, *bäd'-kök*, an English divine, best known by his critiques, in the "Monthly Review," on Madan's "Thelypthora," Dr. Priestley's "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," &c.; and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning. B. at South Molton, 1747; D. 1788.

Badby, John, *bad'-be*, an artificer, and among the first victims of the persecution of the Lollards under Henry IV. Although unlettered, he had a dispute with Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, as to the Real Presence in the consecrated wafer, and, refusing to be convinced, was condemned to be burnt at Smithfield, in 1409. The Prince of Wales, afterwards the celebrated Henry V., was present, and urged Badby to recant, offering him both a pardon and a pension, but the martyr was firm, and the sentence was carried into execution.

Baddeley, Robert, *bad'-lee*, a low comedian of considerable repute, who was long connected with the Drury Lane company. He died in 1794, and bequeathed his cottage at Hampton to the managers of the Theatrical Fund, on condition that four of the pensioners of the fund should be elected to occupy it, who "did not object to live sociably together"—a proviso which would seem to imply that harmony was not a special characteristic of the histrionic profession in his time.

Baddeley, Sophia, wife of the preceding, an actress of much celebrity in genteel comedy, was the daughter of the sergeant-trumpeter to George II. She appeared at Drury Lane in 1764; and so pleased the king in the part of Fanny, in the "Clandestine Marriage," that he ordered her portrait to be painted by Zoffany. She likewise sung at Ranelagh and Vauxhall, where she was paid the then handsome salary of twelve guineas a week. She eloped with Baddeley before their marriage, soon separated from him, lived a very dissipated and disreputable life, and ultimately died in great destitution at Edinburgh. B. 1745; D. 1801.

Baden, dukes of, *baá'-den*, a very old German family, which still enjoys the grand-ducal titles and dignity, took its rise from Gottfried, duke of the Allemans, about A.D. 700, and members of which have from time to time taken part in the wars and politics of Germany and Italy ever since. The most prominent individuals of this family were—1. Herman II., who in 1130 first took the title of Margrave of Baden, and was thus the immediate founder of the race. 2. Frederic I., son of Herman VI. and Gertrude, daughter of Leopold the Glorious, duke of Austria and Styria, by whom he was left an infant, and having been deprived of his mother's inheritance, he took refuge at the court of Louis the Severe of Bavaria, from which he went to take part in the war between Naples and Charles of Anjou. He was present in the battle of Tagliacozzo, August 23, 1268, in which Charles was victorious, and Frederic was shortly afterwards taken prisoner and beheaded—a circumstance which opened the way to the house of Hapsburg attaining to the imperial dignity. 3. Philip I., who took an active part in the Reformation in Germany, having assisted in the Diet of Worms in 1521, and in that of Spire in 1526. He died in 1533. 4. Louis-William I., who was regarded as one of the greatest generals of his age, was born at Paris, 1655, and commenced his military career in the armies of

the empire in 1674, under Montécuculli. He succeeded to the Margravate of Baden in 1677; and in 1683 took part in the war against the Turks, in which he had as compatriots John Sobieski of Poland, Charles of Lorraine, and Eugene of Savoy; he helped to deliver Vienna from the Moslems, and took a prominent part in the numerous battles and sieges which have made the war memorable in history. He, on the death of Sobieski, competed unsuccessfully for the crown of Poland, and held a high command in the German army at the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession, and was opposed, not without credit, to the great Marshal Villars. On the junction of the armies of Prince Eugene and Marlborough with his own in 1704, he was virtually set aside from command, his tactics and skill being in every respect inferior to those of the two great warriors named. He died on the 4th of January, 1707; and as he had totally neglected his own territory to engage in the quarrels of others, he left his lands in a miserable condition, from which it was many years ere they recovered. As a warrior, however, he was a man of much mark and great experience, having passed through 26 campaigns, 25 sieges, and commanded in 13 battles.

Baden, Dr. Richard, *ba'-den*, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who, in 1326, was chancellor of Cambridge. In the same year he laid the foundation of a building to which he gave the name of University Hall; which, being burnt down, was rebuilt about the year 1342 by Elizabeth, countess of Clare, who named it Clare Hall. Lived in the 14th century.

Badens, Francis, *ba'-dens*, a skilful Dutch historical and portrait painter. b. at Antwerp, 1571; d. 1603.—His warm colouring procured him the surname of the "Italian."

Badia y Leblich, Domingo, *bad'-e-a e leblik*, better known as Ali Bey, was born in Biscay, in 1766. Conceiving the project of founding an European colony between Morocco and Algiers, he first obtained the sanction of the Spanish court, and resided for some time in Paris and London, collecting information and funds. He then assumed the Mussulman garb, proceeded to Tangier, where he proclaimed himself the son of a Syrian prince, and so completely deceived the Mohammedans that he was everywhere received with much distinction as a true son of Islam. So far did he carry this deception, that he was fêted by the emperor of Morocco, and on making the pilgrimage to Mecca, was allowed to sweep and perfume the Kaaba after the scherif. After travelling over a good deal of Africa, and all Syria, Egypt, &c., in the latter of which he met Chateaubriand, who pronounced him "the most polished Turk in existence, and a worthy descendant of Saladin," he returned to Europe, where he found the king of Spain in the hands of Bonaparte, in whose service he embarked, and held the prefectship in several Spanish provinces subject to king Joseph. On the fall of Bonaparte, he managed to recommend himself to Louis XVIII., who encouraged him to pursue his plan of the African settlement, and funds were provided for a new journey. He was still to keep up his character of Mussulman, and to revisit Mecca, and then proceed to Africa to carry out his original scheme. But he was never destined to do either, having been cut off by dysentery, in August, 1818, while accompanying the great caravan from Syria to Mecca. Whether his plan of a colony of Europeans in Africa, which, as he represented, would have been the centre of commerce and civilization on that continent, and also a check upon Mohammedanism there, was practical or not, it is certain that his travels have thrown immense light on the condition and habits of the numerous peoples he visited; and his whole career entitles him to be regarded as one of the most extraordinary men who ever existed.

Badia, Tommaso, *baw'-de-a*, a cardinal, who figured in the Reformation controversy begun by Luther, taking part against the reformer, but with more moderation than many others. Paul III. appointed him one of the members who formed the congregation of Worms, held preparatory to the Council of Trent, and he had the largest share in drawing up the memorial there agreed to, urging the reform of abuses which had crept into the church, but which, although printed by order of the Pope, was not then allowed to be circulated. For his services on this occasion he was, in June, 1542, created a cardinal, but died a few years after, on the 6th of September, 1547. Badia left several works behind him, which have never been printed, although constantly referred to by his biographers. b. at Modena, about 1483, and educated by the Dominicans, whose habit he took on becoming of age.

Badile, *ba'-de-lai*, Antony, an Italian painter, whose portraits were far more natural and lifelike in appearance than those of the earlier masters. He was the uncle and first instructor of Paul Veronese. b. at Verona, 1480; d. 1560.

Badily, *bad'-e-le*, an eminent naval commander in the time of Cromwell, who, with a much inferior fleet, fought a desperate action with the Dutch under Van Galen, off the Isle of Elba, in 1652, and although nominally defeated, he did so much damage to the Hollanders, as to leave them only a barren victory. He subsequently took part, along with Commodore Appleton, in another action with the same Dutch fleet, after both parties had quietly repaired damages in the same neutral port; but of what finally became of him nothing is known. His early career is also involved in obscurity; but his gallantry in the battle referred to entitles his name to preservation.

Badius, Josse, *bad'-e-oos*, a distinguished scholar and printer, was a native of a village called Asche or Assen, in the vicinity of Brussels, and was hence called Ascensius. He was a complete master of Greek and Roman literature, which he taught for some time at Lyons, and then became corrector of the press to John Trechsel, whose daughter he married. He subsequently established a printing press in Paris, from which were issued some good editions of the Latin classics, and many excellent works, some of which were of Badius's own composition. He had three daughters, all of whom were married to printers. One of these was the wife of Robert Estienne, one of the family of famous French printers of that name. b. 1462; d. 1535.

Badius, Conrad, son of the above, was still more eminent both as a scholar and a printer. The earliest editions printed by him that are known bear date 1546. Having embraced the reformed doctrines, he removed from Paris to Geneva in about 1549, and there, in conjunction with his brother-in-law Estienne, he printed a great variety of works, which are alike valuable for their accuracy, beauty, and the prefaces

and introductions which Badius wrote to them. He enjoyed the friendship of both Calvin and Beza. B. 1510; D. about 1560, but the date of his death is uncertain.

BADOARO, *bawd-o'-ä-ro*, a distinguished noble family of Venice, which produced in the 16th century several eminent poets, senators, and orators, the most remarkable of whom were—1. Lauro, poet, B. 1546; D. 1593. 2. Daniele, senator, D. 1584. 3. Pietro, a famous advocate, and natural son of Daniele, D. 1591. 4. Frederico, statesman, and founder of the Academy Della Farina, at Venice, B. 1518; D. 1593. 6. Giacomo, dramatic poet, whose plays were represented at the San Giovanni theatre, and several of which have been published, and are still popular. Lived in the 17th century.

BAELI, Francesco, *baw-ai'-le*, a distinguished Sicilian poet and mathematician, who, to improve himself in knowledge, travelled all over Europe, and finally settled in Sicily; he contributed a variety of works to the "Bibliotica Siciliana" of Montignore. B. at Melazzo, in 1639; the date of his death is uncertain, but he lived into the 18th century.

BAERSTRAT, *bar'-strat*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in sea-pieces and fish. His works are highly estimated. Lived in the 17th century.

BAERT, Baron Alexander Balthazar Francis de Paul de, *bair*, a French senator and author, was born at Dunkirk, in 1750. In 1791, he was a member of the Legislative Assembly; but quitted France after the events of Aug. 10, 1792, and retired, first, to the United States, and then to England, where he resided for several years. He subsequently returned to France, and, among other works, wrote an account of Great Britain and her possessions, which is considered by the French as an excellent account of England, although in reality but an abridgment of previous works on the geography, constitution, &c., of Great Britain. On the faith of this work, he was regarded as a great authority on English affairs, and was often consulted by Napoleon I. upon them. D. in 1825.

BAFFIN, William, *bäf'-in*, an English navigator, of whose early life little or nothing is known. In 1612 he made a voyage to the north-west, of which he wrote an account, and which was the first in which a method was adopted by Baffin of determining the longitude at sea by observations made upon the heavenly bodies. In 1613 he made a voyage to Greenland, and in 1615 made another with Bylot, and in the following year acted as pilot to the same commander, and discovered the large sea which bears his name. In 1621 he joined the British expedition which, acting in concert with the Persians, was to eject the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf, where, at the siege of Kismis, a small fort near Ormuz, he was killed. D. 1584; D. 1622.

BAGE, Robert, *baje*, a writer of novels which were popular in their day, was brought up as a paper maker at Darley, near Derby; but, being unsuccessful in business, took to novel-writing to divert his mind from brooding on his difficulties. His works are—"Barham Downs," "The Fair Syrian," "Mount Heneth," and "James Wallace." He died at Tamworth, on Sept. 1, 1801. His life was written by Sir Walter Scott, which shows that his reputation was not insignificant.

BAGFORD, John, *bag'-ford*, an antiquary and collector of rare books, prints, &c., was a native of London, and devoted much of his time to collecting materials for the elucidation of points in its history. He was an uneducated man, wrote little—indeed, could not have done so, from want of education; but his collections have been of great service to others. He intended to have written a history of printing, but the prospectus was all that ever appeared of it. His collections are in the British Museum, and are both curious and valuable. He was bred a shoemaker, but afterwards obtained employment in buying rare books, &c., for booksellers and other collectors, one of whom was the earl of Oxford. B. about 1657. D. 1716.

BAGGESEN, Emmanuel or Jens, *baj-e'-sen*, a clever writer, both in Danish and German, was a native of Corsoer, in the island of Zealand, where he was born on February 15, 1764. He was educated at Copenhagen, and when 20 years of age produced his first work, called "Comic Tales," which display much liveliness of imagination, together with satiric humour, which last quality, however, he said was not natural to him, though it marks nearly all his works. He was of a very restless disposition, and spent a large part of his life in wandering from place to place. In one of his journeys he became acquainted with the daughter of the poet Haller, and married her. He was afterwards appointed professor, first at Copenhagen, and afterwards at Kiel; but neither of these positions did he long retain. His first wife died in 1797, and in the following year he married a second time, the name of the lady being Fanny Reibaz. His restless disposition involved him in debts and difficulty, and even conducted him to prison in France. He became an enthusiastic admirer of the first revolution, and remained in France from 1798 till 1810, when he again set off on his journeyings, and finally died at Hamburg, Oct. 3, 1826. His works are, besides the "Comic Tales," already mentioned—"Danish Ballads and Poems," an opera called "Holger Danske," "Labyrinthen, or Wanderings of a Poet," being an account of one of his journeys; an epic idyl, entitled "Parthenais, oder Alpenreise;" "Adam and Eve," a comic poem, notwithstanding the nature of its subject; and a volume of correspondence. Some of these works were published by his sons after his death. He was considered equally successful in writing German as his native language, Danish.

BAGLIONE, Giovanni, *bawg-le-o'-nai*, a Roman artist, who enjoyed considerable reputation and patronage as a painter in oil and fresco, but is now better known for his "Lives" of his contemporaries than for his pictures. He was patronized by popes Sixtus V. and Paul V., and was elected principal of the Academy of St. Luke, in 1618. His works are to be seen in Rome, Naples, and Mantua; he was especially excellent in colour and light and shade. The date of his death is not known, but must have been subsequent to 1642. His book of "Lives," which contains 81 memoirs, and is written in an easy, simple, and pleasing style, was published at Rome, in 1642, again in 1649; and at Naples, in 1733, with some additions by G. B. Passari. D. at Rome, about 1573.

BAGLIVI, George, *bawg-le'-re*, a distinguished physician, born at Ragusa, 1669, who, after studying at Salerno and Padua, became a professor at Sapienza, and was mainly instrumental in restoring the ancient principles of medicine—those of experience and observation of na-

ture. He died at the early age of 38, in March, 1707, his zeal for science having induced him to overwork himself, and so shorten his career. Had he lived, he would probably have rendered still greater services to medicine. The works he left are consulted even to this time.

**Bagration**, Peter Ivanovitch, Prince, *bă-grai-she-on*, a celebrated Russian general, who commenced his military career under Potemkin, and in 1794 served under Suwarov in Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1799, in Italy, under the same leader, he proved himself so able a soldier, that Suwarov called him his "right arm." He took Brescia and Tortona, and defeated a French division under Moreau near Marengo. At the taking of Turin, in the actions of Trebbia and the Adda, at the taking of Alessandria and of Serebasso, and at the battle of Novi, he added to his former reputation. In 1805 he commanded the vanguard of the allied Austrian and Russian army, under Kutusoff, and in that capacity displayed great abilities. He was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and at each showed his skill and courage. In 1807 he served in the campaign in Finland; and, gaining considerable successes, was mainly instrumental in detaching from Sweden a large portion of Finland. He afterwards had the command of the Russian army in Turkey; and in 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, was appointed to the western army, and made a masterly retreat on Smolensko, where he joined his forces with those of Barclay de Tolly. After the battle there, he commanded the left wing at Borodino, where he was struck by a shell, of which wound he shortly after died. B. in Georgia, 1765; D. 1812.

**Bailey**, or Baley, Walter, *bai'-le*, a native of Portsham, Dorset, where he was born in 1529, an eminent physician, who was successively Fellow, Proctor, and Regius Professor at New College, Oxford. He was also physician to Queen Elizabeth, by whom, as well as by the courtiers generally, he was highly esteemed. He left several works on medicine, particularly on the treatment of diseases of the eye. D. 1592.

**Bailey**, Peter, author of several humorous poems, and editor of a periodical entitled "The Museum," was the son of a solicitor at Nantwich, Cheshire, and after being educated at Rugby and Merton College, Oxford, entered himself at the Temple with the view of studying for the bar. He gave more attention, however, to literature than to law. He wrote "Sketches from St. George's-in-the-Fields," "Idwal," a poem founded on occurrences connected with the conquest of Wales; a Greek poem, published in the "Classical Journal;" and a poem, in the Spenserian stanza, published anonymously, called "A Queen's Appeal." He died suddenly, January 25, 1823.

**Bailey**, Philip James, is a member of the bar, and the son of the proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury*. He is known in the literary world as the author of "Festus," the "Angel World," the "Mystic," the "Age," &c. "Festus" is his greatest work; and although it was finished when the author was little more than twenty years of age, it contains some beautiful passages, notwithstanding the peculiarity of many of the sentiments with which it is disfigured. B. 1816.

**Bailli**, Roche, *bai(l')-ye*, better known as "La Rivière," was first physician to Henry IV., and pretended to great skill in astrology. He was a great admirer of Paracelsus, and wrote a summary of his doctrine. D. 1605.

**Baillie**, Robert, *bai'-le*, a Scotch divine, who after taking his degree of M.A. in the Glasgow University, received episcopal orders, and became regent of philosophy. During the civil war he joined the Covenanters, and went to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud. He was one of the commissioners sent by the General Assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the Restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric if he would have conformed. B. April 30, 1602; D. 1662. His letters, and journal of his transactions in England, were published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1775.

**Baillie**, Edward, a distinguished officer of marines, was, in almost all parts of the world, present with his corps, both in land and sea service, during the wars with Napoleon from 1796 up to 1814. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was much esteemed as a brave, skilful, and able officer, as well as an amiable gentleman. B. 1778, of Irish parents; died near Pembroke, in Oct. 1836.

**Baillie**, John, a distinguished British officer, Persian scholar, professor of Mohammedan law, director of the East India Company, and administrator of Indian affairs, who served for many years in India in almost all capacities, civil and military, and was especially useful to the settlement of Bundelcund, the Governor-General declaring that the British authority there "was alone preserved by his fortitude, ability, and influence." He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after his return to England was member of Parliament for Heydon from 1820 to 1830, and for the Inverness burghs from 1830 till his death in 1833. B. 1772.

**Baillie**, Joanna, a distinguished writer in an age when good authors were not scarce. Her mother was Dorothea Hunter, a sister of the celebrated anatomists John and Wm. Hunter. The greater part of her life was passed at Hampstead, where she always lived in retirement, and, for some years before her death, in strict seclusion. Though not in the habit of receiving company, nearly all the great authors of her age had, at one time or another, been her guests. Sir Walter Scott passed many delightful hours with her, and in 1806 she spent some weeks in his house at Edinburgh. She is best known by her plays, which were written with a view of delineating the strongest passions of the mind, and to each of which she devoted a whole tragedy or comedy. The canon by which she was regulated in the production of these effusions is thus set forth in the preparatory discourse to her dramas in 1798:—"Let one single trait of the human heart, one expression of passion, genuine and true to nature, be introduced, and it will stand forth alone, in the boldness of reality; whilst the false and unnatural around it fades away on every side, like the rising exhalation of the morning." D. at Bothwell, 1762; D. at Hampstead, 1851, in her 89th year.—Joanna Baillie was esteemed "the Lady Bountiful" among the poor of the neighbourhood in which she lived, and up to the last retained the full possession of her faculties.

**Baillie**, Matthew, M.D., the brother of Joanna, became eminent in the pursuit of medical science. He enjoyed the advantage of studying under his uncle, William Hunter, and

became one of the most distinguished anatomists and pathologists of his day. In 1810 he was made physician to George III., and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. He wrote several works in connexion with his profession. B. at Bothwell, 1761; D. on his estate in Gloucestershire, 1828.—A monument has been erected to Dr. Baillie in Westminster Abbey. When Sir W. Scott heard of his death, he wrote to his sister Joanna, "We have, indeed, to mourn such a man as, since medicine was first esteemed a useful and honoured science, has rarely occurred to grace its annals, and who will be lamented as long as any one lives who has experienced the advantage of his professional skill and the affectionate kindness by which it was accompanied."

BAILLY, John Sylvain, *bai(l')-ye*, an eminent French astronomer, who at an early age evinced a strong inclination for scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young, he communicated some valuable papers to the Royal Academy, and in 1766 published a work on the satellites of Jupiter. In 1768 he published an éloge of Leibnitz, for which he received a gold medal from the Academy of Berlin. This was followed by the éloges of Charles V., Lacaille, and Corneille, which, with the former, were printed together. In 1775 appeared the first portion of his "History of Astronomy," the concluding volume of which was published in 1787. Besides these works, he published several historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. In 1764 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and entering eagerly into the political discussions of his native country, was chosen president of the first National Assembly. In June, 1789, he presided at that meeting of the deputies at the Tennis-court when all took oath not to dissolve until they had prepared a new constitution for France. In the following month he was made mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the kindly sentiments which he expressed towards the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the laws. In consequence of this, he resigned his office in 1791, and sought that philosophical retirement for which he was so much more suited. In the sanguinary period which followed, he was apprehended, and after a summary process, condemned to be guillotined. B. at Paris, 1736; suffered, 1793.—When on the scaffold, the demeanour of this philosopher is said to have been perfectly tranquil. "You tremble, Bailly," said one of his enemies to him. "My friend, it is with cold," was the calm reply. Although there is much eloquent writing in Bailly's astronomical works, yet they are not always to be received as essentially correct, as he appears sometimes to deal in surmises and speculations, rather than in ascertained and calculated facts.

BAILLY, Edmond Louis Barthélemy, a professor at the college of Juilly, who afterwards became a member of the National Convention, took an active share in its proceedings on the moderate side, and mainly contributed to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, which gave the chief power to Napoleon, by whom Bailly was appointed prefect of the Lot. He was subsequently deprived of his office, and lived in retirement till his death in 1819. B. 1760.

BAILLY, David, a Dutch painter, studied in Holland and Italy, and attained considerable eminence in portraits. In 1613 he settled at Leyden, where he died. B. at Leyden about 1584; D. 1638.

BAILY, Edward Hodges, R.A., *bai'-le*, an eminent sculptor, who began his career as an artist by producing small portrait busts in wax. Obtaining an introduction to Flaxman, he was admitted into the studio of that distinguished man. At the same time he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where, in 1809, he obtained a silver medal, and in 1811 a gold medal, with an income of 50*l.* The first work which fixed his popularity and placed him amongst the best sculptors of England, was his "Eve at the Fountain," which is now in the Bristol Library Institution. Many of the statues of late years erected in London and the provinces are by him; and there is scarcely an exhibition of the Royal Academy that is not adorned by some of his embodied poetical conceptions. Some of his happiest efforts have appeared in these; amongst which may be named his "Hercules casting Hylas into the Sea," "the Sleeping Nymph," "Eve listening to the Voice," "Helena," "Psyche," "Maternal Love," and "The Girl preparing for the Bath." Amongst his latest productions is "The Graces Seated," which is considered one of his best performances. B. at Bristol, 1788.—Although he made large sums of money during the earlier portion of his life, yet in 1859 the public discovered with astonishment that he was but indifferently provided for. D. 1867.

BAILY, Francis, the son of a banker, and himself a stockbroker up to his 51st year, when he began with ardour to cultivate the science of astronomy, which he unremittingly pursued throughout the rest of his life. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and not only distinguished himself by his industry, but by the many works which he produced upon his favourite science. B. at Newbury, 1774; D. 1844. "Baily's beads," a peculiar appearance sometimes visible during the period of an eclipse, take their name from this astronomer.

BAINBRIDGE, John, *bain'-bridj*, a physician and astronomer, who, after taking his degrees at Cambridge, and keeping a school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, settled in London, where he gained so great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that Sir Henry Saville appointed him his first astronomical professor at Oxford. B. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582; D. at Oxford, 1643.—He published several astronomical works, and also left some mathematical MSS.

BAIRD, Sir David, *baird*, an intrepid general, who, in 1799, led the storming party which took Seringapatam. For his bravery on this occasion he received the thanks of the Parliament and of the East India Company. This was the great exploit of his life, although he shared in the glory of Corunna under Sir John Moore. On the death of that distinguished officer he became commander-in-chief, but could not take full advantage of the position, from his arm being so dreadfully shattered that it had to be amputated at the shoulder. For his gallant conduct, however, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. His military career was both long and active, having served in various parts of the globe. B. at Newbyth, in Scotland, 1757; D. 1829.

BAIUS, Michael, *bai'-us*, a divine, who became professor of divinity in the university of Louvain, which appointed him its deputy at the Council of Trent. His partiality for Augustine, however,

brought upon him the charge of siding too much with Calvin; and several of his opinions were condemned by his college and the pope. B. at Melun, 1513; D. 1589.

BAJAZET I., *bă'-jă-zet*, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the Christian army under Sigismund, king of Hungary. In 1402, however, he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the latter maintain that Timur shut him in an iron cage, and exposed him to the derision of the populace. D. 1403.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet II., in 1481. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, whence the grand master (*see* AUBUSSON) sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assassinated. He obtained several advantages over the Venetians and other Christian powers. His son Selim rebelled against him; but Bajazet, instead of punishing him, abdicated in his favour, an act which, it is said, Selim repaid by causing him to be poisoned in 1512.

BAKER, Sir Richard, *bak'-ker*, an historical writer, who, in 1603, was knighted by James I., and, in 1620, was high-sheriff of Oxfordsire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," which went through several editions, and was long popular with the people. B. at Sissinghurst, Kent, 1568; D. 1645.—Baker's is the chronicle from which Addison, in his "Spectator," makes Sir Roger de Coverley say he drew "many observations." It brings the history of England down to the death of James I.; but it is, notwithstanding the praise of the simple knight of Addison, a dry and jejune performance.

BAKER, Thomas, a mathematician and divine, who published the "Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations unlocked," 1684. The Royal Society sent him some questions, which he solved so satisfactorily that they presented him with a medal. B. at Ilton, in Somersetshire, 1625; D. 1690.

BAKER, Henry, an eminent naturalist, who was brought up a bookseller, but which pursuit he relinquished, and undertook the tuition of deaf and dumb persons, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies, and in 1740 obtained from the latter the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. B. in London, 1698; D. 1774. He published the "Microscope made Easy," 8vo, 1742; and "Employment for the Microscope," 8vo, 1764. He also wrote original poems, serious and humorous, published in 8vo, 1725. He left 100*l.* to the Royal Society for an anatomical or chemical lecture, which is called the Bakerian lecture.

BAKER, David Erskine, eldest son of the above, was adopted by an uncle who was a silk-





throwster in Spitalfields, and whom he succeeded in the business. Being fond of theatrical entertainments, however, he squandered his property and joined some strolling companies. Little is known of his history, but he is supposed to have died about 1770. He was the author of "A Companion to the Playhouse," 1764; since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of "Biographia Dramatica."

BAKER, Thomas, an antiquary and divine of the beginning of the 18th century, who, for refusing to take the oaths to the new government after the revolution of 1688, was deprived of the rectory of Long Newton, in the diocese of Durham. He then retired to Cambridge, where he had a scholarship, of which, however, he was subsequently deprived; and devoted himself to study. He does not appear to have published any work of consequence, except one entitled "Reflections on Learning," which was often reprinted; but he kept up an extensive correspondence with the most eminent scholars and authors of his time, many of whom he aided by his learning and researches in the prosecution of their labours. Acknowledgments of these obligations are to be found in the works of Dr. Walker, Burnet, Dr. John Smith (editor of Bede), Dr. Knight (Life of Erasmus), Dr. Richardson (Lives of the English Bishops), Ames (History of English Translations of the Bible), and others. Baker also left large collections of valuable MSS., transcriptions, &c., which have been of great service to students of ecclesiastical antiquities and cognate subjects ever since. The Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum contain many volumes of his collections, which he gave to the Earl of Oxford, from whose heirs the MSS. were purchased by the government. Baker was born in the parish of Lanchester, Durham, 1656; D. July 2, 1740, aged 83.

BAKER, John, a distinguished British admiral of the end of the 17th and early part of the 18th century, served under Admiral Hopson in the attack on Vigo, and subsequently acted under Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Sir George Rooke. With the latter officer he was present at the capture of Gibraltar, and in the battle off Malaga with the French fleet, where he was wounded. D. at Port Mahon, 1716.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, an African traveller of the present century, who discovered the lake Albert Nyanza, in 1864, one of the great equatorial reservoirs that supply the river Nile. In the journey that resulted in this discovery he was accompanied by his wife. He has written various interesting accounts of his travels. He was knighted in 1866. B. June 8, 1821.

BAKEWELL, Robert, *bake'-well*, a celebrated agriculturist, who turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were so much distinguished above all others, that he let one of his rams for 400 guineas, and another for 800 guineas, for a single season. The race of Dishley sheep were known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved the breed of black cattle, the descendants of his stock being still distinguished as the new Leices-

tershire breed of "long-horned." D. at Dishley, 1726; D. 1795.

BAKI (properly Abd-ol-Baki), *bak'-e*, the most eminent of Ottoman lyric poets, flourished in the reign of Soliman the Magnificent, which is usually reckoned the Augustan age of Mohammedan literature. At an early age Baki was not only patronized by the Sultan Soliman, but on presenting to that monarch his first work, was hailed by him in an ode of his own composition as the first of his country's poets. Baki has been pronounced the prince of Turkish lyrical versifiers, and by the critics of his country is ranked with Hafiz in the Persian and Molenabbi in the Arabic languages. His elegy on the death of Soliman is esteemed the most perfect gem of Turkish poesy. He adopted his native language for his compositions in preference to the Persian and Arabic, which were the usual vehicles of poetry in Turkey; and his continued popularity has acquired for him the appellation of the "Durrabia." He died April 7, in the year 1600, of mortification at being a second time disappointed of being made grand mufti.

BALASSI, Mario, *ba-las'-se*, an Italian historical and portrait painter, whose best works are his picture of "St. Francis," and "The Miracle of St. Nicholas of Tolentino." B. at Florence, 1604: D. 1667.

BALBE, *bawl'-bai*, a distinguished Italian family of Quiers, in the little state of Piedmont, many members of which played prominent parts in the affairs of the Italian Republics in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. The army which defeated the Emperor Barbarossa at Lignano, in 1176, was commanded by members of this family. The family became reduced in the middle of the 15th century, and its head removed to Avignon, and founded a house distinguished in French annals. His name was Gilles de Barton; and from him the celebrated Crillon was descended.

BALBI, Gaspar, *bal'-be*, who, as a dealer in precious stones, left Aleppo, in 1579, on a journey to the Indies, and did not return till 1588. On his return he published an account of his journey. He visited Ormuz, Goa, Cochin, and Pegu, and describes what he saw with considerable spirit, and, it is believed, with accuracy. Lived in the 16th century.

BALBI, Adrien, a Venetian, who at an early period of his life was appointed professor of geography and natural philosophy in his native town, but, in 1820, went to Portugal. Here, in 1822, he published his "Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal." This publication having procured him considerable fame, he settled in Paris, where in 1826, he published his celebrated "Ethnographical Atlas," which was the first work to make the French acquainted with the researches of Adelung and other German philologists. This work raised him high in the estimation of the learned and the public generally, and under the administration of Martignac he was placed in easy circumstances by the French government. He subsequently gave to the world an "Abridgment of Geography," on a new plan, which has been translated into most of the European languages. In 1832 he quitted Paris for Padua, where he resided until his death. B. at Venice, 1782; D. 1848.

BALBIS, Giovanni Battista, *bawl'-be*, a distinguished botanist, was born in Piedmont, in 1765, and educated at Turin. He filled the post of professor of botany and keeper of the Botanical Gardens at Turin, but was obliged to quit it in 1814, and retired to Pavia. He subsequently occupied a similar position in Lyons, which, in 1830, he resigned, and returned to his native country, and died there in 1831. His writings are very voluminous, and are highly esteemed.

BALBINUS, Decimus Cælius, *bäl-bi'-nus*, a Roman senator, who was elected emperor in conjunction with Maximus in 237, after the death of M. Antonius Gordianus and his son in Africa. Assassinated 238.

BALBOA, Vasco Nuñez de, *vas'-ko noon'-yais bal-bo'-a*, a Castilian, was one of the first who visited the West Indies, where he gained immense riches. He settled on the coast of Darien, and built a town. In 1513 he crossed the isthmus, and returned next year with a prodigious quantity of wealth. He sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias d'Avila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, with sandals made of hemp on his feet, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, notwithstanding that he had given Balboa his daughter in marriage, was jealous of his abilities, and caused him to be beheaded in 1517.

BALBO, Count Cesare, *bawl'-bo*, an Italian politician, author, journalist, and advocate of Romanism, was born in Piedmont, in 1789; was in early life employed by Napoleon I.; and after Waterloo was secretary of the Sardinian Legation in London. For the last thirty years of his life he devoted himself to authorship, and published various works, including a "History of Italy," "The Hopes of Italy," &c. A spirit of rigid and exclusive Romanism pervades all his writings. D. 1853.

BALCANQUAL, Walter, *bäl'-kän-quäl*, a learned Scotch divine, who attended James I. to England, and became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the Church of Scotland at the Synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochester; and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebellion. D. at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, in 1645. —He wrote the "Declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late Tumults in Scotland," folio, 1630; "Epistles concerning the Synod of Dordt," in John Hales's "Golden Remains," and some sermons.

BALCHEN, John, *bal'-chen*, an English admiral, who, entering early into the navy, rose to the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng. In 1734 he was made an admiral; and in 1743 was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital. He soon after went with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who, with a large fleet of transports, was blockaded in the Tagus. Having accomplished this service, he sailed for England; but encountering a violent storm, his ship, the *Victory*, was lost on the Casketts, near Jersey, and every one on board perished, October 3, 1744. A monument in Westminster Abbey commemorates this melancholy event. B. 1669.

BALDERIC, or BAUDRY, *bal'-de-rik*, a French historian, who became bishop of Dol, in Brittany, and was at the council of Clermont. He wrote a history of the crusade to the year 1099. D. 1130.—There was another bishop, a contem-

porary, of the same name, who wrote a chronicle of the towns of Arras and Cambray. D. 1097.

BALDI, Bernard, *bawl'-de*, a learned Italian, who studied at Padua, and afterwards became mathematician to the duke of Guastalla. B. at Urbino, 1553; D. 1617.—He translated into Italian several works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote some good poems in that language. He was also the author of several philological works, and commenced a "Universal Historical Geography." His "Lives of Mathematicians" was printed in 1707.

BALDI, Lazaro, an historical painter, a native of Tuscany, and the disciple of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed by Alexander VII. to paint for the palace of the Quirinal a "David killing Goliath." Many of his pictures are to be seen in the churches at Rome. B. 1623 or 1624; D. 1703.

BALDINI, Baccio, *bawl-de'-ne*, a Florentine engraver, who is said to have been taught the art by Finiguerra, who, according to the Italians, was its inventor, but whose instructions were ill carried out by his pupil. His works, therefore, have no value further than such as arises from their being specimens of the first efforts of one of the earliest Italian engravers. B. at Florence, 1436; D. 1515.

BALDINI, John Anthony, a learned Italian nobleman, who was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. B. at Placentia, 1654; D. 1725.

BALDINUCCI, Philip, *bawl'-de-noo-tche*, an Italian artist and biographer, who passed an industrious life, working both with the pencil and the pen. B. at Florence, 1624; D. 1696.—He wrote, 1. "The General History of Painters," 6 vols. 2. "A Vocabulary of Designs." 3. "An Account of the Progress of Engraving on Copper."

BALDUCCI, Francis, *bawl-dootch'-e*, an Italian poet of the 17th century, who was very successful in the Anacreontic style of composition, but whose improvidence, debauchery, and folly kept him in continual trouble. He at one time served as a common soldier, at another lived a sort of semi-beggar's life in Rome, and became notorious for the impudence with which he intruded himself into the houses and at the tables of the great. So reckless and ill-tempered did he become, that he was thrust out of doors by every one, and had to obtain a living by many shifts, not always very reputable. He finally took orders, became attached to the household of Pompeo Colonna, prince of Gallicano, but died in the hospital of S. Giovanni Laterano, in 1643. His poems were numerous, have often been reprinted, and are esteemed the best Italian specimens of the Anacreontic style.

BALDUCCIO, Giovanni, *bawl-dootch'-e-o*, an eminent sculptor of the Pisan school. He was born at the close of the 13th century, and attained a high reputation, though his statues have a hard, still, and exaggerated air about them. His works are to be seen in Lucca, and especially in Milan. D. about 1348.

BALDOCK, *bal'-dok*, Ralph de, Bishop of London, whom, in 1307, King Edward I. appointed lord high chancellor. D. 1313. He wrote a history of British affairs, which Leland had seen, though it is now lost.—There was at the same time one Robert de Baldock, a divine, who was in great favour with Edward II., whose misfortunes he shared, and died in Newgate.

BALDUNG, Hans, *bal'-doong*, called also Hans Grun, a distinguished old German painter and wood-engraver. He was intimate with Albert Dürer, and as a painter was considered little inferior to his great friend. His heads are the best points in his works. B. in Suabia, about 1470; D. 1545.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, *bald'-win*, was the son of Eustace, count of Bouillon, and accompanied his brother Godfrey of Bouillon into Palestine, where he gained the sovereignty of the state of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and for eighteen years waged war against the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, and the Saracens. He took many towns, and secured for the Christians the coast of Syria, from the Gulf of Issus to the confines of Egypt. D. at Laris, in the desert, 1118, and was buried on Mount Calvary. In the first canto of the "Gerusalemme" of Tasso, the poet has depicted the character of this monarch, as well as that of his brother Godfrey.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, the cousin of the above, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. In 1120 he gained a great victory over the Saracens, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and was ransomed only by giving up the city of Tyre. In 1131 he abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year. The military and religious order of the Templars, for the defence of the Holy Land, was instituted in the reign of this monarch.

BALDWIN III. was the son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1142, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places; but under his reign the Christians lost Edessa. B. 1130; D. at Antioch, 1162. He was succeeded by his brother, Amauri I. (*See* AMAURI.)

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amauri, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, in 1173; but being a leper, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew, Baldwin V. D. 1185. In the year following, his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother in order that her second husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.—Soon after this event the Christians lost Jerusalem, which, in 1187, was taken by Saladin.

BALDWIN I., emperor of Constantinople, to which position he was chosen in preference to Boniface of Monferrat, who competed with him for the dignity on the capture of the city by the Latins during the 4th crusade, and was crowned in St. Sophia on the 16th of May, 1204. He was previously count of Flanders and Hainault. He was successful in his wars with the Mohammedans, but having offended the king of the Bulgarians, that prince, aided by a revolt of the Greeks, made war upon the empire, and in a skirmish, where he imprudently attacked a superior force with a mere handful of knights, Baldwin was defeated and taken prisoner. His subsequent history is unknown, but he is believed to have died shortly after his captivity, aged 32. He was a brave warrior, and just and moderate as a ruler. Taken prisoner 1205.

BALDWIN II., emperor of Constantinople, was the son of Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, by the sister of the above emperor. He succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the East in 1228, being only eleven years

of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273.—With him terminated the dynasty of the Latin emperors of Constantinople.

BALDWIN I., count of Flanders, called Brasde-fer, on account, as some writers say, of his immense strength, and, according to others, because of his being always in armour, was the son of Odoacer, whom he succeeded as Grand Forester in 837. On the death of Louis le Debonnaire, king of France, Baldwin espoused the cause of Lothaire, in opposition to Charles the Bald and Louis of Bavaria, his brothers, and took part in the battle of Fontenai, and the other events of the war which ensued. In 857 he waylaid and abducted Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, and widow of Ethelwolf, king of England, on her way home to her father. Charles sent his son, Louis the Stammerer, with an army to punish this outrage, but Baldwin defeated him in the battle of Arras, and having hanged several barons who were prisoners, he was excommunicated by the pope. In order to get the ban removed, he went to Rome, submitted to the censures of the holy father, who received him into favour, and arranged his reconciliation with Charles, who consented to his marriage with Judith, raised Flanders into a county with enlarged limits, and confirmed Baldwin in the government on condition of paying homage to the crown of France. Baldwin, with the aid of Charles, afterwards built the castles of Bruges and Ghent, as a defence against the Normans under Hastings. He died at Arras, in 877 or 879. He is celebrated by Longfellow in his poem of the "Belfry of Bruges," as "mighty Baldwin Bras-de-fer." He left two sons, one of whom succeeded him as Baldwin II.; the other, Raoul, was count of Cambrai.—Baldwin II. was married to a daughter of Alfred the Great, king of England.—There were six other counts of Flanders of the same name, whose history, however, exhibits only a succession of wars and quarrels with neighbouring princes.

BALDWIN, Thomas, a distinguished English prelate, who, although sprung from obscure parentage, rose to be abbot of Ford, Devonshire, bishop of Worcester, and finally archbishop of Canterbury. He was of a mild disposition, sober, and modest. Some of these characteristics so greatly swayed him as he rose to power, that the pope is said to have described him as a fervent monk, a cold abbot, a lazy bishop, and a remiss archbishop. He founded the archiepiscopal parish of Lambeth, and subsequently preached the crusade with great success, and even accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, where he died during the siege of Ptolemais in 1191, having been of essential service to the army from the influence his powerful exhortations had upon the soldiers. Some of his theological writings have been printed in the Bibliotheca Cisterciensis, and show him to have had a good knowledge of the subject.

BALDWIN, or BALDWYN, William, a schoolmaster and divine, who pursued the occupation of printing in order to promote the Reformation. He is said to have written some comedies; at all events, he was "engaged in the reigns of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, if not earlier, in preparing theatrical entertainments for the court." His name, however, is most endeared to the lovers of literature by his having been one of the authors and editors of "The Mirrour for Magistrates," which "occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser." D. about 1564.

BALE, John, *bail*, an English divine, who, from a Carmelite monk, became a zealous Protestant and writer against popery. On the death of his patron, Lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI., and obtained a living in Hampshire. In 1552 he was appointed to the bishopric of Ossory, in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Mary, he retired to Bâle, in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth ascended the throne, when he returned to England, and became a prebend of Canterbury. B. at Cove, in Suffolk, 1495; D. 1563, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.—He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled "An Account of the Lives of Eminent Writers of Britain."

BALECHOU, Jean Jaques, *bal'-shoo*, a French engraver, who was expelled from the Academy of Painters for surreptitiously selling first-proof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness. B. at Arles, 1715; D. 1765. His engravings are held in high estimation.

BALEN, Henry Van, *bal'-len*, an historical and portrait painter, whose best works are "St. John Preaching in the Desert," and the "Judgment of Paris." B. at Antwerp, 1560: D. 1632.—His son, John Van Balen, distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

BALES, Peter, *bails*, a celebrated penman, who excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship, and was employed by Walsingham in imitating the handwriting of conspirators whose letters he had intercepted. B. 1547: D. 1610. He published, in 1590, the "Writing Master," in three parts; the first teaching swift writing; the second, true writing; the third, fair writing; and as a proof of his attainments in penmanship, we are told that he wrote out the Bible in shorthand so small that it could be inclosed in the shell of an English walnut.

BALESTRA, Antony, *baw-lais'-tra*, an eminent historical painter, who, in 1694, gained the prize of merit given by the Academy of St. Luke. B. at Verona, 1666: D. 1740. His productions were numerous, and many of his works are to be seen in the Venetian states.

BALFE, Michael William, *balf*, a pleasing and popular composer, was born in Dublin in 1808, and early exhibited the love of music which was an inherent element in his nature. His first public performance of note was as a violin player in the oratorios at Drury-lane in 1823 or 1824. In 1824 he appeared upon the stage, but an unfortunate accident at the Theatre Royal, Norwich, had an unfavourable influence on his career. He afterwards went to Italy; and appeared with success, in 1827, at Paris, in the "Barber of Seville." He continued a career of general good fortune on the continent till 1835, when he returned to London, and appeared in several of his own compositions. In 1839 he became lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation did not succeed, and Mr. Balfe relinquished the managerial chair, and resumed the composer's pen. His career since has been a uniform success. His principal

compositions are: "The Siege of Rochelle," "The Jewess," "The Maid of Artois," in which Malibran appeared with great éclat, and which in six nights realized £5690 11s., being an average of £355 per night; "Catherine Grey;" "Falstaff;" "Joan of Arc;" "Kiolanthe;" "The Bohemian Girl;" "The Daughter of St. Mark," which ran more than 100 consecutive nights; "The Enchantress;" "The Bondman;" "L'Etoile de Seville;" "The Maid of Honour;" "Elfrida;" "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," "Bianca," &c. D. 1870.

BALFOUR, Sir James, *bäl'-foor*, lord president of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the reputed author of "Practicks of the Law," rose to eminence as a privy councillor and judge, and was with Mary queen of Scots at Holyrood on the night of the assassination of Rizzio. He was shortly afterwards knighted by the queen, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Bothwell, joining in the conspiracy against Darnley. He prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the atrocious murder of that unfortunate nobleman, and was, in the despatch of the earl of Lennox, charged with being an accomplice in that crime. He seems to have changed sides with every party in power. After being concerned in nearly all the stormy intrigues of the times, now fleeing from his country to save his head, and now returning to become an accuser, a prosecutor, and condemner of others, he died in 1583.

BALFOUR, Sir James, a Scottish antiquarian and poet, was born towards the end of the 16th century, being sprung from an ancient family of Fifeshire. He wrote poetry both in Latin and in the native Scottish dialect; was the friend and assistant of Dugdale and Segar in their researches into ecclesiastical antiquities, on which subject he published some papers having reference to Scotland; was the friend of Sir Robert Aytoun and the Earl of Stirling, both poets; and, through the influence of the Earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland, was appointed Lyon king-at-arms. In 1633 he was created a baronet, and had the lands of Kinnaird, in Fife, conferred upon him. He joined in opposing the introduction of the liturgy into the Scottish church, and wrote an account of the riots which took place in connexion with the attempt to do so. Being, however, strongly attached to monarchical principles, he was deprived of his office by Cromwell, and retired to the country, where he pursued his studies. He died in 1657, having been four times married, and leaving issue. He wrote the Annals of Scotland, from Fergus I. to Charles, which were published in 1825 from the original MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, in which a great many other MSS. by him remain.

BALFOUR, James, an advocate of the Scottish bar, who wrote two philosophical dissertations against the speculations of David Hume. These performances exhibited so much candour and good-feeling, that the philosopher whose opinions he had attacked, wrote to him sentiments expressive of his esteem, and, at the same time, requested the pleasure of his friendship. In 1754 he became professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh; and in 1761 was appointed to the chair of public law. B. 1703; D. at Pilrig, 1795.—His life was a comment on the amiable philosophy which he laboured to teach.

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S.E., professor of botany in the university of Edinburgh, having previously occupied the same chair in the university of Glasgow, in which he succeeded Sir William Jackson Hooker. He has written much on botanical science, and deservedly stands high in public estimation. B. at Edinburgh, 1808.

BALFOUR, Francis, a native of Edinburgh, where he was educated for the medical profession, and afterwards went to India, where he attained a distinguished reputation. He published several works intended to show the influence the moon exercises in diseases, especially fevers, the crises in which, he conceived, could be explained by the revolutions of that orb, and that the treatment should be regulated accordingly. Lived about 1750—1800.

BALFOUR, Alexander, a Scottish author, was born at Monikie, Forfarshire, in March, 1767, of poor parents. Commencing life as a handloom weaver, he raised himself to a good position as a manufacturer; but being ruined by the panic of 1815, took to literature as a means of helping to obtain a living, and published novels, tales, poetry, and contributions to the periodical literature of the day. In 1827, Mr. Canning gave him a donation of £100 from the treasury, in acknowledgment of his literary merits and his necessities, he having long suffered from paralysis. He died in September, 1829.

BALGUY, Thomas, *bäl'-gi*, an eminent divine, who became prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of that diocese, and refused the bishopric of Gloucester. B. 1716; D. 1795.—A collection of his sermons and charges has been printed in one volume, 8vo.

BALIOL, or BALLIOL, Sir John de, *bal'-le-ol*, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, and governor of Carlisle in 1248. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to Baliol and Ros of Werke; but in about three years they were charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by paying a large sum into the royal treasury, Baliol made his peace. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Baliol College, Oxford, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons under Simon de Montfort, Baliol sided with the king; for which the barons seized his lands. D. at Barnard Castle, Durham; D. 1269.

BALIOL, John de, son of the above, who, being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, laid claim, on the death of Queen Margaret (known as the Maiden of Norway), to the vacant throne, by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce, who was also descended from that nobleman, being the son of Isabella, his second daughter, while Baliol was the grandson of Margaret, his eldest daughter. Edward I. being appointed arbitrator, declared in favour of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, November 20, 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long; for, remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Baliol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Baliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were con

mitted to the Tower. At the intercession of the pope they were released, and delivered to his legate in 1299, when Baliol retired to his estates in Normandy, where he lived in retirement throughout the remainder of his life. D. 1314.—His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it; but kept it only a short time, and dying not long afterwards without issue, the family became extinct. D. 1363.

BALL, John, *ball*, a Kentish preacher, who, in 1381, took part in the insurrection of Wat Tyler. To 100,000 of the insurgents on Blackheath he preached a sermon from these lines, which he took for his text:—

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?

He, with Jack Straw and 1500 others, was hanged, July 2, 1381.

BALL, John, an English divine of the 17th century, who, after being educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1608, associated himself with the Puritans, ultimately settled as curate of Whitmore, in Staffordshire, where he kept a school to eke out his miserable pittance of £20 a-year, and there he died, leaving behind him a high reputation for simplicity, purity, guilelessness, piety, and learning. Several treatises which he wrote were long used as family text-books among the sect to which he belonged, one of which, called a "Short Treatise containing all the Principal Grounds of the Christian Religion," was fourteen times printed before 1632; his "Treatise on Faith" passed through many editions, and other works of his were equally popular. Baxter, Fuller, and others speak of him in highly eulogistic terms. D. Oct. 20, 1640.

BALL, Thomas, another Puritan divine of the same period, was educated at Cambridge, and settled as a minister in Northampton, where he died, June, 1659, leaving, like the above a reputation for learning, piety, and sincerity. It has been supposed that John and Thomas Ball were related; but this is uncertain.

BALL, Sir Alexander John, a British naval officer who served with great distinction in the first American war, and afterwards in the Mediterranean under Nelson. At the battle of the Nile he commanded the *Alexander*, and it is said that to a peculiar combustible thrown from this ship, the explosion of the French man-of-war *L'Orient* is to be attributed. He subsequently was engaged in besieging the French garrison at Malta, but with the most inadequate means, both in men and supplies The French, however, were at last compelled to surrender, and in 1800 Malta was occupied by the British, who have ever since retained it. Sir Alexander was made governor of the island, where he died in 1809, on the very day he was appointed rear-admiral of the Red. He was buried close to the remains of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and a splendid monument was erected to his memory.—He entered the naval service at an early age, choosing a sailor's life, it is said, in consequence of the impression he received from reading "Robinson Crusoe."

BALLANTYNE, James, *bäl'-an-tine*, a printer of Edinburgh, at whose press the novels of Sir Walter Scott were printed. He at one time edited a newspaper called the "Kelso Mail," and for many years conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." B. at Kelso; D. 1833.—His younger brother, John, was established as a publisher in Edinburgh by Sir Walter Scott, in 1805; but the concern did not flourish, and is alleged by Lockhart to have been the main cause of the difficulties which weighed on Sir Walter's latter days. Both brothers had much to do with the affairs of the great novelist. B. 1776; D. 1821.

BALLARD, George, *bal'-ard*, a learned antiquarian and Saxon scholar, who, born in humble circumstances, was assisted to an education at Oxford, where he became one of the beadles, and made extensive collections of MSS., extracts, &c., which have often been used by historical and biographical students. They are in the Bodleian Library. He published "Memoirs of English Ladies who have been distinguished in Literature, Science, and Art," and asserts that England can claim more such females than any other country of Europe. He died comparatively young, in 1755.

BALLARD, Admiral Samuel James, a distinguished officer, who, entering the navy in 1776, took part in most of the prominent actions fought by the fleets under Keppel, Rodney, Howe, and other commanders. He also performed eminent service while in command of small squadrons and single vessels. While in command of the *Pearl*, from 1796 till 1802, he captured, retook, or destroyed nearly eighty ships, and on all occasions was prominent for daring and intrepidity, which were almost always successful. He does not appear ever to have been associated with Nelson. He was made rear-admiral in 1814, and died at Exmouth, on Oct. 9, 1829. B. at Portsmouth, of a family originally Dutch.

BALLARD, Volant Vashon, another eminent naval officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the service of his country, especially in the East and West Indies, in the latter of which he, while in command of the *Blonde*, under the orders of the above officer, was one of two captains who succeeded in destroying two French frigates at Anse la Barque, together with a powerful battery under which they had taken shelter. For this and other services he was warmly thanked by both the naval and military commanders engaged in the blockade of Guadaloupe in 1809. He was promoted to rear-admiral's rank in 1825, and when he died, in 1833, was a commander of the Bath. B. 1774.

BALLENDEN, or BELLENDEN, Dr. John, *bal'-en-den*, a clever Scottish poet and historian, who translated Boethius's "History of Scotland," and was highly commended for his poetical talents by Sir David Lyndesay. Opposing the Reformation, he was under the necessity of retiring to Rome, where he died in the year 1550. He held several high positions in the church before the introduction of the reformed doctrines, and was a doctor of the Sorbonne and member of other learned societies. Several of his poems are still extant.

BALLESTEROS, Don Francisco, *bal'-lais-tair'-os*, a Spanish commander during the Peninsular war. On the invasion of the French, he, with his regiment and the troops of Castaños and Blake, had frequent sanguinary encounters with the enemy in the south of Spain. The regency of Cadiz afterwards made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the command of the army of Andalusia, where he was opposed to the most famous of Napoleon's marshals, Soult, Mortier, &c.; and when defeated, always adroitly made his escape. On the landing of the British, the chief command of the combined armies was

given to the duke of Wellington. This measure Ballesteros resolutely opposed, and was, in consequence, banished to Ceuta, but was afterwards permitted to return to the army. When Ferdinand was restored, he was made minister of war, but soon after lost his office, and was sent to Valladolid. In 1820 we find him again commander of the Spanish forces, and compelled to yield to the superior strength of the French, when a convention was signed at Granada. Subsequently Ferdinand annulled the constitution, and dismissed all the civil and military functionaries, when Ballesteros retired to Paris, where he died, 1832. B. at Brea, Aragon, 1770.

Ballexerd, James, *bal'-ex-erd*, a citizen of Geneva, who wrote a book on the physical education of children, which obtained the prize given by a society in Holland. He was also the author of a dissertation on this question, What are the principal causes of the deaths of so many children? B. 1726; D. 1774.

Ballin, Claude, *bal-ă*, a French artist, who, at the age of nineteen, made four silver basins, on which were represented the four ages of the world, which were purchased by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed Ballin to make four vases after the antique, to match them. He also executed several handsome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for casts and medals. B. 1615: D. 1678.

Ballois, Louis Joseph Philippe, *bal-waw*, made himself eminent by his cultivation of the study of statistics at a time when little attention was given to the subject. He, in 1802, commenced the "Annales de Statistique," and was one of the founders of the Société de Statistique. He died in 1803, having scarcely reached his 25th year.

Balnaves, Henry, *bal'-naves*, of Halhill, a poet, and a prominent member of the Reformed party in Scotland in the 16th century. He suffered along with his coadjutors in the early part of the struggle, and on the triumph of his party, was, in 1563, made a lord of session. He left some theological works, such as a "Treatise of Justification," "The Confessions of Faith," &c., in which extreme Calvinistic notions are inculcated. He died at Edinburgh, in 1579, leaving a reputation as a "godly, wise, and long-experienced counsellor," as Sidney Melville phrases it. B. 1520.

Balsham, Hugh de, *bal-sham*, bishop of Ely, who founded Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1257. D. 1286.

Baltadji, Mohammed Pasha, *bal'-ta'-je*, grand vizier of Turkey, who, while in command of the army on the Pruth, with which he had surrounded and had in his power that of Peter the Great of Russia, allowed himself to be bribed or duped by the Empress Catherine, and permitted the Russians to escape—thus throwing away the only opportunity the Turks ever had of thoroughly worsting their northern antagonists. On Charles XII., of Sweden, in aid of whom the Turks were acting, reproaching the vizier with his treachery, the latter retorted—"If I had taken the czar, who would have governed his states? It is not good for monarchs to quit their kingdoms"—a sneer at which Charles was so enraged that he resented it by tearing the vizier's robe with his spur. Baltadji was disgraced and banished for his conduct in this affair. D. at Lemnos, 1712.

Balthazar, Christopher, *bal-ta'-zar*, a learned French writer, who renounced his profession as an advocate, and embraced the Protestant religion. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun settled upon him a pension for his services as the champion of the Reformers. He combated Baronius, the librarian of the Vatican in the time of Clement VIII., with great ability. B. at Villeneuve-le-Roi, 1588; D. 1670.

Balthazarini, *bawl-ta'-saw-re-ne*, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1531 he composed a ballet for the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse with Mademoiselle de Vaudemont, sister to the queen, called "Ceres and her Nymphs," and supposed to be the origin of the *ballet* in France.

Baltimore, Lord. (*See* Calvert, Sir George.)

Baluze, John de la, *ba'-loo*, a Frenchman, who, by his servility, obtained the see of Angers, after he had procured the deposition of his patron and benefactor, the bishop of that diocese. By his intrigues, he induced Paul II. to give him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in a secret correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri, disclosing all the secrets of the state, which, being discovered by Louis XI., he was imprisoned eleven years in an iron cage, which he himself, it is said, had invented. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and, working on the weakness of the pope, was sent to France as legate by Sixtus IV. B. in Poitou, 1421; D. at Ancona, 1491.

Baluze, Etienne, *bal'-ooze*, an eminent French historian and annotator, especially on subjects connected with ecclesiastical history and canon law, was born at Tulle, Guienne, Dec. 24, 1630. Having, in 1652, when barely 22 years of age, published a work which attracted the attention of Montchal, archbishop of Toulouse, he obtained the friendship of that prelate, and of De Marca, his successor, the latter of whom brought him to Paris, introduced him into learned circles, and on his death, in 1662, left him his MSS. He next became attached to De Tellier, afterwards chancellor of France; then to La Mothe de Houdancourt, archbishop of Auch; on leaving whom he was appointed librarian to the minister Colbert, after whose death, Louis XIV. instituted for Baluze the professorship of canon law in the royal college, of which, in 1707, he became director, with a pension. These advantages he did not long enjoy, however, for he lost both next year, in consequence of incurring the king's displeasure by publishing a history of the house of Auvergne in which he showed that the family of Cardinal Bouillon, then in disgrace, were the regular descendants of the dukes of Guienne and counts of Auvergne. In consequence of this, Baluze was deprived of his emoluments, and banished from Paris; and though the sentence of exile was recalled, he never was reinstated in his offices. He now settled near Paris, where he pursued his favourite studies till his death, in 1718, at the age of 88. At the time of his death, he was engaged in editing an edition of the works of St. Cyprian, afterwards finished by Maran, in 1727. Baluze's publications, original or editorial, are very voluminous, at least 45 different works, some of which embrace several volumes, having passed through the press under his own supervision. He had collected an immense library, which he ordered to be sold separately, so that each purchaser might bid for any work he wished; he had 1500 MSS. on all sorts of subjects, together with 115 works of different

authors, full of notes, which he had intended to publish. He did immense service to literature by the unwearied energy with which he collected the MSS. of good writers, which he compared with their published works, annotating, correcting, and extending wherever required. Indeed, his labours as editor alone have deserved the lasting gratitude of historians and lawyers, and have supplied a mine of wealth from which subsequent writers have drawn largely ever since, without, however, exhausting the riches it contains. He was buried in the church of St. Sulpice, Paris.

Balzac, Honoré de, *bal-zak*, a French novelist, who, on quitting school, was placed with a notary in Paris, and commenced his literary career by writing for the journals. Under the name of Horace de St. Aubin, between the years 1821 and 1827, he published many tales; but they attracted little attention. The first work which brought him prominently into notice was his "Peau de Chagrin," after which he continued to supply the public appetite for his productions with indefatigable industry. For twenty years he laboured at a series of compositions which, under the title of "Comédie Humaine," were to embrace every phase of human society; some of these were very successful. B. at Tours, 1799; D. at Paris, 1850.

Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de, a noble French writer, to whom Cardinal Richelieu granted a pension, and gave him the places of councillor of state and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his "Letters," which were first published in 1624. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for himself in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. B. at Angoulême, 1594; D. 1654. Besides his "Letters," he wrote—1. "Le Prince;" 2. "Le Socrate Chrétien;" 3. "L'Aristippe;" 4. "Entretiens;" 5. "Christ Victorieux."

Bamboccio, Antonio, *bawm-bot'-cheo*, a good Neapolitan painter, architect, and sculptor, who especially excelled in designing and executing sepulchral monuments, several of which still exist. He also restored sculpture and architecture to more simple and natural principles; and in his school several eminent artists in each of these branches were produced. It also appears, from an inscription on his monument to Lodovico Aldemareschi, erected in 1421, that he practised brass founding. B. at Naples about 1368; D. there 1435.

Bamboccio, *bawm-bot'-che-o*, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nickname of Bamboccio, on account of his deformity. He lived at Rome several years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers' shops, and cattle, with great effect. His style is soft, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. B. at Laeren, near Narden, 1613; D. 1673.

Bambridge, Christopher, *bām'-bridj*, archbishop of York, a native of Westmoreland, who was sent by Henry VIII. as an ambassador to Pope Julius II., who gave him a cardinal's hat. In 1514 he was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows which he had inflicted upon him.

Bamfield, Joseph, *bām'-feeld*, or, as Clarendon calls him, Bamford, was a native of Ireland, who, on the breaking out of the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament joined the king, held several commissions from him, and took part in defending Arundel against Sir William Waller; but his most memorable exploits were the stealing away the duke of York, whom he conveyed to Holland, and the part he took in inducing the fleet to declare against the government of Cromwell. He held an appointment in the household of the duke of York; but was afterwards cast off by the royal family, and returned to England to push his fortune under the new government, but did not succeed, and lived afterwards in neglect and obscurity in Holland, where, at an advanced age, he published his "Apology," a rare tract connected with the history of those stormy times.

Bamfield, or Bampfylde, Francis, a nonconformist divine, who, in 1641, obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and was also minister of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both situations at the Restoration, for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate for holding conventicles, where he died in 1684. —He wrote a book in vindication of the observation of the seventh-day sabbath, and another called the "House of Wisdom." The object of this book was to make the Hebrew "the universal language over all the inhabited earth, to be taught in all schools, and children to be taught it as their mother tongue." All books, too, that were in the world, were to be translated into that language; and the only philosophy that was to be tolerated, was to proceed from Scripture. The Utopian character of such notions will, we fear, in the reader's estimation, scarcely coincide with the title of his book—as containing much "wisdom."

Bampton, Rev. John, *bamp'-tun*, the founder of the celebrated series of lectures at Oxford which bear his name. He was educated at Trinity College, and to the university bequeathed, upon trust, his lands and estates, for the endowment of eight divinity lecture-sermons, to be delivered annually. These lectures form a valuable body of divinity, and a complete set of them is worth about £50. B. 1689; D. 1751.

Bancal, Jean Henri, *ban'-kal*, one of the most able, courageous, and honest, though not noisy, men who figured in the first French revolution. Elected to the National Convention in 1792, by his native department of Puy-de-Dome, he opposed the incorporation of Savoy with France; questioned the right of the Convention to try the king, and subsequently voted for an appeal to the nation for Louis's imprisonment or banishment; in February he demanded that there should be an official inquiry whether Marat was mad; and he even dared to oppose the appointment of the Committee of Public Safety. He was sent as a commissary to observe the conduct of Dumouriez; that officer delivered him up to the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmutz, and thus, probably, saved him from the guillotine, for his boldness in resisting their measures had made him specially obnoxious to the leaders of the extreme party. Having been exchanged for the Duchess of Angoulême, he was elected, in 1796, a member of the Conseil des Cinq-cents, and on his entering the chamber he was received in triumph, carried to the president's chair, elected a secretary, and a decree passed approving the manner in which he had executed his mission. He subsequently took an active and useful part in the proceedings of the Convention, proposing

for instance, the abolition of the gambling and other infamous houses, the foundation of a new social order of religion, though the time was not ripe for measures of that character. He retired in 1797 to Clermond Ferrand, where, till his death in 1826, he lived in perfect privacy, occupying his time in studying the Greek and Hebrew tongues, and in pious duties.

Banchi, Seraphin, *bawn'-ke*, a Dominican of Florence, to whom Peter Barrière, a fanatic, revealed his intention of murdering King Henry IV. The priest communicated the secret to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned, and retired to a monastery at Paris, where he died in 1622.

Bancroft, Richard, *bān'-kroft*, archbishop of Canterbury, who evinced so much learning in combating the tenets of the Puritans, that, in 1597, he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton Court, about the beginning of the reign of King James I.; and, on the death of Archbishop Whitgift, was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church. B. at Farnworth, Lancashire, 1544; D. in his palace at Lambeth, 1610.—Fuller says that, when Bancroft was out of passion, "he spake most politely;" but his severity was very great against the Puritans. He was the principal supervisor of the authorized translation of the Bible.

Bancroft, John, a nephew of the above, was in 1609 elected master of University College, Oxford, where he continued above twenty years. He was at great pains and expense to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1622 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddesden. D. 1640.

Bancroft, George, is an American, and the son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., author of a "Life of Washington." He was originally designed for the pulpit, but a love of literature turned the course of his studies into different channels from such as are necessary to form the deep theologian and sound divine. His first publication was a volume of poems, in his twenty-third year; and shortly afterwards he produced a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1838 he was made collector of the port of Boston, and in 1845 was appointed secretary of the navy of the United States. In the following year he was despatched as minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he resided till 1849, and where he was much esteemed and respected. On his return to his native country, he adopted New York as the place of his residence, and entered eagerly into literary pursuits. He published some of his orations, and contributed articles to the North American and Boston Quarterly Reviews; but it is by his "History of the United States" that he is most widely and likely to be most permanently known. Of this work seven volumes have appeared: the last was published in 1858, and embraces the first period of the American revolution, leading us, in a lucid and well-sustained narrative, through all those stirring events and conflicts of opinion which characterized the first features of the revolution immediately after the blockade of Boston. As an historian, his position ranks with Prescott and the best American writers. B. at Worcester, Massachusetts, 1800.

Bandarra, Gonzales, *ban-dar'-ra*, a Portuguese poet, whose verses aspired to be prophetic of the fate of Portugal. He fell under the suspicion of the Inquisition, and figured in an *auto-da-fé* in 1541, narrowly escaping being burnt as a heretic. D. 1556.— Although Bandarra could neither read nor write, his songs were in the mouths of all; and there appear to have been both talent and spirit in them.

Bandello, Matthew, *bawn-dail'-o*, an Italian Dominican monk, who wrote some lively novels after the manner of Boccaccio. On the invasion by the Spaniards of the Milanese territory in 1525, he went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen, but resigned it in 1555. D. 1561.—This author, besides his novels, wrote a vast number of Italian verses on different subjects.

Bandettini, Teresa, *bawn'-dai-té'-ne*, an Italian poetess, was designed by her parents for an opera dancer, but having shown considerable talent as an improvisatore, she was saved from that career, and devoted herself to poetry. She published, in 1788, a volume of short poems; and afterwards "The Death of Adonis," a poem in four cantos; and a tragedy, called "Il Polidoro." In 1789, she was married to Pietro Landucci, of Lucca; and in private life is stated to have been modest and amiable. B. at Lucca, in 1763; D. early in the present century.

Bandinelli, Baccio, *bawn'-de-nail'-e*, a distinguished Florentine sculptor and painter, greatly patronized by Cosmo de Medici, Francis I., and other eminent personages. His works do not place him in the first rank of Italian sculptors, but he is among the foremost in the second. Among his best performances is his "Hercules and Cacus," which was executed with a view to rival the "David" of Michael Angelo, but which does not nearly approach the excellence of that composition. B. at Florence, 1487; D. 1560. Many of the works of this artist are to be seen in the churches and palaces of Florence. He was made a cavalier by Clement VII., and also by Charles V.

Baner, Johann von, *baï'-ner*, sprung from an ancient family of Sweden, was one of the most distinguished lieutenants of Gustavus Adolphus, and though his education had been very defective, his great talents and industry enabled him to remedy that defect. He particularly distinguished himself against Pappenheim's cavalry in the battle of Breitenfeld, where he acquired the title of "The Lion of Sweden." He was charged with the pursuit of Tilly's defeated army, and finally drove Pappenheim out of Lower Saxony. He was afterwards present in the battles near Donauwerth, before Ingoldstadt, and at Nuremberg, in the latter of which he was wounded in the arm; and commanded the troops in Bavaria when Gustavus marched to Saxony. The death of the king so affected him, that he wished to be dismissed from the army, but this was refused; and in 1633 he was named field-marshal, with the command of the army of Silesia; and during the subsequent portions of the Thirty Years' War played a conspicuous part, having measured swords with Wallenstein, Piccolomini, and other imperial generals of note. Baner took and retook several important fortresses on the Aar, made incursions into Bohemia, Saxony, &c.; and in 1631, conceived the bold idea of taking prisoners the

crowned heads assembled together in Regensburg; owing, however, to the tardy action of his colleagues, the attempt failed, and Baner was compelled to make a retreat from Bohemia, in the midst of snow and harassed by the troops of Piccolomini. Baner was now so enfeebled by illness, that he could scarcely keep his seat on horseback, and, on reaching Lower Saxony, was utterly exhausted, and died in 1641.

Banier, Anthony, *ba'-ne-ai*, a French writer, who, after studying at Paris, became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz. He wrote an historical explanation of the fables of antiquity, which was afterwards published under the title of "Mythology; or, the Fables explained by History." B. 1673; D. 1741. He had a hand in Picart's "Religious Ceremonies," and other esteemed works. An English translation of his "Mythology" was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Banim, John, *ban'-nim*, an Irish author of a number of popular novels, among which may be particularly noticed the first and second series of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," which, on their appearance, were immediately recognised as works of genius. He was also the author of the celebrated tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." The greatest defect, perhaps, in his writings is a degree of overstrained excitement, which he generally produces by calling to his aid the operations of the worst and darkest passions of human nature. B. 1800; D. near Kilkenny, 1842.

Banister, John, *ban'-is-ter*, a distinguished botanist and student of natural history, who, born in England, emigrated to Virginia, and wrote several works on the botany and natural history of that country, and on the natural productions of Jamaica, &c. Ray published a catalogue of the plants observed in Virginia by Banister, in the first volume of his "History of Plants;" and a plant was named Banisteria in honour of him, by Dr. Houston, of which about twenty-four species are enumerated. He made a collection of Virginian plants, which was bought by Sir Hans Sloane. D. about 1689.

Bannister, John, an eminent English comedian, was born in London, in 1760, and after an honourable career, relinquished the stage in 1815, and retired into private life, enjoying the esteem and affection of all who knew him till his death, in 1836.

Bankes, Sir John, *banks*, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Charles I., was born at Keswick, Cumberland, in 1589. His first public employment was that of attorney-general to the prince of Wales; in 1630, he became Lent reader at Gray's-inn, and in the following year treasurer of that society. In 1634, he succeeded Noy as attorney-general, on which occasion he was knighted. At the beginning of the troubles between Charles and the Parliament, he adhered to the king, but was so well-esteemed by the Parliament, that in their proposals to Charles, in 1641, they requested that Bankes might be continued in his office. Having, however, declared the conduct of the parliamentary generals, Essex, Manchester, and Waller, treasonous, the Parliament voted him a traitor, and ordered Corfe Castle, his seat in the Isle of Purbeck, to be besieged. His lady, however, gallantly defended the castle, though she had at first but five men in it, and never more than forty, till the siege was raised by the earl of Carnarvon, Aug. 4. 1643. Sir John, who had been made chief justice of the Common Pleas, died on Dec. 28, 1644. Lord Strafford wrote of him—"Bankes hath been commended that he exceeds Bacon in eloquence, Ellesmere in judgment, and Noy in law." He was buried at Christ Church, Oxford.

Bankes, Henry, a descendant of the above, was long a distinguished member of Parliament, first for the borough of Corfe Castle, and afterwards for Dorsetshire. He had a seat in the House from 1780 to 1830, and was of rigid conservative principles, but great personal independence. He was more remarkable, however, for his fine scholarship than his political achievements, and will be mentioned with esteem for his "Constitutional History of Greece," published in 1818, when the party warfare of his time is forgotten. He was born about 1757, and died 1835.

Banks, John, an English play-writer, originally a lawyer; but, getting weary of the courts of Themis, he quitted them, and became a follower of Thespis. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly the "Unhappy Favourite; or, the Earl of Essex." When he died is uncertain; his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster. Lived at the end of the 17th century.

Banks, Sir Joseph, a distinguished naturalist, who, in 1760, entered as a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1764 he came into possession of his paternal fortune, and in 1766 was chosen a member of the Royal Society. In the same year he made a voyage to Newfoundland for the purpose of collecting plants, and in the following winter returned by way of Lisbon. He now made the acquaintance of Dr. Solander, a Swedish gentleman, who had been a pupil of Linnæus, and who had recently been appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. In 1768, he and Dr. Solander, as naturalists to the expedition, accompanied Captain Cook on a voyage to the South Seas, the ostensible object being to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the disc of the sun. He remained four months on the island of Otaheite, and after being absent nearly three years, returned to England with a large collection of specimens illustrative of natural history. He afterwards made a voyage to Iceland with his friend Dr. Solander, during which they examined the Hebrides, and were the first to discover the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa, an account of which was published in the same year, 1772, by Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland." A large addition to his various botanical collections was the result of this voyage. In 1777 he was elected president of the Royal Society, which position he held till the time of his death. B. at Westminster, 1743; D. 1820.—Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed his books and botanical collections to the British Museum.

Banks, Thomas, one of the best sculptors of Great Britain. By his thirty-third year his style was formed, and he competed, among many rivals, for the gold prize offered by the Royal Academy in 1770, and carried it away. His designs at this period were principally illustrative of classical history, and they discovered so much fertility of invention in the different modes in which the same subjects were treated, that the members of the Royal Academy determined to send him to Rome at the expense of that institution. Accordingly in 1772 he set out for the "Eternal city," where he placed himself under Capizoldi, a distinguished professor. He

was, however, though much admired, little encouraged; and after spending seven years in Rome, he returned to England, only to meet with disappointment. He was now in his 49th year, and setting out for Russia, he received from the Empress Catherine an acknowledgment of his merits. She purchased a subject of his, called "Psyche with the Butterfly," and placed it in a temple expressly built for it in her gardens. He soon again visited his native country, when his "Mourning Achilles," now in the hall of the British Institution, fixed him prominently and permanently in the eye of the public. He was now kept in constant employment throughout the remainder of his days. B. at Lambeth, 1735; D. 1805.

BANNATYNE, George, *băn'-a-tine*, the compiler of the celebrated MS. entitled "Corpus Poeticum Scotorum," or, Body of Scotch poetry, now in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. Of this work Allan Ramsay exhibited specimens in his "Evergreen;" but little or nothing is known of its compiler. In his diary, Sir Walter Scott remarks, "Thought upon an introduction to the notices which have been recovered of George Bannatyne. They are very jejune." Yet it is a satisfaction to know that this great benefactor to the literature of Scotland had a prosperous life, and enjoyed the pleasures of domestic society, and, in a time peculiarly perilous, lived unmolested, and died in quiet. B. 1545; D. 1607. It was upon his name that the "Bannatyne Club" was founded in 1823, by Sir Walter Scott, over the meetings of which he presided from its institution till 1831. Originally this association consisted only of 31 members; but as it rose in fame, many persons of rank and literary distinction were desirous of being connected with it; and, in 1828, the number was increased to 100.

BANNATYNE, Sir William, an eminent Scottish lawyer, judge, and man of letters, was born in January, 1743. He rose rapidly in his profession, and enjoyed besides a high reputation for his contributions to the "Mirror," "Lounger," &c. He was raised to the bench in 1799, which he occupied till his resignation in 1823, when he was succeeded by the famous John Clerk, Lord Eldin. He was one of the founders of the Highland Society, and had for his friends all the most distinguished men of his time, such as Blair, Mackenzie, Erskine, Craig, Abercrombie, and Cullen. He died in Ayrshire, on the 21st of November, 1834.

BANKERT, Joseph van Tappen, and Adrien, *ban'-kairt*, father and son, two distinguished Dutch admirals, who took a prominent part in the wars of Holland with Spain, France, England, and Portugal, in conjunction with the Van Tromps, the De Ruyters, and Hein. Joseph died of apoplexy on his return with the prizes he had taken after defeating the Portuguese fleet in the Brazils, in the year 1646. Adrien died at Middleburg, in 1684. They were sprung from an obscure family of Flessingen, Joseph having entered the navy as a common sailor, and raised himself to the rank of admiral of the Dutch fleets. There was a John Bankert killed in battle with the English in June, 1665, who is supposed to have been a near relative of the above.

BANQUO, or BANCHO, *ban'-quo*, a Scotch general of royal extraction, who obtained several victories over the Highlanders and the Danes, in the reign of Duncan I. He tarnished his glory by aiding Macbeth in a conspiracy against that monarch; but was afterwards put to death by the usurper.—Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" is founded upon these events.

BAPTISTE, John Baptist Monnoyer, *bap'-teest*, a distinguished French painter in the department of fruits and flowers. He adorned the palaces of Versailles, Meudon, Marly, and Trianon. He visited England at the invitation of Lord Montague, and for nearly 20 years lived in this country, enjoying uninterrupted patronage from the great. B. at Lisle, 1635; D. 1699.

BAPTISTE, John Gaspar, *bap'-tist*, a Dutch painter, who came to England during the civil wars, and was much engaged by Sir Peter Lely in painting his draperies and backgrounds. B. at Antwerp; D. 1691.

BAPTISTA, John Baptiste Stuck, *bawp-tes-tēn*, an Italian musician, who first introduced the violoncello into France. He was, besides, a good composer. B. at Florence about 1677; D. 1755.

BARADÆUS, also called ZANZALUS JACOBUS, *bă-rā-de'-us*, a monk who revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa. He died in 588, and from him the sect took the name of Jacobites.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Louis, *bar'-a-gai deel'-yair*, a French general of the revolutionary period, who served under Bonaparte in Italy, Hungary, the Tyrol, Egypt, Spain, and Russia. After the capture of Malta, he was sent home with the news of the event, but was captured by the English. Napoleon made him a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and colonel-general of dragoons, twice appointed him governor of Venice, and gave him the command of a division of the grand army in the Russian expedition of 1812, but in the retreat from Moscow he was nearly surrounded, and a part of his division having been obliged to surrender, Bonaparte deprived him of his command, and ordered him home for trial by court-martial. He, however, died in Berlin, in December, 1812, on the way, and thus did not live to see the downfall of the mighty genius whose fortunes he had so long followed. B. 1764.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, a French marshal, who, in his eighteenth year, lost his left hand at the battle of Leipsic. Under Louis Philippe he served in Algiers; in 1849, under Louis Napoleon, was sent on a temporary mission to the pope; and in 1854, during the war with Russia, he commanded a force of 10,000 men, sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the allied French and English fleets in their attack on Bomarsund. He subsequently received the baton of a marshal of France, served in the campaign in Italy in 1859, and was entrusted with the command of one of the grand military districts into which Napoleon III. divided the empire. B. Sept. 6, 1795. D. 1878.

BARANTE, Amable Guillaume Prosper, Baron de Brugière, *ba-rant'*, the son of a French barrister, served in several offices in the time of Napoleon I., whose fall did not affect Barante's fortunes unfavourably. He became, under Louis XVIII., councillor of state, and secretary for the home department. In 1819 he was nominated a peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, he resided at the court of Sardinia, in the capacity of ambassador, and in 1835 occupied a similar position at the court of Russia. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from public life, residing in Auvergne,

B. at Riom, 1782.—Notwithstanding a strict integrity in exercising his political functions, Barante was able to devote much of his time and talents to literature. His most important work is his "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," which placed him amongst the first of the French historians of the day. He besides wrote a "History of the National Convention," in six volumes, and various other works. Others of this family were writers.

BARATIER, Johann Philip, *ba-ra'-te-er*, an extraordinary German youth, who at five years of age understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. He afterwards studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the Scriptures into Latin, and made a dictionary of the most difficult Hebrew and Chaldaic words, studying with avidity the works of the Jewish writers. In 1731 he wrote a letter to M. le Maitre on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the "Bibliothèque Germanique." In his thirteenth year he published the "Travels of Benjamin of Tudela," translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year and the use of his library. The year following he submitted to the Royal Society a plan for finding the longitude, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the Academy at Berlin, and created M.A. by the university of Halle. B. at Schwabach, near Nuremberg, in 1721; D. at Halle, in 1749.—Besides the above, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the Socinians, called "Anti-Artemonius," yet at his death he wanted four months of being twenty years of age.

BARBACENA, Felisberto Caldeira, marquis de Brant, *bar'-ba-sai-na*, a Brazilian statesman and soldier, who served with distinction in the Portuguese navy and army. He was chosen by Don Pedro, the prince-regent (afterwards emperor), to negotiate with Portugal, the mother-country, the independence of Brazil; and, by the mediation of England and Austria, a treaty was signed at Rio Janeiro, on August 27, 1823, which secured the separation of the two crowns of Portugal and Brazil. He was afterwards employed to accompany the young queen of Portugal to Europe, and subsequently became finance minister of Brazil, and by his talents contributed greatly to the progress of his country. He was the first to introduce from Europe the steam-engine and steamboat. B. at Sabora, 1772; D. at Rio Janeiro, 1842.

BARBANEGRE, Baron Joseph, *bar-ban-ai'-jer*, one of Napoleon's generals, was born in 1772, at Pontac, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. In 1801, he had attained the rank of captain of brigade; as colonel of the 48th Regiment, he distinguished himself in the campaign of Austerlitz; in 1809 he was created general of brigade, and was conspicuous in the battles of Ratisbon and Wagram. In the expedition to the North in 1812, he held the posts of governor of Borrisov and Smolensko, was wounded in the retreat at Krasnoi, and took refuge with the remnants of his division in Stettin, which he defended with gallantry till compelled to surrender. Louis XVIII. took him into favour on his return to France; but on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, Barbanegre again joined him, and held Hüningen against the allies till August 27, 1816. He died at Paris in 1830.—His brother, Jean Barbanegre, was also a distinguished officer in the armies of Napoleon, and fell at the battle of Jena.

BARBADILLO, Alphonso Jerome de Salas, *bar'-ba-deel'-yo*, a Spanish dramatic writer, who, besides several comedies, also wrote the "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," 1624, 8vo. B. at Madrid about 1580; D. 1630.

BARBARO, Francis, *baur'-baw-ro*, a learned Venetian, who was governor of several places, but distinguished chiefly on account of his oratorical powers and literary works, particularly his translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He wrote "De Re Uxoriâ," "On the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women," printed at Paris, in 1515, and which were afterward translated into various languages. Besides these, a collection of his letters was printed in 1743. B. 1398; D. 1454.

BARBARO, Ermolao, grandson of the above, gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederick, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Pope Innocent VIII. made him patriarch of Aquileia, for accepting which dignity the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where he resided during the remaining years of his life. B. 1454; D. 1495. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and published critical elucidations of Pliny.

BARBAROSSA, Horush, *bar'-ba-ros'-sa*, a famous pirate, who from being the son of a potter, rose by his skill, cunning, and bravery, to lay the foundation of the Turkish dominion in Algiers. After having acquired immense wealth by piracy, he was called in to assist the Algerines against the Spaniards, when he took possession of the throne, and had himself proclaimed Horush, sultan of Algiers. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken the capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king. After this he marched to Tlemsen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch, and opened their gates to Horush. The heir to the kingdom of Tlemsen, however, applied for assistance to the marquis de Comares, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken, with a small number of Turks, on the banks of the river Maileh, where he fell, with his followers, after making a desperate defence. B. at Mitylene, about 1474; slain 1518.—It is said that the name of Barbarossa was given to this adventurer by the Christian sailors, on account of the colour of his beard, which was red.

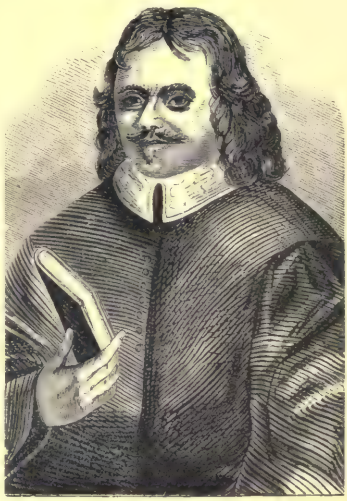
BARBAROSSA, Khair Eddin, "the good of the faith," succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Solyman II., the Turkish sultan, in 1533. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V., in 1536. After this he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen, in Arabia Felix, to subjection to the Turkish government. D. at Constantinople, in 1546.—It was under this adventurer that Algiers, in 1519, became subject to the dominion of the Porte.

BARBAROSSA, the Emperor. (*See* FREDERICK I.)

BARBAROUX, Charles, *bar'-ba-roo*, a member of the French National Assembly, and the



BRADSHAW, JOHN.



BUNYAN, JOHN.



BRIGHT, RIGHT HON. JOHN.



BURKE, EDMUND.

enemy of Robespierre and Marat, against whom he repeatedly brought charges. It was he who proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family. When the Girondists were overthrown, he was arrested, but made his escape. He was afterwards taken, however, and guillotined at Bordeaux, in 1794. B. at Marseilles, 1767.—Before entering the political arena, he had devoted himself to the study of scientific subjects, was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and wrote an interesting sketch on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon.

BARBATELLI, Bernardino, *bar'-baw-tail'-e*, surnamed POCCETTI, an Italian painter, who studied at Rome with so much assiduity as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting historical subjects, fruit, animals, and flowers. D. in 1612.

BARBAULD, Anna Lætitia, *bar'-bawld*, an authoress of considerable celebrity, and, in her "Essays on Romance," the best imitator of the style of Dr. Johnson. She edited selections from the "Spectator," "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Frecholder;" and also a series of the "British Novelists," published in 50 vols. She also wrote several poetical effusions, and, to some extent, assisted her brother, Dr. John Aikin, in producing his "Evenings at Home." B. at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1743; D. at Stoke Newington, 1825.

BARBAZAN, Armand Guilhem de, *bar-ba-zan'*, a French captain in the time of Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France, called the "blameless knight," who defended Melun against the English in 1420, who kept him prisoner for eight years. He died of wounds received at the battle of Bulgueville in Lorraine, in 1432, and was buried at St. Denis by order of Charles VII.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, Jean Louis, *bar'-bo broo'-yair*, a French writer, who published a historical map of the world, which combines geography, chronology, and history in one view. He also edited, and partly compiled, several other works of geographical and topographical merit. B. at Paris, 1710; D. 1781.

BARBÉ-MARBOIS, Francis, marquis de, *bar'-bay mar-bwaw'*, a French statesman and writer, born at Metz in 1745, who became in 1795 a member of the Council of Ancients. Suspected of holding communication with the exiled royalists, he was sent to Guiana, but was permitted to return shortly after, and became minister of finance under Napoleon I. In 1805 he was empowered to arrange the terms of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. In 1808 he became president of the Court of Exchequer, which he held till 1834. D. at Paris, 1837.

BARBER, John, *bar'-ber*, an eminent civilian, who was the friend and confidential adviser of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed him to visit the college of All Souls in 1541, to correct certain abuses in the habits of the members which had incurred the censure of the archbishop. Barber also assisted in the preparation of the treatises famous under the title of the "King's Book," the "Necessary Doctrine," and "Erudition of a Christian Man," which it was proposed to substitute for the Bible in the hands of the bulk of the laity. Barber afterwards joined in a conspiracy to effect the downfall of Cranmer, but, on its failure, was forgiven and reinstated in favour by the generous primate. He was educated at Oxford, and died at Wrotham in 1549.

BARBERINI, Francis, *bawr-bai-re'-ne*, a Roman cardinal, nephew of Maffeo Barberini, Pope Urban VIII., and legate in France and Spain. He was the father of the poor, and the patron of the learned. D. 1679.—His brother Anthony was also a cardinal; but on the election of Innocent X., who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archbishop of Rheims, and died there, in 1671.—Taddeo Barberini, another member of this family, and general of the Pontifical troops under Urban VIII., was a turbulent and ambitious man, who caused much commotion among the surrounding states. On the disgrace of the family, he retired to France, but was allowed to retain his principality of Palestrina.

BARBES, Armand, *bar'-bai*, a French revolutionist, whose first attempt against the then existing government of Louis Philippe was in 1834, when he was arrested. Again, in 1835, he was included in those who were suspected of being privy to Fieschi's plot, and was liberated only to be once more brought before the authorities, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for secretly manufacturing gunpowder. Again, in 1839, he was concerned in an overt act of rebellion, and was condemned to death, but was, at the last moment, pardoned by the king. The revolution of February, 1848, set him free, the 12th regiment made him their colonel, and the department of the Aude returned him as a member of the Constituent Assembly. But, the same year, he was found guilty of an attempt to overturn the government, and condemned to imprisonment for life in the prison of Belleisle-en-Mer. He was released in 1854, when he went into voluntary exile. B. at Pointe-à-Pitre, 1810.

BARBEYRAC, John, *bar'-bai-rak*, an eminent French professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen. He translated into French Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and Nations," his treatise on the "Duties of Man," and Grotius's book of the "Rights of War and Peace," with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the "Morality of the Fathers," and another on "Gaming," the argument of which is to establish the proposition that games of chance of any kind are not, in themselves, immoral. Besides these, he produced other essays upon historical and juridical subjects. B. at Beziers, 1674; D. at Groningen, 1744.

BARBIE DU BOCAGE, Jean Denis, *bar'-bai doo-bo'-kaje*, a learned French geographer, who was long connected with the geographical departments of the Bibliothèque du Roi before the Revolution, and of the foreign office afterwards, for which he constructed a variety of valuable maps. He was also associated with the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, the Abbé Barthélemy, and the Baron de Sainte-Croix, and others, in various works connected with geography, voyages, &c. He became member of the Institute in 1806, professor of geography at the Sorbonne in 1809, a special chair having been created for him; was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour in 1814, became dean of the faculty of letters in 1815, and, in 1821, member of the Academical Council of Paris. He was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe, and one of the founders of the Paris Geographical Society, of which he was twice president. B. April 28, 1760, at Paris; D. Dec. 28, 1825.—His son, Alexandre François, succeeded him in his chair, and held the office of

secretary to the Geographical and Antiquarian Societies of Paris; but close study impaired his health, and he died in 1835, in his 37th year. He left a Dictionary of Biblical Geography, and several memoirs. The dictionary was published in 1834. B. at Paris, Sept. 14, 1798.

BARBIER D'AUCOUR, John, *bar'-be-ai do'-koor*, a counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, and tutor to the son of the famous Colbert. In 1683 he became a member of the French Academy. On the death of his patron he returned to the bar. B. at Langres, in 1641; D. at Paris, 1694. He wrote several pieces against the Jesuits.

BARBIERI, John Francis, *bawr'-be-air'-e*, surnamed GUERCINO, a noted historical painter, who studied under the Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste was natural, but not always elegant. B. in 1592; D. in 1666.—His brother Paulo Antonio excelled in painting still life and animals. D. in 1640.

BARBOUR, John, *bar'-boor*, a Scotch divine, who became archdeacon of Aberdeen, and one of the earliest and best of Scottish poets and historians. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse "The Life and Actions of King Robert Bruce," undertaken, it is supposed by Dr. Henry, at the request of David II., the son of the celebrated monarch. This, however, has been deemed doubtful, although the high character of the work has never been questioned. Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," speaking of Barbour and Henry the Minstrel, says, "I cannot pass over two Scotch poets of this period" (the middle of the 14th century), "who have adorned the English language by a strain of versification, expression, and poetical imagery far superior to their age, and who, consequently, deserve to be mentioned in a general review of the progress of our national poetry." Although a Scotchman, Barbour figures as a student among the eminent names that adorn the scroll of Oxford. D. in 1395.—The metrical chronicle of "The Bruce" embraces the period between 1306 and 1329.

BARCLAY, Alexander, *bar'-klai*, a writer who, according to some, was a native of Scotland, but who others maintain was an Englishman. However this may be, we find that he travelled through most parts of Europe, and on his return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his monastery he obtained a living in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Essex. D. 1552. Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He rendered into English that curious book entitled "Navis Stultifera; or, the Ship of Fools," and to which he added much original matter. This book was first printed by Pynson in 1509, a copy of which edition is very rare, and is worth about £100. Barclay also wrote some eclogues, which Warton says were the first that appeared in the English language; and were like those of Petrarch and Virgil, that is, of the moral and satirical kind, and containing few touches of rural description and bucolic imagery.

BARCLAY, William, a native of Aberdeenshire, where he was born in 1546, who in early life was attached to the court of Mary Queen of Scots, but being disappointed in his hopes of preferment, emigrated to France in 1573, and in 1578 became professor of common law in the newly-established university of Pont-à-Mousson, of which Edmund Hay, his uncle, was the first rector. In 1600 he published a book advocating despotic principles; and in 1603, having resigned his chair in consequence of a quarrel with the Jesuits, he came to England, hoping to obtain the favour of James I.; in this, however, he was disappointed, and in 1605 was appointed professor of civil law at Angers, where he died. He wrote a work against Bellarmin on the supremacy of the Pope, as well as several other learned works, some of which were subsequently translated into English.

BARCLAY, John, a son of the above, was educated in France, and on the death of his father visited London, where he lived ten years. B. at Pont-à-Mousson, 1582; D. at Rome, 1621.—He wrote several ingenious works; the chief of which are, "Euphormio," a satire in Latin, and a romance entitled "Argenis." This last has been translated into several languages, and is an evidence of the fleeting nature of literary popularity. "It absolutely distresses me," says Coleridge, "when I reflect that this work, admired as it has been by great men of all ages, and lately by the poet Cowper, should be utterly unknown to the general reader." It was of this Barclay that the learned Grotius said,

"A Scot by blood, and French by birth, this man
At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can."

BARCLAY, David, born at Kirktown-hill, and sprung from an ancient Scottish family, was one of the earliest members of the body called Quakers. He passed some years in the army of Sweden, where he attained the rank of major; he afterwards returned to Scotland, and during the government of Cromwell was one of the Scottish representatives in the English parliament, in the proceedings of which he took an active part. After the Restoration, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, somewhat unfairly, as he had been an adherent of the Royalist party in early life, and had a command in the king's army. It was during this confinement that, about 1670, he embraced the doctrines of the Friends. B. 1610; D. 1686.

BARCLAY, Robert, son of the preceding, who walked in his father's footsteps in so far as he embraced the tenets held by the Society of Friends. At an early age he was sent to Paris, to be under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots college. He there embraced the Romish religion, on which his father sent for him home, and having himself become a convert to the opinions of the Quakers, he persuaded his son to do the same. In 1760 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called, in scorn, Quakers," printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate of Ury, in Kincardineshire, Scotland. B. at Gordonstown, Morayshire, 1648; D. at Ury, 1690.

BARCLAY, John, a Scotch divine and founder of the sect called Bereans or Barclayans, studied under Dr. Archibald Campbell, some of whose semi-heretical notions he imbibed, and of whom

he was a zealous partisan when prosecuted in the Scotch ecclesiastical courts. Barclay was afterwards assistant minister of Errol, in Perthshire, and at Fettercairn, in Forfarshire; but in 1773, having been refused a certificate by the church courts, he left the Scotch church, and became pastor of a congregation in Newcastle; in the following year he established himself in Edinburgh, where he continued three years, and afterwards preached in London, Bristol, and other towns. He died in Edinburgh July 29, 1798. He was a keen and able, though somewhat violent and dogmatic, controversialist. He printed an edition of his works in three volumes. The sect he founded has since almost if not altogether died out.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, *bar-klai-dai-tol-le*, a Russian general, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806-7, was made a field-marshal. He subsequently became commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipsic, and in 1815 led them into France. Besides his military commands, he at one period held the post of minister of war, and had the title of prince conferred on him. D. 1818.

BARCOCHEBAS, or BARCOCHAB, *bar'-ko-ke-bās*, the 'son of a star,' a famous impostor among the Jews, who pretended to be the *star* predicted by Balaam. He gained many followers, who overran Judæa, putting numbers of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who, in revenge for the atrocities perpetrated by Barcochebas and his partisans, committed a dreadful massacre on the Jewish nation, A.D. 134.

BAREBONE, Praise God, *bair'-bone*, a Puritan, who was by trade a leatherseller, and who became, in 1653, one of the most active members of Cromwell's parliament, which was named after him. When General Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of a formidable rabble, and presented a petition to parliament for the exclusion of the king and the royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of complaint to the house for encouraging the furious zealot and his adherents. Lived in the middle of the 17th century.—It is said that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence for his name; viz., "Praise God Barebone;" "Christ came into the world to save Barebone;" and "If Christ had not died, thou hadst been damned, Barebone." The parent of this hopeful family could scarcely have carried his fanaticism further in christening his children.

BARENTS, Thierry, *ba-rents'*, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, who studied in the school of Titian, with whom he continued several years. B. at Amsterdam, 1531; D. 1592.

BARERE DE VIEUZAC, Bertrand, *bar'-air ve'-ezk*, a noted member of the "Committee of Public Safety" during the French revolution. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., whom he styled Louis the Traitor. In the troubles of the revolution, he acquired, from his flowery style, when speaking or writing of the acts of the republicans, the name of the "Anacreon of the Guillotine." An intimate associate of Robespierre, he yet retained some influence after the latter's death; and he was made, by Bonaparte, editor of a paper to declaim against the English, and became attached to the police. On the fall of Napoleon he returned to Belgium, but in 1830 returned to Paris, where he died. B. at Tarbes, 1755; D. 1841.—Barère was one of the most violent of the revolutionists, although actuated by no high principle, and was for a considerable period the main organ of the Committee of Public Safety, and in that capacity proposed most of the measures which characterize the Reign of Terror. As a specimen of the sentiments Barère was in the habit of uttering, we may quote the remark he made in reply to Brissot, when the question of the king's trial was being discussed, that "The tree of liberty could never sprout but when watered with the blood of tyrants." Altogether, he may be said to have been the most pliant, and at the same time the most blood-stained, of all the actors in the horrors of the great revolution.





BARETTI, Joseph, *baw-rait'-e*, an ingenious Italian writer, and the son of an architect at Turin, of the early part of whose life little is known, except that he was a great traveller. In 1750 he visited England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which he afterwards wrote with facility and correctness. About 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced as a teacher of Italian into the family of Mr. Thrale. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began to publish at Venice a periodical work entitled "Frusta Literaria," but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, found it expedient to quit that country, and once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who had assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his "Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy," 4 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed its foreign secretary, and during Lord North's administration obtained a pension. B. 1716: D. 1789.—He was a talented, pleasant, and charitable man. Besides the above, he wrote "A Dissertation on Italian Poetry;" "An Introduction to the Italian Language;" "The Italian Library," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Italian," 2 vols. 4to; "A Grammar of the Italian Language," 8vo; "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," 2 vols. 8vo; "An Introduction to the most Useful European Languages," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Spanish," 4to; by which, and his Italian Dictionary, he is best known.

BARHAM, Rev. Richard Harris, *bar'-ham*, rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith, in London, known to the world by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby. His "Ingoldsby Legends" were first contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany," and afterwards collected into volumes. For many years he was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," the "Literary Gazette," and other periodicals; and was the author of the popular novel entitled "My Cousin Nicholas." B. at Canterbury, 1788; D. 1845.

BAREUTH, or BAREITH, *bā'-root*, Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, margravine of, was the daughter of Frederic William I. of Prussia, and sister of Frederic II., called the Great, between her and whom a most tender affection subsisted, they having both suffered much cruelty from their father. She was in early youth proposed as the bride of the heirs to the English, Danish, Swedish, and Polish crowns, but finally gave her hand to the Prince of Bareuth; and on the death of her father-in-law became margravine. She cultivated literature with much success, had Voltaire for an admirer and friend, exercised great influence over her brother Fre-

deric, and died in 1758, on the day on which Frederic was defeated at Hochkirchen. Her memoirs, written in French, were published after her death, and have gone through several editions. B. at Potsdam in 1709; D. Oct. 14, 1758.

BARING, Sir Francis Thornhill, *bair'-ing*, a member of the great Baring family, created baron Northbrooke, January 4, 1866, was born in 1790, and educated at Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1823, and for many years represented Portsmouth in Parliament. He was a lord of the treasury from 1830 to June, 1834; secretary of the treasury from June to November, 1834, and again from 1835 to 1839; from 1839 to 1841 he was chancellor of the exchequer; and from January, 1849, till March, 1852, first lord of the admiralty. He was a whig in politics, but was more valued as a reliable man of business than as an orator or politician. D. Sept. 6, 1866.

BARKER, Edmund Henry, *bar'-ker*, a contributor to the "Classical Journal" for twenty years, and a laborious Greek scholar. His *magnum opus*, or great work, as it might be called, is an edition of Stephens's "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," which comprises no fewer than 11,752 double-columned pages. Its principal value consists in its size and the comprehensiveness of its grasp, rather than in its merit. He was the editor of numerous other classical works, and for some time was the amanuensis of Dr. Parr. B. at Hollym, in Yorkshire, in 1788; D. in London, 1839.

BARKER, Robert, was an Irishman, and the inventor and patentee of panoramas. Amongst his most popular panoramas were the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. He was himself originally a painter, and in the production of his pictures was assisted by R. R. Reinagle, R.A., from whose sketches a great number of his foreign views were painted. B. at Kells, Meath, in 1739; D. in London, 1806.

BARKER, Thomas, a successful artist, who established himself at Bath, and whose principal objects of study were rustic figures and landscapes. His "Woodman" is a well-known work of art, and has been almost universally popularized by its reproduction on signboards, earthenware, tobacco-boxes, and almost every article upon which a design could be printed or painted. B. near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, 1769; D. in Bath, 1847.

BARKHAM, John, *bark'-ham*, an English antiquary, who was made dean of Bocking, in Essex. B. at Exeter, 1572; D. at Bocking, in Essex, 1642.—He bequeathed medals and coins to archbishop Laud, who added them to the collection which he had given to the university of Oxford; and he is said to have been the sole author of the "Display of Heraldry," which goes under the name of Guillim.

BARKOK, Malek-al-Dhaber Abu-said, *bar'-kok*, a Circassian by birth, who having been sold in early youth as a slave, was enrolled in the ranks of the Mamelukes, and gradually rose till he attained the chief command of the army of Egypt, and finally made himself sultan, founding the Borgite or Circassian dynasty. In character he was brave and politic, but unscrupulous; and some acts exhibiting the latter quality embroiled him with Tamerlane. He reigned over Egypt for seventeen years, and died in 1399 A.D. (A.H. 802), in his 60th year, and was succeeded by his son Faradj, in whose reign the destruction of the Mameluke power was consummated.

BARLAAM, *bar'-lawm*, a learned Italian monk, who was nearly the last who wrote in Greek upon his favourite study of mathematics. D. about 1348.

BARLÆUS, Caspar, *bar'-le-oos*, a Dutch poet and theologian, born at Antwerp, 1584, who wrote mostly in Latin, and, becoming involved in the rancorous religious disputes of his time, was driven from his professorship at Leyden, but became professor of philosophy at Amsterdam in 1631. He wrote a vast deal—so much so, that it was said that nearly every event of moment which occurred in his time was celebrated by him. His poems appeared at Leyden in 1631, and were afterwards reprinted, with additions, at Amsterdam, in 1635. He is said to have died from the effects of the religious persecution he endured, which had induced in him various forms of monomania. D. 1648.

BARLETTA, Gabriel, *bawr'-lait-ta*, a Dominican monk and an extraordinary preacher, whose sermons exhibit such a mixture of religious and comic expressions, sublime and vulgar ideas, the serious and the ridiculous, and, what is more remarkable, the whole are written in such a barbarous language, compounded of Greek, Latin, and Italian, as to have rendered them among the most extraordinary productions in literature. So great, however, was his fame with his contemporaries, that it elicited the proverb, *Nescit prædicare qui nescit barlettare*. Lived in the 15th century.—His sermons have passed through more than twenty editions; the best is that of Venice, in 1577, 2 vols. 8vo.

BARLOW, Thomas, *bar'-lo*, a distinguished English divine and prelate of the 17th century, was born at Orton, Westmoreland, in 1607, and educated at Appleby and Oxford. In 1657 he was chosen provost of his college, was afterwards made a D.D., professor of divinity, archdeacon of Oxford, and, in 1675, bishop of Lincoln, where he succeeded the celebrated Fuller. D. Oct. 8, 1691, leaving a great many works, chiefly in controversial and casuistical divinity, in the latter of which he was thought greatly to excel. He bequeathed his books to the Bodleian Library and Queen's College, Oxford.

BARLOW, Francis, an English painter, who studied under Shepherd, the portrait-painter. B. in Lincolnshire, 1626; D. 1702.—His principal excellence lay in painting beasts, birds, and fish, which he represented with great beauty on the ceilings of the country houses of sporting noblemen and gentlemen.

BARLOW, Joel, an American author and diplomatist, who, during the War of Independence, composed many patriotic songs and addresses to stimulate his countrymen in the great cause in which they were embarked. In 1787 he published by subscription a poem entitled the "Vision of Columbus," whilst engaged as the conductor of a weekly newspaper in the town of Hartford. In the following year he visited England as the agent of a company speculating in the sale of land, and united himself to that class who were then zealous in the advocacy of republican principles. After spending seventeen years in this country and in France, he returned to America, and in 1808 reproduced his "Vision of Columbus" under the new title of "The Columbiad." This performance never obtained a high popularity. He now engaged himself in collecting materials for a "History of the United States," but was interrupted by President Madison, who admired him so much as to appoint him minister plenipotentiary to

the court of France. Accordingly, in 1812, he once more arrived in France, and soon afterwards died. B. at Reading, Connecticut, 1755; D. on his way to Wilna, near Cracow, 1812.

Barlow, Peter, an eminent mathematician, who, although possessed of no other advantages than those derived from the commonest education, rose to be mathematical master at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and filled the chair as its professor for forty years, till he retired in 1847. In 1825 the Royal Society awarded him their Copley medal for "various communications on the subject of magnetism." For his able "Essay on Magnetic Attractions," published in 1820, the Board of Longitude presented him with the parliamentary reward for useful discoveries in navigation. B. at Norwich, in 1776. D. 1862.

Barlowe, William, another eminent mathematician, who, on entering into orders, was made prebendary of Winchester, and finally archdeacon of Sarum. He was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone, and he likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers, for magnetical uses. To him also we are indebted for the method of pointing magnetic needles, and of piercing and cementing loadstones. B. in Pembrokeshire; D. 1625.—As the first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet, and as the inventor of the compass-box as now used at sea, the name of Barlowe deserves to stand high amongst those scientific investigators who have exerted their talents for the benefit of mankind.

Barnabas, St., *bar'-na-bas*, "son of prophecy" or of "consolation," the name given to Joses, of the tribe of Levi, who embraced the gospel, sold his estate, gave the produce to the apostles, and became an eminent evangelist. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples; and was the companion of St. Paul. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. B. in the island of Cyprus. Lived in the 1st century. —There is an epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1744, by Le Clerc.

Barnaud, Nicolas, *bar'-no*, an alchemist of the 16th century, who practised physic, travelled a great deal, and is said to have amassed considerable wealth by imposing on the credulity of his contemporaries, by pretending to have discovered the philosopher's stone. He wrote a number of works on alchemy and kindred themes, many of which were published anonymously or with fictitious names. He was a native of Crest, in Dauphiny; but the dates of his birth and death are unknown.

Barnard, Sir John, *bar'-nard*, an eminent citizen of London, whose parents belonged to the Society of Friends. In his 19th year he quitted this body, and became a member of the established church, and was first brought into notice by being appointed by those engaged in the wine trade, and to which he himself belonged, to state before the House of Lords their objections to a bill then pending in that house, and affecting their trade. In consequence of the ability he displayed on this occasion, he was, in 1721, nominated candidate for the city of London, and in the year following was elected. He continued to represent the city in parliament nearly forty years, and discharged that trust with a fidelity which gained for him the veneration of his fellow-citizens, who, in the Royal Exchange, erected his statue, which was destroyed in the fire of 1838. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood from George II. In 1737 he served the office of lord mayor, in which situation he considerably reformed the police. B. at Reading, 1685; D. at Clapham, 1764.—Sir John Barnard was a worthy magistrate, an upright senator, a good speaker, and a religious man.

Barnard, Lady Anne, the daughter of James Lindsay, fifth earl of Balcarras, and the wife of Sir Andrew Barnard, librarian to George III., is noticed here for being the authoress of the pathetic ballad entitled "Auld Robin Gray," the name of the writer of which was preserved a secret for upwards of fifty years. B. 1750; D. 1825.

Barnard, Sir Andrew Francis, G.C.B. and G.C.H., a British general, who early entered the army, saw much active service in the West Indies, was in 1799 engaged in the expedition to the Helder, and subsequently was present, during the peninsular war, at Barrosa (where he was severely wounded), Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle (where he was again wounded), Orthes, and Toulouse. For his services he received many honours, and in 1815 fought and was slightly hurt at Waterloo. He stood so high in the Duke of Wellington's opinion, that, when Paris capitulated, Sir Andrew was appointed commandant of the British troops there. B. in Donegal, 1773; D. Jan. 17, 1855.

Barnard, Sir Henry William, a British general, who entered the army in 1814, and served in various ranks, till, in 1854, he was appointed to the command of one of the brigades in the Crimea, and was chief of the staff under General Simpson previous to the appointment of General Windham. He afterwards had the command of the troops at Corfu, and finally was placed on the staff of the Bengal army. In June, 1857, he commanded the troops before Delhi at the commencement of its siege, in the place of General Reed, whose age and health unfitted him for the chief command of the Indian army, which had devolved upon him on the death of General Anson, but which he relinquished to Sir Henry Barnard. The latter, however, soon succumbed to the toils and anxieties of his position, and died of cholera, after a few hours' illness, 5th July, 1857.

Barnave, Anthony, *bar'-nav*, one of the actors in and the victims of the French revolution. He was a member of the National Assembly, in which he was remarkable for the vehemence with which he enunciated his principles and opinions. When the king was stopped at Varennes, he was deputed to conduct him and the royal family to Paris; in which mission he behaved with great respect to his illustrious captives. He was guillotined as a royalist in 1793, at the age of 32.

Barnes, Juliana, *barns*, a lady whose accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, which belonged to St. Albans. B. at Roding, Essex. Lived in the 15th century. —She wrote on heraldry, hunting, and hawking, which treatises were printed at the monastery of St. Albans.

Barnes, Robert, an English divine, who was chaplain to Henry VIII., by whom he was sent to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of the king's divorce. There Barnes became a Lutheran, and on his return propagated his new opinions with such

zeal that he was arrested, and burnt at Smithfield in 1540.—He wrote a treatise on Justification, and some other books.

Barnes, Barnaby, a poet of some note in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was a son of Dr. Barnes, bishop of Durham. His productions, which were popular in their day, consisted principally of sonnets, odes, madrigals, elegies, and some pieces in imitation of the Greek poets, to which he gave Grecian titles. He was born about 1569. He is said to have been a soldier, and to have accompanied the Earl of Essex to France in 1591. In 1606 he translated Cicero's "Offices;" in 1607, published a tragedy founded on the life of Pope Alexander VI., entitled the "Devil's Charter," after which no further mention of him is found, the date of his death being unknown.

Barnes, Joshua, an English poet and professor of Greek at Cambridge, who, although he published a variety of works, is best known for his poetical version of the Biblical story of Esther, which was printed in 1676, after having been very carefully revised and polished. It was enriched by learned notes; is written in Greek hexameters, and was accompanied by a Latin scholia. He was author of a life of Edward III.; edited editions of Euripedes, Anacreon, and Homer; and began a poem called "Franciados," referring to the adventures of the Black Prince. He married, in 1700, a Mrs. Mason, a widow lady of Hemingford, who was so great an admirer of Barnes that she offered to settle £100 a year upon him; this, however, he declined, unless accompanied with the honour of her hand, which she accordingly granted. b. 1654; d. 1712. His editions of the Greek classics, though distinguished by much painstaking and research, were not very successful, and are now totally forgotten.

Barnes, Sir Edward, a distinguished military officer, who, after passing through the various subordinate grades, was made major-general in 1813, and commanded a brigade in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, &c. He also served in the campaign in the Netherlands, was wounded at Waterloo, and afterwards held commands in Ceylon and India. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1825, was a K.C.B. and K.G.B., was decorated with several foreign orders, and was M.P. for Sudbury in two parliaments. b. 1776; d. 1838.

Barnes, Albert, an American biblical commentator, well known as the author of "Barnes's Notes," which have gone through many editions in the United States, have been republished in England, and are so much esteemed, that a circulation of nearly half a million is said to have been reached up to 1859. b. at Rome, U.S., 1798.

Barnet, Curtis, *bar'-net*, a commodore in the British navy, who did much excellent service, especially in the Indian seas, where his conduct in connexion with the defence of Madras, when besieged by the French, has been much commended. Instead of directly aiding in the defence of the British settlement, he attacked Pondicherry, and thus succeeded in drawing off the French army, which retreated from Madras, and returned by forced marches to the defence of Pondicherry. Previous to this, in 1745, he captured, in conjunction with the Earl of Northesk, their ships being the *Deptford*, of 60 guns, and the *Preston*, of 50, three valuable French ships, each mounting 30 guns, carrying 150 men, and having cargoes valued at £100,000 a piece. Barnet was eminent for his knowledge of naval law and etiquette, and was at one time famous for a controversy in which he engaged with admiral Lestock, and for having been twice concerned in questions of breach of neutrality, by the French on one occasion, and by himself, it is said in retaliation, on another. d. 1746, in the prime of life, and when in a fair way to win an eminent name in British naval annals.

Barneveldt, John van Olden, *barn'-velt*, Grand Pensionary of Holland, who rose from the position of an advocate to the first dignities in the Dutch government. During the struggle of the Netherlanders with the Spaniards, he assisted, in 1573, as a volunteer, in the defence of Haarlem; and in 1575, the year following the assassination of William, prince of Orange, was sent as ambassador to England. Here he was successful in procuring military assistance from queen Elizabeth, and on his return from the embassy was made advocate-general. Endeavouring, however, to limit the power of the stadtholder, Maurice, prince of Orange, and also approving the doctrines of the Arminians, which Maurice, as a Gomarist, opposed, he made himself obnoxious to that prince, who was possessed of great power, and was arrested and tried for plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. Of this he was found guilty, and beheaded in 1619. b. at Amersfoort, 1547.—His sons, William and Réné, formed a conspiracy against Maurice, to revenge their father's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but Réné was taken prisoner and executed. The widow of John Barneveldt having solicited the pardon of Réné, Prince Maurice expressed his astonishment that she should do for her son what she had refused to do for her husband. To this she nobly replied, "I would not seek pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I ask it for my son, because he is guilty." (For full details of the life and labours of Barneveldt, see Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

Barney, Joshua, *bar'-ne*, a distinguished American seaman, who early sought the sea, and, at the commencement of the War of Independence was appointed mate of the American sloop *Hornet*. On board this and other vessels he soon showed his brave and seamanlike qualities, and was very active and successful in capturing British merchant-ships. He, however, was taken prisoner and sent to England; but escaping, made his way home, and again commenced his attacks on the British. On peace being made, he was for a short time in the French navy, but resigned his command and engaged in commercial pursuits. In the second war between England and America, in 1812, he was appointed commander of the flotilla in Chesapeake Bay, and having disembarked his men to assist the land forces, was present at the engagement of Bladensburg, where he was wounded and again taken prisoner. b. 1759; d. 1818.

Baro, Peter, *bar'-o*, a French Protestant divine, who, to avoid persecution, came to England, and, in 1575, was chosen Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge; but involving himself in disputes by opposing the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, he, in 1596, resigned his professorship. d. about 1600.—He published some polemical books in Latin.

Baroccio, or Barozzi, *baw-rot'-che-o*, or *baw-*

*rods-e*, Giacomo da Vignola, one of the most distinguished Italian architects of modern times, was the son of a Milanese gentleman, and was born at Vignola in 1507. The death of his father in reduced circumstances devolved the education of Giacomo upon his mother, who, finding his taste and talents inclined him to the study of architecture, allowed him to follow the bent of his genius, and removed to Rome in order to afford her son the best opportunities of study. He first brought himself into notice by a small treatise on perspective, then little understood, and which he reduced to rule. He was then, on the formation of the Academy of Architecture at Rome, appointed director, and made a collection of drawings of all the ancient edifices of the Holy City for the use of the students. He next travelled in France, and made several designs for Francis I. On his return to Italy, he composed a façade for the church of St. Peter, at Bologna, built the Solani palace at Minerbio, completed the canal of the Naviglio, and designed the ducal palace at Piacenza. He again returned to Rome, where Pope Julius III. took him into his service, and for whom he designed and executed the luxurious villa Giulio, outside the Porta del Popolo, the interior of which has been characterized as a masterpiece of elegant, refined, and classic beauty and luxury. His other works are—the church of St. Andrea, near the same gate; the Capo d'Opera at Caprarola, 26 miles from Rome, one of the most elegant structures in Italy, the circular staircase in which is considered to be the finest in the world; the church of the Madonna degli Angeli, near Assissi, those of Mazzano and St. Orestes, the rustic gateway to the Farnese Gardens at Rome, and various other buildings, which he either wholly designed or contributed to the decoration of. He succeeded Michael Angelo as the architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, and various portions of that stupendous building were executed under his care. When Philip II. of Spain was about to erect the Escurial, the plans which had been prepared were submitted to Vignola, with a request that he would either select the best, or form a combination of all such as should be worthy the object intended. It is believed that he put the whole aside, and formed a design of his own, upon which the Escurial, which cost 5,260,570 ducats, and contains 12,000 doors and windows, was erected. Baroccio published a work on the orders of architecture, in which he reduced the proportions of the several parts to a consonant and harmonious principle, and which is still used as a textbook for the student. He died, 1573, at the age of 66, beloved and honoured for the vastness of his achievements, the originality of his genius, the integrity of his character, and the amiability and geniality of his disposition. It was his constant prayer that he should neither know poverty nor superfluity—a wish that appears to have been gratified; for it is said that he left to his son Hyacinth, also an architect, who completed some of his father's works, no other inheritance than his name, his fame, and the example of his virtues.

Baroche, Peter Jules, *ba'-rosh*, a distinguished French advocate, who on the 23rd February, 1848, signed the bill of charges brought by Odillon Barrot against Guizot, for having prevented the reform banquet. Subsequently he became, under the government of Louis Napoleon, minister of the interior, foreign minister,





president of the council of state, and minister without portfolio, or one of the two "talking ministers" whose duty it is to answer in the Chambers for all departments of the government. B. at Paris. 1802.

Baron, Hyacinthe Theodore, *ba'-rong*, a French physician, who accomplished many useful reforms in the mode of medical treatment adopted in his time. B. 1686; D. 1758. His son, of the same name, was also an eminent physician.

Baron, Michael, *ba'-rong*, a famous French actor, the son of a leather-merchant, who himself was something of a performer. His proper family name, or surname, was Boyrun. For nearly thirty years he played with the greatest success in Molière's *troupe*, and then, in 1691, without any apparent reason, suddenly retired from the stage. In 1720, however, he again returned, and was received with immense enthusiasm, playing, with great success, even the most youthful parts. In September, 1729, he was compelled by old age and a severe asthma to retire from the stage, and died in the December following. B. 1653.—Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was equally so. This will appear from a saying of his, that "Once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron;" and he was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV., because the order for it was worded, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called *Baron*," &c. He wrote also some plays, three volumes of his comedies being printed after his death.

Baroni, Leonora, *baw-ro'-ne*, a famous Italian singer, the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyrics were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages, written in her praise, was printed in 1636. She herself produced several poetical pieces of merit. B. at Naples, and flourished during the 17th century.

Baronius, Cæsar, *bā-ro'-ne-us*, a learned cardinal, who entered into the congregation of the Oratory; and, in 1583, was elected superior-general of that order, and subsequently became librarian of the Vatican and confessor to Clement VIII., whom he would have succeeded as pope, but for the opposition of the Spanish party. B. 1538; D. 1607.—The fame of Baronius rests on his celebrated and laborious work, "Annales Ecclesiasticæ," which was published in twelve volumes, and has been reproduced in many forms, and contains the history of the first twelve ages of the church.

Barraband, Pierre Paul, *bar'-ra-bawng*, a celebrated French painter of birds, was the son of a carpet manufacturer of Aubusson, where he was born in 1767. Removing to Paris at the age of 16, he at first painted flowers, but afterwards devoted himself to the delineation of ornithology, and illustrated a variety of works on that subject; among which were an edition of Buffon, the "History of Insects" of Latreille, and others. He was employed by Napoleon I. to decorate the banqueting-room at St. Cloud, and also executed some works for Joseph Bonaparte, in which he exhibited fine taste and skill in colour. In 1807, he was named professor at the Lyons School of Arts, but died in 1809, at the early age of 42. His pupils erected a monument to his memory in the principal cemetery at Lyons.

Barras, Paul François Jean Nicholas, *bar'-ra*,

one of the five members of the French Directory, early entered into military life, and took part in the defence of Pondicherry, in India, against the English, and was present at the battle of Progua, and soon after returned to France. The revolution now discovering itself, Barras assisted at the taking of the Bastille, and afterwards of the Tuileries. In 1792 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and voted for the unconditional death of Louis XVI. He was sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the besieging army under Dugommier at Toulon, and it was here that he first met Napoleon Bonaparte, then captain of artillery. The patriotic reputation of Barras was so well established, that he and Fréron were the only representatives not denounced by the popular societies. Robespierre, however, was no friend of his, and often wished to arrest him; Barras, knowing this, became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor, and put himself at the head of the troops which surrounded Robespierre at the Hôtel de Ville. In 1794 he was named one of the "Committee of General Security," and became a great enemy to the members of the Mountain. In February, 1795, he was elected president of the Convention, and, in that capacity, declared Paris in a state of siege when the assembly was attacked by the populace. Afterwards, when the Convention was assailed, Bonaparte, by Barras' advice, was appointed to command the artillery; and that general, on the 13th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), decisively repressed the sectionary movement. For his services, Barras was now named one of the Directory, and took a prominent part in the changes which that body underwent until Napoleon's *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), which effectually overthrew the power of Barras and his colleagues. His life, from this date, was, generally speaking, one of retirement; and after living at Grosbois, Marseilles, and Brussels, he went to Chaillot, near Paris, where he died, 1829. B. 1755.—Napoleon said of him, "The passion with which he spoke would make one imagine he was a resolute, determined man: but he was not so,—he had no decided opinion on any subject connected with government."

Barre, Louis François Joseph de la, *bar'-rai*, an ingenious writer, who assisted Anselm Banduri in his "Imperium Orientale," and the collection of medals of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given him by the Duke of Tuscany. He also published "Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy," and several other works. B. 1688; D. 1738.—There are others of this name distinguished in French literature and history.

Barrelier, *bar-rel'-e-ai*, a French botanist, at first a physician, but who became a Dominican, and devoted himself to the study of botany, travelling through the south of France and Spain collecting specimens of plants. He subsequently visited Italy, and founded at Rome a botanical garden. Here he also had engraved some of the plants he had collected, and after remaining at Rome twenty-three years, returned to Paris, where he endeavoured to perfect his labours, with a view of publishing an account of his discoveries, but died there, 1673. B. 1606.—His valuable MSS. were, after his death, nearly all destroyed by fire and only a few of his copper-plates saved; these, however, were used by Antoine de Jussieu in a work published in 1714; and Plumier, in honour of Barrelier, established the genus *Barreliera*, of the order *Acanthaceæ*.

Barrett, George, *bar'-et*, a landscape painter, who was self-taught, and obtained, when young, the premium of £50 offered by the Dublin Society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762 he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., for the best landscape. B. at Dublin, 1732; D. at Paddington, 1784.—He was one of the first who suggested the foundation of the Royal Academy, of which he became a member.

Barrett, William, an English topographical author, who spent more than twenty years in collecting materials for a history of his native city, Bristol, which he published in 1788. D. 1789.—He was the early patron of the gifted but eccentric Chatterton.

Barrett, John, D.D., vice-provost and professor of Oriental languages in Trinity College, Dublin, was distinguished alike for his learning, his penurious habits, his eccentricities, and his utter want of worldly knowledge. It was said of him, that though he had been eating the college mutton for more than half a century, he was unable to tell a sheep from an ox when he saw them alive. His learning, however, was profound, and his "Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations of the Zodiac," and other works, gained for him a wide renown. He died, Nov. 15, 1821, leaving the greater part of his property, which was considerable, to charitable uses.

Barri, or Barry, Giraldus de. (*See* Giraldus Cambrensis.)

Barrington, John Shute, Lord Viscount, *bar'-ing-ton*, the first Lord Barrington, was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant: but a Mr. Barrington, who had married his cousin, having left him his estate, he, by act of parliament, assumed his arms and name. He wrote several works advocating the rights of Protestant dissenters, and, in 1720, was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick. In 1725 he published his "Miscellanea Sacra." He also wrote "An Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind," and other works. B. at Theobalds, Herts, 1678; D. in Berkshire, 1734.—It is remarkable that another gentleman, John Wildman, of Becket, should also have left Lord Barrington a considerable estate in Berkshire, although they were but slightly acquainted.

Barrington, William Wildman, Viscount, eldest son of the above, played a conspicuous part in politics between 1739 (when he was chosen member for Berwick) and 1778, when he retired into private life. In 1745 he became one of the commissioners of the Admiralty; in 1754 he was chosen to represent Plymouth, and was named master of the Great Wardrobe; in 1755 he became secretary-at-war; in 1761, chancellor of the exchequer; in 1762, treasurer of the navy; and in 1765, again secretary-at-war. B. 1710; D. 1793.

Barrington, the Honourable Daines, fourth son of the first Lord Barrington, was brought up to the law, and in 1757 was made a Welsh judge, after which he was appointed second justice of Chester. He resigned these offices long before his death, and lived in retirement in the Temple, occupying himself principally in the study of antiquity and natural history,

He wrote "Observations on the Statutes," a work which has frequently been reprinted, and to which, in the later editions, new matter has been added. He also wrote tracts on the possibility of reaching the north pole. These were intended to promote a favourite project of the author, and embodied a vast amount of traditionary as well as conjectural evidence as to the possibility of finding a passage to the pole. Besides these, he contributed several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both of which he was a member, and of the latter vice-president. B. 1727; D. in the Temple, 1800.

Barrington, Samuel, younger brother of the above, who was, in 1778, created rear-admiral of the White, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation; and, against a far superior force, he greatly distinguished himself by the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under Lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. B. 1729; D. 1800.

Barroccio, Frederigo, *baw-rot'-che-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who, under the patronage of Pope Pius X., assisted in embellishing the Belvedere palace at Rome. The Annunciation, in fresco, on one of the ceilings, and a picture of the Holy Virgin with the infant Saviour, were of his execution; but his finest performances are the Presentation in the Temple, and the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, which he painted for the Chiesa Nuova during the pontificate of Gregory XIII. B. at Urbino, 1528; D. 1612.

Barros, or De Barros, John, *bar'-ros*, a learned Portuguese historian, who was tutor to the sons of King Emanuel; and when his pupil Don Juan ascended the throne as King John III., he had conferred upon him the governorship of St. George da Mina, on the coast of Guinea. He was subsequently recalled to Lisbon, and appointed agent-general for the Portuguese colonies, in which capacity he composed his great work entitled "Asia Portugueza," and which he divided into four decades of ten books each. B. at Visea, 1496; D. near Pombal, 1570. —The style of this writer is considered a model of Portuguese prose.

Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odillon, *bar'-ro*, a celebrated French statesman, who showed great talents at an early age, and acquired considerable reputation as an advocate. After the revolution of 1830, in the principal transactions of which he was deeply engaged, he accompanied the dethroned dynasty to Cherbourg. Under Louis Philippe, Barrot, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was in opposition to Guizot, and was ardent in agitating for reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets, the interdiction of which ultimately led to the revolution of 1848, at the commencement of which he pleaded in vain for the establishment of the regency of the duchess of Orleans. He subsequently became, in December, 1848, president of the council; and, in September, 1849, from ill health, resigned; and, in 1852, withdrew from public affairs. B. at Villefort, 1791.

Barrow, Isaac, *bär'-o*, an eminent mathematician and divine, who was first placed in the Charter-house, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, whence he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1647 he was chosen a scholar, and subscribed the engagement; but repenting of what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. This was in strict conformity with the remarkable antagonistic and belligerent spirit which, up to the present period, he had frequently, if not usually, displayed. At school he was distinguished for his pugilistic qualities, and in the eyes of his father, who was linen-draper to Charles I., seemed such an incorrigible boy, that in his conversation he would express himself that if it pleased Providence to remove any of his offspring, that it might be Isaac, for he could best be spared. But however high might be his combative qualities, they were by no means superior to his intellectual powers. He had been a hard student, and the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and similar philosophers were his favourites, because they were profound. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. During this cruise up the Mediterranean, the vessel in which he sailed was attacked by an Algerine pirate, when he assumed carnal weapons, and took his part with the rest of the crew in driving off the enemy. On his return he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek Professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry; and in the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil, then Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity College; on which occasion the king said that he had given it to the most learned man in England. In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor, at which time the life of this truly great man was drawing to a close. B. in London, 1630; D. 1677, in his 47th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Not only as a mathematician, but as a divine, Barrow merits to rank with the highest of England's worthies. In the former capacity, Dr. Pemberton remarks, "He may be esteemed as having shown a compass of invention, equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted" He was the originator of the idea of what has been called the incremental triangle, and proved the error of his predecessors in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small, that it may, in calculation, be considered as a straight line. He was the author of many mathematical works; amongst which we may mention his "Lectiones Mathematicæ," which are esteemed perfect models of sound geometrical reasoning. As a divine, he seems inexhaustible in argument, knowledge, and power. Bishop Heber, speaking of the three greatest religious teachers of England, Taylor, Hooker, and Barrow, thus distinguishes them:—"Of such a triumvirate, who shall settle the pre-eminence? The first awes most, the second convinces most, the third delights and persuades most. . . . To Barrow the praise must be assigned of the closest and clearest views, and of a taste the most controlled and chastened." If the opinion of Charles II. is worth anything on such a point, it may be mentioned that, in judging of

him as a preacher, he said Barrow was the most unfair he ever heard, because he exhausted every subject on which he discoursed. Bishop Warburton remarks that in reading him you are obliged to think; and the great earl of Chatham, when, in early life, he was qualifying himself for public speaking, read Barrow's sermons again and again, till he could recite many of them from memory. Of his personal prowess and courage there are many anecdotes. Walking about the premises of a friend in the evening, he was attacked by a fierce mastiff, which being chained all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only had done his duty. At length his shouts were heard by some of the family, who came out and freed both from their disagreeable situation. As a proof of his wit, we are told that, being on one occasion at court, he met the witty Lord Rochester, who, by way of banter, thus accosted him:—"Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with, "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester replied, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" which was followed by Barrow, with, "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of h—l." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

Barrow, Sir John, rose from being a mathematical teacher at Greenwich to the post of second secretary to the Admiralty, which he discharged for forty years. His first step to advancement in public life, however, arose from his accompanying, as private secretary of Sir George Staunton, the expedition of Lord Macartney to China. On his return he published his "Travels in China," which, at the time, was considered one of the most valuable and interesting accounts which had appeared of the Chinese. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope in the capacity of private secretary; and on his return published a volume of his "Travels in Southern Africa." In 1814 he received from Lord Melville his appointment to the second-secretaryship of the Admiralty, when his ardour in the pursuit of geographical knowledge and scientific discovery was soon evinced by the manner in which he endeavoured to serve his country in bringing before various governments the desirability of prosecuting voyages to the arctic regions. These services were honourably noticed in various ways; and in 1835 he was created a baronet. B. near Ulverstone, 1764; D. 1848.

Barry, Robert and Philip de, *bär'-e*, two brothers, natives of Wales, who took an active part along with Robert Fitzstephen and Raymond le Gresse in the conquest of Ireland, where they greatly distinguished themselves, and were the founders of the numerous families of that name in Cork and other counties, especially that of Barry Court, in Cork, where Philip built a castle in 1206. Flourished between 1189 and 1230. Giraldus de Barry, usually called Giraldus Cambrensis (*which see*), the chronicler, was another brother. Lords Buttevant and Barrymore are descended from the gallant companions of Fitzstephen.

Barry, Lodowick, was the author of a comedy called "Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks," which for liveliness of incident, and spirit and humour in dialogue and character, is one of the best of our old English dramas. It was first printed in 1611, again in 1636, and is contained in Dodsley's collection of old plays. Of the author little is known with certainty, but he is believed to have been an Irish gentleman.

Barry, Spranger, a celebrated actor, who was bred a silversmith, which trade he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first appearance in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury Lane, which he soon quitted for Covent Garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick, who was the leader of the former house. In 1758 he went to Ireland; but his speculations in two theatres, one in Dublin and the other in Cork, proving unsuccessful, he returned to England, when he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket. In 1766 he accepted proposals made by Garrick, and removed to Drury Lane. About 1773 Barry left Drury Lane for Covent Garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary gout. B. in Dublin, 1719; D. 1777. His great excellence was in tragedy.

Barry, James, an eminent lawyer, whose father, in the time of Charles I., was a representative of the city of Dublin. In 1629 he was made king's serjeant, and in 1634 one of the barons of the Exchequer, with the honour of knighthood. He was a great friend to the earl of Strafford, and, at the Restoration, was advanced to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland and the peerage. B. at Dublin; D. 1673.—He wrote "The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles," Dublin, 1637, folio.

Barry, James, a celebrated painter, who, at the age of nineteen, painted an historical picture on the legend of the baptism of the king of Cashel, which was exhibited to the Dublin Society for the Encouragement of Arts. The genius exhibited in the treatment of this subject brought him under the notice of Burke, the distinguished statesman, who introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men. Burke enabled him to visit Italy, where he studied with ardour. On his return, in 1775, he published "An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England," 8vo., a work of considerable merit. About this time he proposed to paint gratuitously for the Society of Arts a series of pictures, illustrative of the position, that the happiness of mankind is promoted in proportion to the progress of knowledge. His offer was accepted, but his labour was ill requited, and these great works now adorn the institution in the Adelphi. He was subsequently elected royal academician, and in 1782 was appointed professor of painting to the Royal Academy, where his lectures were greatly admired. In 1797 he was removed from his office, and soon after expelled from that institution, on account of some severe allegations which he made against the Academy in outvoting him upon several of his propositions for the advancement of art. B. at Cork, 1741; D. in London, 1806.—Mr. Barry was engaged

some years in painting a large picture of Pandora, eighteen feet long and ten broad; but it was not finished at his death. It is, however, on his "Victors of Olympia" that his fame principally rests. It forms the third of the series painted for the Society of Arts. "There is a grasp of mind in it," said Dr. Johnson when he saw it, "you will find nowhere else;" and the celebrated Canova, when in this country, highly commended the work.

Barry, Sir David, a very distinguished physician and physiologist, was a native of Ireland, having been born in the county of Roscommon, on the 12th of March, 1780. He joined the medical staff of the army in 1806, and served with distinction in the Peninsular war, at the close of which he was named staff-surgeon of the district of Braganza, and remained in Portugal till 1820, when he returned to England. He devoted himself for several years to the development of certain views he entertained regarding the circulation of the blood, the function of absorption, and the treatment of poisoned wounds. These speculations attracted much attention, were reported on by Cuvier, Laennec, and others, and are considered to have thrown much valuable light on the points to which they refer. Dr. Barry was afterwards employed by government to investigate the fever which prevailed in Gibraltar in 1828; in 1831, he was sent to St. Petersburg, along with Sir William Russell, to inquire into the character of the cholera which then appeared in Europe, and on his return was named a member of the board appointed to investigate the epidemic. In 1833, he was one of the commission of inquiry into the health of children employed in factories; and in the following year was one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the poor, and of the public charities in Ireland. In all these inquiries he rendered valuable services, in consideration of which he was knighted by his sovereign. He rose to the rank of physician to the forces; and died from the bursting of an aneurism in the thoracic aorta in November 1835, while engaged in arranging his papers on the Irish inquiry.

Barry, Martin, a distinguished physiologist, who, having studied in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, merits notice principally on account of his having devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of animal development and embryology. On these subjects he wrote a number of treatises, and in 1839 was the first to announce the important discovery "that the segmentation of the yolk, which had been observed in batrachian reptiles, was also true of mammals." B. at Fratton, Hampshire, 1802; D. at Beccles, in Suffolk, 1855.

Barry, Marie Jean, Countess du, *bar'-re*, the favourite of Louis XV., was the daughter of an exciseman of the name of Vaubernier. After having passed some portion of her early life in a convent, we find her, at little more than the age of fifteen, engaged at a fashionable milliner's in Paris. Possessing a remarkably handsome person, which she displayed with a vulgar familiarity of demeanour, she had already passed through several stages of vice, when she was presented to Louis XV. by Lebel, his own valet-de-chambre. In order that she might appear at court, that licentious monarch conferred upon her the title by which she is generally known. During the reign of Louis XV. her influence was all-powerful; but when he died, in 1774, she was shut up in a convent near Meaux. She was subsequently released by Louis XVI.; and the residence of Luciennes, which the preceding sovereign had built for her, was restored to her with a pension. After this she lived in retirement and all but forgotten, till the Revolution broke out. It is gratifying to have it sometimes to record, that there are, in life, situations which will call forth, from the most depraved, virtues the most exalted. Gratitude is one of the noblest sentiments of the human mind; and, whatever may have been the vices of the Countess du Barry, she seems to have possessed this one virtue in an eminent degree. Appreciating the kindness with which she had been treated by Louis XVI., she now took the deepest interest in the misfortunes of him and his family. She left her retirement, not only to mourn over, but to endeavour to repair, the broken fortunes of royalty. Regardless of danger, she visited England in 1793, that she might dispose of her jewels, and, with the proceeds, assist the queen of France and her children, who were then prisoners in the Temple. On her return, in the same year, she was arrested, taken before the revolutionary tribunal of her country, and, on the charge of "being a conspirator, and of having worn mourning in London for the death of the tyrant," was condemned and executed in November. B. at Vaucouleurs, 1746; suffered, 1793.

Barry, Sir Charles, R.A., *bär'-e*, architect of the Houses of Parliament, whose first building which attracted attention was the Travellers' Club-house, Pall-Mall. Fifteen years later he built the Reform Club-house; and amongst other edifices of which he was the architect may be named King Edward's Grammar-school, Birmingham; the new buildings at University College, Oxford; and Clifden House, near Maidenhead. B. in Westminster, 1795; knighted, 1852; D. 1860.

Bart, Jean, *bart*, a celebrated French naval hero, whose father was a poor fisherman, and was killed in a naval action. Bart early entered the Dutch navy, and served under Admiral De Ruyter, distinguishing himself, from time to time, by his courage and strength, in which he was superior to most of his shipmates. When, in 1672, war was declared by France against Holland, Bart quitted the Dutch service, and entered that of France. After several private enterprises, in which he greatly distinguished himself, his name became known to Louis XIV., who sent him a gold medal and chain, with the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy. He now rapidly rose, and, in 1690, commanded a 40-gun ship in the Brest fleet under Admiral de Tourville, to whom he was of signal service in the action off Dieppe, in which the French were successful over the English and Dutch fleets. In the following year he landed on the coast of Scotland, and destroyed several villages. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant-vessels, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Bart fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men-of-war; but, though he was much inferior in force, he rescued the prizes, took their cap-

tors, and carried the whole to France. For this a patent of nobility was granted to him and his descendants. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, put an end to the war, after which he retired to live with his family. B. at Dunkirk, 1651; D. 1702. —The eldest son of this brave seaman became a vice-admiral, and died in 1755.

BARTAS, William Sallust du, *bar'-ta*, a French poet, was the son of a treasurer of France, and rose to be honoured so far as to be sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. He wrote a poem, entitled "The Week of the Creation," in seven books, translated into English by Sylvester. The reputation of this work was so great, that it passed through thirty editions in six years. It was translated into several languages; and yet, although so popular on its appearance, it has long ago fallen into neglect. B. at Montfort, 1544; D. of the wounds he received at the battle of Ivry, 1590.

BARTH, Dr. Heinrich, *bart*, a celebrated African traveller, who, in early life, commenced the pursuit of travelling, with the view of advancing geographical discovery. In 1845 he left Marseilles, and followed the French and Spanish shores as far as Gibraltar, passed over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeded to Algiers, making excursions to Tunis, and other places in the interior. On his way to Cairo, he was wounded in an affray with the Arabs, and lost all his papers. He then explored Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece; thus nearly making the circuit of the Mediterranean. An account of these travels he published at his own expense. He afterwards accompanied Dr. Overweg and Mr. Richardson in their travels through North and Central Africa, during which they traversed more than 12,000 miles. The volume in which he gives an account of these explorations is a most valuable work. B. at Hamburg, 1821; D. at Berlin, 1865.

BARTHE, Nicholas Thomas, *bart*, an ingenious French writer, the author of several dramatic pieces, and a translator of Ovid's "Art of Love" into French verse. D. at Marseilles, 1734; D. at Paris, 1785.

BARTHELEMY, Jean Jacques, *bar-tai'-lai-me*, a learned French writer, who received his education first in the college of the Oratory at Marseilles, whence he removed to that of the Jesuits. In 1744 he visited Paris, and was nominated associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, afterwards became secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and obtained the appointment of keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1754 he visited Naples, then rendered interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a specimen of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts; but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities, that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthélemy read attentively, and, going aside, transcribed the whole, and sent the fac-simile to the Academy of Belles-lettres:—an act which many may applaud for its cleverness, but few for its honesty. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension, to which he subsequently added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours and the place of secretary-general to the Swiss Guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece," upon which he had been employed thirty years. Of the merits of this work it is now hardly necessary to speak, yet the sketches of Grecian manners which it gives are not much to be relied on. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and now, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he was arrested during the reign of terror, and, as an aristocrat, cast into prison. He was, however, released by Danton the next day, the Jacobins being themselves ashamed of the atrocity of such an act. B. at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; D. at Paris, 1795.—Barthélemy was a member of the most distinguished foreign societies, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound learning, modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his "Anacharsis," he wrote a number of papers, chiefly on medals and coins, in the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in the "Journal des Savans." If ever a man was weary of life, it was he; for the French revolution had not only swept away his income of 25,000 francs a year, for which he cared little; but he had seen his oldest, dearest, and best friends first cast into prison, and thence led to perish on the scaffold.

BARTHEZ, Paul Joseph, *bar'-tai*, a celebrated French physician and voluminous writer on medicine, pathology, physiology, &c., having been educated at Narbonne and Toulouse, was a professor, and afterwards chancellor, of the university at Montpellier, the school of which he largely contributed to render famous. He afterwards removed to Paris, where he was appointed consulting physician to the king, Louis XVI., and first physician to the duke of Orleans, and where he practised with eminent success for ten years. The revolution compelled him to retire to his native town, where, although he had lost the greater part of his fortune, he practised his profession gratuitously, devoting his leisure to the philosophical speculations connected with medicine, which had always been his favourite study. On the restoration of the university, he was named honorary professor, age and infirm health precluding him from taking an active share in teaching. He published a great variety of works, the most important of which are his "Treatise on Gouty Diseases," the "New Elements of the Science of Man," "New Doctrines concerning the Human Functions," &c.; which, although they contain some fanciful speculations, and display an undue tendency to generalise, are replete with valuable facts, and had a large influence in overthrowing many crude theories and absurd doctrines, which had prevailed in the French medical schools. Barthez's writings are much better known on the continent than in England, where they have attracted comparatively little attention. His style is simple, accurate, and excellently suited for teaching the sciences he treats of. B. at Montpellier, 1734; D. Oct. 15, 1806.

BARTHIUS, Gaspard de, *bar'-te-us*, an erudite scholar, born at Custrin, in Brandenburg, June 22, 1587, was descended from one of the oldest families in Europe, an ancestor of his having commanded the cavalry of the emperor, in 856, in the wars with the Vandals, in the course of which he was killed. Gaspard Barthius early became such a master of languages, that while yet a boy he translated the memoirs of Comines, and thirty romances from French, Spanish, and Italian into Latin; besides rendering seventeen of the Psalms into different kinds of Latin verse, when only twelve years of age;

and, before he was nineteen, published a considerable collection of Latin poems. Joseph Scaliger, who was anything but profuse of praise, said of him, that there was in Barthius another genius born to eternity; and should he live, sound learning would be preserved for a time. Barthius afterwards edited editions of Virgil, Claudius, Statius, &c.; in all of which he displayed prodigious learning, as well as extraordinary powers of memory, having generally quoted the passage he was commenting on from recollection. He subsequently abandoned profane for sacred studies; and his "Soliloquia" was said by Spenzel to contain thoughts well worthy of St. Augustine himself. He was twice married, and by the second wife left a son to transmit the ancient honours of his family, a matter about which he is said to have been extremely anxious. D. Sept. 19, 1658.

Bartholdy, Jacob Solomon, *bar-tol'-de*, a diplomatist greatly employed by Prussia in secret missions, was born of Jewish parents, at Berlin, in 1779, and after studying at Halle, travelled in Greece, upon which country he wrote a book which greatly contributed to direct the attention of Europe to the condition of that then oppressed land. In 1805, he was baptized by the Protestant pastor, Reinhard; and shortly afterwards, conceiving a violent hatred of Napoleon, he went through Germany preaching against him, joined the Austrian militia, and fought bravely at Ebersberg, where he was severely wounded. In 1813 he was appointed to a high place in the Prussian chancellery; followed the allies to Paris in 1814; took part in the deliberations of the Congress of Vienna; was sent on secret missions to London and other courts; in 1815 was appointed Prussian consul-general at Rome; afterwards filled missions to Florence and Naples, and again at Rome, where he devoted himself to archæological studies, and died there in 1825. Although of a repulsive exterior, Bartholdy was a man of rare genius, and was highly esteemed by all the distinguished men of his time — Metternich, Hardenberg, Consalvi, &c. He was a great patron of art, and had an extensive collection of articles of vertu, such as coloured glass, antique vases, oil-paintings, &c. He was a staunch opponent of revolutionary ideas, and a firm supporter of the doctrines of legitimacy.

Bartholine, Thomas, *bar-to-leen*, a celebrated physician at Copenhagen, who took his doctor's degree at Bâle, in 1645. In 1647 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in the following year obtained the anatomical chair. Whilst he held this office, he published many valuable medical and anatomical works, the most celebrated treating of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels, to which he laid claim; but this is contested in favour of Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. In 1661, owing to delicate health, he resigned his professorship, and retired to the country; but, in 1670, a fire destroying his house, with his library and manuscripts, he returned to Copenhagen, when the king appointed him his physician, and afterwards, in 1675, member of the Grand Council of Denmark. B. 1616; D. 1680. —He left five sons and three daughters, most of whom were distinguished for their talents and learning.

Bartholomew, *bar-thol'-o-mu*, archbishop of Braza, assisted at the council of Trent, where he strenuously urged the necessity of a reform among the clergy. He was the father of his flock, and, in a time when the plague raged amongst them, remained at his post doing good. He subsequently resigned his archbishopric, and retired to a monastery, the convent of Viana, which he had founded. B. at Lisbon, 1514; D. 1590.—His works are in 2 vols. folio.

Bartholomew, commonly called Anglus, an English Franciscan monk, whose family name was Glanvil, and who studied at Oxford, Paris, and Rome, was the author of a celebrated work, entitled "De Proprietatibus Rerum," and nineteen books treating of God and the whole circle of created things. Lived in the middle of the 14th century.

Bartholomew, St., one of the twelve apostles. He preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is said to have been flayed alive in Armenia; but this assertion does not seem to be well founded.

Bartholomew, David Edwin, a native of Linlithgowshire, and captain in the British navy. He was impressed in 1795, and was promoted, for his exemplary conduct, to the petty officer's post of master's mate. In 1798 he won the patronage of Sir Home Popham, and for three years served under that officer, on the coast of India, in the *Romney;* and on their return, in 1803, was paid off. Failing to obtain promotion, he applied to the first lord of the Admiralty, which led to a most unwarrantable proceeding on the part of that minister, who took steps to secure his impressment a second time, on his presenting himself at the Admiralty. This proceeding was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, who severely censured it as a violation of the usage of the navy. He was sent to join the *Inflexible* as foremastman, but was quickly replaced on the quarter-deck. In 1815 he was advanced to the rank of post-captain for gallant conduct in the river Potomac; and the same year obtained a companionship of the order of the Bath. In 1818 he fitted out the *Leven* for surveying service, and, after examining the whole of the Azores, part of the African coast, and some of the Cape Verd Islands, terminated his career at the island of St. Mayo, in 1821.

Bartleman, or Barthelemon, Hypolite, *bar'-tel-măn*, a celebrated violinist and composer. He was engaged by Garrick to set several dramatic pieces for the theatre; and was afterwards engaged for several seasons as leader at the Italian Opera. He was greatly admired for his taste and execution. B. 1741; D. 1801.—His facility in setting music to words was so great that he is reported, on his first interview with Garrick, to have written down the notes of a song, to be introduced into the "Country Girl," as fast as the manager composed the verses.

Bartoli, Cosmo, a celebrated Italian writer, who lived at Florence in the 16th century. He wrote a life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and several historical works.

Bartoli, Giovanni, *bawr'-to-le*, a goldsmith of Siena, who made, with G. Marci, in 1369, by order of Pope Urban V., the silver busts of Peter and Paul, on which the skulls of these apostles were placed.

Bartoli, Daniele, an Italian, who, at the age of fifteen, entered the order of the Jesuits, and, in 1650, was sent for to Rome by the father-general, and commissioned to write the history of

that order in the Italian language. He arranged his subject according to the several missions which the order had established; and his most interesting volumes are those treating of the first success of the Jesuits on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, the missions to Cochin China and Tonquin, and the rapid diffusion of Christianity in Japan, from the landing of Francis Xavier, in 1549, till its total eradication in 1637, when Japan was closed against all Europeans except the Dutch. He also wrote various works on morality, physical phenomena, and language, and was appointed rector of the Gregorian or Roman college, in 1671. B. at Ferrara, 1608; D. 1685.

Bartoli, Pietro Santi, a painter and engraver of Bartola, who bore also the name of Perugino. He was a pupil of Nicolas Poussin. His original pictures are few, as he chiefly copied from others; but he is celebrated for his engravings, which are very beautiful and highly finished. He was appointed antiquary to the pope and to Christina, queen of Sweden. B. 1635; D. at Rome, 1700.

Bartolomeo, Andreas de, *bawr'-to-lo'-mai-o*, an eminent Italian jurist, who studied at Bologna, and took his doctor's degree in 1439. He afterwards became professor of canon law at the university of Ferrara, which post he relinquished for the chair of civic law at Bologna, of which place he was created a citizen in 1442. He is supposed to have been present at the council of Bâle, in 1431, and distinguished himself by advocating the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was created, in 1466, by John, king of Aragon, his counsellor, and was also knighted. His nativity is uncertain, both Messina and Noto having been named as the place. B. 1400; D. 1479.

Bartolomeo, a Spanish sculptor of the 13th century, who executed the nine statues at the portal of the cathedral of Tarragona.

Bartolomeo di Capua, an Italian jurist, created, in 1284, by Charles II. of Naples, protonotary of his kingdom; which situation he held till his death. He took his doctor's degree in 1278, and D. 1328.

Bartolomeo, Leonardo di, a native of Palermo, one of the most celebrated politicians of Sicily in the 15th century. In 1431 he gained great popularity among his countrymen for having obtained most important privileges for the city of Palermo from King Alfonso the Magnificent. He exercised a great part of the supreme power in 1436, when the viceroy went to Gaëta; and conferred a great benefit on the state, by obtaining for it the statute called *Ritus Magnæ Regiæ Curiæ et totius Regni Siciliæ Curiarum*, a regular code of legal procedure long known under the title of *Rito del Re Alfonso*. He was killed at Palermo, in a popular tumult regarding the administration of public alms, it is said by command of King Alfonso, to whom his popularity had become offensive. The murderer (Tommaso Crispo) was never punished. D. 1450.

Bartolomeo, Dionisio di, a Neapolitan architect, who built, in the years 1586 to 1597, the church and convent of the PP. Oratorii at Naples, a celebrated architectural work.

Bartolomeo, Maestro, an Italian artist of the 13th century, who painted the picture of the "Annunciation" in the church of the Servi in Florence.

Bartolozzi, Francesco, *bawr'-to-lots'-e*, the eminent Florentine designer and engraver, was the son of a silversmith, and commenced engraving under Joseph Wagner, of Venice. When he had completed his engagement, he married a Venetian lady, and removed to Rome, whither Cardinal Bottari had invited him, and here he established his reputation by his plates from the "Life of St. Nilus," and his portraits for a new edition of Vasari. He shortly, however, returned to Venice, where he was engaged by Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III., to engrave a set of plates after Guercino, and afterwards was invited by him to England, on a stipend of £300 per annum. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; and, for thirty years after, was incessantly occupied in his profession, especially in the new mode of stippling in imitation of chalk. His most numerous engravings are from the pictures of Angelica Kauffmann and his fellow pupil at the Florentine academy, Cipriani, who had also settled in England, and with whom he had ever maintained a close intimacy. In 1802 he accepted an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal to superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon, with a handsome salary, to which was annexed an elegant residence and the profit of the engravings. B. 1725; D. 1815.—Bartolozzi was the father of the celebrated Madame Vestris.

Barton, Elizabeth, *bär'-ton*, commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," first became known in 1525, when a servant at an inn at Aldington, in Kent, for her sanctity and miraculous endowments. About 1534, during the negotiations for Henry VIII.'s divorce from Katherine of Aragon, she, under the influence of a trance, spoke words which were taken by those about her for the effect of inspiration, and a priest, named Richard Masters, conveyed an account of her proceedings to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who encouraged him to note carefully all she should say. Masters, in conjunction with Dr. Bocking, a monk of Canterbury, took her under his direction, and put into her mouth pretended revelations against the doctrines of the Reformation and the king's divorce. Among other things, she predicted that, should the king proceed with the divorce, "he should not be a king a month longer, and, in the reputation of Almighty God, not one hour longer; but should die a villain's death." This denunciation was followed by others still more menacing spoken by the favourers of Queen Katherine, and at length moved the king to harsh measures. The Maid of Kent, with her principal accomplices, was cast into prison, and a most wretched series of impostures was elicited. The parliament adjudged the offence one of treason; and she, with five priests, was executed at Tyburn in 1534.

Barton, Benjamin Smith, M.D., a distinguished American naturalist, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1766, studied at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and was the first to occupy a chair of botany and natural history in the United States, having been chosen to that office in the college of Philadelphia in 1790. He was afterwards president of the American Philosophical Society, and professor of Materia Medica at Philadelphia; and his lectures and writings entitle him to be considered the founder of the science of natural history in America. D. 1815.

Baruffaldi, *baw'-roof-awl'-de*, a Jesuit, who, after the suppression of his order, became librarian and secretary of the Ariostean Academy,

and wrote several religious and literary works, the chief of which is the "Life of Ariosto." B. at Ferraro, 1740; D. 1817.

BARWICK, John, *bar'-wik*, an English divine, who exerted himself with singular dexterity in behalf of the royal cause during the civil war, for which he was committed by the parliamentarians to the Tower, where he remained a long time. At the Restoration, in producing which he had a considerable share, he obtained the deanery of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. B. at Witherslack, Westmoreland, 1612; D. 1664.

BARWICK, Peter, brother of the above, also favoured the royal cause; and, on the Restoration, was appointed physician to Charles II., and was assiduous in his duties at the time of the plague, being one of the few who did not desert his post. Of his writings, which are numerous, the most celebrated are those in defence of Dr. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; works which were received with considerable favour. B. 1619; D. 1694.

BARZIZA, Gasparino, *bawr-tseeds'-aw*, an Italian writer, who was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy. Owing to his diligent research, three books of Cicero's "De Oratore," the treatise on Rhetoric, and Quintilian's Orations, were rescued from oblivion. B. about 1370; D. 1431.

BAS. (*See* LE BAS.)

BASAITI, Marco del Friuli, *baw'-zaw-e'-te*, an Italian painter, the rival of Bellini, whom he surpassed in composition, but not in colouring. His principal pictures are, the "Descent from the Cross," in the Gallery of Munich; a fine "Christ Praying in the Garden," in the church of St. Giobbe; and the "Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew," in the Academy of Venice, which is considered one of the most beautiful pictures of that age. Lived between 1460 and 1530.

BASAN, Peter Francis, *ba'-sawng*, a French engraver and printseller. He compiled many catalogues of prints, and a dictionary of ancient and modern engravers, which, notwithstanding some faults, is the best yet published. An edition of this re-appeared in two volumes 8vo, in 1809. B. at Paris, 1723; D. 1797.

BASCHENIS, *baws-kai'-nes*, an Italian priest and painter, who is famed for his representations of every kind of musical instrument, which he interspersed with inkstands and other objects with a truthfulness which has not yet been equalled: his productions are still highly esteemed. B. at Bergamo, 1617; D. 1677.

BASCHENOW, Wassili, *bas'-ke-nov*, a Russian architect, who studied at the academy of Moscow. He designed a model for the rebuilding of the Kremlin, and built the palace of Zarizin in the Gothic style, but this palace was destroyed soon afterwards by order of the empress Catherine II. B. at the commencement of the 18th century; D. 1798.

BASCHI, Matteo, *baws'-ke*, founder of the Capuchin Friars, was admitted at an early age into the order of St. Francis at Montefa'cone, when, shocked at the abuses which had crept into this society, he set himself to restore the primitive discipline in all its original severity. For this purpose he gave out that St. Francis had appeared to him, clothed in a particular habit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminating in a peak called *capuccio*, and hence the designation of "Capuchins." Assuming this dress, he repaired to Rome, and obtained from





Pope Clement VIII. permission to adopt the habit, and to observe literally the rule of St. Francis. This reform raised him many enemies, especially amongst the body of monks he left, who succeeded in getting him sent to prison, from which he was liberated by the interest of the duchess of Camerina, niece of Clement, and in 1529 was appointed vicar-general of the order. Two years after he resigned the appointment, and went about preaching for nearly twenty years. B. about the end of the 15th century; D. at Venice, 1552.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, *bas'-e-dow*, a German writer and philosopher, who made great efforts to reform education, and entered with zeal into the disputes concerning the truths of Christianity, avowing himself a sceptic. In 1774, under the patronage of Prince Francis of Anhalt-Dessau, he established the "Philanthropinum," a school which became the model of many others which afterwards arose, and produced a number of excellent teachers. At Magdeburg he also busied himself with the reform of the system of instruction, and with some success. B. at Hamburg, 1723; D. at Magdeburg, 1790.—The principal of his works are "Philalethia; or, New Views into the Truths of Religion and Reason;" and an elementary work on education, illustrated by 100 engravings, the text of which was printed in German, French, and Latin. This latter was an enlargement of the educational plan of J. J. Rousseau and Comenius.

BASEILHAC, John, *ba-sail-hak*, a celebrated French lithotomist, who studied surgery under his uncle at Lyons, after which he was admitted a student at the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. Attracted by his talents, the archbishop of Bayeux appointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and built a hospital, which he confided to his care. In 1728 the archbishop died, leaving Baseilhac a collection of surgical instruments, and a sufficient sum of money to enable him to be received as a master in surgery. He was, however, so grieved at the loss of his patron, that he repaired to Paris, and was admitted, in 1729, into the fraternity of the Feuillars, or Begging Friars, under the name of Frère Jean de St. Come, but continued still to exercise his profession, and soon became celebrated in Paris. He took no recompense from the poor, and devoted the sums received from the rich to the support of a hospital near the Rue St. Honoré, which he established in 1753. Although Baseilhac was eminent in every branch of his profession, he was particularly celebrated for his success in operations for the cure of stone and of cataract. In rectifying the first-named disorder, he used an instrument, which he had invented in 1713, known as "lithotome caché," and is said to have performed more than one thousand operations for this disease, and upwards of five hundred for cataract. Simple in his habits, sober in life, generous to the poor, and truly religious, Baseilhac ranks amongst the most celebrated men of his time. B. at Poyastrue, near Tarbes, 1703; D. at Paris, 1781.

BASHKIN, Mattei Semenof, *bash'-kin*, the leader of an heretical sect at Moscow, which not only opposed the ordinances and ceremonies of the Greek church, but also the divinity of Christ. He was imprisoned by Ivan the Terrible, but recanted and gave up the names of his followers among the clergy and religious orders. Lived about the middle of the 16th century.

**Basil**, *bās-il*, a physician, the founder of a sect who asserted that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called Sathaniel, who, having revolted against his Father, was, with his companions, cast down from heaven to earth; and that Jesus Christ being sent to destroy his power, shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. His followers were allowed to have everything, even their wives, in common. By order of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, he was burnt alive in 1118.

**Basil**, first bishop of Ancyra, was ordained to that office by the bishops of the Eusebians, in place of Marcillus, but was himself excommunicated, and his ordination annulled in the council of Sardica, in 347, though he still retained the see. In 351 he attended the second council of Sirmium, where he disputed successfully against Photinus. He was one of the greatest enemies to the Arians, but considered the head of the Semi-Arians; and procured their opinions to be established by a council held at Ancyra in 358. He was deposed in 360. D. 362.

**Basil, St.**, surnamed **the Great**, bishop of Cæsarea, was ordained by Eusebius, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by the emperor Valens, because he would not embrace Arianism. The best edition of his works was published by the Benedictines of St. Maur, 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1721-30. B. 326; D. 379.

**Basil**, archbishop of Thessalonica, generally known as Ascholius or Acholius. He baptized Theodosius on the occasion of a fit of illness, 380, and was the beloved friend of St. Ambrose. D. 384.

**Basiliscus**, *bās-e-lis'-kus*, emperor of the East, was brother to Verina, wife of the emperor Leo I., by whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genseric, king of the Vandals, who had conquered Africa; the greater part, however, of his fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the death of Leo, he conspired against his successor Zeno, and succeeded in placing himself on the throne in 475; but subsequently Zeno defeated him and entered Constantinople, putting Basiliscus into confinement, where he died, 477.

**Basilius I.**, or **Basil**, *ba-sil'-e-us*, surnamed the "Macedonian," rose to be emperor of the East, though originally a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael III., who made him his equerry and chamberlain. He accused Bardas of conspiring against the emperor, and afterwards assassinated him in the emperor's tent, and was made by Michael his colleague in the empire, in 866. Basilius remonstrating with the emperor for his cruelty, Michael attempted to depose him; but he anticipated his design, and one evening, when he retired intoxicated, murdered him in his bed, 867. His conduct on the throne was wise and equitable. He reformed the abuses in the state, defeated the Saracens in Asia, and carried the arms of the empire beyond the Euphrates in 872. He entered into a treaty with the Russians of Kiew, and sent them an archbishop; from which time the Russians acknowledged the authority of the Greek Church. B. at Adrianople, 813; D. from a blow by a stag while hunting, 886.

**Basilius II.** succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014; but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of ninety-nine, left the hundredth with one eye to guide the rest. In this condition they were sent to their king, Samuel, who was so horrified that he died two days after. B. 958; D. 1025.

**Basilowitz, John**, emperor of Russia. (*See* **Ivan.**)

**Baskerville**, John, *bās'-ker-vil*, a celebrated printer, who, in 1736, kept a writing-school in Birmingham. He subsequently engaged in the japanning business, and became possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and letter-founder, in which he was most successful. His types were purchased by a society in Paris, in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works. B. at Wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706; D. 1775.—His works now possess a high value, especially his editions of some of the classics, which are greatly esteemed both in this country and on the continent.

**Basmadji**, *bas-mad'-je*, "The Printer," the surname bestowed upon **Ibrahim Effendi**, an Hungarian, who, having become a convert to Mohammedanism, was the first to introduce printing into Turkey, he having, under the patronage of Said-Effendi, established a printing press at Constantinople, in 1728, under the sanction of the Sultan Achmet III. Ibrahim continued to superintend the establishment till his death, in 1746, but only produced sixteen works during that time. The original office is still in existence.

**Basque**, Michael le, *bask*, a famous buccaneer, who, in connexion with L'Olonnais, took, about 1660, the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, in the Gulf of Venezuela; the plunder amounting to upwards of 400,000 crowns.

**Bass**, George, *bās*, the discoverer of Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, was a surgeon on board H.M.S. *Reliance*. With Captain Flinders in a small boat, called *Tom Thumb*, with only one boy, Bass doubled the heads of Botany Bay, and explored George's River, and afterwards Port Hacking River. In 1797, being furnished with greater resources, he made further explorations, and in 1798 determined the existence of the strait which now goes by his name. He died, it is said, somewhere in S. America, and received, for his discoveries, carried out with so few advantages, neither distinction nor reward.

**Bassani**, John Baptist, *baw-za'-ne*, a musical composer of the 17th century, and master of the famous Corelli. His compositions, consisting of six operas and thirty-one other pieces, range from 1680 to 1703, and are characterized as pure and pathetic. B. at Padua, about 1657. D. 1716.

**Bassano**, James, *baw-za'-no*, called **The Old**, an Italian painter, who excelled in landscape, and whose works are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists. Francis put an end to himself in 1592; Leander was knighted; John Baptist imitated the manner of his father; Jerome, another son, was educated for a physician, but became a painter also. B. at Bassano, 1510; D. at Venice, 1592.

**Bassantin**, James, *bās'-an-tin*, a Scotch astronomer, who was educated first at Glasgow, and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher of mathematics. B. about 1504; D. 1568.—On his return to Scotland in 1562, he had an inter-

view with Robert Melvill, so chivalrously attached to Mary Stuart. It was universally believed that Bassantin had unveiled the future to Melvill, and he became celebrated as one who was thoroughly conversant with the occult sciences.

Basset, Peter, *bās'-et*, an English historian. He was chamberlain to King Henry V., whose history he wrote, which is still extant in MS. in the Heralds' College. He lived in the 15th century.

Bassi, Laura, *baw'-se*, a learned Italian lady, was famed for her knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, and literature. Her singular attainments procured her, when twenty-one years of age, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death. In 1738 she married Dr. Verati, and preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue. B. at Bologna, 1711; D. 1778.

Bassompierre, François, *bas'-som-pe'-air*, a marshal of France, celebrated for his gallantry, wit, and courage, during the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. In 1622 he was made marshal of France, and sent as ambassador to Spain; and 1625 was ambassador, first in Switzerland, and then in England. He was afterwards present at the siege of Rochelle, which surrendered Oct. 28, 1628. Taking part with the aristocracy against Cardinal Richelieu, he incurred that minister's displeasure, and was imprisoned in the Bastille twelve years. While there he wrote his memoirs, which are full of anecdotes of his time, and a narrative of his embassy. B. in Lorraine, 1579; D. 1646.

Basta, George, *bas'-ta*, a soldier and military writer of the 16th century, served under the duke of Parma, and distinguished himself in 1596, by provisioning the town of La Fère, which was besieged by Henry IV. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania, and was made a count. B. at Rocca; D. 1607. —He wrote two works on military discipline.

Bastiat, Frederick, *bas'-te-a*, a distinguished French economist and advocate of free trade, was born at Bayonne, June 19, 1801, and educated at Saint Sever and Sorèse. He subsequently embraced commerce as an occupation, visited England about 1845, and published several works on economic subjects, the most important of which are his "Economic Sophisms," "Property and Law," "Protectionism and Communism," "Capital and Rent," "Harmonies of Economics," &c. D. Dec. 24, 1850. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly after the revolution of 1848.

Bastide, Jules, *bas'-teed*, an eminent French politician and journalist of the republican school, was an active member of the Carbonari, and a determined opponent of the institution of monarchy after the revolution of July, 1830, and continued, though defeated on that occasion, to advocate his opinions with great energy and force. He conducted the "National," in conjunction with Armand Carrel and Armand Marrast; and, later, the "Revue National," along with Buchez. His best work is on the "Religious wars in France." B. at Paris in 1800.

Baston, Robert, *bas'-ton*, a monk, a prior of the convent of Carmelites at Scarborough, and poet-laureate and public orator at Oxford, flourished in the 14th century. When Edward II. invaded Scotland, in 1304, he took Baston with him, in order that he might celebrate the victories to be won there, but the result of the battle of Bannockburn, where he was taken prisoner, compelled the poet to change his note, and instead of singing the triumphs of Edward, he celebrated those of Bruce. He wrote a volume of tragedies and comedies in English, and several pieces, in Latin, on the wars of Scotland, together with satires on the luxuries of the priests, sermons, &c. D. about 1310.

Bastwick, John, *bast-wik*, an English physician, who attacked the Church of England in several publications, for which he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Scilly Isles. In 1640 he was released by the Parliament, and had a reward of £5000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. B. at Writtle, Essex, 1593; D. about 1650.

Bate, George, *bait*, a writer and doctor, who became principal physician to Charles I. at Oxford. During the civil war he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and in 1651 attended Cromwell. At the Restoration he was made physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects. B. at Maids Morton, Buckinghamshire, 1608; D. in London, 1668.—Bate was charged with administering some potion to Cromwell which accelerated his death, but the accusation has never been substantiated.

Bateman, William, *bait'-man*, bishop of Norwich, and a great master of civil and canon law. He founded Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1347, and was employed by Edward III. in many embassies in his long contention for the crown of France. B. at Norwich; D. at Avignon, 1355.

Bateman, Thomas, an English physician, distinguished for his great labours in the cause of medical science, principally connected with diseases of the skin. B. at Whitby, 1778; D. 1821. —He is the author of several medical works, some of which have been translated into French and German.

Bates, William, *baits*, an English nonconformist divine, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference for revising the liturgy, and was offered the deanery of Lichfield, which he refused. B. 1625; D. at Hackney, 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," in one volume 4to, 1681, Latin.—Bates is considered the politest writer, if not the best scholar, of the whole body of ministers who, in 1662, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, seceded from the church, and founded what is called the Dissenting interest.

Bathori, Stephen, *ba-to'-re*, king of Poland, who was sovereign prince of Transylvania, and was elected to the throne of Poland in the place of Henry of Valois. He reformed many abuses, and defeated the Russians, who were forced to cede Courland and a part of Livonia to the Poles. D. at Grodno, 1586. Others of his family succeeded him.

Bathurst, Allen, Earl, *bath'-urst*, an eminent statesman, who was a zealous opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1742 he was admitted of the Privy Council; in 1757 was appointed treasurer to the Prince of Wales, obtaining, at the accession of George III., a pension of £2000 a year; and in 1772 was created Earl Bathurst. B. in Westminster, 1684; D. near

Cirencester, 1775.—His son Henry was, in 1771, created Lord Apsley, and made lord chancellor, and afterwards president of the council under Lord North. B. 1714; D. 1794.

BATHURST, Ralph, M.D., an uncle of Earl Bathurst, was born in 1620. He studied first for the church, but changed his career for that of medicine, and was, after the breaking out of the civil war, appointed physician to the State. At the Restoration he again abandoned physic, and resumed divinity; was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; entered into holy orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, dean of Wells, vice-chancellor of Oxford, and was even offered the bishopric of Bristol, by William and Mary, but this he declined. He was an accomplished philosopher, orator, poet, and wit—his powers of ridicule being so great that he used no other means of correcting the delinquents of his college. Some poetical pieces by him were printed in the "Musæ Anglicanæ," and are excellent of their kind. He wrote both in Latin and English. D. 1704, aged 84.

BATONI, Pompeo, *baw-to'-ne*, an Italian painter, whose pieces are celebrated for their truthfulness, character, and colouring, and of which the most admired is "Simon the Sorcerer contending with St. Peter." B. at Lucca, 1708; D. at Rome, 1787.

BATTAGLINI, Mark, *baw'-tal-le'-ne*, bishop of Cesena, wrote a History of Councils, 1686, folio, and "Annales du Sacerdoce et de l'Empire du XVII. Siècle," 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio. B. 1645; D. at Cesena, 1717.

BAUDET, Stephen, *bo'-dai*, a French engraver, whose chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Domenichino. B. at Blois, 1643; D. 1716.

BAUER, Bruno, *bou'-er*, a modern German biblical critic and political writer, who at an early age commenced his theological disquisitions by reviewing Strauss' "Life of Jesus," and other works. Many of his writings contain very bold and speculative opinions, and one of them, "Christianity Unveiled," was destroyed in 1843, at Zurich, before its publication. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he argues that the four leading ones were not written by the apostle, but are the production of the 2nd century. B. at Eisenberg, 1809.

BAUHIN, Jean and Gaspard, brothers, *bou'-ă*, two distinguished botanists, were born at Bâle, Jean in 1541, and Gaspard in 1560. They were both educated for the medical profession, in which they attained considerable eminence; but their favourite study was botany, to the advancement of which science their researches and writings greatly contributed. Jean died in 613, and Gaspard in 1624.

BAUMGARTEN, Alexander Theophilus, *boum-gar'-ten*, a German philosopher, who studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfort on the Oder. B. at Berlin, 1714; D. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1762.—Baumgarten may be considered as the creator of the æsthetic, or of the philosophy of the beautiful. He wrote "Metaphysica," 8vo; "Ethica Philosophica," 8vo; "Æsthetica Initia Philosophiæ practicæ primæ."—His brother Sigismund was a distinguished divine of the Lutheran church, and professor of theology at Halle. He died in 1757.

BAUR, John William, *bour*, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, whose pictures of buildings and landscapes are very excellent. B. 1600; D. at Vienna, 1640.

BAUR, Frederick Wilhelm von, a Russian engineer-general, who engaged early in military life; and in 1755 was in the British service, as an officer in the Hessian Artillery. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer. Frederick II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II., empress of Russia, and was employed against the Turks. The empress had a high notion of his talents, and employed him in making the aqueduct of Tsarskoe-Selo, to supply Moscow with water, and in deepening the canal near St. Petersburg, at the end of which he constructed a large harbour, and other important undertakings. B. at Bieber, 1735; D. at St. Petersburg, 1783.—Baur had for his secretary the celebrated Kotzebue, who directed in his name the German theatre at St. Petersburg.

BAUTRU, William, *bo'-troo*, member of the French Academy, and a celebrated wit. B. at Angers, 1588; D. at Paris, 1665.

BAVIUS and MÆVIUS, *bai'-ve-us*, *mé'-ve-us*, two stupid and malevolent poets, in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of contemporary writers, and have therefore become immortalized by the satire and ridicule which they drew upon themselves.

BAXTER, Richard, *bāx'-ter*, a celebrated nonconformist divine, who in 1638 was ordained by Bishop Thornborough, and two years later was chosen vicar of Kidderminster; but, on the breaking out of the civil war, he became suspicious of the designs of the Parliament, and resolved to repair instantly to the army and use his utmost endeavours to bring back the soldiers to the principles of loyalty to the king and submission to the Church. There was a grand sense of duty abroad in the breasts of the men of the 17th century. The moral as well as military heroism which sprung from this high sense makes us overlook, yea, almost forget, much of the violence by which many of their actions were crimsoned. Baxter, however, belonged to the church; but, so strong was the sense of duty in him, that when Cromwell was declared Protector, he bravely withstood him to the face, telling him that "the honest people of the land took their ancient monarchy to be a blessing and not an evil." His sympathies, however, being with the Parliament, he became chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment. Whilst officiating in this capacity, he wrote his "Saint's Rest;" and was present at the taking of Bridgewater, and the sieges of Exeter, Bristol, and Worcester. Ill-health compelling him to leave the army, he, in 1657, returned to Kidderminster. Before his appointment to Whalley's regiment, however, he had passed some time at Coventry, officiating in the ministry; and he had even preached within hearing of the sound of cannon, when the roll of battle was passing over Edgehill. At the Restoration it was expected that moderation would have pervaded the councils of the nation, and that a form of ecclesiastical government that should reconcile all parties would be established; but this was not the case, and the Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove Baxter from the church. He now occupied himself with literary composition, and his "Call to the Unconverted" was one of the fruits of this retirement. In 1672, when the flames of religious persecution, which had run over the land, began to expire, he once more came

forth from his retreat. He settled in London, and preached usually at Pinners' Hall and in a chapel in Fetter Lane. He now occupied himself principally with writing and preaching, but was frequently suspended by those rigorous enactments to which the Nonconformists were, during the last two reigns of the Stuarts, frequently subjected. In 1682 the myrmidons of the law burst into his house whilst he was suffering from indisposition, and he was only saved from being dragged to a prison by the accidental interposition of his physician. Two years later he became one of the victims of the sanguinary Jeffreys. He was apprehended on a charge of sedition, and for being hostile to episcopacy. His trial took place in 1684-5. On this occasion Jeffreys displayed his usual ferocity. When Baxter asked for time, "I will not give him a moment's time more to save his life. Yonder stands Oates in the pillory with him. I would say two of the greatest rogues and rascals in the kingdom stood there." When Baxter made an attempt to speak, the lord chief justice exclaimed, "Richard! Richard! dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing trade forty years ago, it had been happy." The result was a fine of 500 marks, imprisonment till paid, and bonds for good behaviour for seven years. Lord Powis, however, stepped in, got the fine remitted, and Baxter was liberated in eighteen months. He lived for five years after this, preaching the gospel without molestation. B. in Shropshire, 1615; D. in London, 1691, and was buried in Christ Church.—The fame of this persevering, brave-spirited, and long-enduring man rests principally upon his two popular treatises, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," and "A Call to the Unconverted."

Baxter, William, nephew of the above, who was celebrated for his proficiency in the classics and his antiquarian research, was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He published a grammar of the Latin tongue in 1679; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an edition of Horace in 1710; and a "Dictionary of British Antiquities" in 1719. His "Glossary of Roman Antiquities" was not printed till 1726. B. at Lanlugan, Shropshire, 1650; D. 1723.

Baxter, Andrew, an ingenious writer on metaphysics, was the son of a merchant in Old Aberdeen, where he was born in 1686 or 1687, and was educated at King's College. His life was spent in the capacity of tutor to young gentlemen of rank, and among his pupils were the lords Blantyre and Gray, and other youths of good family. His leisure was occupied in metaphysical speculations, which he embodied principally in a work called "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," which went through several editions, and in which he deduces the immateriality of the soul from reason and philosophy. He travelled much on the continent, especially in Germany, and was the friend and correspondent of such opposite characters as Wilkes and Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester. He was much esteemed for the uprightness, benevolence, and candour of his disposition. D. at Whittingham, East Lothian, in 1747.

Bayard, Peter, Chevalier de, *bai'-yar*, the celebrated French warrior, and called "the Good Knight, without fear and without reproach" (le Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche), had an ancestry of warriors, most of whom fell on various continental battle-fields. His father fought in many of the battles of Louis XI., his grandfather fought at Montlhery, his great-grandfather at Cressy, and his great-great-grandfather at Poictiers. In accordance with the practice in the 15th century with those who were designed for the profession of arms, Bayard, at 13 years old, was placed as a page in the house of the duke of Savoy, where he remained for five years. On the completion of his eighteenth year, he entered upon the actual duties of a soldier. The first battle at which he fought was that of Fornovo, in 1494, under the banner of Charles VIII.; and the chivalric spirit of his ancestors, it was evident, had found a fitting representative in the young hero. Two horses were killed under him in that field; and he himself performed feats that procured him the approbation of all who beheld him. Several years after this he was engaged in the Italian wars of Louis XII., when, on one occasion, it is said that he held a bridge over the Garigliano, single-handed, against 200 Spaniards, and enabled the main body of the French to make good their retreat. In 1513 he fought at the famous battle of the Spurs, in Picardy, where his valour saved the whole French army from disgrace. In this field, also, fought Henry VIII. of England, then a young man, but commanding in person the English force. On this occasion Bayard surrendered to an English knight, but was soon exchanged. In the battle of Marignano, fought September 13th, 1515, Bayard displayed his usual prowess; and in 1522 he defended Mezières, a frontier town of France, against the count of Nassau, with a force of 35,000 men, assisted by a powerful artillery. In 1524, whilst fighting against the Imperialists in Italy, he continued to display his usual romantic valour until he fell from his horse, wounded by a ball. In this condition he was pressed to withdraw from the field; but answering that he never turned his back upon an enemy, desired that he might be placed with his back against a tree, that he might watch the varying fortunes of the fight; and he there sunk under his wound. B. in Dauphiny, 1476; D. in battle, by the Sesia, 1524.—The marquis of Pescara, who on this occasion commanded the Spanish troops, caused the body of Bayard to be embalmed and sent to his relations. When it drew near the country of his birth, people of all ranks came forth to meet it.

Bayer, Johann, *bai'-er*, a German astronomer, who, in 1603, published an excellent work, entitled "Uranometria," being a celestial atlas, or folio charts of all the constellations. He was the first to distinguish the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1627, under a new title, viz., "Cœlum Stellatum Christianum." B. at Augsburg, in Bavaria, about the year 1572; D. 1660.

Bayer, Gotlieb Siegfried, grandson of above, a learned philologist, who acquired a great knowledge of the eastern languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Königsberg; and in 1726 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. His "Museum

Sinicum," printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo, is a very curious and learned work. B. at Königsberg, 1694; D. at St. Petersburg, 1738.

BAYLE, Peter, *bail*, a celebrated French writer, author of the well-known "Historical and Critical Dictionary," was educated for the ministry among the Protestants; but while attending the Jesuits' college, became a Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards, however, returning to his former communion, he went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Basnage. He was subsequently appointed to the chair of philosophy at Sedan; but when that academy was suppressed, in 1681, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1684 he began a literary journal entitled "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," which obtained great celebrity. In 1693 he was deprived of his professorship; and in two years afterwards appeared the first volume of his greatest work, "The Historical and Critical Dictionary," which quickly reached a second edition. B. at Carlat, in Foix, 1647; D. 1706.—Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, "Thoughts on Comets," "A Criticism on Maimbourg's History of Calvinism," "A Philosophical Comment on the words of Christ, 'Compel them to come in,'" &c. His writings, however, are generally allowed to betray no small portion of scepticism on religious subjects.

BAYLE, Moses, one of the leaders of the Montagnards and Terrorists of the first French revolution, among whom he was distinguished for his violence and determination. He strongly defended the massacres of the 2nd of September; was president of the Convention in 1793; was a firm friend of Robespierre, whom he had the courage to defend after his fall; and when it was proposed to prosecute Barère, Collot-d'Herbois, and others, he refused to be separated from them. He ultimately submitted to the ascendancy of Napoleon, held a small office in the police, but was always more or less connected with the restless demagogues of the period. He died in 1815 in great poverty.

BAYLY, Lewis, *bai'-le*, an eminent prelate, educated at Oxford, who was ordained bishop of Bangor, 1616, and is celebrated for his well-known work, entitled, "The Practice of Piety." B. at Carmarthen, about 1565; D. 1632.

BAYNTUN, Admiral Sir William Henry, G.C.B. *bain'-tun*, a distinguished naval officer, was the son of a gentleman who held the office of British consul at Algiers, and who, after taking part in the capture of Martinique in 1794, of Trinidad in 1797, on all which occasions he greatly distinguished himself, was commander of the ship *Reunion* when she was wrecked in the Severn, in December 7, 1796. He subsequently served in the West Indies; and in the *Leviathan* joined Nelson in the pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleets, and was fortunate enough to be present in the memorable battle of Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1805, where, after breaking the enemy's line, and being hotly engaged with several ships, among which the huge *Santissima Trinidada* was one, he came to close quarters with the *Saint Augustin*, and quickly compelled her to strike. In the latter part of the same year, he accompanied the expedition under Admiral Murray and General Craufurd, originally intended for the reduction of Chili, but afterwards sent to the La Plata, where, although the success of the expedition was marred by the unmethodical way in which it was conducted by the commander-in-chief, General Whitelocke, the most efficient aid was given by the naval squadron. Bayntun attained the honour of a flag, August 12, 1812, was made K.C.B. in 1839, received a medal and a pension of £300 a year for good service, and died at Bath, December 16, 1840, aged 75.

BEALE, Mary, *beel*, an English portrait-painter, who copied with great exactness the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. B. 1631; D. 1697.

BEATON, David, *be'-ton*, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France, and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal, and negotiated the marriage of James V. with Princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with Princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538; about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, whence he was released, not long after, by the regent, and made chancellor. He persecuted the Protestants with great fury; and, among others, caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. B. 1494; fell by the hands of assassins, 1546.

BEATON, James, the uncle of the cardinal, was likewise an eminent divine and statesman. He was successively abbot of Dunfermline, bishop of Galloway, and archbishop of Glasgow and of St. Andrew's, and held the political offices of lord-treasurer, chancellor, and president of the council of regency during the absence of the duke of Albany in France, while James V. was a minor. The nobility was split up into two factions, at the head of one being Albany, the king's uncle, who had been chosen regent by the parliament of the kingdom, and at that of the other the earl of Angus, husband of the queen-mother and head of the powerful house of Douglas. Beaton espoused the interests of Albany, and was the principal stay of the party, the duke himself being a man of mild temperament, and little fitted for those turbulent times. It was customary for the adherents of each faction to enter into a bond pledging themselves to support, by every means in their power, the interests of their leaders and friends. Beaton had entered into such a compact with the noblemen of his party, and Angus, alleging that he had good reason to believe that it contained a plot against his life, sent his uncle, Gawin Douglas, the learned bishop of Dunkeld, to remonstrate with the archbishop and his friends. Gawin boldly charged them with the crime of intended assassination, on which Beaton protested his innocence "on his conscience," striking his breast at the same time to give force to his assertion. The blow caused the coat of mail which he wore beneath his cassock to ring. "Alas, my lord," exclaimed bishop Gawin, "I perceive your conscience is unsound. Did you not hear it clatter?" In a subsequent affray between the partisans of the rival factions, Beaton was attacked, had to take refuge at the altar, and was only saved from massacre by the interference of bishop Gawin Douglas. Beaton was an able, learned, skilful, but bold and unscrupulous man, much better fitted for the cares of state than for the cure of souls. His whole life nearly was passed in the midst of political intrigue and turmoil, and he made himself particularly useful to both James IV. and James V. in resisting and curbing the over-

weening pride and power of the great barons. He was determinedly opposed to the reformed doctrines in religion, which were then making way in Scotland; and several persons, among them Patrick Hamilton and Henry Forrest, suffered martyrdom at his instance. After James V. broke loose from the control of his father-in-law, and

"Douglas of the stalwart hand
Was exiled from his native land,"

Beaton was the chief counsellor of the young king, by whom he was entrusted with some of the most important affairs of state, in the conduct of which, if he was not always just and forbearing to his opponents, he cannot be accused of incapacity or want of zeal. He died in 1539.

Beaton, James, a nephew of the cardinal, was also archbishop of Glasgow, and, under his uncle's auspices, took part in the government of the state, and in other public employments. He likewise had his share in the troubles of the time, the old feud between the Beatons and the Douglases having been handed down to him, with the addition of an equally bitter quarrel with the earl of Arran. In consequence of these disputes, and the growing influence of the adherents of the reformed doctrines, he was compelled, in 1560, to flee to France, where he long acted as ambassador, both of the unfortunate Mary and of her son James VI. He was not only a learned man himself, but a great patron and encourager of learning in others, and contributed materially to extend the Scots College in Paris, where he died in 1603. These famous churchmen were sprung from the old family of the Beatons, or Bethunes, of Balfour, in Fifeshire, a race which has still landed representatives in that county.

Beatson, Robert, *Beet-son*, author and compiler of several useful works, among which are "A Poetical Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland;" "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain;" "Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, 1706 to 1807," &c. He was in the army in early life, and for several years held the office of barrack-master at Aberdeen, from the university of which he received the degree of LL.D. B. 1742; D. 1818.

Beattie, James, LL.D., *be-te*, a distinguished Scotch writer, was the son of a shopkeeper and farmer, who sent him to the University of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies with so much success as to receive a bursary, which is equivalent to an exhibition or scholarship in the English universities. After following the profession of a schoolmaster for some time, and publishing a volume of poems and other works, he, in 1771, produced the first canto of his poem called "The Minstrel," which was received with great favour. He was now admitted to the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrities of the period. Previous to the appearance of "The Minstrel," he had published an "Essay on Truth," designed to stem, if possible, the tide of infidelity which the philosophic speculations of David Hume were then diffusing over the land. For this he received, in 1773, a substantial token of the royal favour in a pension of £200 a year. The second canto of "The Minstrel" appeared in 1774, and was as enthusiastically received as the first. He had now been sixteen years professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal College, Aberdeen, an appointment which he retained until a short period before his death. B. at Laurencekirk, Scotland, 1735; D. 1803.—Beattie wrote several other works, which were much thought of in his day; but his fame rests principally on his "Minstrel," which was designed to trace the progress of a poetical genius, from the first dawning of fancy and reason till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a minstrel.

Beattie, James Hay, eldest son of the above, was a youth of great promise, being unusually pious and talented. He was a good musician, performing well on the organ and violin, and succeeded in building an organ for himself. B. at Aberdeen, 1768; D. November 19, 1790.

Beatus Rhenanus, *be-ai'-tus re-nai'-nus*, a learned man, whose name was Bilde, which he altered to Rhenanus, from the place of his nativity, Rheinach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the History of Velleius Paterculus. He also edited the works of Tertullian, adding valuable notes, which he likewise did to several other classical works. D. at Strasburg, 1547.

Beau, Charles le, *le(r) bo*, a French writer, was professor in the Royal College, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. 1701; D. at Paris, 1778.—He is the author of a "History of the Lower Empire," in 22 vols. 12mo, and also of "Opera Latina," 3 vols. 12mo.—A brother, John Louis le Beau, was the editor of an edition of Homer in Greek and Latin.

Beaucaire de Peguillon, Francis, *bo'-kair*, a bishop of Metz, who, at the council of Trent, pleaded with great eloquence in favour of reformation in the church. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, went into retirement, and wrote his "Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562." B. 1514; D. 1591.

Beauclerk, Lord Aubrey, *bo-clerk*, son of the first duke of St. Albans, was a brave and gallant officer, who, after serving his country with great credit for several years, was killed in the attack on Bocca-Chica, where he commanded the *Prince Frederick*, in 1740.

Beaufort, Cardinal Henry, *bo'-fort*, bishop of Winchester and cardinal of St. Eusebius, was an illegitimate son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the father of Henry IV., by Catherine Swynford. He assumed the guardianship of Henry VI. in opposition to Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who was the nominal head of the council of regency which took the reins of government on the death of Henry V. In 1429, after several years of determined rivalship, the cardinal succeeded in destroying the power of the duke, and had the young king crowned. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the hostility between them continued until the death of the duke of Gloucester, which took place on the 28th of February, 1447. The cardinal survived him only six weeks, and died, according to Shakspeare's delineation, in an agony of despair—

"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
He dies, and makes no sign."

His last words to those by whom his deathbed was surrounded were, "I pray you all to pray for me." B. about 1370; D. 1447.—He was buried in the elegant chantry which bears his name in Winchester Cathedral.

Beaufort, Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, was the daughter and heiress of John, duke of Somerset, and married Edmund

Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married Sir Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue; and on his death she became the wife of Thomas Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. B. 1441; D. 1509, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She distinguished herself as an authoress, and founded Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge.

BEAUFORT, Francis de Vendôme, duke of, the son of Cæsar, duke of Vendôme, was imprisoned on the charge of conspiring against Cardinal Mazarin, but escaping, began a civil war, which soon ended. He was subsequently made admiral of France, and in 1665 defeated the Turkish fleet near Tunis. B. 1616; killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, Louis de, a learned writer, who was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London, and is the author of the "History of Germanicus," "Dissertations upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," "History of the Roman Republic; or, Plan of the Ancient Government of Rome." D. at Maestricht, 1795.

BEAUHARNAIS, Eugène de, *bo-har'-nai*, was the son of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., and of Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais, who, in his 34th year, suffered on the revolutionary scaffold at Paris. Eugène entered the army, and under the eye of Napoleon fought in the campaigns of Italy, and also went with him to Egypt, where he acted as his aide-de-camp. As a matter of course, he rose to rank with his years, and with the fortunes of Napoleon I., and fought in the Consular Guards at Marengo. When Napoleon assumed the emperorship, he was created a prince, and in 1805 was appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Italy. In the following year he was adopted by Napoleon, and married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria. When, in 1809, the war between Austria and France broke out, he was actively engaged, being placed in command of the French and Italian army, and displayed great knowledge of his profession. He was with the emperor in the Russian campaign of 1812; and during the retreat, after Napoleon and Murat had left the army, he took the chief command. At the battle of Lutzen he commanded the left of the new army which the emperor had raised. He adhered to Napoleon so long as fortune lent a ray of hope, but, on the final ruin of his patron, he retired with his family to Bavaria, and during the remainder of his life lived principally at Munich, with the title of Prince of Leuchtenberg. B. at Paris, 1781; D. at Munich, 1824.

BEAULIEU, Sebastian Pontault de, *bole-yu(r)*, a French engineer and field-marshal under Louis XIV., and the author of "Views and Plans of the Sieges and Battles of Louis XIV." D. 1674.

BEAULIEU, John Peter, Baron de, an Austrian general, who was actively engaged as an artillery officer during the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 commanded the Austrians against the forces which the French republic sent into the Netherlands, and gained several victories over them. In 1796 he was commander-in-chief in Italy, where his army was routed in several conflicts with General Bonaparte, whose fame was then beginning to dawn. B. 1725; D. 1820.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Peter Augustin Caron de, *bo-mär'-shai*, a celebrated French writer, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, and apply ng himself to the same trade, was the inventor of a new escapement, which brought him into notice at the French court, where he became a great favourite with the daughters of Louis XVI., having great musical talent, and playing exceedingly well on the flute and harp, which latter instrument he much improved. He now became acquainted with Duverney, the rich farmer-general, and at his death was involved in lawsuits with his heir, gaining great notoriety from the wit, satire, and reasoning which distinguished his pleadings and memorials. He is best known to the world, however, by his being the author of several comedies, of which "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" are the best; the latter meeting with immense success. B. at Paris, 1732; D. 1799.

BEAUMONT, Francis, *bo'-mont*, a distinguished dramatist, of whose life very little is known. His grandfather was a master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He himself became a member of the Inner Temple, but from the shortness of his life, and the great number of his productions, it is to be presumed that he devoted very little of his time to the study of law. He tells us himself, in an epistle, that he was intimate with rare Ben Jonson, whom, with other wits of the period, he would seem to have been in the habit of meeting at the Mermaid tavern. Here he would, no doubt, also see William Shakspeare; but how or where he became acquainted with his friend Fletcher, who was ten years older than himself, we have no means of knowing. It is beautiful, in retrospect, to contemplate the friendship of these two celebrated dramatists. Their affection for each other appears, in every respect, to have been of the closest kind; they lived in the same house, and, it is affirmed, held their worldly goods in common; and although their geniuses would seem to have been cast in different moulds, yet how well and how sweetly do they amalgamate! "I have heard," says Aubrey, "Dr. John Erle (since bishop of Sarum), who knew them, say that Beaumont's main business was to correct the overflowings of Fletcher's wit." But be this as it may, the names of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher will, as long as the English language shall last, be associated as two of the brightest ornaments of our dramatic literature. B. in Leicestershire, 1586; D. in London, 1616, being not quite thirty.—His brother, Sir John Beaumont, was also a poet of some merit, being an excellent versifier, but deficient in vigour and invention. B. 1582; D. 1628.

BEAUMONT, Jean Baptist Armand Louis Leonce Elie de, *bo-mawng*, an eminent French geologist, who has done more, perhaps, for the advancement of the science of geology than any man living. He succeeded Arago as secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1853, and, as a testimony to his striking talent, was made by Napoleon III. a senator, and decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. He has written many works on mines and mining, and geology. B. at Canon, Calvados, 1798.

BEAUNE, Florimond de, *bone*, a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. B. at Blois, 1601; D. 1652.

BEAUNE, James de, baron of Samblançay, was superintendent of the finances under Francis I.,

and lent to the queen-mother a sum of 300,000 crowns, which had been sent to Lautrec to pay his troops, and for want of which the expedition to relieve Milan failed. The queen-mother bribed his secretary, Gentil, to deliver to her the receipts she had given, which being the only testimonies poor Samblançay had, he was accused of having applied the money to his own use, and was hanged in 1527. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and his secretary, Gentil, hanged.

BEAURAIN, John de, *bo'-rä*, a celebrated geographer at the court of Louis XV., who constructed a number of charts, and published a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Marshal Luxembourg, from 1690 to 1694. B. at Aix-en-Essart, 1696; D. 1772.

BEAUREGARD, Peter Gustave Toussaint, *bo'-re-gar*, a general in the service of the Confederate States of America, who defeated the Federal army at Bull Run in 1861, and defended Charleston, South Carolina, during a siege of many months' duration against the Federal forces. B. near New Orleans, 1818.

BEAUVILLIERS, Francis de, *bo'-vil'-e-ai*, Duke of St. Aignan, a member of the French Academy; he wrote several poems, and had the direction of the court fêtes of Louis XIV. B. 1607: D. 1687. There are other members of this family who figure in French history.

BEAUVOIS, Ambrose Maria Francis Joseph Palisot de, *bo'-vwaw*, a French naturalist and traveller, whose enterprising disposition led him to pursue his investigations over a great portion of W. Africa and America. During his wanderings in the latter country, he discovered, on the banks of the Ohio, the jaws and molar teeth of the great mastodon, and from the west of Virginia brought the tooth of a megalonyx. He published various works in connexion with his travels and pursuits. B. at Arras, 1752; D. at Paris, 1820.

BEAUZÉE, Nicholas, *bo'-zai*, a French writer and member of the academy, who wrote the articles on grammar in the Encyclopédie; and though allied with sceptics, was himself a sincere Christian. Beauzée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, as he was a Christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a "Universal Grammar; or, an Exposition of the Elements of Languages;" an "Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion," and other works. B. at Verdun, 1717; D. 1789.

BECCADELLI, Antonio, *baik'-kaw-dail'-e*, called Antony of Palermo, and also PANORMITA, was professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he, in 1432, received the poetic laurel from the emperor Sigismund. Alfonso, king of Naples, created him a nobleman, and gave him several honourable employments. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alfonso, king of Aragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice in 1553. B. at Palermo in 1394; D. at Naples, 1471.—This man is said to have sold a farm in order to buy a copy of Livy.

BECCAFUMI, Domenico, *baik-kaw-foo'-me*, originally a shepherd, became an historical painter, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarotti. B. at Siena, 1484; D. at Siena, 1549.—His "Saint Sebastian" is one of the finest pictures in the Borghese palace.





BECCARIA, John Baptist, *bai-kaw'-re-a*, a Piedmontese philosopher, who was professor at Palermo and at Rome, whence he removed to Turin. He was greatly respected by the king of Sardinia, to whose sons he was tutor, and made several discoveries in electricity, publishing some valuable works on that and other philosophical subjects. B. at Mondovi, 1716; D. 1781.

BECCARIA, Cesare Bonesana, Marchese di, a political philosopher, who wrote on monetary affairs, but whose most remarkable production was a small work on crimes and punishments, which met with the most marvellous success, having run through six editions in Italy within eighteen months; and in the course of a few years two translations were made into French, both of which passed through several editions; it was likewise translated and published in English, German, Russian, Swiss, and Greek. It received the approval of several crowned heads of Europe, and was incorporated into the laws of Russia by Catherine II., and into those of Austria by Joseph II. Beccaria afterwards filled the chair of political economy in Milan, and his lectures were published in the collection of the Italian Economists. He, however, was persecuted by the priesthood, and it was only the decided and firm conduct of Count Firmian of Milan that prevented his falling a victim to their malice. He was also one of the founders of a society called the "Caffé," which had for its object the publication of essays on men and manners, and the elucidation of important questions in philosophy, politics, and morals. B. at Milan, 1738; where he died in 1794, of apoplexy.

BECERRA, Gaspard, *bai-ser'-ra*, a celebrated Spanish sculptor, the pupil of Michael Angelo. His principal work is a statue of the Virgin, executed by order of Queen Isabella de Valois. He also painted well in fresco. B. at Baeza, 1520; D. at Madrid, 1570.

BECHER, Johann Joachim, *bek'-er*, an eminent German chemist, who was appointed professor of medicine in the university of Mentz. He was of a roving disposition, residing for some time at Vienna, and assisting in a variety of manufactures; then at Haarlem, where he invented a machine for throwing silk. In 1680 he came to England, and examined the mines in Cornwall and Scotland, and returning to Germany, he there died. B. at Spires, 1625; D. 1682.—His principal works are "Physica Subterranea," "Institutiones Chymicæ," and "Theses Chymicæ."

BECHSTEIN, Johann Matthew, *bek'-stine*, a celebrated German ornithologist, who, intended for the church, relinquished theology for natural history; and, in 1785, was made professor of the Botanic Institute of Salzmann, at Schnepsenthal. In 1791 he proposed to the duke of Gotha to create a forest school; but, not meeting with success, he resolved to establish one at his own cost, at Kemnote, near Walterhausen. He afterwards published a journal devoted to forest science, called "Diana;" and in 1800 offered his services to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who gave him the direction of a botanic academy, newly founded at Dreissgacker. B. at Walterhausen, 1757; D. 1822.—Bechstein's whole life was spent in enriching natural history with most important observations. He published many valuable works, of which may be named "German Natural History," "Forest Entomology," "Complete Course of Forest Science,"

"Natural History of Cage-birds," which has been translated into English, and has passed through several editions.

**Beck**, John, baron de, *bek*, a distinguished soldier in the service of Spain, who, after beginning life as a shepherd, a postilion, and a private soldier, rose rapidly, till he became a general officer, was governor of Luxemburg, did eminent service in the wars in the Low Countries between 1639 and 1648, and finally, after having nearly destroyed the rear-guard of Prince Condé's army, was taken prisoner, and carried to Arras, where he died. He received a patent of nobility from the Spanish sovereign, carried his honours with great humility, never forgot what had been his origin, and was deservedly reckoned one of the ablest soldiers of his age. The exact date of his birth is unknown. D. 1648.

**Becket**, Thomas à, *bek'-et*, archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished in English history by the haughty demeanour which he displayed in his quarrels with his sovereign, King Henry II. B. in London, 1119; assassinated before the altar of the cathedral of Canterbury, 1170.—It was an expression of momentary passion which caused the death of Becket, for which King Henry was afterwards obliged, by the Pope, to do penance before his tomb, by having his royal back scourged by the monks, and passing one whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. Two years after his death, Becket was canonized: and his pretended miracles were so numerous that his shrine became the richest in Europe.

**Becket**, Isaac, an early English engraver in mezzotinto, in which branch of art he attained some eminence. He was originally apprenticed to a calico printer, but afterwards devoted himself to engraving. He worked in connexion with one Lutterell, who had stood his friend in one or two matters of difficulty into which Becket fell, and with whom he contracted an intimate friendship. Becket's early years were beset with troubles, chiefly arising from an inveterate inclination to intrigue which characterized him; but having at length married a wealthy lady, he settled quietly to the practice of his art. B. in Kent, 1653; D. about 1715.

**Beckford**, William, *bek'-ford*, the only legitimate son of Alderman Beckford, who had the honour of being twice lord mayor of London. He is known by his great wealth, which enabled him to erect the magnificent structure called Fonthill; and by his being the author of "Vathek," and several other works. This work is an Arabian tale, which was composed at one sitting. "It took me," said he, "three days and two nights of hard labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time." It is a work of great genius, and, according to Byron, for correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, the most sublime of all European imitations of Eastern tales. B. 1770; D. near Bath, 1844.

**Beckingham**, Charles, *bek'-ing-ham*, an English dramatic author, who wrote two plays of merit, viz., "Henry IV. of France," and "Scipio Africanus." He also wrote some poems. B. in London, 1699; D. 1730.

**Beckington**, Thomas, *bek'-ing-ton*, an English prelate of the 15th century. He was tutor to Henry VI., who made him secretary of State, keeper of the Privy Seal, and bishop of Bath and Wells. Beckington was a great improver of his cathedral, but a still greater pluralist, as he held many benefices. He was dean of the Court of Arches, and one of the prosecutors of the Wickliffites. There is a book by him, still in MS., in defence of the right of the English kings to the French crown. B. towards the close of the 14th century; D. January, 1465.

**Beckmann**, John, *bek'-man*, professor of philosophy at the university of Göttingen, known to the world by his remarkable work entitled "Contributions to the History of Inventions." This work has, in several different editions, appeared in England in a translated form. B. at Hoya, Hanover, 1739; D. at Göttingen, 1811.

**Beckwith**, Sir George, *bek'-with*, second son of Major John Beckwith, was born in 1753, entered the army in 1771, and after serving with distinction in North America, both in a military and diplomatic capacity, was, in 1797, made governor of Bermuda; in 1804 of St. Vincent; in 1805, of Barbadoes, with the command of all the British troops in South America. In this latter capacity, in 1809, he captured Martinique from the French, and took the first eagle ever lost by France. For these services, he was made K.B., and received the thanks of the House of Commons. He also took Guadaloupe shortly afterwards; and such had been the excellence of his government, that, on quitting Barbadoes in 1814, on account of ill-health, a service of plate was offered him, which he declined, and a speaker at a farewell dinner declared his the most "unsullied administration our annals can boast." The local legislature sent him £2500 worth of plate after his departure, notwithstanding his own objections. After his return to England, Beckwith was appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland, which office he held from 1816 to 1820, during which time not a single outrage occurred—a rare state of things at that time. His health broke down under his long and arduous services in different climates, and he died on the 20th of March, 1823, leaving a reputation for talents, zeal, and integrity seldom equalled.

**Becquerel**, Antoine Cæsar, *bek'-ai-rel*, a distinguished French physicist, to whom we are indebted for several discoveries in electro-chemistry, especially the method of electric coloration on gold, silver, and copper, now generally adopted in the arts. B. at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1788.

**Beda**, or **Bede**, *beed*, the Venerable, an ancient English writer, whose fame for learning was so great, that Pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome; but Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to writing his "Ecclesiastical History" and other works, and to instructing the young monks. B. at Wearmouth, Durham, 672; D. 735.—An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches.

**Beda**, Noel, *bai-da*, a turbulent doctor of the Sorbonne, Paris, who opposed the study of languages in the university of Paris on the ground that they tended to introduce heresies; attacked, calumniated, and mutilated and falsified the works of Erasmus, who, in replying to Beda, accused him of publishing 181 lies, 310 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies—charges to which he only replied by further falsification and abuse. He succeeded, however, in getting the works of Erasmus condemned by the Sorbonne. Beda took an active part in opposition to the divorce of Henry VIII., and made a violent attempt to

pervert the decision of the Sorbonne on the question by tearing the record of the votes from the hand of the beadle, and substituting another list of his own. He was twice banished for his mutinous and turbulent conduct, and on being recalled, and still continuing incorrigible, he was compelled to make a public apology for slandering the king, Francis I., and for other offences, and was exiled to the Abbey of Mount St. Michael, where he died in 1537. His writings are barbarous, abusive, coarse, and devoid of critical skill and taste; and but for the influence his violent and domineering conduct gave him, he would never have attained to any prominence, or have merited notice by posterity.

BEDDOES, Thomas, *bed'-does*, an eminent English physician, chemist, anatomist, geologist, botanist, controversialist, and even poet, was born at Shiffnall, Shropshire, April 13, 1760, being descended of an ancient Welsh family. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Darwin, and was either the correspondent or the personal friend of all the eminent scientific men of his time. His writings are numerous, principally on pneumatic chemistry, which, amid his multifarious pursuits, was his favourite theme. He held the chemical lectureship at Oxford, and is said to have so successfully imitated Dr. Darwin's style in the poem on the "Economy of Vegetation," as to have imposed some poetry of his own on a company of connoisseurs as that of Darwin, and subsequently avowed the manuscript lines as his, to the confusion of the critics. D. at Clifton, Nov. 24, 1808. Sir Humphry Davy says he was "a very remarkable man, more admirably fitted to promote inquiry than to conduct it; he had talents which would have exalted him to the pinnacle of philosophical eminence, if they had been applied with discretion."

BEDFORD, John, duke of, *bed'-ford*, was the third son of Henry IV. of England, and one of the greatest commanders ever opposed to the French. By the will of Henry V. he became regent of France, and well sustained the glory of his country in the whole of the struggle which raged in that kingdom throughout his career. He laid siege to Orleans, which, on account of the supernatural awe which his troops entertained for Joan of Arc, he was compelled to raise; but was subsequently one of the principal instruments in bringing that extraordinary maid to the stake. B. 1390; D. at Rouen, 1435.

BEDFORD, Arthur, an English divine, who wrote several works, the principal of which are against stage plays and vocal music, especially condemning the immoral character of many of the dramatic productions of his day. B. 1668; D. 1745. His other works are chiefly on controverted points of divinity.

BEDLOE, William, Captain, *bed'-lo*, an infamous informer, who gave evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and for his perjury received a reward of £500. D. 1680.

BEDWELL, William, *bed'-well*, a distinguished divine and topographical writer, who was engaged on the revised translation of the Scriptures, published in the reign of James I. He was vicar of Tottenham, in the church of which place he was buried; and the epitaph on his tomb, which still remains, says he was "one of King James' translators of the Bible, and for the eastern tongues was as learned a man as most who lived in these modern times." B. 1562; D. 1632.

BEECHER, Lyman, D.D., *be'-cher*, studied divinity under President Dwight, in Yale College, United States, and in 1798 was chosen pastor of a church at East Hampton. He subsequently became pastor of a church in Boston, and took an active part, in opposition to Dr. Channing and others, in a controversy which occurred among members of a number of the churches of New England in 1826. In 1832 he became president of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati; but since 1842 he has resided principally at Boston. B. at New Haven, Connecticut, 1775. D. 1863.—He wrote many theological works, sermons, and treatises on temperance, and was father of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

BEECHER, Henry Ward, son of the above, studied theology under his father, at Lane Seminary, and in 1847 became pastor of the Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, New York. As a preacher, he is said to have the largest uniform congregation in the United States. B. at Lichfield, Connecticut, 1813.—He is the author of several works, which have for their object the promotion of the religious welfare of the community, and a novel called "Norwood."

BEECHER, Harriet. (*See* STOWE.)

BEECHEY, Sir William, R.A., *be'-che*, a celebrated English portrait painter, who, although originally articled to a conveyancer, pursued his art with such ardour that he became portrait painter to the queen of George III. He painted the portraits of most of the celebrated characters of his time, became a Royal Academician, and received the honour of knighthood. B. at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1753; D. at Hampstead, 1839.

BEECHEY, Frederic William, son of the above, early entered the navy, and in 1818 accompanied Franklin as a lieutenant in his voyage in search of the north-west passage. Being possessed of considerable artistic talent, he made drawings of many of the natural objects which came under his observation in this expedition, and for which he was rewarded by a parliamentary grant of £200. In 1843 he published a narrative of the voyage. In the following year he accompanied Sir Edward Parry to the Polar seas, and in 1821 was commissioned, with his brother, to examine the coasts of N. Africa to the east of Tripoli. On his return from this service he received the command of the *Blossom*, with orders to penetrate the Polar Sea by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Strait, while Franklin was to make the attempt overland by North America. This expedition occupied two years and a half. In 1827 he received the rank of post-captain, and being afterwards unemployed for some time, devoted himself to writing accounts of the various expeditions in which he had been engaged. Between 1829 and 1839 he was employed in surveying the coasts of S. America and Ireland, and in 1854 was created rear-admiral of the blue. B. in London, 1796; D. 1856.

BEEK, David, *boke*, a Dutch artist, and a pupil of Vandyck, was much esteemed by Charles I. of England, and subsequently was appointed portrait painter to Queen Christina, of Sweden, who commissioned him to paint the sovereigns of Europe for her gallery. B. at Delft, 1621; D. at the Hague, 1656.

BEER, Michael, *beer*, brother of Meyerbeer, the composer, a German dramatic author, was born at Berlin in 1800, and wrote a variety of

plays, which much resemble Schiller in style, but are too rhetorical and subjective. His plays were not very successful in representation, though his language is pure and elevated, and much reflection is displayed in the management of his plots. The titles of the tragedies are, "The Brides of Aragon;" "Clytemnestra;" "The Paria;" and "Struensee." The two last are the best known. D. 1833, at Munich.

BEETHOVEN, Ludwig von, *bait'-ho-ven*, a celebrated musical composer, and the pupil of Haydn. In his thirteenth year he was capable of playing extemporaneous fantasias, which were the admiration of the most accomplished musicians of his time. About 1791 he composed his opera of "Leonore," better known in England by the name of "Fidelio," which, however, had not much success. He continued, however, to compose in every style of music, bequeathing to posterity a noble monument of his industry and genius in his many brilliant compositions. B. at Bonn, 1770; D. at Vienna. 1827.—In 1845 a statue was erected to his memory in his native town, and inaugurated in the presence of the queen of England.

BEGARELLI, Antony, *bai'-gaw-rai'-le*, an eminent modeller in clay, was born at Modena about 1498, and died 1565, after having filled the churches of his native town with statues, groups, &c., besides many which he executed for Parma, Mantua, and other towns. Michael Angelo said of Begarelli's works, "If this clay were only to become marble, woe betide the ancient statues"—high praise when coming from such a man.

BEGEYN, Abraham, *be'-gine*, a Dutch painter, who executed some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures, which are at the Hague. Lived between 1630 and 1700.

BEGON, Michael, *bai'-gawng*, a magistrate of the French West India Islands, who collected a noble library, and a cabinet of antiquities and curiosities. He also caused to be engraved portraits of the illustrious men of the 17th century, and collected memoirs of their lives. B. at Blois, 1638; D. at Rochefort, 1710. In his honour the order of plants *Begonia* was so named.

BEHEM, Martin, *be-hem*, a German geographer and navigator, who accompanied Diego Cam, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, in his voyage of discovery along the west coast of Africa, in the year 1484. John II. of Portugal conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He made a curious globe, which is still in existence at Nuremberg, and several maps and charts. B. at Nuremberg, 1436; D. at Lisbon, 1506.

BEHN, Aphra, *ben*, an English authoress, who at Surinam became acquainted with Prince Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards published. In 1666 she was at Antwerp, where, it is said, she was employed as a spy by the English government, and discovered the design of the Dutch to ascend the Thames and burn the English fleet. This intelligence she communicated to the English court; but it was treated with contempt. She subsequently returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses, writing several plays, histories, and novels, which evince a lively but licentious imagination. B. at Canterbury; D. in London, 1689.

BEHRING, Vitus, *beer'-ing*, a Dane, who, entering the naval service of Russia, was subsequently, by the empress Catharine, promoted to the command of various expeditions fitted out for the purposes of geographical discovery. Behring Strait derives its name from him, although it is believed that he never reached it; and he was the founder of a settlement at Petropaulovski. Shipwrecked on Behring Island, where he died, 1741.

BEICH, Joachim Francis, *bike*, a German painter and engraver, who excelled in painting landscapes and battles. B. at Ravensburg, 1666; D. at Munich, 1748.

BEINASCHI, or BENASCHI, John Baptiste, *bai-nawz'-ke*, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, whose principal works are cupolas, ceilings, &c.; and are to be seen in the churches of Naples. B. at Turin, 1636; D. about 1690.—He was so little able to bear criticism, that he would assault, sword in hand, those who discovered faults in his works.

BEITHAR, or ABEN BEITHAR, Abdallah-ben-Ahmed, *bi'-thar*, an African botanist and physician, who wrote a work treating of all substances, animal, vegetable, and mineral, used in pharmacy, which is considered to be the best treatise of the time on medicine and botany. B. in Africa, about 1390; D. at Cairo, 1248.

BEKKER, Balthasar, *bek'-er*, a Dutch divine, who published a book entitled "The World Bewitched;" in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, incantations, &c.; and which was a great thing to attempt in those days. This work has been translated into French, English, and Italian. B. in Friesland, 1634; D. 1698.

BEL, Matthias, *bel*, an Hungarian divine, the author of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ," and "Notitia Hungariæ novæ Historico-geographia," for which Charles VI. made him imperial historiographer. B. at Orsova, 1684; D. 1749.—His son Charles Andrew was librarian and professor of philosophy and poetry to the Leipsic university.

BELCHER, Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., *bel'-cher*, hydrographer, and one of the most scientific naval officers of the day, was born in 1799. After serving several years in the navy, which he entered as a first-class volunteer in 1812, Mr. Belcher was, in 1825, appointed assistant-surveyor to Captain Beechey, in his voyage to Behring's Straits. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1829; and from November, 1836, to August, 1842, was employed in the *Sulphur* surveying vessel, and made a voyage round the world, of which he has published a "Narrative;" in 1841 he explored and sounded the various inlets to the Canton river, and contributed materially to the success of the war in China under Sir Hugh Gough. In 1843 he was knighted; and in 1852 to 1854 was in command of a searching expedition for Sir John Franklin. He was compelled to abandon his ships, for which he was tried by a court-martial, but acquitted.

BELESIS, *bel'-e-sis*, a Chaldean, who raised Arsaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 820 B.C. When Sardanapalus, with his gold and silver, was burnt in his palace, Belesis was permitted to take away the ashes, and extracted immense treasures. Lived in the 9th century B.C.

BELGRADO, James, *bail-graw'-do*, an Italian Jesuit, who was an eminent mathematician, antiquary, and poet. B. at Udine, 1704; D. 1789.—His works are principally in Latin, and in his eighty-first year he published a book filled with new views on Egyptian architecture.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, *bel'-e-dor*, a continental engineer, professor of the French school of artillery at La Fère, well known by his "Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur," and his "Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, and Architecture," for engineering and artillery officers. This work rapidly passed through many editions, and Belidor's fame brought around him military men of all countries and high rank to gain instruction. B. in Catalonia, 1693; D. at Paris, 1761.—He made numerous experiments on, and entered deeply into, the powers of gunpowder; and discovered that it was erroneous to suppose that the greater the charge the further the bullet would be carried; and he proved that nearly one-half of the powder used at that time was wasted.

BELING, Richard, *bel'-ling*, an Irish writer, who was concerned in the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return, he went over to the marquis of Ormond, through whose intercession at the Restoration he recovered his estates. B. at Belingstown, Dublin, 1613; D. Dublin, 1677.

BELISARIUS, *bel'-i-sair'-re-us*, a Roman general in the emperor Justinian's reign, who ended the war in which that prince was engaged with the Persians. In 533 he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gelimer, king of the Vandals. He was next sent against the Goths, in Italy; and arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he captured, and then marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was appointed sole consul in 535, and was regarded as the saviour of the empire; medals are still extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum*. He was soon obliged to go into the East against Chosroes I., king of Persia; and, having succeeded, he returned to Italy, whence he expelled the Huns in 558. In 563 Belisarius was accused of participating in a conspiracy against the emperor, who imprisoned him, and confiscated his estates, to which, however, he was shortly restored. The tradition that he was deprived of his eyes is not authentic. B. at Germania, in Illyria, about 505; D. 565.—Belisarius married, 527, Antonina, an actress of abandoned character, who exercised great influence over him, and doubtless was the cause of the worst passages of his life.

BELL, Dr. Andrew, *bel*, a clergyman of the Church of England, who introduced the Madras system of education, was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1753. In 1789 he was chaplain of Fort St. George, and minister of St. Mary's, at Madras, and there, in superintending the Military Orphan School, he adopted those arrangements, borrowed from the practice of the native schools, which were afterwards introduced into England, and have since become very generally adopted, especially in the National Schools. The system consists of forming the school into classes, and appointing the more advanced scholars to teach the younger; and the result is that each pupil has a tutor, and each tutor a pupil—and the merit claimed for the system is, that both the class of tutors and of pupils learn faster than they would under other systems. Joseph Lancaster is often said to be the introducer of this system into England: but the merit is, we believe, due to Dr. Bell. He was rewarded for his exertions by a prebend's stall in Westminster Abbey, and the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, Durham. He amassed a large fortune, £120,000 of which he left for the establishment of schools to be taught upon the Madras system, and for other charitable purposes. He died at Cheltenham, June 27, 1832; his remains being brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey, with all the marks of distinction which his worth so well merited.

BELL, George Joseph, a Scottish advocate and writer on law and jurisprudence, was born near Edinburgh, March 26, 1770. Among other works, he published, in an enlarged form, one entitled "Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland, and on the Principles of Mercantile Jurisprudence, considered in relation to Bankruptcy, Competitions of Creditors, and Imprisonment for Debt," which was long a standard work on Scottish law, being held next in estimation to Erskine's "Institutes," and is even now, although the alterations in the law of bankruptcy in that country has made much of it obsolete, still considered an authority on all points of the old law not now repealed. D. 23rd Sept. 1843.

BELL, Henry, *bel*, was the first person who applied steam successfully to the purposes of navigation in Europe. In 1812 he launched a small steam-vessel, which he called the *Comet*, on the river Clyde, to be propelled with a steam-engine of his own construction; and so successful was his experiment, that it encouraged others of greater means to undertake similar enterprises. B. in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1767; D. at Helensburgh, on the Clyde, 1830.

BELL, Sir Charles, one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern times, and the discoverer of the arrangement and operation of the nervous system, which places him on an equality with Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. B. at Edinburgh, 1774; D. at Hallow Park, the seat of Mrs. Holland, on his way to London, 1842.

BELL, John, an eminent modern sculptor, who has executed many beautiful and graceful figures; among which may be noticed his "Una and the Lion," his "Babes in the Wood," his "Dorothea," and his "Child's own Attitude," which is now the property of the queen. He has also sculptured some of the historical statues for the new Houses of Parliament; such as Falkland, Shakspeare, and some others. B. in Norfolk, 1812.

BELL, Thomas, an eminent naturalist, who, conjointly with Kirby and McLeay, originated the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society. B. at Poole, 1792.

BELLARMIN, Robert, *bel'-ar-meen*, a Roman cardinal, who, at the age of eighteen, joined the society of Jesuits. In 1599 he was made a cardinal, and in 1601 archbishop of Capua. B. in Tuscany, 1542; D. at Rome, 1621.—His writings are numerous, but chiefly polemical, and have acquired a great reputation. He was one of the most virtuous members of the conclave, and was accustomed to say that "one ounce of peace was worth a pound of victory." His works were published at Cologne in seven volumes folio, in 1617.

BELLA, Stefano Della, *bail-aw*, a distinguished Italian etcher in copper, was originally apprenticed to a goldsmith of Florence, but afterwards

devoted himself to the arts, and selected etching as his special walk. He was patronized by the Medici family, who sent him to Rome to pursue his studies, and there he laid the foundation of his future fame by several views of that city, etched in a very superior manner. He afterwards accompanied the Florentine embassy to Paris, where he acquired great fame by his works. He subsequently returned to Florence, and was appointed drawing-master to Prince Cosmo, afterwards Cosmo III., which office he held till his death, in 1664. B. at Florence, 1610.

BELLEGARDE, Gabriel du Pac, *bail'-ē-gard*, a learned French critic and historian, who was a canon at Lyons, but subsequently joined the Port Royal party, and retired to the seminary of Rhynswik, near Utrecht, where he occupied himself with studies and compositions, chiefly connected with ecclesiastical history. His great work is an edition of the works of Arnauld, one of the founders of the Port Royal School, which was published at Lausanne, in 1782, in 45 vols., having occupied four years in printing. Bellegarde intended to have executed a similar work for Nicole, the colleague and friend of Arnauld, but he died in 1789. B. 1717.

BELLAY, Joachim du, *bel'-ai*, a French poet, surnamed "The French Ovid," was celebrated for his odes, both in French and Latin. B. at Liré, near Angers, 1524; D. at Paris, 1560.—Forty-seven sonnets of his on the "Antiquities of Rome" were, in 1611, translated into English verse.

BELLE, Alexis Simon, *bel*, a French portrait-painter, who was a disciple of Francis de Troy. B. 1674; D. 1734.

BELLEAU, *bail'-lo*, a French poet, one of the seven poets known as "La Pléiade Française," and whose pastorals are held in great esteem. B. at Nogent le Rotrou, 1528; D. at Paris, 1577.

BELLENDEN, Dr. John. (*See* BALLENDEN.)

BELLENDEN, William, *bel'-en-den*, a native of Scotland, and an eminent scholar, especially in Ciceronic literature, having composed several works on the life and orations of the great Roman orator. Three of his works were reprinted in London, in 1787, by Dr. Parr, who accompanied them with a preface, in which he held up Burke, Fox, and Lord North as the three great luminaries of British politics and oratory—an idea derived from an essay by Bellenden, in which Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny were so distinguished among the ancients. Lived in the 17th century.

BELLIN, Jacques Nicholas, *bel'-lā*, a French marine geographer, who was a member of the Royal Society of London, and published the "Hydrographie Française," containing maps of all the seaboard in the world then known, and several other valuable geographical works. B. at Paris, 1703; D. at Versailles, 1772.

BELLINI, or BELLIN, Gentile, *bail-lē'-ne*, a Venetian artist, who was employed by the republic in painting pictures for the council-hall. It is said that, while at Constantinople, he was engaged by Mahomet II. to paint the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. The sultan, who was a connoisseur, pronounced the work inaccurate, and ordered a slave to be beheaded in his presence, to prove that the skin of the Baptist's neck was faultily portrayed. This sight so shocked the painter, that he took the earliest opportunity to return to his own country. B. 1421; D. 1501.

BELLINI, John, brother of the above, who, along with him, is generally held to be the founder of the Venetian school of painting which afterwards produced Giorgione and Titian. B. 1426; D. 1516.—In 1819, at Lebrun's sale, a half-length figure of the "Virgin holding the Infant Jesus," by John Bellini, was sold for £4000, and the "Virgin at her Throne," once in the Louvre, but restored to the church of St. Zacharias, in Naples, is estimated to be worth £8000.—James, the father of these two painters, was likewise an artist of merit.

BELLINI, Vincenzo, a distinguished musical composer, who in his youth discovered so much genius as to induce the inhabitants of the town of Catania to send him to Naples to study at their expense. In his twenty-third year, he produced his first opera, which was performed within the walls of the Conservatorio at Naples, and contained sufficient indications of the originality of his genius to raise high expectations in those who heard it. In 1831 he produced, at Milan, "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," both of which were received with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1833 appeared his "Beatrice di Tenda," which was heavy; and in 1834 came forth his "I Puritani," which is one of his most brilliant efforts. Shortly after this he was taken ill, and ended his short career in a few days. B. at Catania, in Sicily, in 1802; D. at Puteaux, near Paris, 1835, aged 33.

BELLMAN, Charles Michael, *bell'-man*, one of the most popular and national poets of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1741, and began his literary career by some serious effusions, which tone speedily gave way to a very different style. He devoted himself to the delineation of the domestic and social life of his countrymen, and his descriptions are so natural and happy as to have obtained for him the title of the "Literary Teniers of the North." He appears to have been to the Swedes what Burns was to the Scots, though with less of power, elevation, and sentiment, but a larger share of fun and jollity. Many of his pieces were the spontaneous effusions of his rather boisterous festive hours, and such lyrical improvisations were not only enthusiastically welcomed at the moment, but are still chanted by the firesides and at all social gatherings of the Swedish peasantry. Gustavus III. was an admirer of Bellman, and appointed him to the post of secretary of the national lottery. He died in 1795. Several posthumous editions of his writings, especially his songs, were published. His compositions all breathe a spirit of gay, merry carelessness, and it is said that his own character was precisely such as his verses depict—enjoying the passing hour, and careless of the next.

BELOE, William, *bē'-lo*, an eminent scholar and critic, and a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr, was born at Norwich in 1756, and educated at Cambridge. He entered the church, in which he held several preferments, though not of any great pecuniary value. His chief occupations were literary, and his publications numerous, being mainly of a classical and critical character. He was also, however, engaged in periodical writing, and was, along with archdeacon Nares, the founder and joint editor of the "British Critic," which he also conducted as sole editor. He was at one time a warm admirer of the French revolution, but subsequently went over to the other side, in consequence of which he suffered a good deal of abuse from some of his former friends. He died in 1817, leaving behind the reputation of

having been an amiable, religious, and accomplished man.

Bellot, Joseph René, *bail'-lo*, a lieutenant in the French navy, who volunteered to accompany the expedition sent out in 1851, under Captain Kennedy, to search for Sir John Franklin. He volunteered in another expedition, under Captain Inglefield, in 1853, and was unfortunately drowned, August 18, off Cape Bowden. B. at Paris, 1826.

Belloy, Peter Lawrence Buirette de, *bail-loi'*, a French dramatist, who was for some time an advocate, but quitted the law for the stage, and went to Russia, where he acted as a comedian with considerable success. Returning to France in 1758, he brought out his tragedy of "Titus," which was followed by the "siege of Calais," and other pieces. B. at St. Flour, 1727; D. 1775.

Bellucci, Anthony, *bail-loot'-che*, an Italian painter of the modern Venetian school, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is the ceiling at Buckingham House. B. at Pieve di Soligo, 1654; D. 1726.

Belon, Peter, *bail'-awng*, a distinguished French naturalist, who travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and formed during his travels a valuable collection, enriched natural history with a number of entirely original observations, and also examined the ruins and antiquities of the countries he visited. For his numerous works Henry II. gave him a pension in 1556. He was assassinated in the Bois de Boulogne in 1564. B. 1517.—The result of his travels he communicated to the world, in his "Observations of many Singular and Memorable Things found in Greece, Asia, Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, &c.," which has been translated into Latin and German.

Belsham, Thomas, *bel'-sham*, a Socinian divine of some eminence, succeeded Dr. Priestley as minister of the congregation at Hackney in 1794, where he continued till 1805, when he removed to a chapel in Essex-street, London, where he officiated till 1826, when old age and infirmity compelled him to retire. B. at Bedford, in 1750; D. at Hampstead, 1829. Belsham was the son of a Presbyterian minister, and began life as pastor of a congregation of that body at Worcester in 1778; but resigned in 1789, on embracing the doctrines of Dr. Priestley. He published a great many works in nearly all departments of metaphysics and theology, a large proportion of which are controversial, and had a principal share in the preparation of what was entitled an "improved" translation of the New Testament, published by the Unitarian Society.

Belsham, William, younger brother of the above, distinguished himself as a political and historical writer. Besides essays on all the leading topics of the day, he composed a History of Great Britain from the Revolution of 1688 to the Peace of Amiens, 1802, first published in separate divisions, and afterwards combined into one work. He was a decided Whig in politics, and was intimate with many of the leaders of that party. B. 1752; D. 1828.

Belsunce, Henry Francis Xavier de, *bail'-soonz*, a French prelate, who, in 1720, while a pestilence raged in Marseilles, of which he was bishop, went into every infected district carrying spiritual and temporal aid to the sick and dying, putting to shame the inactivity and selfish cowardice of the civil authorities, and displaying a perfect picture of Christian charity, self-abnegation, and holy zeal. It has been truly said, that in the conduct of Belsunce, and of Charles Borromeo, at Milan, on a like occasion, the world has had set before it examples of the purest and holiest devotion of which humanity is capable. He, happily, passed safely through the risks to which he exposed himself; the contagion spared him, and he lived to give a further proof of disinterestedness, by declining several rich preferments which were offered, and remained in Marseilles, endeared to him for the labours and trials he had borne for its sake. Pope, in his "Essay on Man," has made a fine allusion to Belsunce's exemption from the contagion that was immolating multitudes all around him:—

> "Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
> When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?"

Unhappily, his later years were not blessed with the repose which his devotion so well merited. He was a zealous opponent of the Jansenists, and his persecution of the sect involved him in a contest with the civil authorities, and at his death Marseilles was a prey to confusion and bitterness. B. 1671; D. 1755.

Belzoni, Giovanni, *bail-dso'-ne*, a distinguished traveller, whose Egyptian explorations have been of great value to those who are engaged in the study of antiquities. He caused to be transported from Egypt the colossal bust now in the British Museum, and was the first to open the great temple of Abousambul, which is cut in the side of an Egyptian mountain. In 1817 he commenced his excavations at Karnak, and opened th splendid tomb in the Beban-el-Molouk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. He also opened numerous other sepulchres, and in all that he did, not only displayed great ingenuity, but much perseverance, under labours and difficulties of the most discouraging kind. In 1818 he visited the shores of the Red Sea, and discovered the ruins of the ancient Berenice, and visited the emerald-mines of Mount Zabarah. After an absence of five years, he returned to England, and published an account of his operations. In 1823 he set out for Africa, with the view of exploring part of that country. Arriving at the Bight of Benin, he was well received by the king of the country, and prepared to set out on a journey to Houssa, when he was attacked by dysentery, which carried him off. B. at Padua about 1774; D. at Gato, in Benin, 1823.

Bem, Joseph, *bem*, a brave general, who first served in the army under Marshal Davoust, and subsequently under Macdonald, at the siege of Hamburg. In 1819 he was made a captain, and became professor of a school of artillery established at Warsaw. In 1830 he took part in the Polish insurrection, and after the defeat of the patriotic army, fled into France. On the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he tried to organize an insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards attached himself to the Hungarian cause. In 1849 he fought at the battle of Temesvar, in which the Hungarians were defeated. Seeking refuge in Turkey, he subsequently became a Mussulman, and was raised by Abdul-Medjid to the dignity of a pasha. B. in Galicia, 1795; D. at Aleppo, 1850.

Bembo, Peter, *baim'-bo*, a cardinal and poet, who, in 1513, was appointed by Leo X. his secretary, and made bishop of Bergamo by Paul III. He was also a favourite of the celebrated Lucrezia Borgia when residing at Venice. His principal works are the "History of Venice;" "Letters," containing anecdotes of the age; and

a "Treatise on the Nature of Love." B. at Venice, 1470; D. 1547.

**Benbow**, John, *ben'-bo*, a brave English admiral, who early entered the merchant service, and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and presented him with a letter of recommendation to King James II., who gave him an appointment in the navy. William III. dispatched him to the West Indies to protect the British colonies, and on his return he had great respect paid to him; he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and after a brief period, during which he was sent to blockade Dunkirk, he was once more, in 1701, dispatched to the West Indies. Shortly subsequent to his arrival there, he fell in with the French admiral Du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days; in the last day the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow; but his orders were disobeyed. In consequence of this, he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival ordered those officers who had behaved so ill to be confined, and, on their return to England, they were brought to trial by court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. B. 1650; D. from the effects of his wound, 1702.

**Bendish**, Bridget, *ben'-dish*, is worthy of notice here, as being the daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. Her husband's name was Thomas Bendish. D. about 1727.

**Benedetto da Majano**, *bai'-nai-det'-o*, a distinguished Florentine, who, as well as his brother Julian, excelled in both sculpture and architecture. He was the architect of the celebrated Strozzi palace at Florence, which, begun by him in 1450, was finished by Simon Palajola about 1500. B. at Florence, 1444; D. in his native town, 1498.

**Benedict**, *ben'-e-dikt*, a famous English abbot, who made frequent tours to Rome, and took to England several artists, eminent in architecture, painting, and music. He founded the monastery at Wearmouth in 674, and that of Jarrow in 682. B. in Northumberland; D. in 699.

**Benedict**, St., founder of the religious order of the Benedictines, and who retired at an early age to Subiaco, 40 miles from Rome. He was followed by a number of persons, who adopted the rules he established, and in a short time he had twelve monasteries under his direction. About 528 he withdrew to Monte Casino, where he founded a monastery, which became the prototype of all the institutions of that kind in western Europe. B. at Nursia, 480; D. 542 or 543.

**Benfdict**, a name adopted by a great number of the Roman pontiffs, among whom the most distinguished were:—

**Benedict VIII.**, who obtained the tiara in 1012. He crowned the emperor Henry II. and his wife in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. This pope united the character of the warrior with that of the ecclesiastic, and defeated the Saracens and Greeks, who invaded his territories. D. 1024.

**Benedict XII.** was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair, on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have chosen an ass." He corrected several abuses in the Church. D. at Avignon, 1342.

**Benedict XIII.** was born at Rome in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the Dominicans at Venice. In 1671 he was made cardinal, and, in 1685, became archbishop of Benevento, where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope; and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. D. 1730.

**Benedict XIV.** was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat; and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII., the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect Gotti; a politician, choose Aldrovandus; a good companion, take me." This sally pleased them so much that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. D. 1758. His works make 6 vols. folio.

**Benedict**, Jules, a modern German pianist and musical composer. He studied under Hummel and Weber, and in 1824, on the recommendation of the latter, was appointed musical director of the theatre of the Carthusians at Vienna. At the San Carlo of Naples he produced his first compositions, and was subsequently very favourably known as an admirable performer on the piano in most of the large cities in southern Europe, and finally settled in London. He was with Jenny Lind in the United States, during her remarkably successful engagement there under the auspices of Barnum. B. at Stuttgart, 1805. The principal of his works are, "I Portoghesi a Goa," "Un Anno ed un Giorno," "The Gipsy's Warning," "The Lily of Killarney," &c. B. at Stuttgart, 1804.

**Benezet**, Antony, *ben'-e-zet*, an American philanthropist, who, at an early age, removed with his family from London to Philadelphia, where they became Quakers. He devoted his life to acts of charity, the negroes being especially the objects of his care. He published various tracts on Guinea and the slave trade, an account of the Society of Friends, &c. B. in London, in the year 1713; D. 1784.—A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," said he, "be Antony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."

**Bennet**, Henry, *ben'-et*, earl of Arlington, a statesman, who served in the royal army during the civil war, and after the Restoration made one of the ministry known by the name of the Cabal, which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it; viz. —Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington

Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and afterwards invested with the order of the Garter, and appointed Lord Chamberlain. B. at Arlington, 1618; D. 1685.

BENNETT, William Cox, a modern English song-writer, whose poems of childhood and other home subjects have deservedly attained celebrity. His first volume of "Poems" was published 1847; "War Songs," 1857; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance and other Poems," 1858; "Songs by a Song-writer," and "Baby May and other Poems on Infants," both in 1859. B. at Greenwich, 1820.—His verses have a large number of readers as well in America as in England.

BENNETT, William Sterndale, an eminent composer and pianist, was born in 1816 at Sheffield, where his father was organist of the principal church. He was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the choir of Cambridge University, by whom he was entered, when eight years of age, as a chorister of King's College, and is now professor of music in the university where he thus early began his career. After studying in London, he spent several years in Germany, where his compositions were very favourably received, and where he formed an intimate friendship with Mendelssohn, which had a most beneficial influence on the career of the young composer. He subsequently fixed his residence in London, was appointed professor of music at Cambridge in 1856, and has published a great variety of pieces of high merit. Indeed, Professor Bennett has gained a European reputation, and, as a performer, has done credit to the English school. His works include overtures to the "Naïades," "Parisina," the "Wild Nymphe," the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with concertas, sonatas, songs, duets, pianoforte pieces, &c., &c. He composed a cantata for the inauguration of the International Exhibition of 1862, to which Tennyson wrote words, and which, with marches composed by Auber and Meyerbeer, was performed on the opening day. D. 1875.

BENSERADE, Isaac de, *bain'-se-rad'*, a French poet, whose wit and political talents introduced him to the court of Louis XIV., where he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu. His writings consist principally of sonnets and dramas. B. at Lyons la Forêt, 1612; D. at Paris, 1691.

BENSLEY, Thomas, *bens'-le*, a distinguished English printer of the beginning of the present century, who, among other improvements he made in typography, was connected with the early attempts to introduce machine-printing, which was first applied with success to the execution of the *Times* in 1814, and has since received immense developments and improvements.

BENTHAM, Jeremy, *ben'-tham*, the son of an attorney, and remarkable from his earliest years for the fascination which books had over him. In his fifth year he was named by his family the "philosopher;" and in his fourteenth was admitted to Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself among his fellow-students. He studied for the law, but abandoned that profession, in disgust at the exorbitant and unjust charges which he beheld made upon suitors, and from other corruptions by which he saw the machinery of the law upheld. After visiting France three different times previous to the breaking out of the great Revolution, he became acquainted with M. Dumont, the Swiss librarian of the marquis of Lansdowne, then residing at Bowood. This gentleman greatly assisted him in the improving and the polishing of his compositions before they were given to the world. The biography of such a person as Bentham can contain little more than the record of his writings and opinions. The sum of his existence was the improvement of legislation and jurisprudence. The leading principle of his philosophy is, that the end of all human actions and morality is happiness. Finding, in a pamphlet of Dr. Priestley, the phrase, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," he saw delineated, for the first time, "a plain as well as a true standard of whatever is right or wrong, useful, useless, or mischievous in human conduct, whether in the field of morals or politics." From this his whole life took its direction, and he laboured long and continually for what he conceived to be the happiness of his species. B. in London, Feb. 15, 1748; D. in Westminster, 1832. —The principal works of this distinguished judicial philosopher are his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," a "Fragment on Government," a "Book of Fallacies," the "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," the "Plan of a Judicial Establishment," and his "Panopticon," a work on prison discipline. He produced many other books, and, in the words of Sir James Mackintosh, "has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation, which is now gradually examining every part of law; and, when further progress is facilitated by digesting the present laws, will doubtless proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn."

BENTINCK, William, *ben'-tink*, the first earl of Portland, was a page to William Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), to whom he endeared himself by a singular act of devotion. The prince being ill of the small-pox, it was deemed necessary that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had had the distemper, immediately proposed himself for this hazardous service. He subsequently suffered severely from the disease, but recovered, and his master ever afterwards esteemed him as one of his greatest friends. He accompanied William to England, and, on the prince's accession to the English crown, he was created earl of Portland, and was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and attended his master on his death-bed. B. in Holland, 1648; D. in London, 1709, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BENTINCK, Lord William Charles Cavendish, the second son of the third duke of Portland, entered the army, and, after serving in Flanders, Russia, and Egypt, attained to high rank, and, in 1803, became governor of Madras. Here the singularity of his reforms in reference to the beards, moustaches, and turbans of the sepoys led, in 1805, to the mutiny at Vellore, which caused him to be recalled. On his return he received several diplomatic appointments, filled some military commands with indifferent success, and ultimately, under the government of Canning, was appointed to the governor-generalship of India. There again his reforming spirit led to much dissatisfaction among the soldiery. He, however, effected the abo-

lition of suttee, or the practice of widow-burning, which, on December 14th, 1829, was declared illegal. He also obtained the liberty for Englishmen to settle in India, although belonging to neither the military nor the civil service; systematically favoured the native population, and extended the liberty of the press. He also annexed the territory of the rajah of Coorg to the British possessions. In 1835 his health began to fail, when he resigned his office, and left Calcutta in the month of March of the same year. The native population regretted his departure, and erected an equestrian statue to commemorate his administration. After his arrival in England he became, in 1836, M.P. for Glasgow, for which city he sat until a few days before he died, when he resigned. B. 1774; D. at Paris, 1839.

BENTINCK, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish, was the third son of William Henry, fourth duke of Portland. This nobleman is best known as Lord George Bentinck, and entered the army, but quitted the profession of arms to take a part in the politics of his country. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle, George Canning, who was then secretary for foreign affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. Up to 1846 he may be said to have been an ardent supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but when, in that year, that statesman repealed the corn-laws, he became one of his greatest opponents. B. 1802; D. 1848.—Lord George threw great ardour and energy into all that he undertook; and, with Mr. Disraeli for his ally, was one of the strongest opponents of free trade. He was passionately fond of horseracing, and was wont to say that "the winning of the Derby was the blue ribbon of the turf."—(*See* "Life," by Disraeli.)

BENTIVOGLIO, Guy, *bain'-te-vol'-le-o*, a cardinal, was sent as nuncio to Flanders by Paul V., to endeavour to bring it again under the papal authority; and here it was he wrote his historical work on the insurrection of Flanders against the Spaniards, and the subsequent wars of the duke of Alva and the Hollanders. In 1616 Bentivoglio was sent as nuncio to France, and in 1621 was made a cardinal, and afterwards became the confidant of Urban VIII., whom it was supposed he would have succeeded as pope but for his death. B. at Ferrara, 1579; D. 1644.

BENTIVOGLIO, Hercules, an Italian poet, whose satires are considered next in merit to those of Ariosto. B. at Bologna, 1506; D. at Venice, 1573.

BENTLEY, Richard, *bent'-le*, a celebrated divine and critic, who, from Wakefield school, was sent, at the age of fifteen, to St. John's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and, in 1691, published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first appointed to preach the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 commenced his famous controversy with the Honourable Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris, in which much personal abuse passed on both sides; but, though some of the greatest wits of the age were on the side of Boyle, posterity has determined the case in favour of Bentley. About this time he was presented to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely; but, in consequence of some encroachments made by him on the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination. He afterwards became regius professor of divinity, when, having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D.D. by mandate, he was suspended in the vice-chancellor's court. This arbitrary decree was subsequently reversed by the court of King's Bench, and the doctor was restored to his privileges. B. at Oulton, in Yorkshire, in 1661; D. 1742.—Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus, his unrivalled epistle to Mill, and his splendid dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris. These last established his reputation throughout Europe as a critic of the very highest order of excellence.

BENTLEY, Sir John, a brave English admiral, who, having served under Matthews, Anson, Hawke, and Boscawen, with much distinction, was knighted for his gallant conduct, having been present in every affair which could be dignified with the name of a battle from the action under Admiral Matthews, in 1744, to the defeat by Sir Edward Hawke of the last naval armament attempted by France during the war. While captain of the *Barfleur*, in 1756, he was one of the court-martial which tried the unfortunate admiral Byng. In 1763 he was appointed rear-admiral of the White, and after attaining the rank of vice-admiral, he died, Dec. 14, 1772.

BENVENUTO CELLINI. (*See* CELLINI.)

BENYOWSKY, *ben'-e-ous'-ke*, Count Mauritius Augustus de, an Hungarian adventurer, who in 1768 joined the confederacy of the Poles against the Russians. Falling into the hands of the latter, he was exiled to Kamtchatka; but, gaining the good offices of the governor, Nilof, he was made preceptor to his children, which gave him favourable opportunities of maturing a plan of escape. Afterwards, accompanied by eighty-five exiles, his companions, he quitted Kamtchatka, and, in 1771, sailed to Formosa, and afterwards to Macao, where the greater part of his comrades died. On his return to France, he was commissioned to found a colony in Madagascar, and in 1774 landed there, but, through endeavouring to make conquests in the island, he offended the natives, who destroyed the settlement, and compelled him to quit the country in 1779. In 1783 he sought assistance from England and America for another expedition to Madagascar, and landed there in 1785. At the commencement of hostilities against the French he was mortally wounded. Benyowsky wrote his memoirs and an account of his travels. B. at Verbowna, 1741; fell, 1786.

BERANGER, Pierre Jean de, *bai'-rawnzh'-ai*, a French poet, who, from being first a tailor, became a printer, and then a writer of poetry. His first performances were by no means propitious to his fame or his fortunes; and when Napoleon I. was in Egypt, Béranger entertained the idea of proceeding to that country and realizing a dream of riches and glory with which he had been haunted. This, however, circumstances prevented; and, in 1803, when suffering from great indigence, he sent some of his poems to Lucien Bonaparte, who subsequently assigned him an income as a member of the Institute.

He now continued to write, became an editor, and, in 1809, was appointed a clerk in the secretary's department in the Academy. By this time he had written many songs, and had become popular. His effusions had spread far and wide; and as many of them were pointed satires against the governments which succeeded the fall of Napoleon, he was, in 1821, discharged from his office, and subsequently, up to 1830, was twice fined and imprisoned. In the revolution of that year, he says, "he was treated with as one of the great powers;" but he remained free and independent. After the revolution he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine, in the Constituent Assembly, but soon resigned the honour which the admiration of his country had forced upon him. In his retirement he continued to chant and employ himself with a biography of his contemporaries, but did not publish so freely as he had formerly done. B. at Paris, 1780; D. in Paris, July 17, 1857.—His funeral, on the day after his death, was attended by an immense concourse, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of one of the greatest of the national poets of France.

BERCHETT, Peter, *bair'-shai*, a French historical painter and engraver, who painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity College, Oxford. B. 1659; D. 1720.

BERENGARIA, wife of Richard Cœur de Lion. (*See* RICHARD I.)

BERENGARIUS, Jacobus, *bai'-rain-ga'-re-us*, an eminent anatomist of Carpi, was the first to discover the peculiar curative qualities of mercury, and used it with great effect. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.—He amassed great wealth, which he bequeathed to the duke of Ferrara.

BERENGER or BERENGARIUS, *bai'-rainzh'-ai*, a conspicuous controversialist of the 11th century, was the contemporary and rival of the great Lanfranc, master of the seminary of Bec, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury under the Conqueror and Rufus. Berenger was unequal in ability and learning to Lanfranc, and feeling his inferiority, took to somewhat heretical opinions in order to obtain, as is alleged, that distinction from novelty which he could not gain by his talent. This involved him in difficulties, and he was several times tried and condemned for unsoundness of faith. In consequence of his controversies with Lanfranc and others, on the eucharistic presence, it is believed the church of Rome was first induced formally to adopt the doctrine of transubstantiation. D. at St. Cosme, near Tours, Jan. 6, 1088, aged 90.

BERENICE, *ber'-e-ni-ce*, daughter of Agrippa the Elder, king of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Cilicia; but she afterwards left her husband, and lived, until she went to Rome, with her brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but for fear of the Roman people. B. 28.—Berenice forms the subject of one of Racine's tragedies.

BERENICIUS, Paul Peter, *ber'-e-nis'-e-us*, a Dutch poet and adventurer, who was conjectured to be an expelled Jesuit, and got his livelihood by sweeping chimneys and grinding knives. It is reported that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that





modern and ancient languages were quite familiar to him; and that he knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and several parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was suffocated in a bog, into which he fell while in a state of intoxication. The "Georgarchonismachia" is attributed to him. Lived about the middle of the 17th century.

BERESFORD, William Carr, Viscount, *ber'-es-ford*, was the natural son of the first Marquis of Waterford, and early entered the army. He served in Nova Scotia, at Toulon, and several other places, when, in 1808, he went to Portugal with the British forces, and organized the Portuguese army. On May 4th, 1811, he invested Badajoz, and on the 16th defeated Marshal Soult at Albuera. In 1812, he was wounded at Salamanca; and, under Wellington, had command of a division at Vittoria and Bayonne, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the 10th of April, 1814, he carried the heights of Toulouse, and was created a British peer, with the title of Baron Beresford. In 1814 and 1815 he was at Brazil; and on his return resumed the command of the army of Portugal, but in a few years resigned it. In 1823 he was made Viscount Beresford; in 1828 was appointed master-general of the ordnance; and, at the time of his death, was governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and also governor of Jersey. B. 1768; D. at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 1854.

BERETTINI, Peter, surnamed PETER of CORTONA, *bai'-rai-te'-ne*, an eminent Tuscan painter, remarkable for the boldness of his conceptions. He decorated many chapels at Rome, as also the Barberini Palace; then went to Florence, where he painted the ceiling of the Pitti Palace. His style, however, is described as loose, and as having tended to corrupt the taste of his age. B. at Cortona, 1596: D. 1669.

BERG, Mathias van den, *bairg*, a Flemish painter, who became a pupil of Rubens. He excelled chiefly as a skilful copyist, being defective in composition. B. 1615; D. 1647.

BERGEN, Dirk van den, *bair'-jen*, a celebrated landscape and animal painter, who was a pupil of Vanderveldt. B. at Haarlem, about 1640; D. 1689.

BERGHEM, Nicholas, *bairg'-hem*, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his landscapes, into which he introduced architectural ruins, and groups of figures and cattle so admirably arranged that they appeared directly copied from nature. Some of his compositions are in the Dulwich Gallery. His drawings and etchings are also very beautiful, and are eagerly sought after. B. at Haarlem, 1624; D. 1683.

BERGHIER, Nicholas, *bair-ge-ai*, a French historian, who wrote a "History of the Great Roads of the Roman Empire." This work is of great utility to the student of ancient geography, and the best edition is that of 1736, published at Brussels. B. at Rheims, 1567; D. at Grignan, 1623.

BERGLER, Joseph, *bairg'-ler*, an eminent historical painter, and director of the Academy of Prague, where he trained several distinguished artists. His principal works are altar-pieces for the churches in Prague and the neighbourhood. B. at Salzburg in 1753; D. at Prague in 1829. He was especially distinguished as a generally effective colourist.

BERGMAN, Torbern Orlof, *bairg'-man*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, was educated at Upsal,

where he devoted himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnæus, to whom he communicated a collection of nondescript insects, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergman. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he obtained the chemical professorship. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and for a number of chemical discoveries. He was knighted by the king of Sweden, and received a pension of 150 rix-dollars; and his wife, at his death, received a pension of 200 rix-dollars, on condition of giving up his library and apparatus to the Royal Society of Upsala. His works were published in 6 vols., under the title of "Opuscula Physica et Chemica." B. at Catherinberg, 1735; D. at Medevi, 1784.

BERKELEY, George, earl of, *berk'-le*, descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal house of Denmark, was one of the privy council to Charles II., and bestowed on Sion College a valuable library. He was the author of an excellent little book, entitled "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations upon Several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour," 12mo, 1670. D. 1698.

BERKELEY, Sir William, of the same family, was vice-admiral of the white, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, June 1, 1666. He steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was overpowered by numbers, was mortally wounded, and at the close of the action was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood.

BERKELEY, John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, a distinguished British admiral, who, in concert with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Admiral Russel, and Vice-Admiral Aylmer, undertook various expeditions against the coast of France between the years 1688 and 1696, several of which—such as those at Brest and Dunkirk—were unfortunate in their results, while others were eminently successful. He died of pleurisy and fever in 1696, aged 34, after having been eight years an admiral—an almost solitary instance of any one attaining so high a rank at so early an age in the British service. He owed his promotion, however, not to favouritism, but to the general confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism.

BERKELEY, George, a celebrated divine, who was educated first at Kilkenny, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published "Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclide demonstrata." In 1709 he published his "Theory of Vision," which was the first attempt that ever was made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them. In 1710 appeared the "Principles of Human Knowledge," and in 1713 the "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous;" the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, there was so much beauty in his writings that the greatest men—amongst others Steele and Swift—courted his friendship. For the former he wrote several papers in the "Guardian," and through him became intimate with Pope. Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad as his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years. He returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D., and a fortune was bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and the year following he printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the Bermudas. His mind was so intent on this project that he obtained a grant of £10,000 from the Commons, and set sail for America, where he resided nearly two years: but the scheme failed, owing to the minister having applied the money to other purposes. In 1732 he published the "Minute Philosopher," in 2 vols. 8vo, which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, and about this time published the "Analyst," in which he endeavoured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even falsities in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in "A Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics." In 1736 he published the "Queries," addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness of the times; and in 1744 his book on the virtues of tar-water made its appearance. B. at Kilcrin, in Ireland, 1684; D. at Oxford in 1753, and was buried in Christ-church, where there is a monument to his memory.—Pope ascribed, no less justly than beautifully, to Berkeley, "every virtue under heaven." But Pope was not the only one who admired and loved the good bishop of Cloyne. Bishop Atterbury says, "So much understanding, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." He, of all mankind, died possessed of

"That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."

BERKEN, or BERQUEN, *bair'-ken*, a Fleming, who, in 1476, discovered the art of cutting and polishing the diamond by means of a wheel and diamond-powder. D. at the commencement of the 15th century.

BERKENHOUT, John, *bair'-ken-hout*, a physician and naturalist, who was descended from a Dutch family, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next into that of England. In 1760 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. While at Edinburgh he published his "Clavis Anglica Linguæ Botanicæ," a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and on his return obtained a pension, and resided for the remainder of his life at Isleworth. B. at Leeds, 1730; D. 1791.

BERKHEYDEN, Job, *bairk-hī'-den*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and landscapes. B. at Haarlem, 1628; D. 1698.—His brother Gerard, also a painter, was famed for his architectural designs. B. 1645; D. 1693.

BERKLEY, Sir William, *berk'-le*, governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London, and educated at Merton College.

Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1641 he was named governor of Virginia; and, during the civil war, took the side of the king, Virginia being the last of the colonies to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell. In 1651 he was compelled to submit to the rule of the Commonwealth; but, on the death of Governor Matthews, who had been appointed by Cromwell, he resumed the government, on condition that the people would submit to the king's authority. This was agreed to, and Charles II. was accordingly proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne took place in England. D. 1677. Governor Berkley had local as well as national difficulties to contend with, the most harassing of which were his quarrels with General Nathaniel Bacon, the "rebel" (*whom see*).

Berlioz, Hector, *bair'-le-oz*, an eminent French musician, whose father was a physician, and who was forced to study for the medical profession greatly against his inclinations. When he reached his twentieth year, he was sent to Paris to finish his studies; but there the natural bent of his genius prevailed over every other consideration. He quitted the lectures of the faculty and entered the Conservatoire de Musique, and in 1830 gained the first prize of the Conservatoire by his cantata of "Sardanapalus." He then went to Italy, where he studied for eighteen months, when he returned and produced his overture to "King Lear." He now gradually rose in fame, and is the author of a great many works, although public opinion is divided as to his merits as a composer. As a conductor of concerts, however, he has attained considerable eminence in England, Germany, and Russia. B. at Côte-St.-André, department of Isere, 1803. D. 1869.

Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules Marshal. (*See* Charles XIV. of Sweden.)

Bernard of Menthon, St, *bair'-nard*, founder of the monasteries of the Great and Little St. Bernard in the Alps, was born at Annecy, in 923, and died in 1008, after having established, and himself superintended for several years, these most benevolent institutions, the monks of which have ever since continued to fulfil the aims of their excellent founder—that of rescuing lost travellers in the snows of the Alps, a task in which they are greatly aided by the celebrated St. Bernard race of dogs.

Bernard of Thuringia, a hermit, who, at the close of the 10th century, announced that the end of the world was approaching. A total eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves; but the return of light dispelled their fears; the hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tranquillity, although confidence was not entirely restored till the end of the 11th century.

Bernard, St., the founder of the order of Bernardines, one of the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar, was educated at the university of Paris, which in his time was one of the most celebrated seats of learning in Europe, and, at the age of 22, entered the Cistercian monastery of Citeaux, near Dijon, inducing upwards of thirty of his companions to accompany him in his retirement. By his rigorous practice of the austerities of the order (the strictest in France), Bernard so recommended himself, that he was chosen, in 1115, head of the colony which founded the abbey of Clairvaux. His celebrity was so great, that, in 1128, he was employed to draw up the statutes of the order of the Templars; and his influence prevailed so far at the courts of both France and England as to induce them to acknowledge, contrary to justice, Innocent II. as legitimate pope, in opposition to Anaclete. In 1146 he persuaded the king of France, and other sovereigns, to enter on a crusade, and was offered the command of the army, which, however, he refused. He was canonized by Alexander III. in 1174. B. at Fontaines, 1091; D. at Clairvaux, 1153.—His works were published in Paris in 4 vols. by Gaume, in 1835–40.

Bernard, Claude, surnamed "Poor Bernard," was the eldest son of a distinguished French magistrate, in the time of Henry IV., and after a youth spent in dissipation, took orders and consecrated his life to aiding the poor, the sick, and the criminal. For twenty years he exercised his charity at the hospitals in Paris, devoting his heritage of £20,000 to the use of the unfortunate. B. at Dijon, 1588; D. at Paris, 1641.

Bernard, duke of Saxe-Weimar, a celebrated general, who was one of the principal supports of the Protestant cause in Germany during the Thirty-years War. His first essay in arms was made under the king of Bohemia, and when nineteen years of age he distinguished himself at the battle of Wimpfen. He afterwards served under Gustavus Adolphus, gaining several advantages over Wallenstein, and aiding in the taking of Wurtsburg and Mannheim. On the death of Gustavus, at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, he took the command of the army, and followed up the victory. In 1634, however, he was beaten in the decisive battle of Nordlingen, which was gained by the Imperialists. From that time he allied himself closely to France, which had joined the Protestant league, and succoured and retook several towns—amongst others, Mayence, in 1635, and effected an admirable retreat into Lorraine. Subsequently, in 1636, he supported the movements of Condé in Burgundy, and in 1638 took Rheinfeld, Fribourg, and Brisach. In the midst of his successes he died, some say by poison, near Neubourg on the Rhine, 1639. B. at Weimar, 1604.

Bernard, Richard, a Puritan divine, and scholar, was the first to translate Terence into English, and also wrote several original works, such as "The Faithful Shepherd," "Look Beyond Luther," "Thesaurus Biblicus," &c. He was educated at Cambridge, and was vicar of Worksop, in Notts, and subsequently rector of Batcombe, Somerset, where he died in 1641; B. 1566.

Bernard, Samuel, a French painter and engraver, who was a pupil of Vouet and professor in the Royal Academy at Paris. He excelled in miniatures and paintings in water colours. His son, the celebrated banker, Samuel Bernard, rendered valuable services to the government of Louis XIV. and XV. B. at Paris, 1615; D. there, 1687.

Bernard, J. Frederick, a learned Dutch writer and publisher, who established himself at Amsterdam in 1711. He is the author of a number of works, of which the most important are a "Collection of Voyages to the North," "Religious Customs and Ceremonies of all Nations," and "Ancient and Modern Superstitions." D. 1752.

Bernard, Catherine, a celebrated French authoress, who composed many novels, poems, and two tragedies, "Brutus" and "Laodamia," the former of which was much esteemed. She

was admitted a member of the Académie des Ricovrati at Padua, and obtained the poetical prizes many times at the French Academy, and at the Floral Games at Toulouse. She was the friend of Fontenelle. B. at Rouen, 1662; D. at Paris, 1712.

BERNARD, James, a French divine, who was educated at Geneva, after which he became minister of the church of Vinsobres; but when the persecution commenced, he retired to Switzerland till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then went to Holland, where he established a school for fine arts, philosophy, and mathematics. He wrote an historical and political account of the state of Europe, and succeeded Le Clerc in the management of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." In 1693 he continued the "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres." In 1705 he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Leyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university. B. at Nions, 1658; D. 1718.

BERNARD, Edward, a learned astronomer and philologer, who, in 1669, was appointed deputy to Sir Christopher Wren in the Savilian professorship of astronomy, and, in 1673, succeeded that great man. In 1684 he took his degree of D.D.; and, in 1691, was presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. B. near Towcester, 1638; D. at Oxford, 1697.—Bernard is celebrated for his knowledge of the Eastern languages and mathematics, and for the labour he expended in searching for and collecting MSS. for the reprints of the old mathematicians which rendered the Oxford press famous at that period. His works are very numerous.

BERNARD, Peter Joseph, called by Voltaire, Gentil-Bernard ("pleasant"), showed, at an early age, a great taste for poesy, and though at first only an attorney's clerk, afterwards became secretary to Marshal Coigny, who had the command of the army of Italy. After the marshal's death, he obtained a lucrative appointment, and was now able to indulge his poetic tendencies. He wrote an opera, "Castor and Pollux," which had a great success; "The Art of Loving," and a number of odes, songs, &c. His works were collected and reprinted in 1803. B. at Grenoble, 1710; D. at Paris, 1775.—In 1771, Gentil-Bernard, having been guilty of an excess, entirely lost his memory, and for four years was in a state of imbecility.

BERNARDES, Diego, *bair-nar'-dais*, a Portuguese poet, who especially succeeded in the idyl, and is regarded as the Theocritus of Portugal. He called a collection of his eclogues "Lyma," from the name of the stream on the banks of which he composed his verses. B. about 1540; D. 1596.

BERNARD, Charles de, a French novelist, who wrote many novels and romances of a pleasing character from 1838 to 1847. His best works are "The Yellow Rose," and "Gerfaud." He belonged to a distinguished French family. B. at Besançon, 1804; D. at Sablonville, 1850.

BERNARDIN, St., *bair-nawr'-den*, of Siena, an Italian monk, whose courage and charity were conspicuous during the plague which ravaged Siena in 1400. In 1404 he entered the order of Franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries. He was much respected by the emperor Sigismund, and his eloquence had the most beneficial effect on all classes in Italy. B. at Massa-Carrara, 1380; D. at Aquila, 1444.

BERNAZZANO, *bair-nawd-dza'-no*, an Italian painter of the 16th century, who excelled in landscape, fruit, flowers, and animals. D. 1536.

BERNERS, John Bourchier, Lord, *ber'-ners*, a favourite of Henry VIII., who employed him in several capacities, and gave him the appointment of governor of Calais, where he remained until his death. B. about 1474; D. 1532. —He was the author of several productions; but his greatest work is his translation of Froissart's "Chronicles," which was undertaken by the king's command.

BERNERS, Juliana. (*See* BARNES, Juliana.)

BERNETTI, Thomas, *ber-net'-ti*, a cardinal and Italian statesman, born at Fermo in 1779; was minister of war under Pius VII. in 1816. He was created a cardinal in 1827. After the accession of Gregory XVI. he offended the Austrian government by persuading the pope to enrol troops for the defence of the state, instead of depending as formerly on Austrian soldiers. On quitting office in 1836, Gregory made him vice-chancellor of the Romish church. When Pius IX. became pope, he laboured earnestly to bring about the reforms that were so much needed at the Papal court, and when the pope left Rome in 1848, and retired to Gaeta, he returned to Fermo, where he died, 1852.

BERNIA, or BERNI, Francis, *bair'-ne-aw*, an Italian poet and canon of Florence, who is famous for his witty and satirical pieces, and has given his name to that class of writing in Italy. He was attached to Alexander and Hippolitus de Medici, who had quarrelled, and is supposed to have been poisoned by the former. D. 1536.—He is called the Scarron of the Italians.

BERNIER, François, *bair'-ne-ai*, a French traveller and physician, whose account of his travels was much appreciated, as he visited countries before unknown to Europeans, and threw considerable light on the state of India up to the time of Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided twelve years, during eight of which he held the appointment of physician to the emperor. B. at Angers, about 1625; D. 1688.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, *bair-ne'-ne*, Giovanni Lorenzo, a Florentine sculptor and architect, exercised his profession chiefly at Rome, where he produced his most famous works; amongst which may be mentioned "The Confession of St. Peter," the Barberini Palace, and the front of the College de Propaganda Fide. He executed also three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyck, on viewing which he is said to have observed, that it was "the most unfortunate face he ever beheld." At the age of 68 he visited Paris, at the pressing invitation of Louis XIV., and his progress to that city was one continuous ovation. He was received by Louis as a man whose presence honoured France; but when he saw the front of the Louvre, then being erected under Claude Perrault, Bernini said "that a country which had architects of that stamp had no need of him." While at Paris he executed a bust of Louis XIV., and on his return to Rome an equestrian statue of the same monarch, which was placed at Versailles. At 80 years of age he executed a statue of Christ, and presented it to Queen Christina of Sweden, who, however, declined it, saying she was not rich enough to pay for it as it deserved; he, however, bequeathed it to her by his will. Bernini was also a painter, and left about

150 pictures. B. at Naples, 1598; D. at Rome, 1680.

BERNIS, Francis Joachim de Pierres de, *bair'-ne*, a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, who was indebted to the marchioness de Pompadour for his preferments in church and state. After having been employed as ambassador to different courts, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat. But the ill success of the French arms, and the derangement of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. In 1764 he was recalled, and nominated archbishop of Albi. He afterwards was appointed ambassador to the pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the destruction of the Jesuits. He had the additional title of Protector of the French Church at Rome, where he lived in splendour and hospitality till the Revolution disordered his finances, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He wrote some works, consisting principally of poems. B. at St. Marcel, 1715; D. at Rome, 1794.

BERNOUILLI, James, *bair'-noo-eel'-e*, a famous mathematician, who was destined for the Reformed church, but whose inclination led him to the study of mathematics, which he pursued privately and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. He returned to Bâle in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the "Acta Eruditorum" at Leipsic, some essays on his new calculus differentialis, but without discovering the method. Bernouilli, however, and his brother, discovered the secret, and were highly praised by Leibnitz. His works were printed at Geneva, 1744. B. at Bâle, 1654; D. 1705.

BERNOUILLI, John, brother of the above, whose labours in the sciences he shared, was in 1695 appointed professor of mathematics at Groningen, and on the death of James he returned to Bâle, where he succeeded him in the professorship of mathematics. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742. B. at Bâle, 1667; D. 1748.—John Bernouilli left two sons, Daniel and John, and a nephew Nicholas, who were all celebrated for their mathematical acquirements.

BERNSTORFF, John Hartwig Ernest, Count of *bairn'-storf*, a celebrated Danish statesman, who in 1750 became prime minister of Denmark under Frederic V., in which office he distinguished himself as the patron of manufactures, commerce, and art. Under Christian VII. he was created a count, but was deprived of the offices he held at the instigation of Struensée; at whose death, however, he was reinstated. He emancipated the peasants on his estates, who in gratitude raised a monument to his memory. B. at Hanover, 1712; D. at Hamburg, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, Andrew Peter, Count of, nephew of the preceding, was educated at Leipsic and Göttingen, and after travelling through Europe, became gentleman of the chamber to the king of Denmark. He was created count in 1767, and in 1769 was appointed prime minister, when he ceded to Russia the Gottorp part of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He introduced a new system of finance, and prepared the abolition of villenage in Schleswig and Holstein; he was also warmly opposed to any restriction of the liberty of the press, and his death was considered a public calamity. B. 1735; D. 1797.

BERNSTORFF, Christian Gunther, son of the above, was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1797, after his father's death; but his conduct did not contribute to maintain the reputation of the family name. His obstinacy in persisting in arming Danish neutral merchant ships brought his country into collision with England, and led to the attack on Copenhagen. He was subsequently ambassador at Vienna and Berlin; and finally renounced his country, and joined the Prussian ministry in 1818, as chief foreign minister, and distinguished himself by his determined opposition to the introduction of constitutional government in Germany. B. 1769; D. 1835.

BERNULF, or Beornwulph, *bair-nulf*, a king of Mercia, who, in 821, usurped the government on the death of Ceolwulf. He only held power for about a year, having been killed by the East Anglians in their efforts to throw off the Mercian yoke.

BEROALDO, Filippo, *bair'-o-awl'-do*, considered one of the greatest literary characters of his age, was born at Bologna in 1453, of a noble and opulent family. He was carefully educated, and became professor of belles lettres in the university of his native town. He wrote numerous works in elegant Latin, which extended to 40 volumes. D. 1505.

BERQUIN, Arnauld, *bair-kẽ*, a French writer, who first distinguished himself by his idyls, which are full of sensibility and sweetness, but whose principal work is his "Ami des Enfans" (The Children's Friend), which the French Academy declared to be the most useful book that had been published during the year. He translated from the English, "Sandford and Merton," and several other interesting and wholesome books for youth. B. at Bordeaux, 1749: D. at Paris, 1791.

BERR, Frederick, *bair*, an eminent French musician, who at the age of sixteen, became bandmaster of a regiment of the line, was professor of the clarionet at the Conservatoire at Paris, and a member of the Legion of Honour. He wrote 500 original pieces of military instrumental music, besides several arrangements and solos, especially for the clarionet, which are highly esteemed as some of the finest music for that instrument in existence. B. at Mannheim in 1794; D. 1838.

BERRY, or BERRI, *bair-re*, the title born by several princes of the royal family of France, at various periods of the history of that country, none of whom, however, were particularly distinguished for either ability or virtue. Two of the dukes of Berry—John, son of John II. of France, and Charles, son of Charles VII.—took part, from ambitious and selfish motives, in the wars which desolated France in the 13th and 14th centuries, and generally known as the wars of the Burgundians and Armagnacs, and those between Charles the Bold of Burgundy and the crafty Louis XI.

BERRY, Sir John, *ber'-e*, an English naval commander, who first distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold Bay, for which he was

knighted. In 1682 he commanded the *Gloucester* frigate, in which James, duke of York, was proceeding to Scotland; and when that vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, he, by his presence of mind, saved the prince, with many about him. On the prince of Orange's approach, in 1688, Sir John Berry became sole commander of the fleet; but on William III.'s accession to the throne, he attached himself to his government, and so retained his appointments and influence. He was poisoned while paying off a king's ship. B. in Devonshire, 1635; D. at Portsmouth, 1691.

BERRY, Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess de, *bair-re'*, the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of Naples and Sicily, was married to the Duke de Berry, the second son of Charles X. The duke was assassinated on a Sunday, whilst handing the duchess to a carriage as she came out of the opera-house. She passed through a variety of troubles, and in 1830, after the second French revolution, accompanied Charles X. to Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. In 1832 a movement in La Vendée took place in her favour. She was under hiding in Nantes, when, being betrayed by a converted Jew, she was found in a small hole behind a stove, where she had been inclosed for sixteen hours, and was carried to the castle of Blaye. In 1833 she was released, having married a son of the prince of Lucchesi-Palli, with whom she retired to Sicily. B. at Naples, 1798.

BERRYER, Pierre Antoine, *bair'-re-ai*, a distinguished French advocate and pleader, who, in 1815, assisted in the defence of the generals who followed Napoleon I. to Waterloo. From that period he rose to great eminence as a defender of order and an asserter of the liberties of his country. He unsuccessfully defended Louis Napoleon on his trial for landing at Boulogne, and in 1858 was engaged for the defence of the count de Montalembert, when that nobleman was proceeded against by the French government for certain alleged libellous expressions contained in his celebrated article in the "Correspondant" newspaper, "A Debate in the English Parliament on India." M. Berryer was a legitimist in politics—or rather had a chivalrous respect for the race of the ancient kings of France; but has all through life been distinguished for the moderateness of his views and his opposition to tyranny and despotic rule. In 1830, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Haute Loire, and was the ornament, but never the tool, of his party. He did not follow the Bourbons into exile after the revolution of 1830, but remained in France to act as a centre for the action of the friends of the dynasty. Since the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, which placed all but despotic power in the hands of Louis Napoleon, M. Berryer has taken little part in politics, excepting to use his influence to effect a reconciliation of the two branches of the French Bourbons. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1855, and in his inauguration address made certain allusions which were offensive to the government, and the publication of the oration was suppressed. The interdict, however, was removed within twenty-four hours. In 1860-61, he was engaged in the famous Patterson-Bonaparte cause; and on the anniversary of his fiftieth year at the bar, was entertained at a splendid banquet by his confrères of all shades of opinion. B. in Paris, 1790; D. 1868.

BERTAUT, John, *bair'-to*, a French bishop and poet, whose first essays charmed the court of Henry III. He was mainly instrumental, with the cardinal of Penon, in the conversion of Henry IV., who gave him the rich abbey of Aunay, and he was named chief chaplain to Marie de Medici on her marriage with the French monarch. In 1606 he was made bishop of Séez. His poems were printed at Paris in 1620; and besides these he wrote several theological pieces. B. at Caen, 1552; D. 1611.

BERTHIER, Alexander, *bair'-te-ai*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, and vice-constable of France. He first served in the American War of Independence, under Lafayette, and at the commencement of the French revolution was made a general. He behaved with great bravery in La Vendée, and was at the head of Napoleon's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. Indeed, he occupied the first place in the confidence of the emperor, and was with him in all his expeditions. In 1814 he submitted to the new régime and was created a peer; but when the emperor escaped from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where he shortly afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from the third story of his palace. B. 1753; D. 1815.

BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis, *bair'-tol-ai*, one of the most eminent chemists of his day, who, with Lavoisier, Fourcroy, and Guyton de Morveau, planned a new chemical nomenclature, which, with all its drawbacks, was found of essential service to chemical science. He accompanied Napoleon I. in his Egyptian expedition; and on his return became a senator and an officer of the Legion of Honour. On the fall of the emperor, however, he was among the first to desert him; and Louis XVIII. conferred on him the title of count. His greatest work is "Essai de Statique Chimique;" but he wrote a great number of memoirs and other scientific essays. B. at Talloire, in Savoy, 1748; D. 1822.

BERTIUS, Peter, *bair'-te-oos*, a Flemish geographer, who became professor of philosophy at Leyden, which office he lost for being an Arminian. He then went to Paris, joined the Romish church, and was made cosmographer to Louis XIII., and professor of mathematics. B. at Baveren, 1565; D. 1629.—His best works are "Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris," and an "Introduction to Universal Geography."

BERWICK, James Fitz-James, duke of and marshal, *ber'-ik*, was the illegitimate son of James II. of England, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the celebrated John Churchill, duke of Marlborough. Berwick was educated in France, joined the imperial army, and fought under the duke of Lorraine in Hungary. He was created duke of Berwick by his father in 1687; and on the expulsion of James from England, accompanied him into exile. He was present at the battle of the Boyne, and in 1690 was named commander-in-chief of his father's Irish army. He subsequently joined the French army, attempted in 1696 to excite an insurrection in England, and is said to have been cognizant of Barkly's plot to assassinate William III. He afterwards distinguished himself in suppressing the religious wars in the south of France, gained high reputation in the war of the Spanish succession, defeating, in 1706, the earl of Stanhope at Almanza, thereby seating Philip V. on the Spanish throne. He was created a Spanish grandee for his services, was

made duke of Liria and Xerica; and was from that time reckoned one of the ablest generals of the day, the French government entrusting him with a variety of important commands, in all of which he acquitted himself with ability. He was killed by a cannon-ball on the 12th of June, 1734, before the walls of Philipsburg, on the Rhine, the siege of which had been undertaken by his advice. The duke of Berwick was twice married: first, in 1695, to a daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde; and, second, to a lady named Bulkeley, in 1699. From the first marriage the dukes of Liria, in Spain, are descended; from the second sprung the dukes of Fitz-James in France. D. at Moulins, 1670.

BERZELIUS, Jons Jacob, *ber-ze'-le-us*, a distinguished Swedish chemist, whose powers as an analyst were considered perfect. He rose to the highest honours in his native country, and, in 1836, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal. He was a member of almost all the learned societies in the world; and at his death the members of the scientific societies of his native country wore mourning for two months out of respect for his memory B. at Wasersunda, East Gothland, 1779; D. at Stockholm, 1848.

BESSEL, Frederick William, *bes'-sel*, an eminent Prussian astronomer, who, in 1810, became director of an observatory erected by the king of Prussia at Königsberg. Here he pursued his labours uninterruptedly, and in 1818 produced his "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," a work which struck the greatest philosophers with amazement, and placed his reputation on the highest pinnacle of scientific renown. He produced many other works, and was elected a member of the most celebrated learned societies of the world. B. at Minden, 1784; D. 1846.

BESSIERES, Jean Baptiste, *bes'-se-air*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., and created by that emperor duke of Istria. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and at Marengo led the final charge which decided the fate of the day. He defeated Kutusoff at Olmutz, and at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau displayed the most consummate skill in handling his troops. For his conduct in the Peninsula, he was, in 1809, made duke of Istria, and at the battle of Eslingen, in Germany, he worsted the division of the Austrian general Hohenzollern. In the Russian expedition, he was commander of the cavalry of the Guard, and in 1813 commanded the whole of the French army in Germany. On the morning before the battle of Lutzen, Bessières fell, struck by a bullet in the breast, and for some time his death was kept a secret from the army. B. at Preissac, near Cahors, 1768; killed 1813.

BESSUS, *bes'-us*, a Persian satrap of Bactria, who at first aided Darius against Alexander of Macedonia, but when the affairs of the Persian monarch became desperate, Bessus put him to death, and assumed the title of king; but he fell into the hands of Alexander two years after, was given up to the successor of Darius, and put to death with much cruelty.

BETANÇOS, Domingo de, *be-tan'-so*, a Spanish missionary, who, after having spent some years as a hermit in a cave on the island of Poma, near Naples, went to South America on a mission to the natives, and there spent a large portion of his life, displaying throughout a simplicity and purity of life somewhat unusual with the Spanish clergy of the period. It was





at his instigation that Pope Paul III. issued the bull forbidding the persecution of the native Mexicans, on the ground that they really were of the same blood as the Spaniards, and that their destruction was not at all necessary to the glory of St. James and the spread of Christianity. Betanços returned to Spain in July, 1549, and died a month afterwards.

BETHAM, Sir William, *beth'-am*, an eminent antiquary and genealogist, was made Deputy Keeper of Records at Dublin in 1802, and about eight years after, became Ulster king-of-arms. He spent his life in abstracting, arranging, and indexing the documents, &c., which had come under his observation. He amassed several hundreds of volumes of valuable information of this description, together with a large collection of rare and precious MSS. In 1826-7, he published a work, entitled "Irish Antiquarian Researches;" in 1834, "The Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the Early Parliaments of Ireland;" and the "Gaol and Crime;" in 1842, "Etruria Celtica" appeared, in which he maintained the identity of the Hiberno-Celtic, Etruscan, and Phœnician languages. B. at Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1779; D. suddenly near Dublin, from an affection of the heart, October 26, 1853.

BETHENCOURT, John de, *bai'-ten-koor*, a Norman baron, who was chamberlain to Charles VI., king of France, and being ruined in the war with England, sought to repair his fortunes in foreign countries, and made a descent from Spain on the Canary Isles, in 1402. Not having sufficient force, however, he returned, and obtained reinforcements from Henry III. of Castile, with which he was successful, and became governor of the islands as a fief of Spain. He converted the greater portion of the Canaries to Christianity, the native king of the islands being baptized under the name of Louis. In the year 1406 he returned to Normandy, where he passed the remainder of his days. D. 1425.

BETHELL, Sir Richard, Lord Westbury, *beth'-el*, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Bradford, Wiltshire, in 1800, his father being Dr. Bethell, a physician of Bristol, and descended from an ancient Welsh family. Bethell was called to the bar by the Middle Temple benchers in 1823; was made Q. C. in 1840; was returned to Parliament for Aylesbury in 1852; in 1853 was appointed solicitor-general; in 1856, attorney-general; and in 1861 was selected by Lord Palmerston to succeed Lord Campbell as Lord High Chancellor, when he was raised to the house of Peers by the title of Baron Westbury. His lordship is especially famous as a chancery lawyer, is an earnest advocate of law reform, an able debater, and had the chief share in accomplishing the change in the law which led to the establishment of the Court of Probate and Matrimonial Causes, presided over by Sir Cresswell Cresswell. His latest achievement is the reform of the bankruptcy laws, which he several times proposed, and only succeeded in passing in a modified form.

BETHLEN, Gabriel, Prince of Transylvania, *baith-len*, one of the most distinguished men of his time, as well for high character, enlightened views and firmness, as for ability. He was a stanch friend of toleration in religion, which he allowed to all sects in his state; and determinedly resisted the persecuting tendencies of Ferdinand II. of Germany, whom he defeated in many battles, and compelled to sign treaties

securing toleration in Hungary and elsewhere, Bethlen was elected king of the Hungarians in 1620, but declined to be crowned, satisfied with securing freedom to the country under the treaty of Nikoloburg, concluded in 1621. He never lost a battle, was a mediator between the Emperor and the Turks, and when he died in 1629, left Transylvania in a high state of prosperity. B. 1580.

BETHUNE, Alexander and John, *beth'-une*, two brothers born in the humblest rank of life in Fifeshire, Scotland, who lived in a rude cottage built by themselves, received no education save what they taught themselves, struggled hard with poverty through life, but are famous in death by their joint literary productions, such as the "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," "Practical Economy," poems, songs, &c., which they wrote in common, and which were published in two volumes. Alexander was born in 1804, and died in 1843; John was born in 1810, and died in his 30th year.

BETIS, *be'-tis*, governor of Gaza, for Darius, which city he courageously defended against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his chariot wheels, B.C. 332.

BETTERTON, Thomas, *bet-er-ton*, an English tragedian, born in the month of August, 1635, in Tothill-street, Westminster, being the son of an under-cook in the household of Charles I. He, however, received a good education, conceived a liking for the stage, was brought out by Sir William Davenant, and attained to the reputation of being the best actor of his day. He was especially famous for his rendering of Shakspeare, his Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, Hotspur, and Brutus being deemed perfection. In 1695, he opened a theatre of his own, but failed in securing success, although Congreve wrote for him; and he died in reduced circumstances in 1710.

BEUST, Frederick Ferdinand, Baron von, *boost*, an eminent statesman, born at Dresden, January 13, 1809. After serving as secretary of the Saxon legation at Berlin and Paris, and holding various diplomatic posts at Munich and London, he became minister of foreign affairs for Saxony in 1849, and in 1853, minister of the interior. He was the representative of the Germanic Diet at the Conference of London in 1864. At the close of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, he transferred his services to the latter, becoming minister of foreign affairs, and, in 1867, president of the council. He has inaugurated judicious reforms in the government of Austria and Hungary, and has shown himself a sincere promoter of civil and religious liberty.

BEVERIDGE, William, *bev'-er-idj*, an eminent bishop and theological writer, who at the age of eighteen wrote a treatise on the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan tongues, with a Syriac grammar. In 1660 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. His earnestness and diligence were so unwearied, that he was called "the restorer and reviver of primitive piety;" and his parish was referred to as a model of Christian regularity and order. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved as an apostolical prelate. His works, which are very numerous, and are highly esteemed, were published complete in 9 volumes 8vo, in 1824. B. at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638; D. at Westminster in 1708.

BEVERLEY, John of, *bev'-er-le*, an English ecclesiastic, who was one of the first scholars of his age and tutor to the Venerable Bede. He embraced the monastic life, and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred, king of Northumberland, made him bishop of Hexham, whence, in 687, he was translated to York, which see he held for upwards of thirty-three years. In 704 he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. B. at Harpham, York; D. at Beverley, 721. So highly was he venerated, that when William the Conqueror ravaged the north, he ordered that the town of Beverley should be spared for his sake.

BEVERNINGK, Jerome van, *bai-vair-neenk*, a Dutch statesman, who was one of the most skilful diplomatists of his day, and obtained the cognomen of the "Pacificator." He concluded the peace between England and Holland in 1654; and was successfully employed in various other negotiations, the chief of which was the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was, besides, a celebrated botanist, and on account of his scientific acquirements, was named curator of the University of Leyden. B. at Tergau, 1614; D. at Leyden, 1690.

BEWICK, Thomas, *bu'-ik*, an English artist, who, from his spirited illustrations of his "History of Quadrupeds," imparted the first impulse to the art of wood-engraving, which has now attained to such a high state of perfection. He, in conjunction with his brother, illustrated numerous other works, and deservedly rose to considerable celebrity. B. at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1753; D. 1828.

BEYLE, Marie Henri, *baile*, a French novelist, poet, and publicist, was born at Grenoble in 1783, and died at Paris in 1842. He published his early works anonymously, and practised much mystification to conceal his name. One of his books was reviewed and praised in the "Edinburgh Review," an extract being given to justify the commendation, which passage was subsequently discovered to have been taken from the pages of the Review itself. Besides literature, Beyle was engaged in almost every conceivable occupation—he was a farmer, a merchant, a diplomatic agent, a confidential instrument of Napoleon I., a consul, a writer of public documents, was in the army, in the civil service—"everything by turns, and nothing long."

BEZA, Theodore, *bai'-za*, a learned divine, and one of the chief reformers of his age, was educated for the bar at Orleans, and there, after a youth of dissipation, imbibed the principles of the Reformed religion, retired to Geneva, and shortly after was appointed to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After residing there about ten years, he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva, which had just been founded. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage, converting to Protestantism "King Henry of Navarre." In the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in the following year, on the death of Calvin, was everywhere regarded as the head of the reformers.

In 1571 he went to France, and presided at the synod of Rochelle, where all the churches of the reformed religion were represented; and he ceased not till his death to work most zealously towards the propagation of his doctrines. B. at Vezelai, Burgundy, 1519; D. 1605.—The principal works of Beza are a "Translation of the Psalms of David into French Verse," a "History of the French Reformed Churches," and a new translation of the New Testament. A Greek MS. of the New Testament which once belonged to Beza is now in the University library at Cambridge.

BEZOUT, Stephen, *baĕ-zoo(t)*, a French mathematician, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1763 he was appointed by M. de Choiseul examiner of the marines and the pupils of the artillery corps. He wrote a course of mathematics for the use of the navy, with a treatise on navigation; another course of mathematics for the corps of artillery, a general theory of algebraic equations, and other esteemed works. B. at Nemours, 1730; D. in le Gatinais, 1783.

BIANCHI, Francesco Ferrari, *be-awn'-ke*, an Italian painter, whose works are not of much importance; but he is worthy of notice as being the reputed master of Correggio. B. at Modena, 1447; D. 1510.

BIANCHI, Peter, an Italian painter, who was celebrated for the comprehensiveness of his style; painting with equal facility historical subjects, landscapes, portraits, sea-pieces, and animals, as well in oil as distemper. B. at Rome, 1694; D. 1740. There are other Italians of this name, which signifies "white."

BIANCHINI, Francis, *be-awn-ke'-ne*, an Italian astronomer and antiquary, who at an early age went to Rome, where he enjoyed the favour of Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors, being employed in several important scientific missions. He was Alexander's librarian, and was secretary of a commission charged with the reform of the calendar. He also erected a dial on a very large scale in the church of St. Mary of the Angels, drew a meridian line through Italy, improved many astronomical instruments, and discovered the spots on the planet Venus. His principal works are "Universal History," in Italian, and "Observationes circa Planetam Veneris." B. at Verona, 1662; D. at Rome, 1729.

BIARD, Peter, *be'-ar*, a French sculptor and architect, who executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV., placed over the grand entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. B. at Paris, 1559; D. 1609.

BIARD, Auguste François, a distinguished French artist, whose paintings of "Crossing the Line" and "The Slave Trade" have made him as well known in England as in France. In 1832 his picture of a "Family of Mendicants" gained him the prize of a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. He has exercised his genius on a vast number of subjects, and has attained very high celebrity. B. at Lyons, 1800.

BIAS, *bi'-ăs*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and practised what he learnt. He took an active part in public affairs, and made good use of the ample fortune he possessed. After the defeat of Crœsus, Bias recommended the Ionians to settle in Sardinia; but they would not listen to him, and were subsequently subju-





gated by the generals of Cyrus. The inhabitants of Priene, his native town, alone resolved to leave, and take their household goods with them; and, seeing that Bias was unencumbered, asked "why he was not saving something?" to which he replied, "All my goods I carry with me." B. at Priene, about 570 B. C.

BIBBIENA, Bernard, *beeb'-be-ai'-naw*, a Roman cardinal, who entered into the service of the Medici family, and was made cardinal by Leo X., who employed him on several important missions. Aspiring to the papacy, he is said to have excited the pope's jealousy, and is supposed to have been poisoned. Bibbiena wrote a famous comedy called "Calandra," which is still in repute among the Italians. B. at Bibbiena, 1470; D. 1520.

BIBBIENA, Ferdinando Galli, a very skilful Italian painter and architect, one of the most eminent artists of his day. He introduced a new form in the building of theatres, and was the inventor of theatrical decorations. He went to Barcelona, on the marriage of the archduke of Austria, to superintend the fêtes, and was named by him, when emperor, superintendent of the court fêtes at Vienna. He wrote on architecture, perspective, and theatrical decoration. B. at Bologna, 1657; D. blind, 1745.

BIBLIANDER, Theodore, *beeb'-le-an'-der*, a Protestant divine, whose real name was Buchmann, and who became professor of divinity at Zurich, after Zwingle's death. He published a translation of the Koran, with a life of Mohammed, and commentaries on the Scriptures. B. at Bischoffzell, 1504; D. at Zurich, of the plague, 1564.

BIBULUS, Marcus Calpurnius, *bib'-u-lus*, consul of Rome at the same time with Cæsar. Opposing at first the agrarian measures proposed by his colleague, he saw that his resistance was useless, and took no further part in the public affairs. The wits of Rome were accustomed to designate that period as the year of the consulate of Caius and Julius Cæsar, alluding to Cæsar's two names. D. about 40 B.C.

BICKERSTAFF, Isaac, *bik'-er-staf*, the author of a number of light comedies and musical pieces, produced under the management of Garrick. His "Love in a Village" and his "Maid of the Mill" for a long time held possession of the stage. B. in Ireland, 1735; D. on the continent in obscurity.

BICHAT, Marie François Xavier, *be'-sha*, a celebrated French physiologist, who, at the age of 29, was appointed physician to the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. He, at the same time, was engaged in the duties of a professorship, and, surrounded by pupils, still pursued laborious anatomical researches, and published some great works. His health failed, however, under these numerous occupations, and he died in 1802. B. at Thoirette, near Bourg, 1771.—A statue was erected to his memory at Bourg.

BICKERSTETH, Edward, *bik'-er-steth*, a clergyman of the evangelical section of the Church of England, many years secretary to the Church Missionary Society, was originally a lawyer, but in 1815 obtaining priest's and deacon's orders from the bishop of Norwich, went to Africa as a missionary; he returned to England the following year, and was at once appointed mission secretary. This office he held for fifteen years, when he retired to the rectory of Walton, Herts, where he died after several weeks' illness on the 28th of February 1850. B. at Kirkby-

Lonsdale, Westmoreland, in 1786. Mr. Bickersteth published a vast number of works on religious subjects, and was held in great respect by the church generally, but especially by the particular section of it to which it belonged.

BICKERSTETH, Henry, baron Langdale of Langdale, was born at Kirkby-Lonsdale, in 1783, was called to the bar in 1811, became king's counsel and bencher of the Inner Temple in 1827, and was treasurer of the society in 1836. In the latter year he succeeded Lord Cottenham as master of the rolls, and was called to the House of Peers and made a privy councillor. He devoted much attention to the reform of the court of Chancery, his exertions in connexion with which so impaired his health, that he was unable to accept the offer of the chancellorship made to him on the resignation of Lord Cottenham in 1850. D. at Tunbridge Wells in 1851, having continued to discharge his official duties to within a month of his death.

BIDDLE, John, *bid'-el*, usually denominated "The father of English Unitarianism," because he revived the system of belief so called, was born in Gloucestershire in 1615, studied at Oxford, was admitted to orders, and appointed master of the free school of St. Mary Crypt, Gloucester. His heretical opinions, however, getting him into trouble with the magistrates, he was committed to gaol, tried before a committee of the House of Commons at Westminster, and continued in confinement for five years; a paper of his called "Twelve Arguments," published in his defence, having been ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. His death even was demanded, but this Cromwell refused to allow. At length, in 1651, he was discharged, and established a society of his adherents in London, where he published a number of pieces from time to time, till 1655, when he got into fresh trouble, and was banished to the Scilly islands, where he remained five years. After the Restoration he was less mildly treated than under Cromwell's sway, for he was fined and committed to prison, where he died in five weeks, on the 22nd of September, 1662.

BIDLOO, Godfrey, *beed'-loo*, a celebrated anatomist, who was successively professor of anatomy at the Hague and at Leyden, and afterwards became physician to William III. His writings are numerous, but his best work is a folio volume of anatomical plates published in 1685. B. at Amsterdam, 1649; D. at Leyden, 1713.

BIELA, William, Baron von, *bee-ai'-la*, a Prussian nobleman, born at Stolberg, March 19, 1782. He entered the Austrian service, and acquired some reputation as an astronomer, discovering, in 1826, the comet which bears his name. D. 1856.

BIEZELINGEN, *beez'-ling-en*, Christian Jans van, a Dutch portrait-painter, whose portrait of William prince of Orange, the opponent of Philip II. of Spain, after his assassination, was considered a better likeness than any taken during his lifetime. B. at Delft, 1558; D. 1600.

BIGNON, Jerome, *been'-yawng*, a French writer and statesman, who became preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. At the age of ten years he wrote a description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen an account of the principal antiquities of Rome. When only thirty-one years old, he was made advocate-general in the grand council, and, some time after, the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he was made king's librarian. His learning was said to be so great, that there was no branch of human knowledge in which he was not profoundly versed. B. at Paris, 1589; D. 1656.

BILDERDYK, Willem, *beel'-dair-dike*, one of the most eminent litterateurs of Holland. His works embrace poetry, prose, and translations from the Greek classics. B. at Amsterdam, 1756; D. at Haarlem, 1831.

BILLAULT, Augustus Adolphus Marie, *beel'-oult*, a French politician, who, in Louis Philippe's reign, at first supported the policy of M. Thiers, but afterwards opposed that minister, and also M. Guizot. At the revolution of 1848 he joined the Socialist party, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon. After the *coup-d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was made president of the legislative body, and on the institution, in 1861, of "speaking ministers," or ministers without portfolios, he was appointed, with M. Baroche for a colleague, to answer for the government in the chambers on all questions. B. at Vannes, 1805; D. 1863.

BILLINGSLEY, Sir Henry, *bil'-lings-le*, an eminent mathematician, who was educated at Oxford; after which he was bound apprentice to a haberdasher in London. He acquired a large fortune, and became successively sheriff, alderman, and in 1596 lord mayor, when he was knighted. He received into his house Whitehead, an expelled friar, from whom he learned mathematics, in which he became remarkably skilled. Sir Henry was the first who published Euclid's Elements in English, with annotations drawn from the MSS. of his master. This was in 1570. D. 1606.

BILSON, Thomas, *bil'-son*, a learned prelate, who was educated at Winchester School, of which he afterwards became master, prebendary of the cathedral there, and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise on the "Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 another, on the "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," one of the most able treatises in favour of episcopacy ever written. In 1596 he was made bishop of Worcester, and the following year was translated to Winchester. In 1604 he published a famous book, on "Christ's Descent into Hell;" and in the same year was one of the managers at the Hampton-court conference. He had also a share in the authorized translation of the Bible. B. at Winchester, 1536; D. at Westminster, 1616.

BINGHAM, Joseph, *bing'-ham*, a learned divine, who was elected a fellow of University College, Oxford, in 1689, and became one of the college tutors. In 1695 he delivered a sermon on the doctrine of the Trinity, which raised such a party against him, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship and retire to the rectory of Headbourne-worthy, in Hampshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Radcliffe, the most celebrated physician of his day. Here he began the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," which was completed in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. folio, and which is one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical works in the English language. In 1712 Bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. B. at Wakefield, 1668; D. at Headbourne-worthy, 1723.

BINK, Jacob, *benk*, a famous old German engraver and painter, who was ranked among what were called the "little masters," was born at Cologne, about 1500, and lived some time in Nuremberg, and has hence been thought by

some to have been a native of that city. He was a pupil, as is believed, of Albert Dürer, and engraved a vast number of plates, but as he seldom put his name in full to his works, but only his initials, J. B., which were likewise those of several other artists of his time, it is difficult to fix definitely whether many pieces attributed to him are really his or not. D. about 1550 or 1568.

Bion, *bi'-on*, a Greek bucolic poet, who was a contemporary of Theocritus and Moschus. He wrote some idyls, which are marked by great taste, and which have been translated into several languages. B. at Smyrna. Flourished in the 3rd century B.C.

Bion, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes, in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy. D. 241 B.C.

Biot, Jean Baptiste, *be'-o*, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of France, whose researches in connexion with the polarization of light, procured him the award of the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London in 1840. He was an extensive contributor to science, and a member of several of the leading learned societies of Europe. B. at Paris, 1774; D. 1862.

Birague, Réné de, *be'-rawg*, a Milanese of a noble family, who entered the French service, and became a favourite of Henry II., who gave him the government of the Lyonnais. Birague soon became a confidant of Catherine of Medici, and, under Charles IX., one of the principal instigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. By this monarch he was naturalized, and, in 1570, was appointed keeper of the seals, and, in 1573, chancellor. He entered into all the follies and vices of the court of Henry III., and introduced the fashion of keeping the breed of small Maltese and Lyonnese dogs. On becoming a widower he took orders, and was made bishop of Lavaur, and then cardinal. He restored and magnificently endowed the church of St. Catherine du Val des Ecoliers, at Paris, and erected close by a monumental fountain. Indeed, so lavish was he, that at his death, his only daughter was supported by alms. D. 1583.—He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.

Birague, Clement, a Spanish engraver, who invented the art of engraving on diamonds. The first work he executed of this kind was a portrait of Don Carlos, son of Philip II.; and he also engraved on a diamond the arms of Spain, to serve as a seal for that prince. Lived in the second half of the 16th century.

Birch, Thomas, *birch*, an English divine, who was indefatigable in literary pursuits, and has left many valuable historical and biographical works. He was designed by his parents, who were Quakers, for business; but, at his earnest desire, was permitted to indulge his taste for literature. In 1730 he was ordained in the established Church, and was introduced to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, to whom he principally owed his advancement. He was a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum, to which institution he bequeathed his library and MSS., and £500 towards increasing the stipends of the three assistant librarians. His principal work was "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 volumes, which included a translation of Bayle's; and, besides this, he wrote several other biographical and historical works. B. in London, 1705; D. by a fall from his horse, 1766.

Birde, William, *bird*, an English musician, who was attached to the chapel royal of Edward VI.; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, was organist of the queen's chapel. His compositions are numerous and excellent, he being one of the principal contributors to Queen Elizabeth's "Virginal Book," and the celebrated canon, "Non Nobis, Domine" is also generally ascribed to him. B. 1543; D. 1623.

Bird, Edward, R.A., *bird*, an artist, who confined himself chiefly to comic subjects, but produced many historical and religious pieces besides. He became historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. B. at Wolverhampton, 1772; D. in Bristol, 1819.—His "Village Politicians" is a well-known picture.

Bird, John, a famous mathematical instrument maker of the last century, was a native of the county of Durham, brought up to be a clothweaver. He subsequently turned his attention to making clock-dials, and gradually extended his operations, till he became one of the most eminent scientific mechanicians of his time. He constructed quadrants for Greenwich, Oxford, the Ecole Militaire at Paris, and various other places. He introduced great improvements in the method of dividing astronomical instruments, and in the construction of mural quadrants, for which the commissioners of longitude gave him £500 on condition of his instructing an apprentice, and freely disclosing the methods he used. D. March 31, 1776, aged 67.

Bird, Dr. Robert Montgomery, an American novelist, was born in 1803, and educated at Philadelphia. He first appeared as a writer of tragedies, and published the "Gladiator," "Oraloosa," and "The Broker of Bogota." He then turned to romance, and in 1834 appeared "Calavar, the Knight of the Conquest," a Mexican story; followed in rapid succession by "The Infidel, or the Fall of Mexico;" the "Hawks of Hawks' Hollow," "Nick of the Woods," "Peter Pilgrim," and "The Adventures of Robin Day," which appeared in 1839, after which Dr. Bird abandoned literature, and took to farming on an extensive scale.

Biren, John Ernest, *be'-rĕ*, duke of Courland, was descended from a mean family in that country, and repaired in 1714 to St. Petersburg, where he ingratiated himself into the good graces of Anna, duchess-dowager of Courland, who made him her favourite; and, when she became empress of Russia, intrusted to him the administration of the kingdom. His conduct was arbitrary and cruel. Several noble families were reduced to ruin, and more than 20,000 persons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 1737 the empress compelled the nobles to choose him duke of Courland, where he governed in the like despotic manner. On the death of the empress he assumed the regency, by virtue of her will; but, in 1740, a conspiracy was formed against him by Marshal Munich, and he was condemned to death, which sentence was changed to banishment. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine II. restored him to his former dignity. In 1763 Biren re-entered Mitau; and, profiting by the lessons of misfortune he had experienced, governed for the remainder of his life with mildness and justice. B. 1690; D. 1772.

Birger de Bielbo, *ber'-jer-dai-beel'-bo*, regent of Sweden, who married Ingeborg, daughter of King Eric le Bègue. In 1236 he saved Lubeck,

which was besieged by the Danes, and subsequently brought over to Christianity the inhabitants of Finland, whose incursions had desolated Sweden. At the death of Eric IX. he was named regent, and governed well and wisely till his death, in 1266. B. 1210.—It was he who founded the city of Stockholm.

BIRINGOCCIO, or BIRINGUCCI, Vannuccio, *be'-ren-got-che-o*, an Italian mathematician, who was the first of his countrymen who wrote on the art of casting cannon, making gunpowder, and fireworks. His work, entitled "Pyrotechnia," was printed at Venice, in 1540, 4to. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

BIRKBECK, George, M.D., *birk-bek*, one of the greatest friends of the working classes of England, and an active promoter of every professional or scientific pursuit which had for its aim public utility. In 1799 he became a lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. In 1804 he relinquished his professorship, and went to London, where he settled, and rapidly rose into eminence as a physician. He was the originator of the mechanics' institutions, and in 1823 presided at a meeting which had for its object the founding of the "London Mechanics' Institution." On the 15th December of the same year, he was elected president of that institution, an office which he held to the time of his death. B. at Settle, in Yorkshire, 1776; D. in London, 1841.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir John, *birk'-en-hed*, a political writer, who, in the civil war, conducted, in favour of the court, a periodical work, called "Mercurius Aulicus," and also wrote a number of pamphlets against the parliamentarians, when these were in power, for which he was several times imprisoned. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made master of requests; and was a member of the Royal Society. B. at Northwich, Cheshire, 1615; D. at Westminster, 1679.

BIRON, Armand de Gontaut, baron de, *be-rawng'*, a celebrated French general, who was for some time page to Queen Margaret of Navarre; and, afterwards entering the army, signalized himself in the wars of Piedmont, under Marshal Brissac. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, being present with the Catholic army at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, although he secretly favoured the Huguenot party, and saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1577 he was made a marshal of France, and was dispatched by Henry III. to the Low Countries to succour the duke of Alençon, but was defeated by the Duke of Parma. On the death of Henry III. he was one of the first to recognise Henry IV., and rendered great services to that prince at the battle of Arques and the attack on Paris. B. in Périgord, 1524; D. 1592, at the siege of Epernay, in Champagne.

BIRON, Charles de Gontaut, duc de, son of the above, was admiral and marshal of France, and is noted for the friendship which Henry IV. entertained for him, and for his treason towards that monarch. He made his first essays in war under his father, and covered himself with glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours, and saved his life at the fight of Fontaine Française, and sent him ambassador to England. Notwithstanding, however, all these favours, Biron, swollen with pride, ambition, and avarice, entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign; and the plot being revealed by Lafin, who had been its instigator, he was beheaded. Henry endeavoured to make him avow his crime, with the view of pardoning him, but was unsuccessful in his magnanimous attempt. B. 1562; suffered 1602.

BISCAINO, Bartholomew, *bes-kai'-no*, an Italian painter and engraver, the best of whose works are in the Dresden Gallery; viz., the "Adoration of the Magi," the "Circumcision," and the "Woman taken in Adultery." B. at Genoa, 1632; D. 1657.

BISCHOP, John van, *bees'-kop*, a Dutch designer and engraver, who, although following the profession of an advocate, executed a great number of prints, the most considerable of which is a set of plates for the "Paradigmata Graphices variorum Artificum." B. at the Hague, 1646; D. at Amsterdam, 1686.

BISHOP, Sir Henry Rowley, *bish'-op*, one of the best of our English musical composers, who received his musical tuition under Signor Bianchi; and in the course of nearly twenty years, during which he was connected with Drury-lane or Covent-garden theatres, produced upwards of seventy operas, ballets, and musical entertainments. Many of his songs and glees are the most beautiful effusions in English melody, and by their qualities of animation, grace, and pathos, will, probably, long continue to please the ear. He relinquished composing for the stage in 1826, and in 1848 was elected professor of music at Oxford University. B. in London, 1780; D. 1855.—We may mention, as among his best works, "Guy Mannering," "The Slave," "The Virgin of the Sun," "The Barber of Seville," and "The Marriage of Figaro." Many of his arrangements are also extremely beautiful.

BISMARE-SCHŒNHAUSEN, Otto Edward Leopold, Count de, *bees'-mark shern'-hou-sen*, a Prussian statesman, who, after spending many years in the diplomatic service of his country, became minister of foreign affairs in 1862. After the aggressive war which Prussia and Austria carried on jointly against Denmark in 1864, Bismark, who had long wished to render Prussia supreme in Germany, found a pretext of declaring war against Austria, and after a campaign of seven weeks, in 1866, compelled that power to submit to exclusion from all participation in German affairs. In this war Bismark added Hanover and other independent states to Prussia, and raised his country to a position to cope single-handed with France. B. 1814.

BLACK, Joseph, *blăk*, an eminent Scotch chemist, who, in 1765, succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. He was the author of several chemical works, and was the discoverer of latent heat, on which subject he issued a pamphlet; but his researches principally appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions of London," and in the "Memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, was greatly indebted to the knowledge of Dr. Black. B. at Bordeaux, of Scotch parents, 1728; D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

BLACKBOURN, William, *blăk-boorn*, an English architect, who obtained considerable reputation by his plans for the erection of penitentiary-houses and prisons. B. at Southwark, 1750; D. 1790.

BLACKBURNE, Francis, *blak'-burn*, an English

divine, archdeacon of Cleveland, who wrote in favour of religious liberty, and was desirous of removing subscriptions to the Articles of the Church, and remodelling the liturgy so as to embrace every description of Protestant against the Papists. He leaned so much towards the dissenters, that the congregation of Dr. Chandler, on his death, invited him to become their minister, but he declined. His principal work is "The Confessional," which first brought him into notice, and a complete edition of his works was published in 1805, 7 vols. 8vo. B. at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1705; D. 1787.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, *blăk-lok*, a Scotch divine and poet, was the son of a mason, and lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy. In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education; and Dr. Stephenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him at the university, where he made considerable progress in the classics and sciences. In 1762 the earl of Selkirk procured for him a presentation to the church of Kirkcudbright: but the appointment was violently opposed by the congregation on account of his blindness and the too great elevation and refinement of his preaching. After two years' litigation, he resigned, and retired to Edinburgh on a small annuity. His poems were published in 1754. B. at Annan, 1721; D. at Edinburgh, 1791.—Dr. Blacklock was a friend of the poet Burns, some of whose poetical epistles are addressed to him.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, *blăk'-stone*, a learned English judge, who, in 1738, was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at the age of 20 composed a treatise on the elements of architecture. He also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law, when he composed his well-known effusion, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1740 he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1743 chosen fellow of All-souls College. In 1749 he was appointed recorder of Wallingford, in Berkshire, and in the following year became LL.D., and published an "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity," occasioned by the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kindred at All-souls. In 1758 he printed "Considerations on Copyholders;" and the same year was appointed Vinerian professor of the common law, his lectures in which capacity gave rise to his celebrated "Commentaries." In 1759 he published "Reflections on the Opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham," relating to Lord Lichfield's disqualification; his lordship being then candidate for the chancellorship. The same year appeared his edition of "The Great Charter, and Charter of the Forest." Of this work it has been said that there is not a sentence in the composition that is not necessary to the whole, and that should not be perused. In 1761 he was made king's counsel, and chosen member of parliament for Hindon in Wilts. The same year he vacated his fellowship by marriage, and was appointed principal of New-inn Hall. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and bencher of the Middle Temple. In the next year appeared the first volume of his "Commentaries," which was followed by three others. It is upon these that his fame now principally rests; and, although opinion is divided as to the correctness and depth of the matter they contain, the beauty, precision, and elegance of their style have called forth universal admiration. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford; and in 1768 was chosen member for Westbury, in Wiltshire. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the court of King's Bench, whence he removed to the Common Pleas. He now fixed his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application, until overtaken by death. B. in London, 1723; D. 1780.—The fundamental error in the "Commentaries" is thus pointed out by Jeremy Bentham. "There are two characters," says he, "one or other of which every man who finds anything to say on the subject of law may be said to take upon him,—that of the expositor, and that of the censor. To the province of the expositor it belongs to explain to us what he supposes the law is; to that of the censor, to observe to us what he thinks it ought to be. Of these two perfectly distinguishable functions, the former alone is that which it fell necessarily within our author's province to discharge." Blackstone, however, makes use of both these functions throughout his work, and hence the confusion. His productions have found several translators on the continent.

BLACKWOOD, Sir Henry, *blak'-wood*, a brave British admiral, who entered the navy in his eleventh year, and was present at the engagement off the Dogger Bank. When hostilities began with the French in 1793, he was made first-lieutenant in the *Invincible* man-of-war; and when "the glorious 1st of June" of 1794 arrived, he fought with such gallantry that he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1798 he became captain of the *Brilliant*, of twenty-eight guns; and off the island of Teneriffe, defeated two French frigates, each of them nearly double his strength. He continued to be actively engaged till he was appointed to the *Penelope*, of thirty-six guns, serving under Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, and other distinguished commanders. At Trafalgar he was captain of the *Euryalus*, and was present at the death of the heroic Nelson, whose last words to him were, "God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never see you more." In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Ajax*, of eighty guns, which, on the night of the 14th of February, 1807, took fire, and went down, carrying half of her crew along with her. Sir Henry was saved with the greatest difficulty. He now commanded the *Warspite*, and continued throughout the war to be constantly employed against the enemy. In 1814 he was made captain of the fleet, and was deputed to convey to this country the allied sovereigns. On this occasion he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and made a baronet. In 1819 he became commander-in-chief of the naval forces in India, and in 1827 was elevated to the command at Chatham. B. 1770; D. 1832.

BLADEN, Martin, *blaï-den*, a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries." He sat in five parliaments, and in 1715 was made comptroller of the Mint, and in 1717 commissioner of trade and plantations. D. 1746.—Besides translating the "Commentaries," he was the author of "Orpheus and Eurydice," a masque; and "Solon," a tragi-comedy.

BLAIR, Robert, *blair*, an ingenious Scotch poet, and the minister of Athelstaneford, in

East Lothian, Scotland. He is known to fame as being the author of "The Grave," in which is the often-quoted sentiment of "Angels' visits, few and far between." B. at Edinburgh, 1699; D. 1746.

BLAIR, John, a learned Scotch chronologist, who, in 1754, published his "Chronological Tables," folio, which were well received, and reached a second edition in 1768. He subsequently was appointed mathematical tutor to the duke of York, and in consequence obtained several church preferments, the principal of which was a prebend of Westminster. B. at Edinburgh; D. 1782.—Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian in the British Museum, edited an edition of the Chronology of this author in 1844.

BLAIR, Hugh, an eminent Scotch divine, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, where he received his education. While yet a student, he formed a comprehensive scheme of chronological tables for his own use, which being communicated to his learned relative John Blair, mentioned above, were improved and extended by the latter into a work of great labour and value. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A., and in 1741 was licensed to preach. The year following he was ordained to the parish of Colessie in Fife, and then to the charge of the Canongate church at Edinburgh, where he officiated till 1758, when he was removed to the High Church, which was the most important ecclesiastical charge in Scotland. The university of St. Andrew's conferred on him, in 1757, the degree of D.D., and in 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which were so much applauded, that in 1762 George III. endowed a professorship for him at Edinburgh, with a salary of £70 a year. In 1763 he wrote a dissertation on the poems of Ossian, in which he urged many ingenious observations in behalf of their authenticity. In 1777 a volume of his sermons appeared, which attained so rapid a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, which was as well received as the former: and these were subsequently followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension from the crown of £200 a year; and three years afterwards he quitted his professorship through infirmities; but his salary was continued to him for life, and an addition of £100 a year was made to his pension. At that time he published his lectures, which have had an immense circulation, and, as has been the case with his sermons, have been translated into various languages. B. at Edinburgh, 1718; D. 1800.

BLAKE, Robert, *blaik*, one of England's most skilful and intrepid naval and military commanders, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1617, he took the degree of B.A. In 1640 he represented Bridgewater in parliament, and at the beginning of the civil war took part with the Parliamentarians, and served under Colonel Fiennes at Bristol, when that town was taken by Prince Rupert. He afterwards assisted in taking Taunton by surprise, of which place he was made governor, and in 1645 defended it against Goring with such bravery for two successive sieges, that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by Parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in search of Prince Rupert, whose fleet he blockaded in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaping to Lisbon, he was there followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and, being refused, he took several of the Portuguese ships coming home from Brazil laden with treasure. During his absence Prince Rupert made sail to the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. After this he returned to England with several prizes, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, by whom he was also made warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly Isles, Guernsey, and Jersey, for which he was again thanked by the House, and appointed one of the council of state. On the prospect of a war with the Dutch in 1652, he was appointed sole admiral of the fleet, and was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, whilst Blake had only 23. He fought, however, with such determination that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the November following, Van Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above 80 ships of war, and off the Goodwin sands, on the 29th of that month, an obstinate battle was fought between him and Blake, who had only half his force, and who was compelled to run with his shattered ships into the Thames. It was on this occasion that Van Tromp passed through the English Channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February, 1653, Blake was enabled to put to sea with 80 men of war, and off Cape la Hogue fell in with the Dutch, who had an equal number and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three days, and in which the Dutch lost 11 men of war and 30 merchant vessels, whilst the English lost only one ship. In June following the fleets of the belligerent admirals fought again off the Foreland; and the Dutch, sustaining a severe defeat, barely saved themselves by taking refuge in the shallow waters of Calais. In 1654 Blake sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English whom he held as captives. In 1656, a fleet under Blake was sent to blockade Cadiz, when some of the ships under his command intercepted and took some Spanish vessels laden with treasure. Blake having received information that more treasure ships lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out with comparatively little loss, whilst the slaughter of the Spaniards was immense. For this he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with a diamond ring worth £500. He soon afterwards returned to his station at Cadiz, but his ill health inspired him with a strong desire to return to England; and accordingly he set sail for his native land, but died as his ship was entering Plymouth harbour, August 17, 1657. His body was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey, whence it was removed at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard. B. at Bridgewater, 1598. (*See* "Life," by W. H. Dixon.)

BLAKE, William, an extraordinary man, who was both a poet and an artist, and who declared his mission on earth to be, not gathering gold, "but to make glorious shapes, and express godlike sentiments." In his poetry the ideas

are generally elevated and noble, the sentiments benevolent and pure, though the versification is often inharmonious. He illustrated his own poems, both the verses and the pictures being etched on copper. His drawings are sometimes of a singularly mystic character, and there is little doubt that there was a vein of chronic insanity in his mind, for he ultimately came to regard his imaginings as a species of spiritual realities. He illustrated Young's "Night Thoughts," Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims," Blair's "Grave," and other works. Flaxman and Blake were warm friends, and Charles Lamb considered him "one of the most extraordinary persons of the age." B. in London, 1757; D. 1827.

BLANC, Louis, *blong,* a talented French political and historical writer, who, in 1839, established a paper in Paris, called "La Revue de Progrès," intended to be the organ of certain democratic and communistic sections then in existence in France. In 1840 his work on the "Organization of Labour" appeared, advocating the doctrine that men should labour for the community, rather than for themselves, and that they should be remunerated in accordance with their wants by a central government under a chosen administration. These principles enjoyed an ephemeral popularity even in England, which, however, was soon at an end. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the provisional government, and was principally instrumental in abolishing the punishment of death for political offences. In the same year he was compelled to leave his country, when he took refuge in London. B. at Madrid, 1812.—Louis Blanc has written a "History of the Ten Years," 1830–40; and "History of the French Revolution." He has likewise delivered lectures in London and elsewhere, on certain historical and social phenomena, and writes on English affairs in the "Temps," and other French journals and periodicals.

BLANCHARD, Laman, *blănch'-ard,* a various and frequent contributor to English periodical literature. His first work was entitled the "Lyric Offering," which was published in 1828, and in 1831 he became editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." He was afterwards editor of the "True Sun" newspaper, and was subsequently on the staff of several other papers, and at his death assisted in conducting the "Examiner." B. at Great Yarmouth, 1803. Put an end to his life in London, 1845.

BLANCHARD, Jacques, *blong-shar,* a French artist, who attained to great perfection as a colorist, and has hence been called the Titian of France, but whose death at the early age of 38 frustrated the hopes entertained of him, was born at Paris in 1600, and died in 1638. The majority of his works are on religious subjects, and of small size, though with the figures of life dimensions.

BLANCHE of Castile, *blansh,* queen of France, was the daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and in 1200 married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. On the death of her husband in 1226, she became regent, her son Louis (afterwards Louis IX.) being only twelve years old. In this position, aided by Cardinal Romain, she acted with firmness and prudence, and defeated several attempts made against her and the government. The education of the young king she sedulously promoted, and he was early married to the daughter of the count of Provence. During the expedition of St. Louis to the Holy Land, she also governed the kingdom with great discretion; but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits, that she died in 1252. B. 1184.—Blanche was equally noted for her beauty as her wisdom. Thibaut, count of Champagne, was greatly enamoured of her, and sang her charms in his verses.

BLAND, Rev. Robert, *bland,* an eminent scholar and poet, was born at London, in 1779. He studied at Cambridge, was an assistant master at Harrow, and afterwards curate of Kenilworth. He published two vols. of original poems, entitled "Edwy and Elgiva," "The Four Slaves of Cythera," and was the author of a work on the "Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters," which has gone through several editions. He is best known, perhaps, for his translations and commentaries on the Greek minor poets, some of which he executed in conjunction with Mr. Merivale, and which have been several times reprinted. D. 1825.

BLEDDYN, *bled'-in,* an ancient British prince, who reigned, with his brother Rygwallon, in North Wales, till 1068, when he ruled alone. Fell in battle in 1073. Bleddyn was an active prince, and framed a code of good laws.

BLEDDYN, a British bard, many of whose pieces are in the Welsh Archæology.—Flourished in the 13th century.

BLEECK, Peter van, *bleek,* an eminent painter, who executed the celebrated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two famous comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation, in the "Alchymist." B. 1700; D. in London, 1764.

BLESS, Henry, *bless,* an historical and landscape painter, whose pieces are called owl-pictures, because he placed that bird as a mark. B. in Bovine, near Dinant, 1480; D. 1550.

BLESSINGTON, Marguerite, countess of, *bles'-sing-ton,* was the third daughter of a Mr. Edmund Power, whose fortunes were entirely dissipated by reckless extravagance. She, in her 15th year, was married to a Captain Farmer, with whom she led a very unhappy life, and whose house she left. Subsequently, he, in a state of intoxication, fell from a window in the King's Bench prison, and was killed. Four months after this event she married the earl of Blessington, and after passing a few years in the enjoyment of every luxury, she and her husband in 1822 set out on a continental tour, which was prolonged to the death of the earl, which took place in 1829. In 1827 Count D'Orsay had married a daughter of Lord Blessington, by his first wife; but this marriage proving unhappy, they separated, and he, after the death of the earl, continued to live with Lady Blessington during the remainder of her life. After the decease of the earl, she came to London, where, for twenty years, her *salons* were as popular as those of Holland House, and were the resort of all the celebrated men of the day. To support her expenditure, she entered upon a career of authorship, which knew little relaxation throughout the remainder of her life. She wrote "Conversations with Lord Byron," several novels, an endless number of tales and sketches; edited Heath's "Book of Beauty," "the Keepsake," "Gems of Beauty;" and also contributed to the columns of the *Daily News,* and those of the *Sunday Times.* With all this industry, however, she could not support her

extravagance, and in 1849, the costly furniture of Gore House had to be sold. Count D'Orsay, in the hope of getting employment under Louis Napoleon, went to Paris, where he died in 1852. The countess had followed him in April, 1849, and shortly afterwards suddenly expired. B. near Clonmel, Ireland, 1789; D. at Paris, 1849.

BLIGH, William, *bli*, a seaman, who, when a lieutenant, was appointed to the command of the ship *Bounty*, in which he made a voyage to Otaheite for the purpose of obtaining bread-fruit plants and others, to be transported to the Islands of the West Indies. A mutiny took place on board his ship, when he and eighteen others were cast adrift in an open boat, in which, after sailing upwards of 3500 miles, they arrived at the island of Timor without having lost a man. Bligh subsequently reached England, and narrated the history of his adventures, when he was again sent out to the South Seas, and carried out the object of his original mission. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, but the wildness of his conduct and the severity of his measures caused him to be arrested by order of the civil and military officers of the colony, which ended his government. B. 1753; D. 1817.—The mutiny of the *Bounty* was made use of by Lord Byron for some of the passages in his poem of "The Island." (For an account of the fate of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, *see* ADAMS, John.)

BLOCH, Mark Eleazer, *blok*, a German naturalist, who practised medicine at Berlin, and was a member of the Society of the Curiosities of Nature. He wrote a "Natural History of Fishes," with 432 plates, which has been translated into French, and forms 12 vols. folio. It is one of the finest works of its kind. B. at Anspach, 1723; D. at Berlin, 1799.

BLŒMART, *blo'-mart*, a family of Flemish painters and engravers, of whom the best known is Cornelius. He went to Paris in 1630, and executed the engravings for the "Temple of the Muses." He afterwards went to Rome, and was the head of the school which produced the Natalis, Rousselet, &c.

BLOMFIELD, *blom'-feeld*, Charles James, bishop of London, was the son of a schoolmaster, and received his university education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was distinguished by his classical, critical, and philological abilities. In 1824 he was raised from the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester; and, in 1828, succeeded Bishop Howley as bishop of London. From that time he exerted himself to extend the influence of the Church, and in the discussion of all ecclesiastical subjects took a prominent part in the House of Lords. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1786; D. 1857.—He edited, with commentaries, an edition of the tragedies of Æschylus.

BLONDEL, *blon-del'*, a favourite minstrel of Richard I., Cœur-de-Lion, who, on being made prisoner and thrown into a German dungeon, on his return from the Crusades, was accidentally discovered by Blondel singing, beneath the walls of his prison, the first part of a lay of their joint composition. Lived in the 12th century.

BLOOD, Colonel Thomas, *blud*, originally an officer in Cromwell's army, and who has rendered himself famous by his extraordinary exploits. One of these was the seizing of the duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn; from which fate his grace was delivered by his servants. A second was the stealing of the crown and other regalia from the Tower. In this daring enterprise he was taken disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought before him; and in his presence, Blood confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him so greatly, that he desisted from its execution. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him a pension of £500 a year for life; but for what reason, or upon what principle of justice, history has never yet explained. D. 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, *bloom'-feeld*, was the son of a tailor, and himself a shoemaker, in which position he was when he composed "the Farmer's Boy," a beautiful didactic poem, in which the scenes of rustic labour are truthfully described. He was patronized by Capel Lofft, Esq., who brought out his poem in 1800. The admiration which it excited is attested by the fact of 26,000 copies having been sold in three years. He wrote several other effusions, but his first was the best. B. at Honington, Suffolk, 1766; D. at Shefford, Bedfordshire, 1823.

BLOUNT, Charles, *blount*, lord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of James Lord Mountjoy. His person and accomplishments attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and some of our readers will remember the manner in which he is introduced, among the courtiers of that queen, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, assembling some troops, with which he served in the Netherlands and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him knight of the Garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. Subsequently, James I. created him earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. Towards the close of his life he fell into disgrace, by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of Essex. B. 1563; D. 1606.

BLUCHER, Field-Marshal Lebrecht von, *bloo'-ker*, a distinguished Prussian general, whose bravery and boldness procured him the sobriquet of "Marshal Forward." In his fourteenth year he entered the Swedish service as an ensign, and fought against the Prussians in the Seven Years' War. He was made a prisoner, when he was persuaded to enter the Prussian service, in which he was afterwards to become so distinguished. He soon rose to a senior captaincy, but, taking disgust at the system which promoted an inferior officer to merit over him, he requested permission to retire, which was granted by his eccentric sovereign, Frederick the Great. He now became a farmer in Silesia, where, by industry, he accumulated a good estate, upon which he seemed likely to settle for life, as he had already passed fifteen years in getting it together. In 1786, however, Frederick-William succeeded to the throne of Prussia, when Blucher was courteously recalled to the army, invested with the rank of major in his old regiment of Black Hussars, and began to serve against the French. In 1789 he received the order of Merit; and, in 1793–4, fought at the battles of Orchies, Luxem-



CAMPBELL, COLIN, LORD CLYDE.



CAVOUR, COUNT CAMILLE DI.



CERVANTES DE SAAVEDRA.



CHARLES V. (OF GERMANY)

bourg, Oppenheim, Frankenstein, Kirch-veiller, and Edesheim. In 1802 he possessed himself of Erfurt and Muhlhausen; and, in the same year, after the battle of Jena, made a successful retreat before Soult, Murat, and Bernadotte, and although ultimately forced to capitulate, only did so in consequence, as stated in writing, of being "without ammunition and provisions." Being now a prisoner to the French, he was exchanged for General Victor; and, in 1813, was again in the field, at the head of a combined force of Prussians and Russians. At the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Haynau, he greatly distinguished himself, and received, in acknowledgment, the order of St. George from the emperor Alexander of Russia. In 1813 he held the undivided command of 60,000 men, with whom he defeated Marshals Ney, Macdonald, Sebastiani, and Lauriston, and contributed greatly to the victorious results of the battle of Leipzic. In 1814 he took possession of Nancy; and, at Brienne, withstood a determined attack from Napoleon I. In the same year he entered Paris, and would have taken a dreadful revenge upon its inhabitants, had he not been restrained by Wellington and the other generals. He now wore on his breast the insignia of all the illustrious orders of Europe, and the king of Prussia created a new one in his especial honour. Its symbol was a cross of iron, as the sign of his invincible courage. At this time Blucher visited England, where he had the academical degree of D.C.L. conferred on him by the University of Oxford. After this he returned to his country, and retired to his Silesian estate. In 1815, however, the escape of Napoleon from Elba summoned him once more to the battle-field, and he took command of the Prussian army in Belgium. He was defeated, with great loss, at Ligny, on the 16th of June, where his horse was shot under him, and he himself lay, covered by the animal, until several regiments of French cuirassiers had passed over him. He was reported dead to Napoleon; but *le vieux diable*, ("the old devil,") Napoleon's name for him, appeared at the close of the battle of Waterloo, and inflicted a terrific slaughter upon the flying French. After this crowning triumph, he once more retired to his château in Silesia, where his sovereign visited him in his latest moments. "I know I shall die," said the veteran; "I am not sorry for it, seeing that I am now no longer of any use." B. at Rostock, on the Baltic, 1742; D. at Kriblowitz, Silesia, 1819.

BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich, *bloo'-men-bak*, a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, who in 1775 published a work on the "Varieties of the Human Race," which fixed his fame. In 1776 he became extraordinary professor of medicine in the university of Göttingen; and from that time devoted himself to the promotion of the sciences connected with medicine, anatomy, and physiology. He published numerous works, and in 1812 was appointed secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen. In 1816 he was made physician to the kings of Great Britain and Holland; and in 1821 a knight commander of the Guelphic order. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. B. at Gotha, 1752; D. 1840.

BOADICEA, *bo'-a-dis'-e-a*, or *bo-a-di-se'-a*, an ancient British queen, the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor co-heir with his daughters. On this, the Roman officers took possession of his palace, gave the princesses up to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (the present Colchester), and put its garrison to the sword. Subsequently Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea either fell among the slain or poisoned herself after her defeat, A.D. 61.

BOCCACCIO, John, *bok-kat-che-o*, a celebrated Italian writer, the son of a Florentine merchant, and who, when young, became intimate with the poet Petrarch. He resided a long time at Naples, where he fell in love with the natural daughter of the king, and where the sight of the tomb of Virgil determined his future vocation. His "La Teseide," written in octave-syllabic measure, was the first chivalrous poem in the Italian language. Chaucer borrowed from it his "Knight's Tale," to which Dryden gave a new name, and re-cast it as "Palamon and Arcite." He wrote several other poems; but the work upon which his fame rests is the "Decamerone," consisting of one hundred tales, ten of which are supposed to be told in the afternoons of ten successive days, by a party of three young men and seven young women. The stories chiefly consist of love-intrigues, and are of a licentious character. B. at Paris, 1313; D. at Certaldo, in Tuscany, 1375.—Boccaccio and Petrarch were the revivers of classical learning in Italy, and the former may justly be considered as the father of Italian prose in its purer state; for, although he is chiefly known as an admirable story-teller, yet he, at the same time, was a learned man, and wrote several treatises on classical subjects, and was the first to introduce into Italy copies of the Iliad and Odyssey. Of Boccaccio's works many editions and translations have been published.

BOCCAGE, Maria Anne Lepage du, *bo'-kaje*, a French poetess, who at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph du Boccage. At an early period she displayed a taste for poetry, and acquired the friendship of several eminent literary characters; amongst whom were Voltaire, Heinault, and Montesquieu. In 1746 she obtained a prize from the academy at Rouen; and contended for another given by the French Academy for a eulogium on Louis XV.; but on this occasion succumbed to Marmontel. She published a poem entitled "Paradis Terrestre," taken from Milton, and translated the "Death of Abel." B. at Rouen, 1710; D. 1802.

BOCCHERINI, *bok-kai-re'-ne*, a musical composer, who excelled in symphonies, in which he was the precursor of Haydn. The king of Spain attached him to his court, and he settled at Madrid. B. at Lucca, 1740; D. 1806.—Continental critics say that his compositions are of so religious a kind, that if the Almighty wished to listen to mundane music, He would choose Boccherini's.

BOCCOLD, John, *bok'-kold*, commonly called JOHN OF LEYDEN, *li'-den*, a fanatic tailor of that city, who associated himself with Mathias, a baker of Haarlem. They, at the head of a rabble of Anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. Here, however, they were besieged by the bishop, and Mathias being slain in a sally, Boccold succeeded him, assuming the regal and prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a per-

version of scriptural declarations, and called himself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of wives, and took fourteen to himself; one of whom he put to death for questioning his divine authority. The city being taken, Boccold was hanged, in the year 1536. B. about the close of the 15th century.

BOCHART, Samuel, *bok'-ar*, a celebrated Oriental scholar, a minister at Caen, Normandy. He was versed in most of the Eastern languages, —Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arabic, Ethiopian, &c. Christina of Sweden wishing to see him, he in 1652 went to Stockholm, where he was received with great honours. On his return to Caen he died suddenly, whilst arguing against Huet in the academy there. He is the author of many works; of which the principal are, "Sacred Geography," "History of the Animals of Scripture," "An Account of the Minerals, Plants, and Precious Stones of the Bible." B. at Rouen, 1599; D. 1667.

BOCK, Jerome, *bok*, called also LE BOUC, a German naturalist, one of the fathers of botany, being the first who attempted a natural classification of plants, and to seek under their modern names those mentioned in the Bible. B. at Heidelbach, 1498; D. at Hornbach, 1554.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas, *bod-le*, the patron of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and from whom it derives its name, was, in 1564, chosen fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. He was subsequently employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies; but, in 1597, falling into disgrace, he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the University Library of Oxford. That noble fabric was almost wholly rebuilt by him, and furnished with a great number of books collected at considerable expense, and at his death he bequeathed nearly his whole property for its support and augmentation. By this means the Bodleian Library has come to be the first of its kind in the world. On the accession of James I., Bodley received the honour of knighthood. B. at Exeter in 1544: D. at Oxford in 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College.

BOECE, or BOETHIUS, Hector, *bo-e'-the-us*, a Scotch historian, who, on the foundation of King's College, Aberdeen, by Bishop William Elphinstone, was made the first principal. In gratitude for this honour, he, on the death of that prelate, wrote his life, with an account of his predecessors in that see. But his greatest work is the "History of Scotland," in Latin, which is written in an elegant style, although full of legendary tales and perverted facts. B. at Dundee in 1465; D. 1536, and was buried near the tomb of Bishop Elphinstone, in the chapel of his college.

BOERHAAVE, Herman, *boor'-haf*, a celebrated physician, who was educated at the university of Leyden, with a view to the ministry, and in 1689 took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In two discourses he had refuted the doctrines of Epicurus and Spinosa, by which he raised his character for piety and learning. Subsequently, however, a report spread that he had become a disciple of Spinosa, and which, although untrue, determined him to renounce the ministry, and adopt medicine for his profession. In 1701 he read lectures upon the institutes of physic; and in 1709 was appointed professor of medicine and botany. In 1715 he was chosen rector of the university, and displayed so much spirit against Cartesianism, as to rouse the resentment of the friends of that system against him, particularly a theological professor at Franeker, who charged Boerhaave with being a deist; for which the furious divine was obliged, by his own university, to make an apology. In 1718 he was nominated professor of chemistry, a science which he greatly improved. In 1730 he was again made rector of the university of Leyden, in addition to the offices which he already held. His fame had now spread over the world. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have written him a letter with this direction, "To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician, in Europe." B. at Voorhout, near Leyden, 1668; D. in 1738.—Boerhaave was the most distinguished physician of his age, and wrote a great many works upon those sciences in close connexion with his profession. He excelled as an illustrative experimentalist, and it is said that he had such unwearied patience, that he performed one experiment 360 and another 877 times.

BOETHIUS, or BOETIUS, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *bo-e'-the-us*, a Roman philosopher, who was descended from a patrician family, and who in 510 was advanced to the consulship. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in mathematical learning. He defended the Catholic faith against the Arians, and for his zeal in defence of Albinus, a senator, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent him prisoner to the tower of Pavia, where he wrote his immortal book, entitled "Consolation of Philosophy," which has passed through numerous editions, and was translated into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred. B. at Rome, 455; beheaded in prison, in Pavia, 526. In 996 Otho III. erected to his memory, in the church of St. Augustine, in Pavia, a monument, which existed till the last century, when the church was destroyed.

BOHEMOND, or BORMOND, Mark, *bo-he'-mond*, the first prince of Antioch, who, in 1081, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the Eastern empire. On the return of Guiscard to Italy, he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexis in two battles. On his father's death in 1085 he became prince of Tarentum; but, desiring to increase his dominions, took part in the first crusade. In 1098 he captured Antioch, of which he was made prince by the Crusaders, and established there a little kingdom, which existed nearly 200 years. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself made prisoner. On gaining his liberty, he returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. D. 1111.—Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch, the last, Bohemond VII., being dethroned in 1268.

BOILDIEU, Francis Adrien, *bwoild'-yu(r)*, a French composer, who was made professor at the Conservatory, and subsequently quitted Paris for St. Petersburg, where the emperor Alexander appointed him master of the chapel. In 1812 he returned to Paris. His principal works are, "The Caliph of Bagdad," "La Dame Blanche," "La Famille Suisse," "Ma Tante Aurore," "Jean de Paris," &c. B. at Rouen, 1775; D. at Grosbois, near Bordeaux, 1834.

BOILEAU, Nicholas, surnamed "Despreaux," *bwoi-lo'*, a famous French poet, who was bred to the law, in which, however, he made little

progress. His satires gained him great reputation, and placed him in the foremost rank of the reforming poets of his time. Louis XIV. was highly pleased with them, and distinguished him by several marks of his favour. His "Art of Poetry" appeared in 1673, and served in some degree as a model for the English poet Pope, who imitated it in many of his best passages in the "Essay on Criticism." In 1684 Boileau was chosen member of the French Academy, and in 1701 was elected pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. The best edition of his works is that of Brossette, Amsterdam, 1708. B. at Paris, 1636; D. 1711.—Boileau rendered great services to French literature in superseding the vicious works of his age, and teaching the people to admire Corneille, Molière, and Racine, and at the same time himself offering the most beautiful models of pure and perfect poetry.—He had two brothers, who were the authors of some unimportant writings.

Boismont, Nicholas, *bwaw'-mawng*, a French preacher, well known for sermons and panegyrics, in which are many very eloquent passages, and who was admitted to the Academy in 1755. His sermon which is most to be noted was preached in 1782, in order to gather contributions for the establishment of an asylum for disabled soldiers and ecclesiastics. Such was its great effect on his auditors, that a sum of £150,000 was collected, and the asylum founded at Rougement. He delivered the funeral orations over the Dauphin, Queen Maria Leczinska, Louis XV., and Maria Theresa. B. 1715; D. 1786.

Boissy d'Anglas, Francis Antony, *bwois'-se dawng'-glai*, a French statesman, who was, in 1792, elected by the department of Ardèche a member of the Convention, in which assembly he distinguished himself by his moderation, powers of application, and by his heroic firmness. He was president on the 1st Prairial (1795), when the mob, invading the Assembly, wished to force the Convention to establish the Reign of Terror. Boissy was insulted and menaced; and, to terrify him, the head of representative Féraud, who had just been beheaded before his eyes, was shown to him. He uncovered himself, and saluted this relic of his unfortunate colleague; then, resuming his seat, remained unmoved in the scene of disorder and anarchy which ensued. He took a part in all the affairs of his country during the Republic and the Empire, and at the Restoration was made a peer. B. at St. Jean la Chambre, near Annonay, 1756; D. at Paris, 1826.

Boleyn, Anne, *bool'-en*, wife of Henry VIII., king of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards created Viscount Rochford and earl of Wiltshire. Her mother was lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the duke of Norfolk. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XI., on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Katharine, which occasioned her to be often in the company of Henry. That monarch became enamoured of her person, and in order to make her his wife, determined to procure a divorce from his queen. This design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately; but, when she became pregnant, he publicly acknowledged her his queen, and she so continued till he conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother and four other persons, —Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, William Brereton, and Mark Smeton, all of whom suffered death for their alleged crime. B. 1507; beheaded, on the green before the Tower, 1536. —The body of this unfortunate lady was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, "used to put arrows in," and her brutal husband married Jane Seymour the day following her execution.

Bolingbroke, *bol'-ing-brok*, or *bool'-ing-brok*, Henry St. John, Viscount, a distinguished political writer and statesman, who, in 1701, entered parliament as member for Wotton-Basset, and, in 1704, became secretary at war. In 1708 he resigned; but, in 1710, he was again one of the ministry. For the next four years he assisted in governing the country, and, by the inglorious treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, brought the war with France to a close. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, was a fatal blow to Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled with his old friend Harley, the earl of Oxford, and who was endeavouring to form a new cabinet. The death of the queen disarranged all Bolingbroke's schemes, and in the following year he was compelled to make his escape to France in disguise, to evade the vengeance of his enemies. On the accession of George I., he was impeached, by Walpole, at the bar of the House of Lords, and, not appearing to take his trial, was attainted by act of parliament. Meanwhile he had entered the service of Charles Stuart, the Pretender, who appointed him his prime minister, but who, after his return from Scotland, dismissed him. In 1723 he was permitted to return to England, but was not re-admitted to the House of Lords. This excited his animosity, and he began to write against the ministry with considerable effect, and finally succeeded in overthrowing Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 he once more withdrew to France, where he resided until the death of his father; which event enabled him to take possession of the family estates at Battersea. Here he passed the remainder of his days, employing his pen upon other subjects besides such as had political tendencies. B. at Battersea, 1678; D. at Battersea, 1751.—The works of Bolingbroke are now little read, notwithstanding the many charms which his style possesses.

Bolivar, Simon, *bol'-e-var*, a South American, and the liberator of Bolivia from the Spanish yoke, was the most distinguished general that has yet appeared in that country. He received his university education at Madrid, and afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. In 1802 he returned to Madrid, and married a beautiful lady three years younger than himself, he being then only 19. In 1809 he returned to S. America, where, shortly after his arrival, his wife died, when he once more visited Europe, and did not return till the following year, when he dedicated himself to the freedom of his country, and in Venezuela entered upon his military career as a colonel in the service of the newly-founded republic. In June, 1810, we find him in London, endeavouring to induce the British cabinet to assist the independent party against the royalists, and in the following year he was acting as governor of Puerto Cabello, the strongest

fortress of Venezuela. He was now fairly committed to the revolutionary cause, serving under General Miranda, whom he afterwards accused as a traitor, and who subsequently died in a dungeon in Spain. The war continued to rage, and after many reverses and changes, Bolivar gradually won his way to that goal for which he heroically and disinterestedly fought. At length, in 1821, the independent troops were successful in the battle of Carabobo, where the royalists lost upwards of 6000 men, and which decided the cause against Spain. On the 20th of August of the same year a republican constitution was adopted, and decreed to continue, as then defined, till 1834. Bolivar was chosen president, and turned his attention to the internal administration of the country. In 1823 he assisted the Peruvians to obtain their independence, and was declared their liberator, and invested with supreme authority. On the 10th of February, 1825, however, he convoked a congress, and resigned his dictatorship in the following words:—"I felicitate Peru on being delivered from two things, which, of all others on earth, are most dreadful—war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and despotism, by this my resignation." He now visited the upper provinces of Peru, which, calling a convention at Chuquisaca, gave the name of Bolivia to their country, in honour of their liberator, and appointed him perpetual protector, and to draw up a constitution. On the 25th of May, 1826, he presented his Bolivian code to the congress of Bolivia, which was afterwards adopted, though with some dissatisfaction, and it was also subsequently adopted by the congress of Lima, where, under its provisions, he himself was elected president for life. He now set out for Colombia, where disaffection and party strife were at their height. His conduct here was misconstrued, and he was supposed to be assuming the powers of a dictator. These suspicions seem to have deeply affected him, for he wrote to the senate, in February, 1827: "Suspicions of tyrannous usurpation rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of Colombians. I desire to be made only a private citizen." In 1829 new disturbances arose, and in 1830 a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Colombia. The proceedings were begun by Bolivar, who once more tendered his resignation. He was pressed to retain his position; but his resolution was already formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken in mind and body. He retired to Carthagena, whence, in 1831, he sent an address to the Colombians, vindicating his conduct, and complaining of their ingratitude. This was his last act which had relation to public affairs; for by the end of another week he was no more. B. at Caracas, 1783; D. at San Pedro, near Carthagena, 1830.

BONAPARTE, FAMILY OF, *bo'-na-parte*, a distinguished family, originally from Tuscany, but settled in Corsica for several generations previous to the close of the last century.

BONAPARTE, the EMPERORS. (*See* NAPOLEON I., II., and III.)

BONAPARTE, Charles, a judge of the island of Corsica, the father of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom, under the patronage of their great brother, attained a considerable position and influence in Europe. Charles Bonaparte married, in 1767, Letitia Ramolino, D. at Montpellier, 1785, shortly after the birth of his youngest child, Jérome. Letitia, left with eight children and little property, was obliged in 1793 to quit Corsica, and repaired to Marseilles, where she lived with her family in a very humble manner. On the establishment of the consular government, in 1789, the Bonapartes went to Paris, altering but little the style of their living. In 1804, Napoleon being proclaimed emperor, Letitia received the title of Madame la Mère, and also that of "general protectress of charitable establishments." She saved a large sum of money, and was in the habit of saying, "Who knows but one day I shall have to find bread for all these kings?" After the downfall of the Emperor, she retired to Rome. D. there 1836; B. at Ajaccio, 1750.—Letitia was a woman of great energy and courage; and Napoleon ascribed no little of his greatness to the influence of the early training of his mother.—The eight children of Charles and his wife are mentioned below in the order in which they were born.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, eldest son of the above, after taking a prominent part in the events which happened during the Consulate and the Empire, was appointed, in 1806, by Napoleon I., king of Naples. Reigning over this kingdom two years, he was transferred, in 1808, to Madrid, and was nominally king of Spain till 1813. He afterwards retired to the United States, under the name of count of Survilliers, then to England, and finally to Florence. B. 1768; D. at Florence, 1844, leaving two daughters. In 1794 he married Julia Clary, daughter of a Marseilles merchant.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon, second son. (*See* NAPOLEON I.)

BONAPARTE, Lucien, third son, was, in 1799, president of the council of the Five Hundred, and contributed greatly to the successful result of the Napoleon *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. He was afterwards employed in a mission to the court of Spain, and in 1808 was made prince of Canino. On his way to America he was, in 1810, taken prisoner by the English, and detained at Ludlow, Shropshire, for three years. After 1814 he returned to Italy. B. 1775; D. at Viterbo, 1840.—Lucien was possessed of great boldness and talent; and, less docile than his brothers, Napoleon I. could not so effectually mould him to his purposes, being encountered, in all his demands on Lucien, by a haughtiness and intelligence equal to his own. He was twice married; the best-known of his children being Charles Lucien, prince of Musignano and Canino. B. 1803; D. 1857.

BONAPARTE, Eliza, eldest daughter of the above, was married in 1797 to Felix Baciocchi, a Corsican soldier of good birth. She was afterwards made a princess of Piombino and Lucca, and subsequently grand duchess of Tuscany. In all these positions Eliza had the chief power, her husband being simply her first subject and aide-de-camp. B. 1777; D. at Trieste, 1820.—She left one child, Napoleon Eliza. (*See* BACIOCCHI.)

BONAPARTE, Louis, the fourth son of the above, accompanied Napoleon in his expeditions to Italy and Egypt, was employed by the emperor in several capacities, and, in 1806, was proclaimed king of Holland. For four years he reigned over the Dutch; and although but a viceroy of his brother, yet his good and admirable qualities endeared him greatly to the

people. In 1814 he retired to Rome; and afterwards, under the name of count de St. Leu, to Florence. B. 1778; D. at Leghorn, 1846.—Louis was fond of study and retirement, and it was only in obedience to the stronger mind of Napoleon that he undertook the burdens of administration and government. In 1802 he married Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine; but this marriage, although his wife was a most beautiful and accomplished woman, proved exceedingly unhappy, and they separated in 1810. Their first son, Napoleon Charles, whom the emperor fondly loved and adopted, died in 1807. Their second son, Charles Napoleon, died at Forli, in 1831, fighting for Italian independence. Their third son, Louis Napoleon, born in 1808, was elected president of the French republic, 1848, and emperor of the French, 1852. (*See* HORTENSE.)

BONAPARTE, Marie Pauline, the second daughter of the above, was first married to General Leclerc, whom she accompanied to St. Domingo, where she displayed the greatest courage. Leclerc dying in the isle of Tortuga, Pauline returned to France, and Napoleon married her in 1803 to Prince Camillo Borghese, duke of Guastalla, a wealthy Italian noble. This union, unlike the first, was not a happy one. B. 1780; D. 1825.—Pauline was of a haughty but kind disposition, and possessed strong prejudices. She was never favourably inclined to Maria Louisa, and Napoleon exiled her from court in consequence of a public affront to that empress. After the emperor's downfall, however, Pauline thought no more of his resentment, but sent him some magnificent and valuable diamonds, the only offering she had in her power to make. She left no children.

BONAPARTE, Caroline, the third daughter of the above, married in 1800 Joachim Murat, grand duke of Berg, who was proclaimed in 1808 king of Naples. On the death of her husband in 1815, she retired to Italy, where she lived with the title of countess of Lipona. B. 1782; D. 1839.—She left one child, Lucien Napoleon Murat, better known as Prince Murat. B. 1803.

BONAPARTE, Jérome, the fifth and youngest son of the above, after serving in the navy in the West Indies, and performing missions in the service of France, married, in the United States, a Miss Patterson, daughter of a rich Baltimore merchant. This rearriage was afterwards dissolved, and Jérome, by Napoleon's desire, married, in 1807, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, and in a few days after became king of Westphalia, which dignity he held till 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, he resided in Italy for some time, with the title of prince de Montfort. When, under Louis Napoleon, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were again in the ascendant, Jérome returned to Paris, and was appointed president of the state council. B. 1784; D. 1860.—He had by his second wife the Princess Mathilde, B. 1820, who was married in 1841 to Prince Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon-Joseph-Charles-Paul, B. 1822, and known as Prince Napoleon. In 1861, M. Bonaparte Patterson, grandson of Prince Jérome by Miss Patterson, instituted a suit in the French courts to have the validity of their marriage declared, which, after being heard for several days, was decided against the American branch of the family.

BONAPARTE, Prince Louis Lucien, second son of Lucien Bonaparte, is distinguished for his devotion to scientific and philological pursuits, and has written several works on chemistry, in French and Italian, and in 1857 published the "Bonaparte Polyglot," being the parable of the sower, from St. Matthew, in seventy-two European languages and dialects. He is likewise a proficient in that singular language, the Basque, of which he has published a grammar. Under Napoleon III. he was made a senator. B. at Mornigrove, Worcestershire, 1813.

BONAPARTE, Prince Napoleon-Joseph-Charles-Paul, son of Jérome Bonaparte and Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, was, on the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, elected to the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the leaders of the extreme republican party. He subsequently, however, retired from this course, and attached himself to his cousin, Napoleon III. In 1854 he had a command in the expedition of the allies against Sebastopol, and fought at the battle of the Alma. In 1858 he was appointed minister of Algeria, but shortly afterwards resigned this post. In 1859 he married the Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, and in the Italian campaign of that year, had the command of the French reserve in the centre and south of the Peninsula. B. at Trieste, 1822.

BONE, Henry, R.A., *bon*, the most eminent enamel-painter of his age, having carried the art to a pitch of perfection never before attained, was the son of a chair-maker, at Truro, where he was born in 1755. He was apprenticed to a china-manufacturer, at Bristol, where he obtained the first rudiments of the art which he afterwards practised with so much success. He removed to London, and at first painted enamels for jewellers and watchmakers, but afterwards confined his attention to miniature painting, many of his portraits being enamelled. He also executed several works in enamel from classical themes; was elected an academician in 1811, and was successively enamel-painter to George III., George IV., and William IV. D. 1834. His son, H. P. Bone, held the office of enamel-painter to her majesty Queen Victoria.

BONHEUR, Rosa, *bon-hur'*, a French artist, distinguished as a painter of animal and still life. Her father, being himself an artist, directed her studies and taught her to copy nature; and with this view he frequently took her into the country, where she could see it in all its aspects, and at the same time copy the *living* creation as she beheld it moving in its freest and most careless conditions, or in a state of labour. Her "Labourage Nivernais" (ploughing in the snow) fixed her reputation, and her "Horse Fair," which was exhibited in 1855, at the French Exhibition in London, excited universal admiration. Her whole family are more or less artistic in their tastes, and she has both brothers and sisters who have acquired distinction in the paths of sculpture and painting. B. at Bordeaux, 1822.

BONIFACE, St. *bon'-i-face*, a saint of the Roman calendar, and a native of England, who was sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. Gregory III. made him an archbishop. B. in Devonshire, 680; slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 755. His letters were printed in 1616.

BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zozimus in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical

chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius. D. 422.

BONIFACE II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530. He was born at Rome, his father being a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he named Vigil; but another council disavowed the proceedings of the first. D. 532.

BONIFACE III. succeeded Sabinianus in 607, and died shortly after his election; but he obtained from the emperor Phocas the acknowledgment that the see of Rome was supreme over all other churches.

BONIFACE IV. was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. He converted the Pantheon into a church. D. 615.

BONIFACE V. was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Adeodatus in 617. He endeavoured to convert the natives of Britain to Christianity, and confirmed the right of sanctuary in churches. D. 625.

BONIFACE VI. came to the chair on the death of Formosus, in 896, but held it only fifteen days; for, being elected by a popular faction, he was deposed.

BONIFACE VII., whose surname was Franeon, assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. in 974. He was driven out of Rome, but returned in 985, and caused the reigning pope, John XIV. to be murdered in prison. He was killed a few months after.

BONIFACE VIII., in 1294, terrified his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by threatening him, by night, with eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous pope, thinking this a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haughty manner towards the Colonnas, a distinguished Roman family, who protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached a crusade against them. He incited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert of Austria: and also issued a bull, in which he asserted that God had set him over kings and kingdoms. Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, which took Boniface prisoner. The pontiff's behaviour on this occasion was bold enough; for, putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and the crosier in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." D. at Rome a few months afterwards, in 1303. He wrote several works. His persecuting tendencies are alluded to by Dante in the 27th chapter of the "Inferno." B. about 1228.

BONIFACE IX. was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family. He was made cardinal in 1381, and pope in 1389. D. 1404.

BONINGTON, Richard Parkes, *bon'-ing-ton*, an English artist of considerable promise, was born near Nottingham, in 1801, and after studying in Paris, visited Venice, and painted many excellent views of that picturesque city. He returned to England, and died of decline in Sept., 1828, at the early age of 27. Mr. Bonington had prepared sketches for several other pictures of Italian, and especially Venetian scenery, but was not permitted time to work them out. He painted, chiefly in water colours, marine and river views; his style is simple, picturesque, and free from conventionalisms.

BONNER, Edmund, *bon'-ner*, who rose to be an English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered into the service of Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII., to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from Katherine of Aragon confirmed; and here his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but, before his consecration, he was translated to the see of London. Hitherto he had professed a zeal for the Reformed doctrines, but now that Henry was dead, and Edward VI. reigning in his stead, he scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison; but on making his submission, was released. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary, he was restored to his episcopal functions, when he deprived the married priests in his diocese, set up the mass in St. Paul's, and, through the whole of this reign, evinced a most sanguinary spirit, bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, however, retributive justice fell upon his head, and he was sent to the Marshalsea prison, where he was confined during the remainder of his life. His body was interred in St. George's churchyard, Southwark. B. at Hanley, Worcestershire, at the close of the 15th century; D. in prison, 1569.

BONNET, Charles, *bon'-nai*, a Swiss naturalist, whose studies were chiefly directed to the elucidation of the conditions of insect life. B. at Geneva, 1720; D. 1793.

BONNEVAL, Claude Alexander, count de, *bon'-ne-val*, a French military adventurer, who, after serving in the army and navy of his own country, transferred his allegiance to Austria, and subsequently became a Mussulman. In Turkey he attained high distinction; and, under the title of Achmet Pasha, introduced European tactics, and taught the Turks the management of artillery. B. 1675; D. in Turkey, 1747.

BONNIVARD, Francis de, *bon'-ne-var*, Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," whose liberal opinions induced him to adopt the republic of Geneva as the most agreeable government for him to live under. For his defence of the rights of the republic against Charles III., duke of Savoy, he was twice imprisoned, the first time at Grolée, where he was immured for two years; and the second in the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, where he remained six years. B. at Seyssel, in the department of the Ain, 1496; D. at Geneva, 1570.—Bonnivard wrote a history of Geneva, bequeathed his ecclesiastical possessions to the state, and to the town his books, which were the foundation of its public library. The shuddering picture which Byron has drawn of the sufferings of the two brothers of Bonnivard while chained to the stone columns in the dungeon of Chillon, has no foundation in truth. "The eldest of the three" was the only one of his kindred confined there.

BONONCINI, Giovanni, *bon'-on-chē'-ne*, a musical composer, who, in conjunction with Handel and Ariosti, was engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. His compositions were deficient in vigour, but

were marked by much grace and tenderness. B. at Bologna about 1660; D. about 1760.

BONPLAND, Aimé, *bonp'-land*, a superior botanist and the companion of Humboldt in his South-American explorations. In 1804 he became superintendent of the gardens of the empress Josephine at Malmaison, and when she died, in 1814, he resigned his situation. In 1816 he once more visited S. America, and, after encountering considerable dangers, finally settled in the neighbourhood of San Borja, a small town on the banks of the Uruguay, in Brazil, where he continued to reside till his death. B. at La Rochelle, 1773; D. 1858.

BOONE, Daniel, *boon*, a colonel in the United States service, and one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Red Indians, and also by his extensive surveys and explorations of that state. In 1798 he removed to Upper Louisiana, then belonging to the Spaniards, and was named by them commandant of a district there. B. in Virginia, U.S., 1735; D. in Missouri, 1822. Boone was one of the most successful of the enterprising American pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored, defended, and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the frontier of Missouri.

BOOTH, Barton, *booth*, an English actor, who, at the age of 17, entered into a strolling company, and whose reputation became so great that Betterton engaged him. When Addison's "Cato" was to be acted, he was selected to perform the principal part, and sustained it so well that one night a subscription of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and sent to him. He afterwards became manager of the house, and continued to perform nearly to his death. B. in Lancashire, probably at Warrington, 1681; D. 1733.

BOOTH, Sir Felix, the owner of a large distillery, distinguished for the great liberality he showed, when sheriff of London in 1829, in paying all the expenses, amounting to £17,000, of Captain Ross's second expedition to the Arctic regions, and whose name will always be honourably connected with the history of maritime discovery. He was knighted by William IV., and received the thanks of Parliament. B. 1755; D. at Brighton, 1850.

BORDA, John Charles, *bor'-da*, a French mathematician, who early entered the navy, and was employed on a voyage of discovery along the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in two vols. 4to, 1778. In the American war he served under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, chiefly relating to the construction of vessels, and to hydraulics. In 1787 he published the "Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection," in which he recommended the employment of the specular circles invented by Tobias Mayer. He also invented many instruments now used in surveys by triangulation. One of his last labours was the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris. B. at Dax, 1733; D. at Paris, 1799. To this mathematician and Coulomb is ascribed the rise of the correct views of experimental philosophy for which the French have since become distinguished.

BORDE, John Benjamin de la, *bord*, a French writer, who was valet to Louis XV., and on the death of that monarch was appointed farmer-general. He employed his leisure hours in studying music and the belles-lettres. His collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo, and essays on music, ancient and modern, in 4 vols. 4to, are proofs of his skill in the first, and in the second he distinguished himself by the "Memoirs of Coucy," 2 vols. 8vo, "An Essay on Ancient and Modern Music," "An Account of Saugnier's Voyages on the Coast of Africa," "Letters upon Switzerland," "History of the South Sea," and other works. B. at Paris, 1734; guillotined, 1794.

BORDEAUX, Henry-Charles-Ferdinand-Mario Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de, *boor'-do*, the son of Charles Ferdinand, duc de Berri, who was assassinated in 1820. On the dethronement of Charles X. of France, his son the dauphin, Louis Antoine, renounced his claim to the throne in favour of this prince; but he left France with the royal family in August, 1830. Louis Philippe then ascended the throne, and the duc de Bordeaux took the title of comte de Chambord. The French legitimists designate him as Henry V. He was married, in 1846, to Maria Teresa, daughter of the ex-duke of Modena. Being childless he is the last of the elder branch of the Bourbon family. B. 1820.

BORELLI, Giovanni Alfonso, *bo-rai'-le*, an eminent Italian professor of mathematics and medicine, who discovered and translated the lost books of Apollonius Pergæus, wrote the first theory of Jupiter's satellites, and endeavoured to apply mathematics to medicine. In 1656 he was called to a professor's chair at Pisa, where he lectured with great success, and wrote much in connection with the sciences he pursued. Being supposed to have favoured a revolt of the Messinians, amongst whom he had gone to live, he was invited by Queen Christina of Sweden to Rome, where she then was. Thither he immediately went, and lived under her patronage until his death. B. at Naples, 1608; D. at Rome, 1679.—The work "De Motu Animalium" is that upon which the medical reputation of Borelli depends.

BORGHESE, Camillo, *bor-gai'-zai*, a scion of an ancient Italian family, amongst whom have been several cardinals, and other members who have played distinguished parts in the public affairs of Italy, married the widow of General Leclerc, Marie Pauline Bonaparte, the sister of Napoleon I. In 1805 he was created a prince of the French empire, and, with the title of duke of Guastalla, became governor-general of the departments beyond the Alps, which embraced those former Italian states, and which were now annexed to France. Subsequently to the fall of the emperor, he fixed his abode at Florence, where, in a palatial structure, he lived in princely splendour. He had another residence at Rome, which he adorned with costly works of art. B. 1775; D. 1832.

BORGIA, Cæsar, *bor'-je-a*, a profligate son of Pope Alexander VI., on whose accession he was made archbishop of Valenza and cardinal; but being jealous of his brother John, who was most in favour, he contrived to have him drowned. He also dispatched a number of other persons, to gratify his avarice and revenge. Having renounced his cardinalship, he

was made duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father, he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting as a volunteer in the service of his brother-in-law, the king of Navarre, under the walls of Pampeluna, in 1507.

Borgia, Lucretia, sister of the above, has been represented as equally profligate with her brother; a charge which is hardly credible, when we consider the characters of those who have been her panegyrists. Among these are the names of Ariosto, Strozzi, Tibaldio, and several historians, who could not all have concurred in commending an embodiment of wickedness. She was thrice married, and left several sons, which may be considered as another argument greatly in her favour. D. at Ferrara, 1523. (*See* Roscoe's "History of Italy," &c.)

Borlase, William, *bor'-lais*, an ingenious antiquary, who in 1720 entered into orders, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just, in Cornwall. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL.D. He also gave many curious ores and fossils to the poet Pope for his grotto at Twickenham. B. at St. Just, Cornwall, 1696; D. 1772.—He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals, in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Antiquities of the County of Cornwall," folio, two editions; "Observations on the Scilly Islands," 4to; and "The Natural History of Cornwall," folio; all of them valuable.

Borromeo, Frederick, *bor-ro'-mai-o*, cardinal and archbishop of Milan, who founded the Ambrosian Library at Milan. B. at Milan in 1564; D. in 1631. His writings are all theological.

Borromeo, Charles, cousin of the above, also a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, renowned for his piety and learning. He drew up the famous "Catechism of Trent," and was one of the most influential prelates who attended the Council of Trent. B. 1538; D. 1584.

Borromini, Francis, *bor-ro-me'-ne*, an eminent architect, who, it was said, was driven mad by the reputation of Bernini, another architect, and stabbed himself. He built the church of La Sapienza at Rome, the college of the Propaganda, and several other elegant structures. B. in the district of Como, 1599; D. 1667.

Borrow, George, *bor-ro*, an English author, whose singular spirit of adventure led him into the society of the gypsies, not only of England and Ireland, but those of the Spanish peninsula. Many of the scenes through which he has passed are supposed to be given in his works, "The Zincali," "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," and "Romany Rye." B. at East Dereham, in Norfolk, 1803.

Boscawen, Edward, *bos-ko'-en*, a distinguished English admiral, was the second son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth. He early entered the navy, and was, in 1740, made captain of the *Shoreham*. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello and the siege of Carthagena. On his return to England, he married the daughter of William Glanville, Esq., and was chosen M.P. for Truro, in Cornwall. In 1744 he was made captain of the *Dreadnought*, of 60 guns, and soon after took the *Medea*, commanded by Captain Hoquart, the first French ship of war captured that year. In 1747 he distinguished himself under Anson, and was in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, and when Hoquart again became his prisoner. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies. On his arrival he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon; and the manner in which he effected his retreat added to his fame. He soon afterwards took Madras, and peace being concluded, returned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1755 he sailed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. For this service he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1758 he took Cape Breton and Louisburg, in conjunction with General Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that the French admiral, M. de la Clue, had passed the Straits, he refitted his ships, and came up with the French fleet, of which he took three ships and burnt two others in Lagos Bay. He once more received the thanks of Parliament, and had an annual pension of £3000 conferred upon him. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of £3000 a year, which he retained until his death. B. in Cornwall, 1711; D. at Hatchfield Park, near Guildford, 1761. —It was of this admiral that Lord Chatham said, when he proposed expeditions to other commanders, he heard nothing but difficulties; but when he applied to him, these were either set aside or expedients suggested to remove them.

Bosquet, Marshal, *bos'-kai*, a French commander, who, in 1829, entered the Polytechnic School, and, in 1833, became a sub-lieutenant in the artillery. In 1835 he went with his regiment to Algeria, where he began to distinguish himself. Between 1836 and 1848 he had passed through the successive ranks of captain, chef-de-bataillon, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, when, in that year, he was appointed by the republican government general of brigade. In 1854 the emperor Napoleon III. raised him to the rank of general of division, and enrolled him in the staff of the army of Marshal St. Arnaud. He was with the French army in the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded in the assault on the Malakoff tower at the siege of Sebastopol. He was made a marshal of France, and in 1859 appointed to a command in the war against Austria. He died February 3, 1861. B. at Pau, in 1810.

Bossuet, James, *bos-soo-ai*, a celebrated French preacher, who, in 1669, was made bishop of Condom, at which time he was also appointed tutor to the dauphin, for whom he composed his "Discourse on Universal History," which was printed in 1681. It was from this work that Voltaire conceived his opinion of Bossuet's great eloquence. It is divided into three parts and Mr. Charles Butler, a critic, says that it scarcely contains a sentence in which there is not some noun or verb conveying an image, or

suggesting a sentiment of the noblest kind. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux. In 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Protestants, and his "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy" was written with so much talent and ingenuity as to draw many persons over to popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured for the author the thanks of the pope. Several able Protestants attacked the bishop, who encountered them with great spirit. B. at Dijon, 1627; D. at Paris, 1704.—His funeral orations are, no doubt, splendid, affecting, and eloquent: but their style is by far too dramatic to suit the tastes of those who view the occasions which call them forth, as being better adapted for an humble expression of sorrow, than for a pompous display of sentiment.

Boston, Thomas, *bos-ton*, a Scottish divine of the early part of the 18th century, whose works are eminently popular with the religious community in his native country, was born in Dunse, Berwickshire, in 1676, and was pastor of the parish of Ettrick during the greatest portion of his life. He was a very voluminous writer, but his "Fourfold State" is the best known of his works, and is universally read and esteemed by the author's countrymen, and, indeed, by the religious world generally, both in Britain and America. D. May 20, 1732.

Boswell, James, *bos'-wel*, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, one of the Scottish justices of session. He was educated at the school and university of Edinburgh, and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the *belles-lettres*. Being, however, rather addicted to pleasure, and wishing to enter into the army, his father, who designed him for his own profession, would not allow him to adopt a military life. At his request he went to London, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other men of literary eminence. Thence he went to Utrecht and studied the civil law: after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where, by means of an introductory letter which he received from Rousseau, he formed an intimacy with General Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar, and distinguished himself in the famous Douglas cause against the Hamilton family, who laid claim to the property of the last duke of Douglas, in opposition to Mr. Archibald Douglas, the legitimacy of whose birth was disputed. The indolence of his disposition, however, coupled with his fondness for pleasure, were powerful impediments to his advancement in the legal profession; accordingly, he made little progress as a votary of Themis. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote an entertaining account, published in 1784. On the death of his father he removed to London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice. By the influence of Lord Lonsdale, however, he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical literature,—"The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson," in





2 vols. 4to. It is upon this admirable work that the fame of Boswell as an author rests. It has received the commendation of the highest authorities, has given gratification to thousands upon thousands of readers, and presents us with the best portrait of a great man that has ever been painted. B. at Edinburgh, 1740; D. 1795.—It may be considered a somewhat curious fact, that during the more than twenty years of acquaintance which subsisted between Dr. Johnson and Boswell, they had been in each other's company not more than 276 days. This period embraces their tour to the Hebrides, when they were together from the 18th of August to the 22nd of November, 1773. Out of this period one of the most entertaining books that has ever been written was produced,—a book which is the richest storehouse of wit and wisdom of which any language can boast. The great merit of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" consists in this, that the author has recorded the sayings and doings of the great moralist and lexicographer without the slightest varnish or suppression, and this notwithstanding that Boswell himself frequently figures as the subject of Johnson's pungently satirical remarks. He had an intense admiration of his "illustrious friend," as he is never tired of designating his patron, and seems to have taken as marks of favour observations made to him by the doctor, which, in themselves, are anything but complimentary. Indeed, as has been well remarked, Boswell's great work proves him to have been at once the best biographer and the meanest or most obtuse man that ever lived. The work, besides the two editions superintended by the author, has been many times reprinted.

Bosworth, Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., &c., *bos'-wurth*, an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and philologist, who was reared for the church, in which he officiated for several years, both in England and Scotland; but whose declining health forced him to resign his duties. In 1823 he published his "Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," which brought him into correspondence and acquaintance with some of the leading Anglo-Saxon scholars of the day. In 1838 his "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" appeared, of which another edition, in a more compendious form, was published in 1848. After that period he occupied himself in translating several Anglo-Saxon works, and in preparing for publication the Anglo-Saxon and the Gothic gospels in parallel columns. B. in Derbyshire, 1788.

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl, *both'-wel*, remarkable in the history of Scotland in connection with Mary, queen of Scots, and his supposed share in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, in the vicinity of Holyrood palace, suspicion fell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried and acquitted. After this, he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first endeavoured, by soothing speeches and protestations of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it by the worst advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings, Bothwell procured a divorce from his former wife. Mary soon after created him earl of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed

against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he died in prison, it is said confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder. D. in the castle of Malmoe, in 1576.—This is the historical personage chosen by Professor Aytoun for the hero of his poem of "Bothwell." (*See* AYTOUN.)

BOTTA, Carlo Guiseppe, *bot'-ta*, an Italian, who studied medicine at the university of Turin, and in 1786 took a doctor's degree. He wrote several historical works, and received a pension, with the honour of knighthood, from Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. He wrote a "History of Italy," and a continuation of Guicciardini's history from 1530 down to 1789; upon the merits of which public opinion is divided. He was also the author of a "History of American Independence," which has been highly spoken of in the United States. B. at San Giorgio, Piedmont, 1766; D. at Paris, 1837.

BOTTA, Paul Emile, son of the above, became French consul at Mosul, and early distinguished himself as a naturalist. After spending some years in Egypt, and making a journey through a portion of Arabia, he settled at Mosul, and in 1843 disentombed an Assyrian palace in the mound of Khorsabad, 14 miles from the seat of his consulship. This was before the discoveries made by Mr. Layard; so that M. Botta may be considered the first who led the way in the discovery of Assyrian remains. B. at Paris, about 1800.

BOUFFLERS, Louis François de, *boof'-flai*, a marshal of France, who early in life entered the army, and in 1669 became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions under the gallant Turenne. In 1708, after the battle of Oudenarde, he defended Lisle against Prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. This was his last public achievement. B. 1644; D. at Fontainebleau, 1711.—When William III. took Namur, he kept Boufflers prisoner, contrary to the terms of the capitulation. The marshal asking the reason of this conduct, was told it was on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude: "Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained rather than myself." "Sir," it was replied, "you are of more value than 10,000 men."

BOUILLON, Godfrey, duc de, *bool-lawng*, one of the leaders in the first Crusade. He took Antioch and Jerusalem, of which the Christian soldiery proclaimed him the first Latin king. He, however, rejected the title, and contented himself with that of "Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre." In 1099 he defeated the sultan of Egypt at Ascalon. B. about 1060; D. 1100.—The glowing eulogy of Tasso preserves the memory of this warrior fresh in the minds of the lovers of historical romance.

BOULTON, Matthew, *bole'-ton*, an inventor and improver in the mechanical arts. In 1769 he entered into communication with Watt, the improver of the steam-engine; after which the Soho works, near Birmingham, became famous for the mechanical skill displayed in the construction of steam-engines. His coining-machinery was a triumph of its kind, and he, in conjunction with his partner, Watt, greatly contributed to give an impetus to British industry. B. at Birmingham, 1728; D. 1809.—Boulton was of a generous and ardent disposition, and is said to have expended £47,000 in experiments on the steam-engine, before Watt had so far perfected it as to bring any return of profit.

BOU-MAZA, *boo'-ma'-za*, an Arab chief, whose real name was Si Mahomet ben Abdallah. Like Abd-el-Kader, he acquired in early life a saintly reputation, and, declaring himself invulnerable, promised heaven and riches to all who assisted in the expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1845, in connection with Abd-el-Kader, he obtained several advantages over the generals of France, but was subsequently, in 1846, defeated by Colonel (afterwards Marshal) St. Arnaud. Ultimately, on 10th January, 1847, General Herbillon completely routed his forces, and he surrendered in the following April to St. Arnaud. Brought to France, he had a handsome residence assigned to him in Paris, with a pension of 15,000 francs. In 1854 he quitted the French soil, commanded, during the Russian war, a body of Bashi-Bazouks, and was made a colonel in the Turkish service. B. about 1820.—(*See* ABD-EL-KADER.)

BOURBON, Charles, duke of, constable of France, *boor'-bawng*, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, and distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignano, in 1515, but soon after fell into disgrace, through the enmity of the mother of Francis I., whose advances he had chosen to reject. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor Charles, and afterwards his commander-in-chief. B. 1489; killed in an assault upon Rome, 1527.

BOURCHIER, Thomas, *boor'-sheer*, an archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haarlem at his own expense. A more probable version of the story is, that he assisted Caxton in establishing his printing press at Westminster. D. 1486.

BOURDEILLES, Peter de. (*See* BRANTOME.)

BOURMONT, Louis Auguste Victor de Chaisne, Marshal Count de, *boor'-mawng*, a French general, who, at the age of 15, entered the army, and, under the empire of Napoleon I., rose to be one of his marshals. On the fall of the emperor, he attached himself to the Bourbons, and in 1830 was appointed to the command of the army which was to reduce Algeria under the power of France. In a few weeks he won this extensive colony, but was superseded in his command by General Clauzel, who charged him with having appropriated to his own purposes the treasure taken in one of the captured towns. After this he retired from public life, living in exile in Germany, Holland, and England, as his inclination led him. On the accession of Louis Philippe he was permitted to return to France, when he took up his residence in the castle of Bourmont, in Anjou, where he lived in strict retirement to the time of his death. D. at Paris, 1773; D. 1846.

BOURNE, Vincent, *born*, an English poet, usher of Westminster School, whose effusions show a classical taste and a fertile imagination. B. about 1696; D. 1747.

BOURRIENNE, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de, *boor'-re-en*, in his ninth year entered the military school at Brienne, where he became acquainted with the future emperor, Napoleon I., of France. From being schoolfellows they became ac-

quaintances, and from acquaintances friends. Bourrienne was being educated for the French artillery, but was forced to relinquish the military profession when he found that he could not hold a commission in the French army unless he could give proofs of being of noble lineage. Directing his ambition into another channel, in his twentieth year he was attached to the embassy of the Marquis de Noailles, ambassador of Louis XVI. at the court of the emperor Joseph of Austria. In 1792 Bourrienne returned to Paris, after two years' study of international law at Warsaw, and a short stay at the Polish court of King Poniatowski. Napoleon was in Paris at this time, and the friendship of the two schoolfellows was renewed. The fortunes of neither of them were very bright, and they used to share the purses of each other, and wander about the streets of Paris without employment. It was at this period that they beheld, on the 20th of June, the attack which was made by the people on the Tuileries, and which is so spiritedly described in Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon;" but on the fall of the Bourbons and the rise of Napoleon, Bourrienne became his private secretary, a post which he held from 1796 to 1802, when he was dismissed for some scandal in connection with the house of Coulon, the army contractors. In 1805 he was appointed chargé d'affaires of France for the circle of Lower Saxony, in which office he was charged with peculation, and forced to refund a million of francs. He was now a ruined man. On the fall of Napoleon he attached himself to the Bourbon dynasty, held for a short time the office of commissary of police in Paris, and became a deputy for the department of Yonne in the representative chamber. In 1828 he was compelled to seek refuge in Belgium from his creditors, where he commenced writing his Memoirs of the emperor. This work was published in ten volumes in the course of 1829-30, and created an immense sensation. This was the greatest act of his life. The revolution of 1830 unsettled his reason, when he was put into an hospital for the insane in Caen, Normandy, where he ended his days. B. at Sens, 1769; D. 1834.

Bowdich, Thomas Edward, *bow'-ditch*, an English traveller who formed one of the exploring band who have helped to render the continent of Africa known to their countrymen by their explorations and writings. He was the son of a Bristol merchant, and was for a short time a partner in his father's house. In 1814, however, he embarked for Cape-Coast Castle, where his uncle, Mr. Hope Smith, was governor of the settlements belonging to the African Company. Returning to England in 1816, he was appointed the chief of a mission to the king of the Ashantees. The embassy was quite successful, mainly through the energy and talents of young Bowdich; and in 1819 he published an account of it, under the title of "A Mission to Ashantee." He then went to Paris, where he resided about eighteen months, engaged in the study of natural science. In 1822, after having published several works, by which he made some money, he undertook another voyage to Africa, with the view of exploring that continent. He reached, with his wife, the mouth of the Gambia, and there, being seized with fever, died, January 10, 1824. B. at Bristol, 1790.—After his death, Mrs. Bowdich published several works, from materials collected by her husband in his various travels.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, *bow'-ditch*, an American writer on navigation and physical and mathematical science, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1773, was the son of a cooper, and himself a sailor, in a humble position. He educated himself, learning Latin in order that he might read the "Principia" of Newton. Besides many contributions to scientific periodicals and the transactions of learned societies, he published a translation of Laplace's "Mécanique Celeste," with a commentary, which is deemed of considerable value. He latterly held a lucrative situation in connection with fire and life assurance associations in his native place and Boston, and died in March, 1838.

Bowles, Reverend William Lisle, *boles*, was educated at Oxford, and received several preferments in the Church, and, in 1828, became canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral. He is distinguished in the annals of literature, not only by a great many excellent publications but by the "Pope and Bowles controversy," which lasted from 1819 to 1828. This controversy originated in a proposition which Mr. Bowles thus laid down in his "Essay on the Poetical Character of Pope:"—"All images drawn from what is beautiful or sublime in nature are more beautiful and sublime than images drawn from art, and are therefore more poetical; and in like manner, the passions of the human heart, which belong to nature in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry than those which are derived from incidental and transient manners." Both Byron and Campbell entered the lists against him. The proposition of Mr. Bowles, however, in our opinion, is sound. B. at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1762; D. at Salisbury, in 1850. Bowles published, among other works, a collection of sonnets, and is satirized by Byron in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

Bowring, Sir John, *bow'-ring*, a various and voluminous writer, who has distinguished himself in the paths of philology, politics, poetry, and as a translator and reviewer. His knowledge of the principal European languages is not only extensive but accurate, which is proved by the translations he has, from time to time, given to the world, of the poetry of different nations. These comprise "Specimens of the Russian Poets," "Batavian Anthology," "Specimens of the Polish Poets," "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," "Specimens of the Poetry of the Magyars," and "Christian Anthology." In 1825 he was appointed to the editorship of the "Westminster Review," in which the exposition of the principles of Jeremy Bentham received a large share of his attention. In 1834-5 he was sent as a commissioner to France, to report on the actual state of commerce between that country and Great Britain. He also visited Switzerland, Italy, and Syria, studying their commercial relations, and reporting upon them to Parliament. In 1835 he became a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat till 1837. In 1841 he was again elected, and kept his seat till 1849. Between 1838 and 1839 he produced a complete edition of the works of Jeremy Bentham, edited by himself, and published at Edinburgh, in 11 volumes. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Hong-Kong, and superintendent of trade in China. In 1853 he returned to London, and published his "Decimal System," and

in 1854 was knighted and appointed governor of Hong-Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China. In 1855 he undertook a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with that country. In 1859 he retired from the diplomatic service on a pension, but still acts as Envoy from the Hawaiian government to the different European courts. He contributed occasionally to the periodical literature of the day. B. at Exeter, 1792; D. 1872.

BOWYER, William, *bō'-yer*, the most learned English printer of whom we have any account. Both his father and grandfather were printers; so that the noble art may be said to have become hereditary in his family. In 1716 he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1722. From this period he commenced contributing to various learned works in the way of corrections, annotations, prefaces, &c., whilst, at the same time, he superintended his printing business. In 1763 his celebrated edition of the Greek Testament, with conjectural emendations, appeared. This work has been much commended and been translated into German. It is, however, as an erudite and critically accurate printer that Bowyer is celebrated. B. 1699; D. 1777.

BOYD, Robert, Lord, *boid*, a Scotch nobleman, was the son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, who was killed in 1439, in revenge for having murdered Lord Darnley. The son acquired great popularity with King James II. and the people. The former created him a peer by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of that monarch, in 1460, he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves, and went so far as to carry off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, where Lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also effected a marriage between the king's sister and his son, afterwards Earl of Arran. In 1469 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, called a parliament to examine into the conduct of Boyd, who fled to England. D. at Alnwick, 1470.—The earl of Arran was divorced from his wife, and died in exile at Antwerp, in 1474. The unfortunate Lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in 1476, was a descendant of this house.

BOYDELL, John, *boi'-del*, an ingenious artist, and magistrate of London, was brought up a land-surveyor under his father; but seeing some landscapes which greatly pleased him, he apprenticed himself to an engraver. In 1746 he published some small landscapes for the use of learners, and the encouragement he received induced him to persevere in engraving and publishing. He also sought out English artists, to whom he was a liberal patron, particularly to Woolett. But Mr. Boydell did not confine himself to prints. He had the honour to establish an English school of historical painting, which received the name of the Shakspeare Gallery. He also presented to the corporation of London some fine pictures for the council chamber in Guildhall. In 1791 he was made lord mayor. By the French revolution, and the consequent war, this worthy man experienced such losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an act of parliament for the disposal of the Shakspeare Gallery, and his pictures and prints, by way of lottery. B. 1719; D. 1804.

BOYER, Abel, *bwoï'-yai*, a French lexicographer and grammarian, who quitted his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He went to Geneva, and afterwards visited England, where he taught the French language and compiled a French and English grammar and dictionary, which have gone through numerous editions. B. at Castres, 1664; D. in England, 1729.

BOYLE, Robert, *boil*, a learned writer and philosopher, the seventh son of Richard, earl of Cork. He early devoted himself to the study of natural science; was frequently present at Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous Royal Society, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1654 he fixed his residence at this town, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends. Here he remained till 1668, applying himself principally to experimental philosophy, and contriving a more perfect air-pump than that which had hitherto been in use. Natural philosophy, however, was not the only subject which engaged his attention at this period of his life. He cultivated an acquaintance with the learned languages, and devoted so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that, at the restoration of Charles II., he was pressed to enter into orders, with a view of being raised to the episcopacy. A natural diffidence, however, induced him to decline this and every other offer of preferment. Whilst labouring incessantly in the cause of science, he did not neglect the duties of the Christian philanthropist, and particularly exerted himself in advancing designs of charity and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East India Company, he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required, as a return, that they would do something towards propagating Christianity in their settlements. With this view he caused to be printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malay tongue. He was also at the expense of printing in Arabic, Grotius's "De Veritate," etc. In 1680 he declined the honour of the presidency of the Royal Society. Three years afterwards he was engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. Two years before his death he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors, and thus gained time to perfect some important works, particularly in the department of chemistry. B. at Lismore, in Ireland, 1626; D. in London, 1691, a week after his sister, Lady Ranelagh, with whom he had resided since 1688.—By his will he founded an annual lecture at St. Paul's, on the principal truths of natural and revealed religion. It is said that, from imitating the stammering of other children, he, when young, contracted the habit, which afterwards proved incurable.

BOZZARIS, Marco, *boz-zā'-ris*, the Leonidas of modern Greece, was a Souliote, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his country in defending it against the Turks. He fell in the August of 1823, in a night attack upon a body of Albanians, who were advancing with the view of taking Missolonghi, which he had successfully defended for a considerable time. B. about the close of the 18th century, among the mountains of Epirus; fell near Kerpenisi, 20th August, 1823. This Greek hero was buried

In Missolonghi with every mark of honour, and the Greek executive government issued a decree in which they styled him the Leonidas of modern Greece.

Braccio, Fortebracci, *brawt-che-o*, called also Braccio da Montone, from the name of his estate, was a native of Perugia, from which he was expelled by the people along with the other nobles of the city, in 1393. He then became a captain of condottiere, rose to a prominent rank among military leaders of the time, took a leading part in the wars in Italy during the first portion of the 15th century, made himself prince of Perugia, which he had reduced to subjection, and was finally defeated near Aquilla by Count Caldora, on the 2nd of June, 1424, and died three days afterwards from wounds received in the battle. B. 1368.

Bracciolini, Francis, *brawt'-che-o-le-ne*, an Italian poet, whose poem, entitled "La Croce Racquistrata," published in 1605, is esteemed next to Tasso's "Jerusalem." B. at Pistoja, 1566; D. 1645.

Bradley, James, *brăd'-le*, an eminent astronomer, who entered the Church, but, in 1721, becoming Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he resigned his livings. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In the fifth year of his office he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. In 1748 he obtained a grant of £1000 to procure instruments for the Greenwich observatory, and subsequently obtained a yearly pension of £250. B. at Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, 1692; D. at Chalford, 1762, and was buried in Minchinhampton.—Bradley was a careful observer, and Newton gave him the character of being the best astronomer in Europe. He discovered the laws of aberration and of nutation. He left behind him, in MS., a vast number of valuable astronomical observations, which were subsequently published, and which are computed at about 60,000 in number.

Bradshaw, John, *brăd'-shaw*, a noted English lawyer, who was named "President of the High Court of Justice," which sat in judgment on Charles I. For discharging the duties of this office, the Parliament rewarded him with landed property worth £4,000 a year, and various offices. B. in Cheshire, 1586; D. 1659. At the Restoration, his body, after being hung at Tyburn with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows. He is usually designated in history "Bradshaw the Regicide."

Brady, Nicholas, *brai'-de*, a divine and poet, who is well known by his version of the Psalms of David, which he executed in conjunction with Mr. Tate, and which is now generally used in churches. B. at Bandon, Ireland, 1659; D. rector of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, 1726.

Braganza, House of, *bra-gan'-sa*, dates from the commencement of the 15th century, and is now represented in the reigning dynasty of the kingdom of Portugal. Its originator was a natural son of King John I., named Alfonso, who was by his father created duke of Braganza and lord of Guimaraens. He married Beatrix, daughter and heiress of the count of Barcellos and Ourem, from which union sprang the dukes of Bragança. The present line ascended the Portuguese throne in 1640, when that people revolted against the yoke of Spain, and when the then duke of Braganca was proclaimed, and assumed the title of John IV. From that period the crown has continued in the same line. The royal family of Brazil belong to this house.

Brahe, Tycho, *bra*, a famous astronomer, was descended from a noble Swedish family, settled at Knudstorp, in Denmark, where he studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession. The solar eclipse, however, which happened whilst he was at the university of Copenhagen, in 1560, directed his attention to astronomy, which he considered as a divine study, and to which he applied himself with the greatest assiduity. In 1565 he returned home, and in a quarrel with a Danish nobleman lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one made of gold, so naturally formed and painted, that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he ardently entered upon the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stone. After this he travelled for some years, and, on his return to Denmark, resided with his uncle, who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations; and here it was that, in 1572, he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassiopea. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of his relations by a marriage which was deemed imprudent on account of the humbleness of the connexion; and the quarrel was so great, that the king was obliged to interfere to effect a reconciliation. At the command of his sovereign, Frederick II., he was somewhat reluctantly, on account of his rank, made to read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen. The king, however, was so delighted with the pursuits of Brahe, that he gave him the isle of Hven or Hoen, where he laid the foundation of an observatory, to which he gave the name of Uraniberg, or the City of the Heavens. Besides this he had an observatory sunk in the ground, to which he gave the name of Stelberg, or the City of the Stars. The king added to the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation Brahe remained about twenty years; but on the death of the king he lost his pension, and in 1596, in the time of Christian IV., was driven from his country by the united influences of ignorance, envy, and detraction. The emperor Rudolph II. pressed him to come to his dominions, and in 1601 he settled at Prague, with a pension of 3000 ducats. In 1600 he had been joined by the celebrated Kepler, and these illustrious men pursued their studies together until the death of Tycho. B. at Knudstorp, in Denmark, in 1546; D. at Prague, 1601.—He was a man of great genius, but superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology and attentive to omens. His works show him to have been an accurate observer. The "Rudolphine Tables" and the "Historia Cœlestis" are the best of his productions.

Bramah, Joseph, *bra'-ma*, the son of a Yorkshire farmer, who, from being a carpenter and joiner, went to London, and adopted the profession of engineer and machinist. In 1784 he patented the lock which goes by his name, and which is considered one of the most ingenious that has ever been invented. He also made numerous improvements in pumps, fire-engines, water-cocks, and the hydraulic press. His in-

ventions in connexion with this last he patented in 1796. His whole life was devoted to mechanical improvements, and his last patent was obtained for discovering a mode of preventing dry-rot in timber, by covering it with a thin coating of Parker's Roman cement. B. at Stainborough, in Yorkshire, 1749; D. in 1814.

**Bramante d'Urbino**, Lazarus, *brwa'-mawn-tai*, a celebrated Italian architect, who executed several great works for the popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. His fame, however, rests on his being the architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, of which magnificent cathedral he drew the plans, laid the foundations in 1513, but did not live to see it completed, leaving the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonarotti. B. at Castle Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444; D. at Rome, 1514.

**Bran**, *brăn*, the son of Llyr, and father of Caradog, or Caractacus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Dynwall, as having consolidated the form of elective monarchy in Britain. When his son was delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, and at their return introduced it among their countrymen. D. about 80 A.D.

**Brandon**, Charles. (*See* Suffolk, Duke of.)

**Brandt**, Sebastian, *brant*, a German poet, who wrote a number of works, the most celebrated of which is "The Ship of Fools," a burlesque poem, in which he satirizes the writings of his age. It met with great success, and found translators in several countries. B. at Strasburg, 1458; D. 1521. (*See* Barclay, Alexander.)

**Brandt**, a Hamburg chemist, who in 1669 accidentally discovered phosphorus, whilst making experiments with urine in search of gold. He received a pension from the elector of Hanover. D. about 1692.

**Brantome**, Lord Abbot of, *bran'-tome*, the name given to Peter de Bourdeilles. He was a licentious French writer, who, in fifteen volumes, has given us lively pictures of the times in which he lived, and is distinguished for his vivid descriptions of beauty, courtesy, and knightly prowess. B. at Périgord, 1527; D. at Richemont, 1614.

**Brasidas**, *brăs'-i-dăs*, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and in 424 B.C. made himself master of Amphipolis. He was wounded in a combat with Cleon, the Athenian general, who was endeavouring to retake this place, and D. 422 B.C.

**Bravo Murillo**, Don Juan, *bra'-vo moo-reel'-yo*, a modern Spanish statesman, who has been an active participator in the numerous recent changes in the government of his country. He held office in 1836 under the Isturitz ministry, and in 1840, being compromised in a conspiracy formed against the regent Espartero, was obliged to take refuge in France for three years. In 1847 he was minister of justice under the duke of Sotomayor, and afterwards served under Narvaez, as minister of commerce, public works, and finance. When that minister resigned, in 1850, Bravo Murillo remained at the head of affairs; but just as he seemed all-powerful, he, in 1853, lost the favour of the queen, and fell. He has filled various diplomatic posts since 1856. B. 1803.

**Bray**, Sir Reginald, *brai*, an eminent statesman, who assisted in placing Henry VII. upon the throne, and with whom he was in great favour. Besides being a politician, he seems to have possessed a genius for architecture, as Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster was built under his direction. D. 1503, and was buried at Windsor.

**Bray**, Thomas, an English divine, who, after being in Virginia, U.S., for some time, returned to England, and formed the scheme of establishing parochial libraries. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the Indians and negroes, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1706 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. B. in Shropshire, 1656; D. 1730. He wrote "Catechetical Lectures," "Bibliotheca Parochialis," and some other religious pieces.

**Bray**, Mrs. Anne Eliza, *brai*, an authoress, is the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., and was married, in 1818, to Charles Stothard, son of the eminent painter, who, having been accidentally killed in 1821, his widow was married, in 1823, to the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray, vicar of Tavistock. Mrs. Bray's works include "Memoirs" of her first husband, published in 1823; "De Foix," a romance, which appeared in 1826, followed by tales entitled "The White Hoods," "The Protestant," "Fitz of Fitzford," "The Talba, or the Moor of Portugal," "Warligh," "Trelawney of Trelawne," "Trials of the Heart," "Henry de Pomeroy," "Courtenay of Walreddon," &c. &c., to which must be added, in a different walk, "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," and a "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," beautifully illustrated; together with a sketch entitled "Handel: his Life, Personal and Professional, with some Thoughts on Music;" and a variety of other works. In 1857 Mrs. Bray was left a widow for the second time, and in 1859 published "Poetical Remains of Mr. Bray, with a Memoir;" and, in 1860, a selection from his sermons.

**Brederode**, Henry, Count, *brai'-dai-rod*, a Dutch patriot, who joined with the counts Egmont and Horn in opposing the tyranny of Cardinal Granvelle, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. In 1566 he presented to Margaret of Parma, who had succeeded Granvelle, the famous "Request," which gave rise to the insurrection of the "*Gueux*" or "Beggars." Under the grinding oppression of the Duke of Alva's administration in the Low Countries, he retired to Germany. B. 1532; D. 1568.

**Breguet**, Abraham Louis, *brai-goo-ai*, a celebrated French clock and watch mechanician, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and first perfected those continually-going watches which wind themselves. Afterwards, he invented for watches repeating movements and escapements of all kinds, of a delicacy and precision before unknown. Bréguet was a member of the Institute, and of other learned societies; and greatly enriched and extended the science of horology. B. in Switzerland, his parents being French Protestant refugees; D. at Paris, 1823. The *bréquet* chain takes its name from him.—His grandson, Louis, was one of the first scientific men in France to apply himself to the study of the electric telegraph, and to recognise its immense advantages. B. 1747.

**Breitkopf**, John Gottlieb Emmanuel, *brite'-kopf*, an ingenious German printer and letter-founder, who considerably improved the shape of printing types. He also devised a method of printing music, maps, and charts with types,

B. at Leipsic, 1719; D. 1794.—He is the author of a treatise on the "Origin of Printing," and others on the "History of Playing-cards," the "Invention of Paper made from Linen," and the "Invention of Engraving on Wood in Europe."

BREMER, Fredrika, *bre'-mer*, an eminent Swedish novelist, known to English readers by her novels of "Neighbours," "The President's Daughter," "Life in Dalecarlia," and several other works, mostly translated by Mrs. Mary Howitt. B. at Abo, in Finland, 1802; D. 1865.

BRENNUS, *bren'-nus*, a general of the Gauls, who invaded Italy, 332, B.C., defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without opposition. The Romans fled into the Capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of their enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the Capitol would have been taken, had not the Romans been awakened by the cackling of the sacred geese which were kept in the temple of Juno, and incited by the example of Manlius, afterwards surnamed Capitolinus, immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally destroyed the Gauls, that scarcely one remained to tell the news of their fate.

BREWSTER, Sir David, *broo'-ster*, a distinguished experimental philosopher, whose discoveries in reference to the properties of light have led to great improvements in the illumination of lighthouses. In 1815 he received the Copley medal for his paper on the "Polarization of Light by Reflection," and in the following year, for his discoveries in physics, received from the Institute of France 1500 francs, which was the half of their prize. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, in 1818 received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, and in 1830 was presented with the medal of the Royal Society for his further researches on the properties of light. In the same year, with Davy, Herschel, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York, in 1831. He was now knighted by William IV., and decorated with the Hanoverian Guelphic order. In 1841 he became principal of St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrew's. In 1849 he was elected president of the British Association, and the same year had the high honour of being chosen, in the place of Berzelius, one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. He is also member of the Royal Academies of Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; and in 1859 was unanimously chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. He has received many other honours and decorations from almost all parts of the world. His writings on scientific subjects are very numerous, including the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton," "The Martyrs of Science," "Letters on Natural Magic," "More Worlds than One," &c., and for twenty-two years he edited the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," he was also one of the editors, as well as of the "Edinburgh Journal of Science." B. at Jedburgh, 1781; D. 1868. Sir David has been twice married; first, to a daughter of the celebrated M'Pherson, the translator or author of Ossian's poems; and second, to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Purnell, Esq., Scarborough. The question as to whether or not he was the discoverer of the stereoscope has given rise to considerable controversy, that honour being also claimed by Professor Wheatstone.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, duke of, *bridj'-water*, was the youngest son of Scroop, fourth earl, and first duke, of Bridgewater, and succeeded to the title in 1748, on the death of his brother. He has been styled the "Father of British Inland Navigation," being mainly instrumental in the cutting of the first navigable canal in England. This was from Salford, near Manchester, to Worsley, and succeeded so well, that another was executed to pass from the river Worsley, over the Irwell, to Manchester. This canal begins at Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester, and has an aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs thirty-nine feet above the river, and where the barges pass on the canal, and the vessels in the river sail under them. This aqueduct begins at Barton Bridge, three miles from Worsley, and is carried two hundred yards over a valley. The duke afterwards extended his canal to the Mersey. He spent prodigious sums upon these projects, to accomplish which he lived on the simplest fare, and with scarcely a servant to attend him. By them, however, he ultimately realized an immense fortune. B. 1736; D. 1803. (*See* BRINDLEY.)

BRIDGEWATER, earl of, Francis Henry Egerton, eighth earl of Bridgewater, ninth Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere, was the younger son of John, Lord Bishop of Durham, by Lady A. S. Grey, daughter of the Duke of Kent, chamberlain to Queen Anne. He was a person of learning, and published an edition of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, with scholia, various readings, and copious notes in Latin. He is noticed here chiefly on account of bequeathing £8000 to be applied to the publication of one thousand copies of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Creation, &c." This bequest elicited a series of separate works, known as the "Bridgewater Treatises," written by some of the most distinguished religious and scientific men of the time. The earl also bequeathed £12,000 to the British Museum, the annual income of which was to be applied to the purchase of MSS., and the taking proper care of them for the use of the public. B. 1758; D. in Paris, 1829.—In his latter years this earl fell into singular eccentricities; among which was a great partiality for canine company, which he carried so far as to dress some of his favourite dogs in the garments of men, and have them at table to dine with him.

BRIENNE, John de, *bre'-en*, was elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederick II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. Brienne was afterwards elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians. On one occasion, says Gibbon, he made a sally at the head of his cavalry, and out of forty-eight squadrons of the enemy, no more than three escaped from the edge of his invincible sword. D. 1237.—A contemporary poet affirms that the deeds of valour which this hero performed outshone those of Hector, Ajax, Roland, Uggier, and Judas Maccabæus. His reign is given at length by Du Cange, in the third book of his "History of Constantinople." His avarice, however, disgraced his other qualities, and hastened the ruin of the empire.

BRIGGS, Henry, *brigs*, an English mathematician, who, in 1596, was appointed Gresham rea-

der in geometry, which he resigned in 1615, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. B. at Warleywood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1556; D. at Oxford, 1630.—He was the first improver of logarithms, after Napier, the original inventor, whom he visited twice, and each time resided with, in Scotland. He published, in 1624, a work of stupendous labour, entitled "Arithmetica Logarithmica," containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS, Henry Perronet, R.A., an eminent English painter, both in history and portraits. The principal of his historical works are "The First Interview between the Spaniards and Peruvians," and "The Ancient Britons instructed by the Romans in the Mechanical Arts." Among his portraits are, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Opie, Reverend Sydney Smith, and the Duke of Wellington. B. 1793; D. in London, 1844.—One of his composition-pictures is "Othello relating his Adventures to Desdemona."

BRIGHAM, Nicholas, *brig'-ham*, a lawyer and poet, who deserves to be noticed, if for nothing more than his admiration of Chaucer, the father of English poetry. He caused the remains of that poet to be removed to the south transept of Westminster Abbey, where he erected a monument to his memory. B. in Oxfordshire; D. 1559.—He wrote "Memoirs of Eminent Persons," "Memoirs by Way of Diary," "Miscellaneous Poems."

BRIGHT, the Right Honourable John, *brite*, a manufacturer of Rochdale, in Lancashire, who became an active member of an association called the Anti Corn-Law League, when it was formed in 1838, and, in conjunction with Mr. Cobden, proved himself one of the warmest advocates of the repeal of the corn laws. In 1843 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham; but in the next election which took place, he was returned for that city, and sat for it till 1847, when he was elected member for Manchester. In 1854 he formed one of the deputation who made a journey to Russia for the purpose of persuading the Emperor Nicholas to adopt a peace policy, his advocacy of which for a time impaired his popularity, and, in 1857, he lost his seat for the cotton city. In 1858 he was returned member for Birmingham, and again in the general elections of 1859, 1865, and 1868. In the year last named, when Mr. Gladstone came into power, he accepted office for the first time as President of the Board of Trade. He has always professed a warm admiration for American institutions. B. 1811.

BRIL, Paul, *bril*, a famous landscape painter, was born at Antwerp in 1556, went to Rome during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., and soon acquired a great reputation there for excellence in his particular department of art. He introduced figures from ancient mythology into many of his works, and it is said that Annibale Caracci sometimes painted these figures for him. Bril's masterpiece is considered to be a large landscape in fresco, in the Sala Clementina, in the Vatican, which was executed in 1602 for Pope Clement VIII.; this picture was sixty-eight feet long, and of considerable height. D. at Rome, 1622.—His brother Matthew was also a landscape painter of some merit, but not equal to Paul. He, however, died at the early age of 34, when his powers were not fully developed.

BRINDLEY, James, *brind'-le*, an eminent engineer, who, after serving his apprenticeship to the trade of a millwright, and discovering his skill in the erection of several mills, was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwards extended to the Mersey. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk, near Haywood, Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, by which means Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. In consequence of the success of his undertakings, his reputation stood very high, and he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. B. at Thornsett, Derbyshire, 1716; D. at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 1772. (*See* BRIDGEWATER.)

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret, marchioness of, *brä-veel'-e-ai*, a notorious poisoner. In 1651 she was married to the marquis, and formed an improper attachment to St. Croix, a young cavalry officer. The latter was imprisoned in the Bastile, and there learnt from Exili, an Italian, the composition of poisons, which art he afterwards taught to his mistress. They then commenced a series of poisonings, the first victim being the marquis's father, then his two brothers and his sister, with a view to the ultimate possession of their fortunes. These crimes were not discovered until the death of St. Croix, in 1672, when there were found on him some papers which cast suspicion on the marchioness. She fled, but was arrested at Liège, brought to Paris, and executed, 1676.

BRISSOT, John Peter, *brees'-so*, one of the leading men in the French revolution, the son of a pastry-cook, and bred to the law, which he never followed. An acquaintance with English books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a time, he settled at Boulogne, and edited the "Courrier de l'Europe." On the suppression of this journal, he went to Paris, where he soon afterwards published his "Theory of Criminal Laws," 2 vols. 8vo. He began, also, a book entitled, "A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, Meditations on the Means of reaching Truth in all Branches of Human Knowledge." About this time he married Mademoiselle Dupont, who was employed as reader to the daughter of the duke of Orleans. Finding little encouragement in France, however, he went to London, where he conducted a periodical journal called "Universal Correspondence on all that concerns the Happiness of Men in Society." This journal was designed to disseminate in France such political principles as were based on reason. It therefore gave offence to the French government, and was seized and suppressed. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was sent to the Bastile on the charge of having assisted in the publication of a libel; but obtained his release by the interest of the duke of Orleans, whose ambitious projects on the government he laboured, by his talents, to advance. His political pamphleteering activity forced him to flee from France, when he went to Holland, and thence to America. After a time he again returned to France, and became a warm advocate of republican principles during the revolutionary period. By his exertions he created a party called Brissotines, or Girondists, from the members of the department of Gironde, of which it chiefly con-

sisted. He was, however, adverse to the execution of the king, which he proposed to be deferred till the perfection of the constitution. The ascension of Robespierre to power was the signal for the downfall of Brissot and his party. He and they were denounced and arrested, to expiate upon the scaffold their principles and opinions. B. near Chartres, 1754; guillotined, with twenty other Girondists, October 31, 1793.

Britannicus, *bri-tăn'-i-kus*, son of the emperor Claudius, by his third wife, Messalina. His original name was Tiberius Claudius Germanicus, which was subsequently changed to Britannicus, from the conquests which were made in Britain. B. 42; poisoned by Nero in his fourteenth year.

Britton, John, *brit'-ton*, an architectural, antiquarian, and topographical writer, who, from being an humble compiler of street song-books, rose to attempt greater things, and succeeded in producing a large number of valuable illustrated works, which, at the time of their publication, had the effect, in no small degree, of exciting the public interest in reference to our national antiquities. B. near Chippenham, Wiltshire, 1771; D. 1857.

Brocklesby, Richard, *brok'-els-be*, a physician, who settled in London, acquired considerable wealth, and became acquainted with Dr. Johnson. When the proposal for the increase of the pension of that great man failed, he generously offered him £100 a year for life, which the doctor declined to accept. He next urged him to live with him, that he might have him continually under his care, and finally became "his physician in ordinary, and saw him almost every day." To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in his will £1000; but finding that the affairs of the great statesman were embarrassed, he gave it to him in his lifetime. B. at Minehead, in Somersetshire, 1722; D. 1797. Apart from the pecuniary benevolence of such a man as Brocklesby, it is impossible not to admire the goodness and humanity with which his whole disposition seems to have been imbued. "You write to me," says Dr. Johnson, a few months before his own death—"you write to me with a zeal that animates, and a tenderness that melts me." In presenting Burke with the £1000, he enhances its value a hundred-fold by the kind and handsome manner in which it is done. "That you may long live," he says, "for talent, an ornament to human kind, and for your country, your friends, and family, the same happy man in prosperity, as you have ever approved yourself whilst withdrawn from the sunshine of a court; this, with much more (if anything can be better), is the fervent wish of, my dear Burke, your sincere and ever affectionate, humble servant, Richard Brocklesby." He published an essay on the "Mortality of Horned Cattle," 8vo, 1746; "Economical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals," 8vo, 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

Broderip, William John, *brod'-e-rip*, was for thirty-four years a police magistrate in the metropolis, but is noticed here on account of his merits as a naturalist. He is the author of by far the largest number of papers in the zoological department of the "Penny Cyclopædia," as well as of works entitled "Zoological Recreations," "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist," and numerous papers in the "Quarterly Review." He had a splendid collection of shells, which have been purchased by the British Museum. B. at Bristol, 1787; D. at Richmond, 1859.

Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., *bro'-de*, an eminent physician, whose practice is most extensive. In 1811 he was presented, by the Royal Society, with the Copley medal, for his papers on physiology; and in 1814 produced his "Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerves of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach." His professional progress has been gradual, but sure; and, in 1832, he was appointed sergeant-surgeon to the queen. In 1834 he was created a baronet; and in 1850 received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. He is a member of several scientific societies, and has produced various other works connected with his profession. B. at Winterslow, Wiltshire, 1783; D. 1862.—His eldest son, Mr. Benjamin Collins Brodie, M.A., F.R.S., is professor of botany in the university of Oxford.

Broglie, Victor Maurice, Count de, *bró-le-ai*, a French general, was born of a good family at Querey, served with glory in the wars of Louis XIV., and was made a marshal of France. D. 1727.—His son Francis-Marie was also a marshal of France, and distinguished himself greatly in Italy, in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734.—His son, the celebrated Marshal de Broglie, commanded with great glory in the Seven Years' War. He quitted France in 1794, and, after residing in England some time, went to Russia, where he obtained a military rank equal to that which he had held in France.—His son Claude Victor, prince of Broglie, became active on the side of the popular party at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was made maréchal-de-camp. Guillotined 1794.

Brome, Adam de, *brome*, an English divine, who founded Oriel College, Oxford. Lived in the 14th century.

Bromley, William, *brom'-le*, an eminent English line engraver, was born in the Isle of Wight, in 1769, and was held in high esteem by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Stothard, Fuseli, and Flaxman. D. 1842.—His son John was also an engraver, but in mezzotint, in which style he had few equals. B. 1795; D. 1839, before his father. His principal works are — the "Trial of Lord William Russell," and of "Queen Caroline," after Hayter; "Lady Jane Grey refusing the Crown," after G. R. Leslie; "Monks Preaching at Seville," after J. Lewis; "The Duke of Atholl Hunting in Glen Tilt," after Landseer; and "The Reform Banquet," after Haydon.

Brontë, Charlotte, *bront-e*, was the daughter of the Reverend Patrick Bronte, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire. She married her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and, with her two sisters, under the assumed names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, became widely known to the readers of light literature. Charlotte, as an authoress, was the most successful of the three, and, by the production of her "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," acquired a large reputation. B. 1816; D. a year after her marriage, 1855. — Anne wrote the "Tenant of Wildfield Hall," and, in conjunction with her sister Emily, "Wuthering Heights," and "Agnes Grey." She died, 1848; and Emily, in 1849.—The three sisters also produced, in 1846, a volume of poems.

**Brooke**, Sir James, *brook*, rajah of Sarawak, an enterprising Englishman, who early entered the Indian army, and served in the Burmese war. He was severely wounded at Rungpoor, and soon after quitted the service. On the death of his father, who had been in the East India Company's civil service, he found himself possessed of a large fortune. Having in 1830 made a voyage to the Malay archipelago, he, in 1835, purchased a yacht of 140 tons, and, getting together an expert crew, set sail for the East, with the avowed purpose of destroying the Malay pirates. Landing at Sarawak, a province in the N.E. of Borneo, he gained the affection of Muda Hassim, uncle of the sultan of the island, and having assisted in suppressing a rebellion of the Dyaks, he received the title of rajah of Sarawak,—a title reluctantly confirmed in 1841 by the Bornean sultan. He now devoted all his energies to the extinction of piracy, in which he was very successful. But the sultan having caused Muda Hassim, and other supporters of the English, to be massacred, Sir James, with the assistance of Admiral Cochrane, led an expedition against the capital, defeated the sultan's army, and obtained the cession to England of the island of Labuan, destined by its position to become an important commercial station. On his return to Great Britain, in 1847, the rajah was received with great honours, obtaining the decoration of the Bath, and the title of governor of Labuan, with a salary of £2000 a year. He went back to the East, and came, in 1851, a second time to England, to defend himself against the fierce attack made in the House of Commons upon his pirate-killing propensities. The charges against him were not proved. In February, 1857, at Sarawak, an insurrection of the Chinese population broke out, threatening destruction to all the European settlers, who were obliged to fly; but the outbreak was put down shortly after by Sir James and a body of Dyaks. In 1858 he returned to England, and remained there until 1861, when he again visited Borneo. Shortly after this, an acknowledgment of the independence of Sarawak was obtained from the British government, and a consul appointed there. During the closing years of his life, Sir James Brooke resided at Burrator, in Devon, where he died, June 11, 1868; B. at Bandel, in Bengal, 1803.—He was succeeded by his nephew, Charles, who only survived him a few months.

**Brooke**, Henry, an Irish author, who, after a poetical effort on "Universal Beauty," which gained the approbation of Pope, produced his "Gustavus Vasa," which the government would not permit to be acted, on account of the boldness of its language. This opposition increased his fame, and the play had a great sale. The prince of Wales became his friend; but though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and returned to his native country of Ireland, where he continued the remainder of his days in privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful, and the novels known as the "Fool of Quality," and "Juliet Grenville." B. at Rantavan, Ireland, 1706; D. in Dublin, 1783.

**Brooks**, Shirley, *brooks*, a modern English author, who at first studied for the bar, but relinquished the law to write dramatic pieces and tales, which were received with favour. In 1854 he visited, for the "Morning Chronicle" newspaper, Southern Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. His letters were afterwards collected and published in one volume. B. 1815. D. 1874.

**Broome**, William, *broom*, an English poet, who was employed by Pope in writing notes on the "Iliad," and translating part of the "Odyssey," for which he received £500 and one hundred copies. Afterwards, however, Pope gave him a place in the "Dunciad." In 1728 he was created LL.D., and obtained the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk. B. in Cheshire; D. 1745.—To Broome Dr. Johnson gives the credit of producing smooth and mellifluous lines, and a diction select and elegant.

**Broschi**, Carlo, *bros'-ke*. (*See* Farinelli.)

**Brougham**, Henry, Lord, *broo'-ham*, or *bro'-ham*, received his education at the High School and university of his native city of Edinburgh, early distinguishing himself by his mathematical studies. He was designed for the legal profession; but, previous to his settling down as a practitioner, he travelled for some time on the continent, storing his mind with such useful knowledge as came within the scope of his observation. On his return he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates; and, having made the acquaintance of Horner, Jeffrey, and several other talented young men, a "Speculative Society" was formed, in which Brougham soon distinguished himself as an extemporaneous debater. In 1802 the "Edinburgh Review" was started, and Brougham, after the third number, was admitted as a contributor to its pages. He was at this period only twenty-three years of age; but was fresh and vigorous in his intellect, hale and healthful in his body, and greatly ambitious of literary fame. He had for his coadjutors Horner and Brown, the metaphysician, neither of whom was more than twenty-four, Jeffrey, who was twenty-nine, Sydney Smith, who was thirty-one, and Allen, who was the oldest, yet not more than thirty-two. Brougham, however, was the largest and most versatile contributor; and although the pay was only £10 a sheet, it was soon more than doubled. Whilst he was devoting his energies to the "Review," he was also writing "An Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," which in 1803 was published in Edinburgh in two volumes, and was considered a remarkable work for so young a man to produce. Finding the practice of the Scottish bar but a limited field for such ambition as his, he went to London, where, in 1807, we find him qualifying himself for the English bar. In 1808 he began to practise as an English barrister at the court of King's Bench, and on the northern circuit. Here he soon became distinguished by his eloquence; and, as an ally of the Whig party, was returned for Camelford to the House of Commons, by the Earl of Darlington, who was the patron of the borough. His maiden speech was delivered on the 5th of March, 1810; and although not remarkable for any quality beyond its general ability and appropriateness, still it was sufficiently striking to fix attention upon the man as likely to prove an able auxiliary to his party. He soon became accustomed to the new arena into which his abilities had called him. He measured the men with whom he had to contend. He took his stand upon the consciousness of the strength and variety of his own intellectual attainments. When he spoke, he delivered himself with a daring vehemence, and an unexampled fluency. There was no hesitation, no confusion, no timidity in his

utterance. On rolled the stream of his eloquence, strong from conviction, vehement from passion, and burning with invective as the occasion demanded. He soon stood all but alone in the house, Canning being the only one, in the opposition lists, that dared to oppose him. From 1812 to 1816 he was out of parliament, but in that year was returned for Winchelsea, again under the patronage of the earl of Darlington. The splendour and versatility of his talents were now universally acknowledged, when, in 1820, he was called upon to undertake the defence of Queen Caroline against her husband, George IV.; and this trial greatly increased his popularity. In 1830 he became lord-chancellor, under the administration of Earl Grey. In 1834 a change of ministry took place, Sir Robert Peel having come into office. In the following year another change occurred, when Lord Melbourne became premier, and Lord John Russell home secretary. From this government Lord Brougham was excluded, but upon what grounds has never been clearly ascertained. From that time his defection, if it can be so called, from the Whigs dates. As an ex-chancellor, he has lived upon his pension of £5000 a year, but by no means the life of an idler, or of one who is weary of well-doing in the affairs of his country. Throughout his whole career he has been on the side of reform, and into whatever question he has entered, he has pursued it with an ardour and a perseverance which could only have been sustained by the most powerful conviction of its necessity. In 1821 he took a prominent part with Dr. Birkbeck in the establishment of literary and scientific institutions throughout the country, and was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He has been the unwearied advocate of slave emancipation, and has strenuously laboured in the cause of popular education. Amid the multifarious and exciting duties which devolve upon the legal politician and statesman, he has ever remembered the sweets of literature and the pleasures of science, pursuing them both with the fervour of a devotee. In 1858 his speech at the inauguration of a monument to the memory of Newton, in Lincolnshire, was a masterpiece of its kind; and at the meeting of the British Association, in the same year, he delivered an address, which showed how well he was fitted to digest masses of materials into succinct forms, and to make subservient to his purposes every kind of knowledge, to the acquirement of which a long and industrious life enabled him to devote himself. He has also been active as a law reformer, and during the last few years has chiefly directed his attention to the promotion of social science, in connexion with the association bearing that name. Lord Brougham was married, in 1819, to Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Eden, deputy-auditor of Greenwich Hospital, and niece of Lords Auckland and Henley, by whom he had one daughter, who died young. The peerage reverts to Mr. William Brougham and his heirs male. B. at Edinburgh, 1778. D. at Cannes, May 7, 1868.

BROUGHTON, Lord. (*See* HOBHOUSE.)

BROWN, Robert, *brown*, the founder of the sect called Brownists, was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. Having formed, about 1580, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned, but by means of treasurer Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. After a life of difficulties, on account of religious principle and zeal, he ended his days at Northampton gaol, where he had been imprisoned for an assault. B. 1540; D. 1630.

BROWN, Ulysses Maximilian, a field-marshal, of Irish origin, in the Austrian army, who rendered great services to the empress Maria Theresa, gaining in 1746 the battle of Placentia, and taking Genoa. In 1756 he defeated the Prussians, who had invaded Bohemia, and won the battle of Losowitz. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Prague. B. at Bâle, 1705; D. 1757.

BROWN, Dr. John, a clergyman and author, was born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, in 1715, of Scottish parents. He took his degree at Cambridge with reputation, and while living at Carlisle on a minor canonry and lectureship, acted bravely as a volunteer against the rebels in 1745. In 1746 he was invited by the Empress of Russia to go to St. Petersburg and organize a system of education; but ill health prevented his accepting the invitation. He mainly devoted himself to literature, and produced several volumes of poems, essays, and plays; but the state of his health and other vexations brought on a fit of insanity, and in Sept. 1766 he cut his throat, and thus miserably perished by his own hand.

BROWN, Lancelot, a landscape gardener and architect, styled by Repton "the immortal Brown," but more commonly designated "Capability Brown," from his constantly talking of the capabilities of landscapes for purposes of ornamental gardening, was originally a kitchen gardener, but raised himself to be the great authority on landscape gardening of his day, as well as on the improvement of grounds, and on family architecture. In early life he was engaged by Lord Cobham on the grounds at Stowe, after which he was similarly employed by other persons of distinction. He was high sheriff of Huntingdonshire in 1770, and was universally respected for integrity, intelligence, and amiability of demeanour. It has been said of him, that "he not only realized a handsome fortune, but he graced his acquired position of a gentleman by the manners and feelings of one." His taste in gardening has since been questioned; but the buildings erected by him, which are principally country mansions, are allowed to be models of comfort and convenience. B. in Northumberland, 1715; D. 1783.

BROWN, Thomas, M.D., one of the most distinguished of modern metaphysicians, who studied in Edinburgh, and who, in 1806, entered into co-partnership with Dr. Gregory. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, being indisposed in the winter of 1808-9, engaged Dr. Brown to read lectures for him in his class. In this capacity his success was so complete that, in 1810, he was induced to resign his practice, and accept the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy, in the university of Edinburgh. B. at Kirkmabreek, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 1778; D. at Brompton, London, whither he had removed for his health, 1820.—His lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind were published after his decease, and they have been pronounced masterpieces of their kind. His style is certainly the most captivating that has ever been employed to convey a knowledge of philosophy. He was the author of several poems which are now forgotten, and one of the young

men whose talents contributed to the popularity and establishment of the "Edinburgh Review." (*See* BROUGHAM.)

BROWN, Captain Sir Samuel, R.N., a naval officer, who rose to the rank of commander, but in 1842 accepted a retired captaincy. He devoted much of his time to civil engineering, and may be regarded as the first to introduce the use of chain-cables and suspension-bridges. Telford adopted his principle in constructing the Menai Bridge. In 1821 Captain Brown constructed the Trinity suspension pier at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and subsequently several other bridges and piers, especially the one at Brighton. He was knighted in 1835. B. in London, 1776; D. 1852.

BROWN, Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and educated for the medical profession, accompanying, in 1795, a Scotch fencible regiment to Ireland. His peculiar aptitude for botanical study had, however, already developed itself; and on his friend Sir Joseph Banks's recommendation, he threw up his commission, and, in 1801, embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders, for the survey of the Australian coasts. Thence he returned to England, in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and, at the same time, with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. His memoirs on Asclepiadeæ and Proteaceæ, his "Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ," vol. i., published in 1810, and his "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis," published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen among us. The natural system of Jussieu, with important modifications, was adopted by him, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. Honours were showered on him from all lands. His illustrious friend Alexander von Humboldt justly called him "Botanicorum facile Princeps;" and after the death of Dryander, in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. In 1827 these were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, where he became keeper of the botanical department, receiving also a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. B. at Montrose, Dec. 21, 1773; D. in London, June 10, 1858.—Robert Brown was a truthful, amiable, and humorous companion, and possessed of an uprightness of judgment which rendered him an invaluable counsellor. He was for several years president of the Linnæan Society, and was succeeded, as a keeper of the botanical department in the British Museum, by his friend and associate, John J. Bennett.

BROWN, John, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, and professor of exegetical divinity to the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, was born at Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, in 1784. He was a superior Biblical critic, and published a great many works, principally in exposition of the Scriptures. Among his best works are his "Expository Lectures on the First Epistle of Peter," and "The Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience." He also published "Discourses and Sayings of Our Lord Jesus Christ," an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Ephesians," "Discourses suited to the Lord's Supper," and other theological works, besides a controversial work on the voluntary church question. He held a very high position in the religious body to which he belonged, and was universally esteemed for his amiable character, and extensive and accurate learning. D. October 13, 1858.—His son, John Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c., is also well known in the literary world, but his labours are in a different field from those of his father. He has written largely on professional and other subjects, and has published two volumes of essays under the title of "Horæ Subsecivæ," besides contributing to the "North British Review," a religious publication called "Good Words," the "Scotsman" newspaper, and other periodicals. He has written a good deal on "Our Dogs," and, as has been very justly remarked, "has done for them with his pen what Landseer has with his brush." B. 1810.

BROWN, General Sir George, entered the army in 1806 as an ensign in the 43rd regiment of foot. In 1807 he was a lieutenant, and took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814, during which he was wounded at Talavera, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz. He was, in 1814, made a lieutenant-colonel, and served in the short American war. Rising through the various ranks of his profession, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1851, and in 1854 commanded the light division, which distinguished itself at the battle of the Alma, in the Crimea. On November 5, 1854, he was severely wounded at Inkermann, and was obliged to relinquish his command, and retire for a time to Malta. In the following year he returned to his command, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He had the command-in-chief of the storming party which was unsuccessful in the first attack on the Redan at Sebastopol, and shortly afterwards returned to England. In 1856 he was gazetted "General in the army for distinguished service in the field." In 1861–5 he was commander of the forces in Ireland. B. near Elgin, Scotland, 1790; D. August 27, 1865.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas, an eminent physician, who having taken his degrees in arts, went to Leyden, where he became an M.D., and in 1642 published his famous book, the "Religio Medici," which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired a good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on "Vulgar Errors," in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. B. in London, 1605; D. at Norwich, 1682.—His works were printed in one volume, folio, after his death, and Dr. Johnson wrote his life.

BROWNE, William, an English minor poet, was born of a good family at Tavistock, Devonshire, in 1590. He was tutor to Robert Dormer, the "handsome" earl of Carnarvon, and was

afterwards attached to the family of the earl of Pembroke. His works consist principally of eclogues, pastorals, &c.; he was especially happy in describing rural scenery, but his narratives are dull and heavy. His works, in three volumes, were published in a complete form in 1772, and included his "Masque of the Inner Temple," which had previously remained in MS. His death is believed to have occurred in 1645, and it is said he had acquired wealth sufficient to purchase an estate.

**Browne**, Sir William, an English physician, who left a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes; and wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous tracts, speeches, and a work entitled "Opuscula." He also translated Dr. Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," from Latin into English, with additions. B. 1692; D. 1774.

**Browning**, Robert, *brown'-ing*, a distinguished modern English poet. In 1836 he published "Paracelsus," which was favourably received; and in 1837 produced "Strafford," a tragedy, in which Mr. Macready, the actor, personated the hero. His other works are "Sordello,"—"Pippa Passes,"—"The Blot in the Scutcheon,"—"King Victor and King Charles,"—"Dramatic Lyrics,"—"Return of the Druses,"—"Colombe's Birth-day,"—"Dramatic Romances," &c. Of all his writings, perhaps his "Pippa Passes" and "The Blot in the Scutcheon" are the best. His latest work, "The Ring and the Book," appeared in 1868. B. in Camberwell, 1812.

**Browning**, Elizabeth, originally Miss Barrett, wife of the above, gave early indications of genius, and was educated with the utmost care. At the age of seventeen she published "An Essay of Mind, with other Poems;" and in 1838 appeared her "Seraphim," which was succeeded by "The Romaunt of the Page," "The Drama of Exile," "Isabel's Child," "Casa Guidi Windows," and several miscellaneous pieces, all of which occupy a high place in our poetical literature. Besides these original works, she had translated the "Prometheus Bound," of Æschylus, and contributed a series of papers to the London "Athenæum" on the Greek Christian poets. In 1856 appeared her "Aurora Leigh," which has many admirers. B. in London, 1809; married, 1846; D. in Florence, in 1861.

**Bruce**, Robert, *brooce*, king of Scotland, one of the bravest and wisest of the Scottish monarchs. Through a long series of years he struggled against hardship and danger in endeavouring to recover the independence of his country, which, by the overthrow of the English at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he achieved. This event established his sovereignty over the country, and the remainder of his life was passed in regulating his administration, and consolidating his power. B. 1274; D. in his castle at Cardross, on the shore of the Frith of Clyde, 1329. The heart of Bruce was embalmed, and Sir James Douglas, his old companion in arms, started to carry it to the Holy Land, but was killed in a battle with the Moors on the way. Bruce's remains were interred in the abbey church of Dunfermline.

**Bruce**, Michael, a Scottish poet, the son of a weaver, died too early to have written much; but his descriptive poem of "Lochleven," based upon the model of Thomson, makes us regret that he was so early taken from us. His "Elegy," however, is his finest poem, describing





with the most touching pathos his feelings in anticipation of his own early dissolution. B. at Kinneswood, Kinross-shire, 1746; D. 1767.

**Bruce**, James, a celebrated traveller, descended from the royal house of Bruce, and educated first at Harrow, and next at Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving Edinburgh he went to London, and entered into partnership with a wine-merchant, whose daughter he married; but after a few months she died, when he went on a journey through Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands. Meanwhile his father dying, he returned to England, and took possession of the patrimonial estate. In 1761 he dissolved partnership with his father-in-law, and in 1762 was appointed consul-general in Algiers. In the following year he arrived there, but in 1765 was superseded in his office. He now set out upon his travels, and visited Asia Minor, where he made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec. In 1768 he departed on his tour to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, and in that country rendered himself a favourite by his skill in physic and his splendid horsemanship. In the same year he discovered the sources of the Abawi, which was then considered the principal stream of the Nile. Having accomplished this object, he returned to Gondar, where he served in the army under the reigning king, and it was with difficulty he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling to Cairo, during which he endured many hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where he again married. In 1790 he published the long-expected history of his travels, in five quarto volumes, which contained much curious information, though the veracity of the author in several instances has been called in question. B. at Kinnaird, Stirlingshire, 1730; D. from a fall down the stairs of his own house, 1794.

**Bruck**, Charles Louis, Baron von, *brook*, an Austrian politician, who originally entered a commercial house at Bonn, and afterwards established himself at Trieste, where he married the daughter of a rich merchant. Called to the direction of the Austrian Lloyd's, he displayed great administrative powers, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. When the Viennese revolution broke out, he remained faithful to the monarchy, and was subsequently engaged in various measures for the re-establishment of the authority of the emperor of Austria, and for the maintenance of order. In 1855 he was made minister of finance, and held that office when war between Austria and Sardinia was declared in 1859. After the conclusion of the war, serious frauds were discovered in the pay and commissariat departments of the army. To avoid the consequences, although it is not known that he was personally implicated, Baron Bruck committed suicide. B. 1798; D. 1860.

**Brueys**, Francis Paul, *broo'-aiz*, a rear-admiral in the French navy, commanded the fleet which carried the French army to Egypt, in 1798; and, in the same year, was defeated

by Nelson in the battle of Aboukir, in which he himself was killed. B. at Uzès, 1753.

Brun, Charles le. (*See* Lebrun.)

Brune, William Marie Anne, Marshal, *broon*, a law student and journalist, who when the Revolution broke out, took up arms, and served under Dumouriez. He rose rapidly, and in 1795 became a general of brigade under Napoleon I. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army which invaded Switzerland, after the peace of Campo Formio; and also of that of Italy after the fall of Berne. In 1805 he was made a marshal of the French empire, and in 1807 became governor of the Hanseatic towns, but fell into disgrace for omitting the titles of Napoleon in the text of the convention which procured for France from Sweden the surrender of the island of Rugen. He now went into retirement till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he submitted to Louis XVIII., who gave him the cross of St. Louis. In the "Hundred Days" he joined Napoleon, but, after the battle of Waterloo, proclaimed the king. Leaving his corps and proceeding to Paris, he entered an inn at Avignon, where he was attacked by an infuriated mob, who accused him of having been a terrorist, and taken part in the massacres of 1792. At that time, however, he said he was fighting on the frontiers of his country against the enemy. Nevertheless they immediately shot him, dragged his body through the streets, and threw it into the Rhone. B. at Brives, 1763; killed, 1815.

Brunel, Sir Mark Isambard, *broo'-nel*, discovered from his boyhood a decided predilection for mechanical studies, and seized upon every opportunity of giving them a practical effect. His parents, who were respectable French agriculturists, discountenanced these pursuits; but the force of nature would not be restrained, and after passing some time with the family of a friend of his father, of the name of Carpentier, he was induced to enter the mercantile marine, in which he made several voyages to the West Indies. Whilst employed in this service, he continued to give specimens of his mechanical ingenuity, and actually constructed a pianoforte whilst his ship was lying at Guadaloupe. The French revolution of 1793 drove him from his country, and, landing in New York, he resolved to endeavour to turn his engineering skill to some account. Accordingly he, conjointly with another, surveyed the ground for the canal which now connects the river Hudson at Albany with Lake Champlain. Desirous, however, of returning to Europe, he came to England, where he produced several inventions, and submitted to the government a plan for making block-pulleys for ships by machinery. This was carried into execution in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proved a wonderful success. Brunel was now a made man: he continued to exercise his talents in constructive works, and in 1825 commenced excavating for the Thames Tunnel. This extraordinary work was opened to the public in 1843, after innumerable obstacles and difficulties had been overcome. This work, though a marvel of engineering skill, has proved an utter failure as a commercial speculation. Brunel, in 1841, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. B. at Hacqueville, near Rouen, 1769; D. 1849. He was married to an English lady named Sophia Kingdom, and their constancy to each other during long years of separation and difficulties, and their happy companionship in later years, form one of the finest passages in the records of domestic life.

Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, son of the above, finished his education at the college of Henri IV. at Caen, in France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He was the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and was the designer and civil engineer of the *Great Western*, which was the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic. He was also the constructor of the *Great Britain*, and the *Great Eastern*, the huge iron ship built at Millwall in 1857. In 1833 he was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and all the tunnels and works connected with that line and its branches were constructed under his direction. He also superintended the erection of many bridges; among which may be mentioned the old Hungerford suspension bridge across the Thames (recently removed), which had the widest span of any similar structure in England, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, crossing the Tamar at Saltash. This latter is supported by a central pier from a depth of 80 feet of water, which is the deepest yet achieved in civil engineering. It was opened in May, 1859, by Prince Albert, after whom it was named, and is one of the greatest undertakings of its kind in the world. B. at Portsmouth, 1806; D. Sept. 15, 1859.

Brunelleschi, Philip, *broo-nail-lais'-ke*, an Italian architect, who erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence, which Michael Angelo pronounced a work of uncommon beauty. He was patronized by the Medici family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. He was also an excellent engineer, and skilled in military architecture. B. at Florence, 1377; D. 1444.

Brunnow, Ernest Philip, Baron, *broon'-no*, a modern Russian diplomatist, who assisted at the congress of Laybach and Troppau. After being engaged in various important positions in England, Turkey, Germany, and at his own court, he was sent as ambassador to Great Britain in 1840, and remained in that post till the breaking out of the Russian war in 1854. In 1856 he was at the congress of Paris, and in 1858 returned to London. B. 1797 D. 1875.

Brunswick, House of, one of the oldest German families, deriving its descent from Albert Azo I., margrave of Este, in Italy, who died in 964. Her majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria is a descendant of one of the branches of this family. Several distinguished commanders have sprung from this house; among whom may be noticed Charles William Ferdinand, who was educated as a soldier, and who, after having fought in many campaigns, was defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded, in October, 1806, and died the following month. His son, William Frederick, fell at Ligny, on June 16, 1815. It is to the gallantry of this prince that Byron, in the third canto of his "Childe Harold," dedicates a stanza in his description of the battle of Waterloo.

Brutus, L. Junius, *broo'-tus*, the son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. His father, with his eldest son, having been murdered by Tarquin the Proud, he was called Brutus on account of his stupidity, which, however, was only feigned. He expelled the Tarquins from Rome, condemned to death his own sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring against their country, and fell fighting for the

liberties of the people, in the year 509 B.C.—His body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic.

Brutus, M. Junius, the son of Servilia, Cato's sister, and Decimus Junius Brutus, was lineally descended from the above. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most favoured friends. He, however, forgot the obligation because Cæsar aspired to supreme power. He conspired with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome against the tyrant, and stabbed him in the senate-house. Antony having taken up arms to avenge Cæsar, Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himself many friends by his arms, as well as by his powers of persuasion; but he was soon after pursued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy, and even took the camp of Octavius; but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered by the persevering valour of Antony; and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fulness of his grief called him the last of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He, however, made his escape; but hearing that many of his personal friends had deserted to the conquerors, and that their attempts to seduce his soldiers were incessant and too successful, he at last fell upon his sword, exclaiming, "O virtue, thou art but an empty name; I have worshipped thee as a goddess, but thou art the slave of fortune!" Fell 42 B.C. Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents than his valour in the field. When he was in the camp, the greatest part of his time was occupied with reading and writing; and on the day which preceded one of his most bloody battles, while the rest of his army was under continual apprehensions, Brutus calmly spent his hours till the evening in writing an epitome of Polybius. Plutarch mentions, that Cæsar's ghost made its appearance to him in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. He married Claudia, whom he afterwards divorced without assigning any reason, for which his conduct was deservedly reprehended, and he immediately took for his second wife, Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning coals, when she heard the fate of her husband.—It is said that both Brutus and Cassius fell upon those very swords which they had raised against the life of Julius Cæsar.

Brutus, Decimus Junius Albinus, also one of Cæsar's murderers, was distantly related to the above. It was he who prevailed upon the dictator to go to the senate-house, when he seemed doubtful, in consequence of the unfavourable appearance of the omens. He was betrayed into the hands of Antony, and put to death, B.C. 42.

Bruyere, John de la, *broo'-yair*, a French writer of eminence, whom Bossuet employed as a teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French Academy. B. at Dourdon, in Normandy, 1644; D. at Versailles, 1696.—Bruyére's "Characters in the manner of Theophrastus" acquired great popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate style. The best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1741, and Paris, 1765.

Bryant, William Cullen, *brī'-ant*, one of the best of the American poets. He was educated for the law: but having early enrolled himself under the banner of the Muses, he abandoned Themis, and devoted himself to the study of literature. This took place in 1825, when, in conjunction with Robert Sands, he founded the "New York Review and Athenæum Magazine." He next began the publication of an annual called the "Talisman," which extended his popularity as a poet. Seeking, however, either a more extended sphere of usefulness or excitement, he resigned all connexion with the Muses, and became editor of the "New York Evening Post." To this paper he has devoted his energies for upwards of thirty years. B. at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1794.—The "Ages" is the longest and the best poem of Mr. Bryant, but his other effusions have very great merit. D. 1878.

Bucer, Martin, *boo'-sair*, one of the Protestant reformers, who first united with Luther, but afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge. B. in Alsace, 1491; D. 1551.—In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. His writings are very numerous.

Buchan, William, *buk'-an*, a physician, who, after studying medicine at Edinburgh, became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, Yorkshire. He continued there till the institution was dissolved, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he practised several years with success. In 1770 he published his popular book, entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases," which attained a sale of 80,000 copies during the author's lifetime. He now removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice, which was diminished by the preference he gave to society rather than to business. B. at Ancram, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1729; D. 1805. He published two other professional books, which went through three editions.

Buchanan, George, *bu-kăn'-an*, an eminent writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was employed by James V. as a tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray. At the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he obtained a professorship in the college of Guienne, in Bordeaux, and subsequently held the regency in the college of Cardinal Le Moine, from 1544 to 1547. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra; but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated the Psalms of David into Latin. This is generally considered to be the finest Latin version of the book of Psalms. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrew's.

This favour he obtained from Queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a "Detection of her Doings," designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. The Scottish nobility now nominated him tutor to James VI. In this capacity he laboured to imbue the Scottish Solomon with wisdom, but succeeded only in making him a pedant, because, as he said, he could make nothing else of him. B. at Killearn, Stirlingshire, 1506: D. at Edinburgh, 1582.

BUCHANAN, James, president of the United States for the years 1857 to 1861, was bred a lawyer, and at 25 years of age was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, and kept his seat for eleven years. He then entered upon diplomacy, concluded an important commercial treaty with Russia, and was minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg till 1833. Returning to America, he gained a seat in Congress, and was subsequently secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce ambassador to England, and remained there till 1856, when, being recalled, he was chosen by the democratic party as their candidate. In the struggle for the presidency, he represented the singular alliance between democratic progress and the retention of the "peculiar institution" of slavery. He beat his most formidable opponent, Colonel Fremont, by 163 votes to 125. B. at Stoney Batter, Pennsylvania, 1791. During his presidency the secession of the Southern States was begun, which led to a civil war between the two divisions of the states, which Buchanan was accused of facilitating by his weakness at the first beginning of the movement. D. 1868.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of, *buk'-ing-ham*, the profligate favourite of the pedant king James I., was the son of Sir George Villiers, a knight who had lands in Leicestershire. He rose to the highest offices and honours, and conducted an attack upon the island of Rhé, in which he lost 2000 men, displaying his incapacity for such enterprises, and returned to England discredited both as an admiral and a general, and bringing no praise with him, as Hume says, "but the vulgar one of valour and personal bravery." Being intrusted with the command of a large force to relieve La Rochelle, he went to Portsmouth to superintend the necessary preparations, previous to his departure, when he was stabbed by a half-madman of the name of John Fenton. B. at Brookesley, Leicestershire, 1592; killed at Portsmouth, 1628.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of, son of the above, a favourite of Charles II., as noted for his wit as his profligacy. He was a man who had made "the whole body of vice" his study, and even had the heartlessness to propose the removal of the wife and queen of his sovereign to a West-Indian plantation, to quiet his apprehensions of her interfering with some of his infamous intrigues. His name contributes a letter in the anagram of the "Cabal" ministry, of which he was a member. B. in London, 1627; D. at Kirkby Moorside, in the house of one of his tenantry, Yorkshire, 1688.—This is the nobleman who furnished Pope with a subject for a few satirical lines in one of his moral essays, and also sat for Dryden's portrait of Zimri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He himself was an author of considerable wit, and produced several pieces which, in their day, enjoyed some reputation. His "Rehearsal" especially was popular, on account of the severe ridicule which it bestowed upon Dryden, under the character of Bayes, as well as on account of the wit with which it sparkled.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, an enterprising traveller, a lecturer, and a social reformer, who, from humble circumstances, rose to represent in parliament the constituency of Sheffield from 1832 to 1837. The results of his travels he gave to the world at different times, and established in London the "Oriental Herald," which was the precursor of the "Athenæum," and several other publications. In 1816 he had established a journal in India: but from the freedom of his criticisms upon the administration of public affairs, he was expelled from the presidency of Bengal, and ruined in his fortunes. To make some amends for this treatment, the Honourable East India Company, a few years before his death, allowed him a pension. In 1843 he was the chief agent in establishing the British and Foreign Institute, of which he was appointed secretary, but which preserved a languid existence for three years only. He subsequently became a pensioner on the civil list to the extent of £200 a year. B. at Flushing, near Falmouth, Cornwall, 1786; D. in London, 1855.—His son, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, who was well known in London as a comic author, burlesque writer, and journalist, died in 1867. B. 1825.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE John Sheffield, Duke of, *buk-ing-ham-sheer*, was the son of Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, and served under Marshal Turenne, and took an active part in the revolution of 1688. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire. Buckingham House in St James's Park, now the royal palace, was erected by him. B. 1649; D. 1720. He wrote some poems, which in his time were presumed to evince genius, and received the praises of Pope and Dryden.

BUCKLAND, the Very Rev. William, *buk'-land*, dean of Westminster, and a distinguished geologist and mineralogist. In 1813 he was appointed reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology, at the university of Oxford. In 1822 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal for "An account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of the elephant, hippopotamus, bear, tiger, hyena, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire." He published several works in connexion with his favourite science, and it may safely be affirmed that it is to his vigorous exertions more than to those of any other man, that geological science is so far advanced in this country as it is. In 1845 he was made dean of Westminster. He was a member of several scientific societies, and a trustee of the British Museum. B. at Axminster, Devonshire; 1784; D. Aug. 14, 1856.

BUCKLE, Henry Thomas, *buk'-el*, the son of a merchant of London, was well known for his historical researches, and especially the "History of Civilization," the first volume of which appeared in 1858, and the second in 1861; but these were merely instalments of a great work which the author had designed, but which, unfortunately, he did not live to complete. He was also the author of an "Essay on Liberty," and another on the "Influence of Women." B. at Lee, Kent, Nov. 24, 1822; D. in 1862, at Damascus, whither he had gone to study the language, law, and characteristics of Oriental nations.

BUCKSTONE, John Baldwin, *buk'-ston*, a distinguished actor, dramatic author, and theatrical manager, was originally intended for a naval career, was afterwards articled to a solicitor, and at the age of 19 embraced the stage, making his first appearance at Wokingham, Berkshire, in the character of Gabriel in the "Children in the Wood." After playing in the provinces for some time, he appeared at the Surrey Theatre, London, in 1824, in the part of Peter Smirk, in the "Armistice." His success was satisfactory, and, taking to authorship, he played at the Adelphi, in 1828, as Bobby Trot, in his own drama of "Luke the Labourer." About this time he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, whose commendations stimulated Mr. Buckstone to fresh exertions of his powers of composition. He wrote several pieces for the Haymarket Theatre, which led to his being engaged as leading comedian at that house, of which he has for several years been lessee and manager. He has produced no less than 150 different pieces, nearly all of which have been received with much favour by the public. Among these may be mentioned (for we cannot enumerate the whole), "A Husband at Sight;" "Married Life;" "Single Life;" "A Lesson for Ladies;" "Weak Points;" "Popping the Question;" "Our Mary Anne;" "The Wreck Ashore;" "Victorine;" "The May Queen;" "The Dream at Sea;" "The Irish Lion;" "Last Year;" "Good for Nothing;" "Green Bushes," &c., &c. Mr. Buckstone is one of the most active promoters of the General Theatrical Fund, and of the Dramatic College established near Woking for aged actors. B. near London, in 1802. D. 1879.

BUDGELL, Eustace, *budj'-el*, an English writer, who received his education at Christchurch, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland as one of his clerks, when he was appointed secretary to the earl of Wharton, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He wrote several papers for the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian;" "Lives of the Family of the Boyles;" and translated Theophrastus's "Characters" from the Greek. B. at Exeter, 1685; drowned in the Thames, 1736.

BUFFON, George Louis le Clerc, *boof'-fawng*, an illustrious French naturalist, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, where he studied for the law. His inclination, however, led him into the paths of science, and he paid much attention to astronomy and geometry. At the age of 20 he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England, and, in 1735, published some translations from the English. In 1733 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which, by his care, were considerably enriched and improved. Profiting by the resources of the establishment over which he presided, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. In 1740 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History, General and Particular," which was not completed till 1788, when it amounted to 36 vols. 4to, with illustrations. Several volumes were added by way of supplement. Besides this voluminous work, he translated Hales's "Vegetable Statics," and Newton's "Fluxions," and contributed many papers to the "Memoirs of the Royal Academy." B. at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707; D. 1788.





BUGEAUD DE LA PICONNERIE, Thomas Robert, *boozh'-o*, duke of Isly, a marshal of France, who, in 1804, entered the army as a private, went through all the campaigns of Napoleon I., and rose to the rank of colonel by his valour in the field. Even after the decisive defeat of the emperor at Waterloo, he held his ground in Savoy; and on the 28th of June, 1815, at L'Hospital-sous-Conflans, made the last stand against the allies, defeating with 1700 men a body of 8000 Austrians. After Napoleon's abdication, he busied himself with agricultural pursuits. In 1830 he was recalled from his retirement, and under Louis Philippe energetically repressed the insurrections in Paris. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, where he defeated Abd-el-Kader on the Sikkah, but made a treaty with the Arab chief at Tafna, which unfortunately gave that formidable opponent of France many advantages. In 1840 he was made governor of Algeria, and displayed in that capacity considerable administrative talents. He was incessant in his pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who was again in arms at the head of a large force; and after several minor successes, General Bugeaud, who was made a marshal in 1843, met the Arab army at Isly, and there gained, with 10,000 men against 40,000, a decisive victory. This battle gave him the title of Duke of Isly. In 1847 he retired, discontented that his plans for colonizing Algeria were thwarted. Summoned to the aid of Louis Philippe on the night of the 23rd and 24th of February, 1848, the command of the army was, a few hours afterwards, taken from him, just as he had adopted decisive measures to save the monarchy. After the election of Louis Napoleon, in the December following, as president of the republic, Bugeaud was taken into favour, and received the command of the army of the Alps, but died soon after. B. at Limoges, 1784; D. at Paris, 1849.

BULL, Dr. John, *bool*, a famous musician, who in 1591 was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham College. B. at Wells, Somersetshire, 1563; D. at Antwerp, 1628.—He is the reputed composer of the national anthem "God Save the King."

BULL, Ole Bornemann, a Norwegian violinist, whose father destined him for the church. He was educated at the university of Christiania, but made little progress until he had an opportunity of showing his great natural musical talents. He then became an object of enthusiasm with his countrymen, for he was the first musical genius Norway had produced. In 1829 he went to Cassel, to study under Spohr. His first appearance in public was a failure, and for many years he laboured without success. It was not, indeed, until 1851 that his genius was acknowledged, after which time he played to crowded audiences in all the great cities of Europe and America. Failing in his attempt to establish a Scandinavian colony in Pennsylvania, he returned in 1860 to Norway, and opened a theatre in his native town. B. at Bergen, 1810.

BULLER, the Right Hon. Charles, *bool'-ler*, was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company, and was returned M.P. for West Looe, Cornwall, in 1830. In 1833 he became member for Liskeard, for which town he sat until his death. In 1847 he was appointed president of the Poor-law Commission, and was an extensive contributor to the "Edin-

burgh" and the "Westminster Review," as well as to the newspaper press. B. at Calcutta, 1806; D. in London, 1848.

BULOW, Frederick William, *boo'-lo*, a distinguished Prussian general, who, in the campaign of 1813, saved Berlin by the victories he gained at Grossbeeren and Dennewitz, and from which latter he obtained the title of Count of Dennewitz. He took a prominent part in the battle of Leipsic, and also in the final defeat and pursuit of the French at Waterloo. B. 1755; D. 1816.—Unlike the majority of military men of high rank of this period, Bulow was remarkable for his refinement and great general knowledge.

BULWER, Sir Henry Lytton Earle, *bool'-wer*, a privy counsellor, a diplomatist, and an author. He has been connected with diplomatic missions to Berlin, Vienna, the Hague, Paris, Brussels, Constantinople, and in 1843 was despatched to Madrid as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1848 he was dismissed from the Spanish court, on account of his opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the government of that country, but he was supported by his own government, and Spain was, for two years, without a British representative at her court. In 1849 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and in 1852 became envoy extraordinary to Tuscany. In 1851 he was made Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and, in 1857, succeeded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as ambassador at Constantinople, a post he retained until 1866. His chief works are, "France, Social and Literary," and "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes." B. 1804; D. 1872.

BUNSEN, Christian Karl Josias, Chevalier de, *boon'-sen*, diplomatist, theologian, and philologist, was educated at the university of Göttingen, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar. He subsequently went to Paris, to study eastern languages under Sylvestre de Sacy, the orientalist, with a view of going to India. Having been introduced to the celebrated Niebuhr, he became his secretary at Rome, but soon obtained a higher position as secretary to the Prussian embassy in the Roman capital. Here he pursued his classical studies with Niebuhr, and, at the same time, took a deep interest in the hieroglyphical researches of Champollion. In 1822 the king of Prussia visited Rome, and soon became aware of the abilities of his secretary of legation. This was the prelude to his rise in the world of diplomacy. When Niebuhr retired from the embassy at Rome, Bunsen was appointed to fill his place. In 1839 he became ambassador to the Swiss confederacy, and, in 1841, was appointed Prussian ambassador to England. Here he remained, esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, till 1854, when his opinions of Prussian policy relative to the Russian war led either to his resignation or recall. He wrote a great many works; but he is, perhaps, best known in England by the one entitled "Egypt's Place in History." B. at Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 1791. D. at Bonn, November 28, 1860.

BUNYAN, John, *bun'-yan*, one of the most celebrated English writers, was originally a travelling tinker, and, having neither been taught to read nor to write, led a profane kind of life for some years. At length his attention was happily drawn to higher subjects, and he began to study the Scriptures, of which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he took the side of the Parliament, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became a member of, and was accustomed to address, a Baptist congregation at Bedford. On this account, he was, at the Restoration, confined in the gaol of that town for twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family by making laces. Here he wrote his esteemed "Pilgrim's Progress," a religious allegory, which has received universal praise, and been translated into different languages. On his release from prison, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford, often travelling into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, and was consequently called Bishop Bunyan. B. at Elstow, 1628; D. in London, 1688.—His works have often been printed collectively, and, perhaps, are more widely known than those of any other religious writer in the language.

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, Count de, *boo'-ol*, a modern Austrian diplomatist, was the son of a diplomatist of the same name, and was born in Switzerland in 1797. He represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the agitation which led to the Italian war of 1848, and was afterwards appointed ambassador to London. On the death of Prince Schwartzenberg in 1852, he was recalled to Vienna, and named minister of foreign affairs and prime minister of Austria. He was at the head of affairs when war was declared against Sardinia in April, 1859, but resigned in May following, being succeeded by Count Rechberg.

BUONAROTTI. (*See* MICHAEL ANGELO.)

BURCKHARDT, John Louis, *boork'-hart*, a Swiss traveller, who, in 1806, arrived in London with a letter from the celebrated Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. Having succeeded in making an engagement with the African Association to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the north, he sailed from Portsmouth in 1809. He passed two years and a half in Syria, and made two journeys through Nubia, which occupied him down to 1814. He next passed a considerable time in Arabia, visited the cities of Mecca and Medina, where he fell ill; but, on recovering, set out for Cairo, where he arrived after an absence of upwards of two years. The plague having broken out in 1816 at Cairo, he departed for the desert of Sinai. In 1817 we find him again in Cairo, where he was taken ill of dysentery, of which he never recovered. B. at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1784; D. at Cairo, 1817.—The works of this traveller comprise "Travels in Nubia," "Travels in Nubia and the Holy Land," "Travels in Arabia," and "Notes on the Bedoweens and Wahabees."

BURDETT, Sir Francis, Bart., *bur-det'*, a distinguished political reformer, who, for nearly the first half of the nineteenth century, filled a large space in the public eye. B. 1770; D. 1844.

BUREN, Martin Van, an American statesman and president of the Union, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, in the state of New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. Both his parents were of Dutch origin, and he was regarded as one of the few representatives of the unadulterated Knickerbocker stock who first brought industry and civilization to the ancient colony of Manhattan. He acquired the first rudiments of an education in the schools of his native village; at 14 he commenced the study of law, and duly completed his course of legal

training. In November, 1803, in the 21st year of his age, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law to the bar of New York, and immediately commenced practice. In 1807 he became a counsellor of the Supreme Court; and in the year following was appointed surrogate of Columbia county. In 1809 he set up business in the city of Hudson, state of New York. In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a member of the State senate for the then middle district of New York, and in the following year we find him member of the Court for the Revision of Errors. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General of the state. In 1816 he removed to Albany, where he remained till 1819, when he retired to the private practice of his profession till the year 1828. From this year may be reckoned Mr. Van Buren's purely political character. In 1815 he became regent of the university of New York. In 1821 he was elected United States' senator for the state of New York, and in 1828 was governor of that state. On the 12th of March in the same year he accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, tendered him by President Jackson. In 1831 he was in England as United States' minister; but as the senate refused to confirm the appointment, he returned to America in 1832, and became secretary of the treasury. In 1833 he was elected vice-president, with General Jackson as president for the second time. In 1836 Mr. Van Buren was chosen president. In 1856 he retired altogether from public life, and died July 24, 1862.

BURGOYNE, John, *bur'-goin'*, an English general, who, after two severe engagements with the Americans during the War of Independence, was forced to surrender, with his whole army, in 1777, to General Gates, and to sign the capitulation of Saratoga, which decided France to recognise the independence of the United States. On his return to England, he devoted himself to pleasure and the muses; and, amongst other performances, produced the "Maid of the Oaks," "Bon Ton," the "Heiress," and the "Lord of the Manor," which had their day of success upon the stage. D. 1792.

BURGOYNE, Sir John FOX, who, entering the army as one of the corps of Royal Engineers, was, in 1800, made a lieutenant, and, in 1805, a captain. In 1845 he received the appointment of inspector-general of fortifications in England, and in 1851 attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and the next year was made a K.C.B. When the Crimean War began in 1854, he was sent to Turkey, and was chief of the engineering department of the British army in the Crimea until replaced by Sir Harry Jones in 1855. On his return he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of general. In 1852 he was made a G.C.B., and, in 1865, was appointed Constable of the Tower of London. In 1867 he was made a field-marshal. B. 1782; D. 1871.

BURKE, Edmund, *burk*, an illustrious writer and statesman, whose father was an attorney, and who received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballytore, near Carlow. His first performance, which brought him prominently into notice, was the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful," published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age; the principal of whom was Dr. Johnson, who says, "It is an





example of true criticism;" although a critic equally acute has dissented from the theory it seeks to establish. In 1758 he suggested to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the earl of Halifax, then lord-lieutenant. On his return, he was made private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the Treasury, who, in 1766, brought him into Parliament for Wendover. He subsequently was returned for Malton, in Yorkshire; and gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he bestowed prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. He was a warm opponent of the measures of the governments of Lord Grenville and Lord North in reference to the American colonies, and, had his advice and that of his liberal friends been followed, the secession of the United States from the British crown would long have been delayed, if not altogether prevented. Some of his finest speeches were delivered in the course of the debates on this subject. When matters had gone too far to permit of the retention of the colonies, Burke advocated the recognition of their independence long before the course of events necessitated that measure. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power, on the resignation of Lord North, in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but on the death of his patron in the same year, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. The principal acts of his political life after this were the share he took in the impeachment of Warren Hastings for his mal-administration in India; his opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness, in 1788; and the strong part he took against the authors and defenders of the French revolution. In the house he avowed his detestation of the revolutionists with such force that a separation between him and Mr. Fox, and many more of his old friends, took place. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted great attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. After this, he published a variety of pamphlets in support of the positions he had taken up. His zeal on this occasion, as well as his extraordinary talents, recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments to reproach him; and some illiberal animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a noble Lord" (Earl Fitzwilliam), in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke (duke of Bedford) in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from Parliament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his own end, as it left him alone, with none "to meet his enemies in the gate." B. in Dublin, 1728; D. at Beaconsfield, 1797.—Mr. Burke was an amiable man, and a faithful friend, charitable and pious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture. Dr. Johnson considered him the greatest man in

England, and Fox declared that he was indebted to him for all the fame he possessed. Gibbon said that he admired his eloquence, approved his politics, adored his chivalry, and almost forgave his reverence for church establishments. "That great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke!" exclaims Lord Macaulay, "in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination, superior to every orator, ancient or modern."

BURKE, Robert O'Hara, was the leader of an exploring party, three of whom, in 1860, crossed, for the first time, the entire Australian continent from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and discovered that the interior, instead of being an arid and barren waste, as had previously been believed, was a well-watered and fertile country, and who, along with two of his companions, named Gray and Wills, perished of starvation on their return. Mr. Burke was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, and was in the fortieth year of his age when he died. He was partly educated at home, and afterwards, for the higher studies, in Belgium. Subsequently he entered the Radetzky regiment of Hungarian hussars, in the Austrian service. Here he displayed great assiduity in military studies, soon came to be regarded as a most efficient cavalry officer, and at an early period obtained a captaincy. Afterwards, we hear of him as holding a command in the Irish mounted constabulary, when he was for some time stationed in Dublin. He subsequently emigrated to Australia, where he arrived in 1853, and held the position of inspector of the colonial police of Victoria, in which he remained, with a short interval, during which he returned to England with the hope of obtaining a commission in the army engaged in the Crimean war, till he undertook the duty of conducting the exploring party into the interior of Australia. The party started on the 10th of August, 1860, came in sight of the sea or the Carpentarian Gulf on about the 11th of February; and on the return march, some months later, Mr. Burke and his two unfortunate companions perished from exhaustion in the wilderness—King, the survivor, being ultimately relieved, and conveyed to Melbourne. D. 1861.

BURKE, Sir John Bernard, genealogist, and author of "Burke's Peerage," "The Landed Gentry," "Family Romance," "Vicissitudes of Great Families," and other works of a similar character, was born in London in 1815, and was educated for the bar. He was appointed Ulster-King-at-arms in 1853, is knight attendant of the order of St. Patrick, and was knighted in 1854. Sir Bernard is a great authority on all subjects connected with genealogy, heraldry, and antiquities.

BURLEIGH, William Cecil, Lord, *bur'-le*, a secretary of state under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and grand treasurer of England. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the greatest part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created Baron Burleigh in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands. B. in Lincolnshire, 1520; D. 1598.—His son, Robert Cecil, minister under Elizabeth and James I., was sent to the court of Henry IV. of France to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. He is said to have had a share in the death of the earl of Essex, and was loaded with honours by James I., who created him marquis of Salisbury. B. about 1565; D. 1612.

BURN, Richard, *burn*, an English divine, and celebrated law-writer, who, on taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, and became a justice of the peace. This circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo; but its success was such, that every new edition received considerable additions; so that "Burn's Justice" became a standard book. He also compiled the "Ecclesiastical Law," a book of merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. Dr. Burn likewise wrote part of the history of his native county. He was born at Winton, Westmoreland, 1720; D. at his vicarage, 1785.—His only son, John Burn, was bred to the law, which he did not follow, though calculated to shine in it, as appears from the additions made by him to his father's "Justice of the Peace." D. 1802.

BURNES, Sir Alexander, *burns*, a Scotch officer, who served with distinction in India, and surveyed the mouths of the Indus and mapped the lower parts of its course. He made a journey by Balk and Bokhara across central India, full of peril, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and the royal premium of fifty guineas. The French Geographical Society also awarded him their silver medal. These honours were conferred during a visit to this country in 1833-4. In 1835 he again embarked for India, and having been engaged in several missions of importance, was knighted in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed political resident at Cabul, which office he held until the breaking out of the insurrection in that city, when, with his brother Charles and some others, he was slain. B. at Montrose, 1805; murdered at Cabul, 1841.

BURNET, Gilbert, *bur'-net*, an eminent divine, who, in 1664, went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. He subsequently became bishop of Salisbury, and is known principally by his "History of the Reformation," and by that of "His own Times." B. at Edinburgh, 1643; D. 1715. He was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides the above, he published an excellent treatise on "Pastoral Care," and several sermons. The "History of his own Times" appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. The bishop possessed many virtues, although somewhat vain and credulous.

BURNET, John, a Scotch engraver and writer on art, who was a student with Wilkie in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and was first brought into notice by the excellent manner in which he engraved his friend's picture of the "Jew's Harp." His next work was the "Blind Fiddler," which was followed by "The Rent-day," "The Rabbit on the Wall," "The Chelsea Pensioners," and several others. The writings of Mr. Burnet are, a "Practical Treatise on Painting," "Hints on Composition," "On Light and Shade," "On Colour," and several other more elaborate works, which are illustrated by numerous engravings, drawn and

executed by himself. B. at Fisherrow, near Edinburgh, 1784; D. in London, April 29, 1863.

BURNETT, James. (*See* MONBODDO, Lord.)

BURNETT, Gilbert Thomas, author of the "Outlines of Botany," published in 1833, and a distinguished lecturer on that science, was born in Marylebone, on the 15th of April, 1800. He was originally educated for the medical profession, but adopted the study of botany, of which he was professor at several metropolitan institutions, and was a most fluent, graceful, and successful lecturer. D. 1835, of pulmonary consumption.

BURNEY, Charles, *bur'-ne*, Mus. Doc., commenced his musical studies at Chester, under Mr. Baker, who was organist of the cathedral of that city. His talents were further developed under the instructions of the celebrated Dr. Arne, in conjunction with whom he subsequently composed the music of three pieces for the theatre of Drury Lane. These were entitled "Alfred," "Robin Hood," and "Queen Mab." He brought forward some other pieces on the stage, and, in 1769, received the degree of Doctor of Music from Oxford university. In 1770 he travelled on the continent to procure materials for his "General History of Music," which appeared in 4 volumes, between 1776 and 1789. He wrote several other works, and contributed most of the musical articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he received £1000. In 1806 he was granted a pension of £300 a-year, and in 1810 was elected a member of the Institute of France. B. at Shrewsbury, 1726; D. at Chelsea College, 1814.

BURNEY, Frances. (*See* D'ARBLAY, MADAME.)

BURNS, Robert, *burns*, the national Poet of Scotland, was the son of a small farmer settled in Ayrshire. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. By application, however, he added to his mental acquirements some knowledge of the French language and of mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with a few of the English poets. On the death of his father, he went into partnership with his brother Gilbert in a small farm, in which he was unsuccessful. An illicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate to the West Indies, when the publication of a volume of his poems was suggested to him. This appeared in 1786, at Kilmarnock, and had a wonderful success. The poems were in the popular language of his country, and on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, was charmed with the genius exhibited in them, and invited Burns to that city. His reception there was triumphant, and a new edition of his poems produced him £500. He then commenced again as a farmer, and obtained a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman whose affections he had won, and whose personal charms he has celebrated in the beautiful song entitled "Bonnie Jean." The union of his occupations as excise-officer and farmer, however, only served to embarrass him, and at last he settled in Dumfries as an exciseman only. Here his habits of conviviality are alleged to have led him too frequently into excesses, as unworthy of his great genius as they were destructive of that independent manliness of character which he had ever endeavoured to cultivate, maintain, and advocate. He still continued to write, however, and kept up his correspondence with numerous friends and admirers. Many of his letters are as remarkable for the vigour of their style of composition as for the originality of the sentiments which they contain. B. in the parish of Alloway, near Ayr, 1759; D. 1796.—Byron, whose genius and history in many points have a striking resemblance to those of Burns, declares that the Scottish poet was the "very first of his art." An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo, under the management of Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, which produced above £1000 for the benefit of his family. The works of Burns have been many times reprinted, and are universally read in Scotland, and wherever Scotchmen are to be found. Indeed, there is not a cottage in his native land in which Burns's poems do not find a place beside the family Bible; and scarcely a Scotch "lassie" who does not lighten her daily labours by singing his songs. Monuments to his memory also exist in many parts of the country—on the banks of the Doon, Ayrshire, at Edinburgh, Dumfries, Glasgow, and several other places.

BURRITT, Elihu, *bur'-rit*, an American linguist, whose father was a village shoemaker, and he himself a blacksmith. He had a great facility, however, in the acquirement of languages, and whilst serving his apprenticeship to his trade, he laboured at self-instruction, and made considerable progress in the Latin and French languages. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he had six months' education at the school of his brother, where he made further advancement in these languages, and also gained some knowledge of the mathematics. On returning to his trade he assiduously pursued his studies, and made himself acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, and Danish languages. In 1842 he translated some of the Icelandic Sagas, and contributed to the "American Eclectic Review" translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew. In 1843 he commenced the study of the Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic languages, and, in the following year, started a newspaper called the "Christian Citizen." Since then he has edited several journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, endeavouring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and establish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced several works advocating these schemes, and others of a kindred nature. B. at New Britain, Connecticut, United States, 1811. D. 1879.

BURTON, Robert, *bur'-ton*, an English writer, who became a student of Christ-church, and was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Segrave, in Leicestershire. Here he wrote his "Anatomy of Melancholy," a work which those who have not read may felicitate themselves in having yet an intellectual feast in store for them. It is the only book that ever took Dr. Johnson two hours out of his bed before he wished to rise. It supplied Sterne with much of his wit, and Byron declares "it is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes *he* ever perused." B. at Lindley, Leicestershire, 1576; D. at Oxford, in 1640. Burton was a believer in astrology, and it is said that he predicted he would die on or about the day when that event occurred.

**Burton**, John Hill, an historian, biographer, and writer on law, political economy, &c., was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1809, and was educated for the Scottish bar, but scarcely ever practised. He wrote extensively in the "Westminster" and "Edinburgh Reviews," "Blackwood's Magazine," &c.; and is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden," "Political and Social Economy," "A Manual of the Laws of Scotland," "The Scottish Bankruptcy Laws," "Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham," a "History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the Last Jacobite Insurrection;" and is engaged upon an elaborate "History of Scotland from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of 1663." His last published work, which appeared in 1862, is entitled "The Book Hunter," and gives an interesting and amusing picture of the race of book-collectors which existed early in the present century.

**Burton**, Richard Francis, an officer of the Indian army, skilled in languages, who has travelled through a great part of Arabia and Africa, having accompanied Captain Speke in the journey in which that officer discovered the equatorial African lake, Victoria Nyanza. In 1861 he was appointed consul at Fernando Po; and, in 1864, undertook a mission to the King of Dahomey. In 1867 he was appointed to a consulship in Brazil, and has explored a great part of the interior of that country. B. in Ireland, 1821.—Captain Burton has written accounts of his various travels and missions.

**Buschetto**, da Dulichio, *boss-ket-to*, a Greek architect, who built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his memory. Lived in the 11th century.

**Bute**, John Stuart, Earl of, *bute*, an English statesman, who was indebted for the honours which were showered upon him rather to the dignity of his manners than the splendour of his talents. "Bute is a fine showy man," said Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751, "and would make an excellent ambassador in any court where there is no business." On the accession of George III., in 1760, however, he became a privy councillor and groom of the stole. In the following year he was made a secretary of state. In 1762 he became first lord of the Treasury, and was made a knight of the Garter. After effecting the termination of the war by the peace of Paris, he resigned in 1763; so that his administration did not last a year; yet he had managed to render himself so unpopular in that time, that he thus wrote to a friend, stating his reason for drawing his reign of power so soon to a close:—"Single in a cabinet of my own forming, no soul in the House of Lords to support me except two peers (Lords Denbigh and Pomfret), both the secretaries of state silent, and the lord chief justice, whom I brought myself into office, voting for me, yet speaking against me,—the ground I tread upon is so hollow, that I am afraid of not only falling myself, but of involving my royal master in my ruin. It is time for me to retire." B. 1713; D. in London, 1792.

**Butler**, Samuel, *but'-ler*, a celebrated English poet, who for some time resided with Sir Samuel Luke, in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the Covenant and puritanical principles. Here he became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his famous poem "Hudibras," the principal person of which was, unquestionably, Sir Samuel. The idea of this inimitable production, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from "Don Quixote;" but the humour and the poetry are wholly Butler's; and in these he stands unrivalled. After the Restoration, Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow Castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family but whose fortune was lost to him by being invested in bad securities. It is said that, although Butler lived in good society he was suffered to die in extreme indigence. B. at Strensham, Worcestershire, 1612; D. in London, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden. In 1721, Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

**Butler**, Joseph, a learned prelate, who, in 1736, was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and, in a short time, was made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and, in 1750, elevated to the see of Durham. B. at Wantage, Berkshire, 1692; D. at Bath, 1752.—The great work of Butler is entitled "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." This treatise is a masterpiece of reasoning,—clear, profound, simple, yet grand.

**Buxton**, Sir Thomas Fowell, *bux'-ton*, the distinguished advocate of the abolition of slavery, was born on the 1st of April, 1786, at Earls Colne, Essex, the residence of his father, Thomas Fowell Buxton, who died while his family were all young. The future philanthropist was educated by Dr. Charles Burney, brother of Madame D'Arblay, at Greenwich, and afterwards at the university of Dublin. He entered Parliament in 1818, for Weymouth, and took a leading part in the debates of the House of Commons on prison discipline, the abolition of lotteries, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1823, Mr. Buxton introduced a motion condemning slavery as "repugnant to the principles of the British constitution and Christianity," and in 1833, took a prominent position in the debates on the motion of Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby) for the abolition of slavery. In 1837 he lost his seat for Weymouth, having represented the borough for twenty years; and would never afterwards allow himself to be put in nomination for that or any other place. He was made a baronet in 1840; and died in 1845, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the principal promoters of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, as well as that of a most benevolent and generous man. He was tall and commanding in person, and had a singularly fine and pleasing expression of countenance. He was a member of the great brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, and immensely rich.

**Byng**, George, *bing*, Viscount Torrington, and a brave English admiral, entered the navy early in life, and after passing through different ranks of his profession, was, in 1703, made a rear-admiral. In 1715, George I. created him a baronet. In 1717, an invasion being intended

by Sweden, in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet, off Sicily. For this victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negotiator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which office he held till his death. B. in Kent, 1663; D. 1733.

Byng, John, an English admiral, son of the above. He served under his father in most of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and brave man. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorca, then besieged by the French, under the Marquis de la Galissonière; but after a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. On this account the public clamour rose high against the ministry, who had not supplied him with a properly-manned fleet, but who, in order to save themselves, threw a great part of the blame upon Byng, and caused him to be tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to mercy, which, however, was not granted, and he suffered with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. B. in Kent, 1704.

Byrom, John, *bi'-rom*, an English poet, who wrote the beautiful pastoral to Phœbe in the "Spectator," and the letters in the same work signed "John Shadow." He supported himself chiefly by teaching shorthand, of which he wrote an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. B. at Kersal, near Manchester, 1691; D. at Manchester, 1763.

Byron, the Hon. John, *bi'-ron*, a distinguished British admiral, and the grandfather of the illustrious poet, sailed round the world in the years 1764, 1765, and 1766, and encountered some severe storms off the coast of Patagonia. In 1769 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1778 commanded the fleet destined to serve in the West Indies. B. 1723; D. in London, 1786.—It is in allusion to the sufferings of this seaman in his enterprises, that the poet thus sings in the second canto of his "Don Juan":—

"—— His sufferings were comparative
To those related in my grandad's narrative."

Byron, George Gordon, Lord, was the only child of Captain John Byron, of the Guards, and Miss Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. It was in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, that the church and priory of Newstead, with the lands adjoining, were conferred upon one of his ancestors. The fortunate recipient was "Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard." The poet was weakly proud of his ancestry, and said that he would rather be the descendant of those Byrons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England than the author of "Childe Harold" and "Manfred." Such is the extent of human folly in its admiration of titles conferred without intellectual distinction! In 1807 he published his "Hours of Idleness," a volume of juvenile effusions, which were severely criticized in the "Edinburgh Review." Two years later appeared his reply, with the title of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," a satire, which obtained immediate celebrity, although its merit is far inferior to the efforts of both Dryden and Pope in the same path. Byron afterwards calls it himself "a miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony," and did all he could to suppress it. He now went to the continent, and, in 1812, gave the world the fruits of his travels in the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." The effect of this poem was electric, and "Childe Harold" became the theme of every tongue. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank, with whom he received £10,000. Dissipation on his part, and, perhaps, an utter absence of congeniality of feeling and sentiment between them, soon parted the poet and his young wife. She returned to her father's in the January of 1816. Ada, afterwards countess of Lovelace, was the only offspring of this unhapy union. In April, 1816, Byron left his country with the avowed intention of never seeing it again. After travelling through a great portion of the continent, he took up his abode in Venice, then at Pisa, and then passed a short time in Genoa. Meanwhile his pen was in continual exercise. Writing had become such a habit with him, that he could not be idle: and the activity as well as the splendour of his genius was such, that nothing could restrain the strength and magnificence of its flight. During this period he produced "The Corsair," "The Giaour," "The Siege of Corinth," "The Bride of Abydos," "Parisina," "Beppo," "Mazeppa," "Manfred," "Cain; a Mystery," "The Lament of Tasso," cantos III. and IV. of "Childe Harold," and many more effusions, as remarkable for the beauty of their diction as the originality by which they are all more or less characterized. He also continued to issue cantos of his "Don Juan," which, notwithstanding its moral defects, is the most wonderful of all his poems. At the end of December, 1823, he sailed for Cephalonia, to take part with the Greeks in the cause of their independence. He reached Missolonghi on January 10, 1824. On February 15, he was seized with a convulsive fit, which rendered him both senseless and speechless for some time. On April 9 he got wet, took cold, and fevered, on the 11th he got worse, on the 14th he was in danger, and on the 19th he died.

"So sinks the day-star in his ocean bed."

Byron was only thirty-six years and three months old. B. in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, 1788; D. at Missolonghi, 1824.

## C

Cabanis, Pierre-Jean-Georges, *ka-ba'-ne*, a French philosopher, physician, *littérateur*, and politician, was born at Cosnac in 1757. His education was somewhat desultory, and although he selected medicine as his profession, he never practised it as an art, devoting himself rather to investigations into the theories and principles of medicine. At the beginning of the French revolution, he attached himself to Mirabeau, with whom he was on intimate terms, and whom he aided in carrying out his doctrines. He was also the friend of Condorcet, to whom

on the night of his arrest, he administered, at his own request, poison, in order to save him from the scaffold. A collection of Condorcet's works was made by him, and he afterwards became the husband of Marshal Grouchy's sister Charlotte, the sister-in-law of Condorcet. During the Reign of Terror, Cabanis attached himself to one of the Parisian hospitals, where he had opportunities of serving, and often of saving, the victims of the proscription. He was named professor in the central school of health in 1795, in 1796 was elected a member of the Institute, and in 1798 was a representative of the people in the Council of Five Hundred. His health, however, which had always been delicate, broke down; he had several attacks of apoplexy, one of which carried him off in May, 1808, in his 52nd year. His writings are very numerous, and on a variety of subjects; but it is by his medical works, and especially the "Traité du Physique et du Morale de l'Homme" that he is best known, and which has run through several editions. In early life, Cabanis enjoyed the friendship of Madame Helvetius, and at her house met Turgot, Diderot, D'Alembert, Condillac, &c.

CABARRUS, Francisco, Count de, *kăb'-ăr-roo*, an eminent Spanish financier, began life as a merchant, was afterwards director of a bank, was employed in the public service by Charles III. and IV., and, finally, was appointed minister of finance under Joseph Bonaparte, which office he held till his death. B. 1752; D. 1810.

CABEL, Adrian van der, *ka'-bail*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose landscapes and cattle are held in high estimation. B. at Ryswick, 1631; D. 1698.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, William de, *ka'-bes-ta*, a Provençal poet, whose fate was remarkable. He served the wife of Raymond de Rousillon, and became so great a favourite of that lady as to excite the jealousy of her husband, who killed him, and tore out his heart. The barbarian caused this signal of his cruelty to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, he informed her what it was, on which she died of grief and horror. Lived in the 12th and the 13th century.—This shocking incident has frequently been made the subject of ballads and legendary tales.

CABET, Etienne, *ka'-bai*, a leader of the French Communists, was trained to the bar, but failing to obtain sufficient practice, adopted the profession of a *littérateur*, and for several years conducted "The Journal of Jurisprudence." His ultra-democratic principles, however, led him into difficulties, and in 1834 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for some strictures upon the conduct of the king. In 1842 he published his "Voyage en Icarie," in which he unfolded his socialist views, and found many to embrace them. He obtained a grant of land in Texas, and in 1847 a goodly number of his followers embarked for this land of promise, which their own fervid imaginations had too fondly pictured to themselves. It was soon found, however, that the new Canaan was not filled with milk and honey, and they were compelled to quit the country. They wandered through the United States, and hearing of the city of Nauvoo, which had been abandoned by the Mormons, on the banks of the Mississippi, Cabet took possession of it. In 1850 he returned to Paris, but Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, caused him to again repair to America. B. at Dijon, 1788; D. at St. Louis, Missouri, 1856.

CABOCHE, Simon, *kab'-oozh*, one of the chiefs of the butchers of Paris during their adherence to the duke of Burgundy, in the wars between him and the Armagnacs, in the beginning of the 15th century. Caboche is believed to have perished when the power of the butchers was destroyed through the agency of William Cirasse, a carpenter.

CABOT, Sebastian, *kăb'-ot*, a celebrated navigator, whose father was likewise a navigator and a mathematician, and with whom, before he was twenty, he made several voyages. In 1497 Newfoundland is said to have been discovered, and the coasts of Labrador and Florida visited by the Cabots. In 1512 Sebastian entered the service of Ferdinand of Spain, and was planning a voyage by the north-west passage to Asia in 1515, which was cut short by Ferdinand's death in 1516. He commanded an expedition to Labrador sent out by Henry VIII. in 1517, which was a failure; then re-entered the Spanish service, and explored the coasts of Brazil and La Plata, holding a commission as pilot-major of Spain till 1548, when he returned to England, and, as some say, settled in his native city. Edward VI., to whom he was introduced by the duke of Somerset, the lord protector, delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension of £166 13s. 4d., as grand pilot of England. A new company, called Merchant Adventurers, had been formed, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company. B. at Bristol, 1477; D. 1557. —In "Hackluyt's Collection" are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Cathay. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote "Navigazione nelle Parti Settentrionali," Venice, 1583, folio.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, *ka'-bral*, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1500, commanded the fleet sent to the East Indies by Emanuel, king of Portugal. In this voyage he accidentally discovered Brazil, being driven by a storm on its coast, where he landed, and called the spot Santa Cruz. Thence he crossed to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he engaged in a war with the Zamorin, whom he forced to comply with his terms. In 1501 he returned to Portugal richly laden, after which his history ceases to have any interest. D. about 1526.

CABRERA, Don Ramon, *ka-brair'-a*, one of the most prominent Carlist leaders in the recent history of Spain, first became known to fame in 1834. In that year he concerted measures with Don Carlos for the promotion of his cause, to advance which he committed cruelties to a degree far beyond such as we have been accustomed to see exercised by the most stern of partisan chiefs. The opposite party, or the upholders of Queen Christina, were incensed to ungovernable wrath against him; and as they were unable to lay their hands on him, they seized his mother, and sentenced her to be shot. The sentence was carried into effect, when Cabrera commanded the wives of thirty officers to be massacred, and the war became one of the most atrocious kind. He continued it with success for several years. The political changes which subsequently took place drove him, in 1840, to seek refuge in France; but in 1848 he

returned to recommence the war in Spain. In 1849 he was forced to fly to France again, after which he came to England, where he married, and removed to Naples. The last time he was publicly heard of was as having instigated an attempt at insurrection made by General Ortega, in April, 1860, but which was entirely abortive. B. at Tortosa, 1810.

CABRILLO, Juan Rodriguez, *kăb'-ril-lo*, a Portuguese navigator, who, while in the service of Spain, discovered the islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Bernardo. D. on the last named island about 1543.

CACCIA, Guglielmo, *kawt'-che-a*, a celebrated Piedmontese artist, and the best painter of his time, in fresco. His finest efforts in fresco are shown in the church of Sant' Antonio Abate, at Milan, and in San Paolo, at Novara. In San Gaudenzio, at Novara, is to be seen his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered his master-piece, in oil. B. at Montabone, near Casale, in 1568: D. 1625.—Caccia was usually called Moncalvo, from the place where he resided. He had two daughters, who excelled in painting, the elder of whom, Orsola, was the founder of the Conservatorio delle Orseline, or Ursulines, in Moncalvo. Her paintings are marked with a flower. Those of Francesca, the younger daughter, were indicated by a bird.

CACCINI, Giulio, *kawt'-che-ne*, an Italian musician, one of the earliest composers who introduced a musical element into the drama. B. at Rome about 1546; died about 1610.

CADE, John, *kaid*, an Irishman, commonly called "Jack Cade," who, in 1450, headed an insurrection in Kent, and on the 17th of June, with many followers, encamped at Blackheath. He assumed the name of Mortimer, and gave out that he was the rightful heir to the throne, pretending that he was a bastard relation of the duke of York. He defeated a detachment of the kings forces which had been brought against him at Sevenoaks, and re-encamped on Blackheath. On the 1st of July he entered London, and with his sword struck the old London stone and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city." His followers, on the third day after his entrance, began to plunder the city, and he himself, it is said, robbed the very house in which he had dined. Measures were now taken to expel the rebels, and a pardon offered to those who would return to their homes. This had the desired effect. The followers of Cade melted away, and he fled on horseback to Lewes, in Sussex. Here he was killed by one Alexander Iden, on the 11th of July, and his head transported to London, and stuck upon the old bridge. —Lived in the 15th century. For a humorous scene suggested by the adventure of "Jack Cade," we refer the reader to the second scene in Act 4, of the Second Part of Shakspeare's "King Henry VI."

CADELL, William, *kai'-del*, an eminent London bookseller and publisher, was born at Bristol, in 1742, afterwards became partner of Mr. Andrew Millar, of London, whom he succeeded as sole partner in 1767. He was associated with Strahan, the printer, and produced works by Johnson, Hume, Robinson, Warburton, Blackstone, Gibbon, and other eminent authors. D. 1802.

CADMUS, *kăd'-mus*, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, is believed to have been the first to introduce the use of letters into Greece from Phœnicia. D. about 1432 B.C.

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose. He composed the history of Ionia, which is lost. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

CADOC, commonly called the Wise, *kai'-dok*, a bard, and the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales. Flourished in the 6th century.

CADOGAN, William, *ka-dug'-an*, the first earl of Cadogan, was trained to a military life, and rose, by merit, to the rank of brigadier-general, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim, fought 1704. He took part in most of the battles in which the duke of Marlborough gained his renown; and succeeded that great general as commander-in-chief, and master of the ordnance. D. 1726.

CADOGAN, Henry, a British military officer, who gained great distinction in the Peninsular war. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 71st light infantry, which he mainly raised in Glasgow, and the greater part of whom, when enlisted, were little more than boys. At the head of this regiment he took part in most of the leading engagements in the Spanish campaigns of Wellington. He carried the heights of La Puebla, in the battle of Vittoria, with his own regiment and a battalion of general Walker's brigade, but was mortally wounded in the charge, and died before the conclusion of the engagement, which he continued to watch with the utmost enthusiasm until the moment of his death. He was highly commended by Lord Wellington for his conduct on this occasion, and a monument, portraying the scene of his death, was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, at the public expense. Colonel Cadogan was the first who introduced the game of cricket into Scotland, at which he was in the habit of playing with his young soldiers, with the view of rendering them active and agile in their movements. His was a daring, fiery, and intrepid spirit, and he had the happy knack of inspiriting his men by some pithy allusion to scenes or circumstances familiar to them at home. It is told of him, for instance, that being on one occasion like to be worsted in an attack on the French posted in a Spanish town, the main street of which bore a resemblance to the great east-end thoroughfare of Glasgow, he called upon his men to "drive the villains down the Gallowgate"—an allusion to their native haunt, most of the 71st having been born in the street named or its neighbourhood. The effect was electrical: with a cheer, they charged, and, at the point of the bayonet, carried all before them.

CADAMOSTO, Luigi, *kaw-da-mos'-to*, a Venetian navigator, engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary Islands, and thence to the coast of Africa, where, it is said, he discovered the Cape Verd Islands. B. 1432; D. at Venice, 1480. He left an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.

CADOUDAL, Georges, *ka-doo'-dal*, a distinguished Chouan chief, who, after vainly endeavouring to restore the Bourbons, made his peace, in 1800, with general Brune, dispersed his troops, and went to London. Having declared a strong personal hatred to the First Consul of France, he was accused by the French government of being the planner of the infernal machine with which the assassination of General

Bonaparte was attempted. About the same time the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., gave him, with his own hand, the *cordon rouge*, in the king's name. In 1802 he united himself with Pichegru to overthrow the French government, and, in the following year, made his way secretly to Paris, where he lay concealed for six months, waiting the *dénouement* of events that would enable him to carry out his design. Meanwhile, the police of Paris were on his track, and on the 4th of March, 1804, he was taken in a cabriolet near the Luxembourg. In the struggle which ensued at his capture, he wounded one man and killed another. B. 1771, near Auray, Lower Brittany; D. on the scaffold, 1804. The character of this resolute chief was highly estimated by Napoleon I. "In my hands," said he, "Cadoudal would have done great things."

CADWALADYR, *kăd-wal'-a-dir*, son of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; but, disheartened with the progress of the Saxons, he went to Rome in 686, where he died in 703. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons.

CADWALADYR CÆSAIL, a Welsh poet, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript. There was another of the same name and age, whose works are to be met with, but unpublished. Both flourished in the 16th century.

CADWALLON, *kăd-wal'-lon*, prince of North Wales, who, being defeated by Edwin, king of Northumberland, went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he supported through a series of years of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them. He died in 660, and was succeeded by his son, Cadwaladyr.

CADWGAN, *kăd'-gan*, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, became prince of a part of Powys in 1073, and, for some time, had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a banquet at Aberteivi, which almost ruined him, on account of his son Owain being captivated with the charms of Nest, the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off. In consequence of this, both he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland. He returned the year after, but was assassinated by his nephew in 1110.

CÆCILIUS, or Cecilius, Statius, *se-sil'-e-us*, a Roman slave, who yet was a poet, and writer of comedies. He is, indeed, called by Cicero the first of comic poets; and he is also mentioned with commendation by Varro, Horace, and others. He is said to have written about forty dramas, of which, however, only a few lines have been preserved in quotations. D. about 168 B.C.

CÆDMON, *seed'-mon*, the reputed father of English song, and the first metrical author in our vernacular language. His composition is a kind of religious hymn, celebrating the praises of the Creator, and is preserved in the translation of Bede by Alfred. Besides this there is a long Saxon poem attributed to him, but upon doubtful authority. It is supposed to be a later production, and was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 8vo, 1832. It consists of a paraphrase of some parts of the Scriptures. Flourished in the 7th century, and died about 680.

CÆSALPINUS, Andreas, *se-sal'pe-noos*, a distinguished Italian naturalist, who is said to have been the first to hint at the circulation of the blood. His favourite study, however, was botany, on which he wrote extensively. He had an excellently-arranged herbarium, which is still preserved in the museum of natural history at Florence. B. at Arezzo, 1519; D. 1603.

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, *se-zar*, was descended from the Julian family, and lost his father when young. He married the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, and was designed for the office of high priest to Jupiter, but was deprived of it by Sylla, who was Cinna's inveterate enemy. Sylla carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar, and even issued a proscription against him, when he retired from the capital and went to reside with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. On the death of Sylla he was recalled to Rome, when he distinguished himself as an orator in impeaching Dolabella for misgovernment in the affairs of Greece. He now joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Manilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of quæstor and ædile. In these offices his profusion procured him great popularity, but at the sacrifice of his fortune, which was much embarrassed by them. On the death of his wife Cornelia, he married Pompeia, from whom he obtained a divorce, on account of her receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rites of the *Bona Dea*. He did not, however, prosecute Clodius; and when asked why he had dismissed Pompeia, his answer was, that "Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion." On the expiration of his prætorship he was appointed governor of the farther Spain, where he realized sufficient property to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He now formed the "first triumvirate" with Pompey and Crassus; the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and shortly afterwards set out for Gaul. Here he distinguished himself as a military commander, and, in the fourth year of his government, crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast. On his next expedition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey became jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of revenging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him everywhere on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion. Pompey and the magistrates withdrew on his approach, when Cæsar entered the metropolis without his troops, in an affected style of moderation; yet he seized the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war which had begun, now raged with fury throughout the empire. Cæsar, however, by himself or his lieutenants, was everywhere triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrrachium, where Pompey gained an advantage, and whence he retired to Macedonia, followed by that general, whom he defeated on the plains of Pharsalia. He next embarked for Alexandria,

where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemnly interred. Here he entered into a war with Ptolemy, in which the famous Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally destroyed. This war was attended with various success, but Cæsar's good fortune prevailed; the Egyptians were defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey, the Roman senate proclaimed Cæsar consul for five years, and created him dictator; thus placing the executive power in his hands. He next conquered Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates the Great, in Asia Minor; on which occasion he wrote his well-known laconic letter, "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—"I came, I saw, I conquered." After settling the affairs of Greece, he proceeded to Rome, where he showed his clemency, by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed his usual address in quelling a mutiny which had broken out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba, and drove Cato to the extremity of putting himself to death at Utica. On his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other reforms which he introduced was that of the calendar, which bears the name of the *Julian calendar*. The two sons of Pompey having excited a revolt in Spain, Cæsar marched against them, and after a bloody battle succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph. He now assumed the imperial dignity, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a conspiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a soothsayer bade him beware of the ides of March, and that his wife, Calpurnia, was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Cæsar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated, 43 B.C. B. 100 B.C.—Thus fell Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest men of antiquity. His talents were of the first order; and he might have shone as an orator if he had devoted himself to that profession, as Cicero himself acknowledges. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical dignity and faithfulness. Some of his epistles are extant among those of Cicero.

CAESARIUS, *se-za'-re-us*, a celebrated French bishop, who, in 472, was appointed to the see of Arles, and was distinguished by his labours to restore the discipline of the clergy, his efforts to accomplish which led to his being charged with treachery to the king, and also to his temporary banishment. He presided over several councils, the most remarkable of which was held at Orange, in 529, when Pelagianism was formally condemned. Several of his homilies are preserved among the sermons of St. Augustine, and in Baluze's "Bibliotheca Patrum." B. 470; D. 544.

CAFFA, Melchior, *kaf'-fa*, an able sculptor and designer. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Bernini. B. at Malta, 1631; D. at Rome, 1687.

CAFFIAUX, Philip Joseph, *kaf'-fe-o*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who wrote, in conjunction with Grenier, the "History of Picardy;" and an essay towards a "History of Music," 4to; but his principal work is the "Genealogical Treasure," full of curious researches. B. at Valenciennes, 1712; D. at St. Germain des Près, 1777.

CAGLIARI. (*See* VERONESE, Paul.)

CAGLIOSTRO, *kal'-ye-os-tro*, a famous impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo; but he assumed the name of Cagliostro, besides other aliases. He left his native country and went to Rome, where he married a young woman as full of deception as himself. His first adventure was the cheating a goldsmith of Palermo out of a considerable sum, under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily. At Messina he became acquainted with a Greek, named Althotas, who pretended to a knowledge of chemistry. With him he visited the Archipelago and Egypt, and, on their return, touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master, Pinto. Here Althotas died, and Balsamo, going to Naples, assumed the title of Marquis Pellegrini. He now visited some other countries of Europe, and, in France, called himself the Count de Cagliostro; but being implicated with the Cardinal Rohan in the affair of the diamond necklace purchased for the Queen Marie Antoinette, he was sent to the Bastille. In England he met with greater success, pretending to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and died in the castle of St. Leon, near Rome, 1795. B. at Palermo, 1743.—Balsamo's deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and, in several cases, the most impious.

CAGNOLA, Luigi, Marquis, *kawn-yo'-la*, an eminent Italian architect, who was intended for the profession of the law, but whose tastes led him to devote himself to quite an opposite kind of study. In 1812 he was engaged by the government of Milan to check the progressive ruin of the sixteen Corinthian columns which form the chief remains of the ancient baths of Maximian. Previous to this, however, he had signalized himself by several designs. In 1807 the first stone was laid of the Arco della Pace, a beautiful and lofty bridge, built of white marble, to celebrate the marriage of the viceroy, Eugene Beauharnais, with the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, in 1806. Political changes put a stop, for some time, to the progress of this work; but it was finally completed by Francis I. of Austria. With the exception of the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, it is the most magnificent structure of the kind of which modern times can boast. A great many other works, evincing a high order of genius and taste, were executed by Cagnola, who also held some official post in the civil government at Milan. B. at Milan, 1762; D. 1833.

CAGNOLI, Antonio, *kawn-yo'-le*, a distinguished Italian astronomer and philosopher, was born at Zante in 1743, where his father held an office under the republic of Verona. Cagnoli was at first attached to the diplomatic service of his country, but devoting himself to astronomy, he erected an observatory, first in the house where he resided in Paris, and afterwards at Verona.

When the French took that town in 1797, his observatory was seriously damaged; but for this he was indemnified by Napoleon, and settled in Modena, where he filled the chair of mathematics in the military school. D. at Verona in 1816. He wrote several valuable works, the most important of which is a treatise on "Plain and Spherical Trigonometry," which was first published in Paris in 1786, and again in 1808. He likewise published "Meteorological Observations," and several papers in the Transactions of the Italian Society, one of which, on the form of the earth, is deserving of attention.

CAHUSAC, Louis de, *ka-hoo'-zak*, a French writer, who, in 1736, produced his tragedy of "Pharamond," which obtained great success. He was made secretary to the count de Clermont. B. at Montauban, 1700; D. at Paris, 1759.

CAIL, John Francis, *kail*, a clever French mechanician and engineer, whose factories on the Quai de Billy, Paris, and at Chaillot, Valenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, have acquired a world-wide celebrity for the excellence of the motive machinery constructed in them. M. Cail is the manufacturer of all the machines used in the various Dutch colonies for the purification of the sugar grown therein, and the locomotive engines used on many of the French and Dutch railways. B. at Douai about 1804.

CAILLE. (*See* LA CAILLE, Nicholas Louis de.)

CAILLEMONT, *kail'-mont*, an officer who came to England with William III., and served with distinction in Ireland under Schomberg. He made an attack on Charlemont fort, then considered impregnable, but which he so damaged that it was surrendered shortly afterwards. Fell in the battle of the Boyne, 1690, almost at the same moment as the duke of Schomberg.

CAILLET, Guillaume, *kail'-lai*, nick-named "Jacques Bonhomme," the leader of the Jacquerie, or peasant insurgents, who, in 1358, maddened by want and degradation, rose upon the nobles in the south of France, whose castles they stormed, and committed the most terrible excesses. Troops were sent against them from Bohemia and the Low Countries, and they were finally destroyed by Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, who took prisoner Caillet, the "King of the Jacquerie," as he was called, crowned him with a red-hot iron trivet, and then beheaded him. D. 1359.

CAILLIAUD, Frederick, *kail-le-o*, a celebrated French geologist, who spent a considerable portion of his time in travelling. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sicily, he passed into Egypt, and, under the auspices of Mehemet Ali, explored a portion of the Nile. Travelling from Edfou to the Red Sea, he found on Mount Zabarah, the emerald-mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolemies, and was enabled, by his own exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the close of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, other oases in the desert, and subsequently discovered Assour, above the confluence of the Tacazze with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence in Nantes. The results of his travels and discoveries have been given to the world in various volumes. B. at Nantes, 1787.

CAIRD, James, *kaird*, an able writer on agriculture, author of "High Farming," "English Agriculture," &c., was born at Stranraer, in the year 1816, and educated in Edinburgh. He first came into notice by his writings in the "Times" newspaper, when engaged as "agricultural commissioner" by that paper. In 1857 he was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Dartmouth; and subsequently for Stirling. He is considered a very high authority on all matters connected with the theory and practice of agriculture.

CAIRD, Rev. John, M.A., an eloquent and extremely popular preacher of the Church of Scotland, was born in Greenock in 1823, his father being an engineer in that town. He was educated in Glasgow, and settled as minister at Newton-on-Ayr, in 1845; was removed to Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh, the same year; from thence he was translated to the parish of Errol, Perthshire, in 1850; and is now one of the ministers of Glasgow. In 1855 he happened to preach before the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and the sermon so struck these illustrious persons, that her Majesty ordered it to be printed, which was done under the title of "Religion in Common Life," and produced a very great impression. Mr. Caird enjoys the reputation of being perhaps the most eloquent preacher in the kingdom.

CAIRNS, Rev. John, D.D., *kairns*, a distinguished minister of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, was born of humble but respectable parents, and owes his present position entirely to his talents and unwearied industry. After having passed the usual period of training, he was ordained minister of the Golden Square congregation, Berwick, in the year 1845. Here he has ever since remained, notwithstanding that tempting offers have from time to time been made to him by other congregations. He some years since received the degree of D.D., and is justly regarded as one of the brightest ornaments, not merely of his own denomination, but of the ministerial body of Scotland generally. Dr. Cairns is a voluminous author, the most prominent of his works being, "Translation of Elijah," "German Philosophy and Christian Ethics," "Infallibility of the Bible," several sermons, "Lives of the late Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, of Dr. Henderson of Galashiels, of Dr. George Wilson," &c. He has also contributed valuable papers to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Macmillan's Magazine," the "British Quarterly Review," and other leading periodicals. B. in the parish of Ayton, Berwickshire, August 23, 1818.

CAIRNS, the Rt. Hon. Hugh M'Calmont, Lord, a lawyer of brilliant talent and great debating power, was born at Cultra, in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1819. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after keeping his terms at the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1844. He represented Belfast from 1852 to 1866, having served as solicitor-general under Lord Derby in 1858, when he was knighted. On Lord Derby's return to power in 1866 he became attorney-general, and in 1867 he was made lord-chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle.

CAIUS, or KAY, John, *kai'-us*, a physician, who was educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but

took his degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1541, where he was Greek lecturer and reader in physic. On his return to England, he was appointed physician to Edward VI., and continued to serve Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth in the same capacity. B. at Norwich, 1510; D. at Cambridge, 1573. He left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college, now called Gonville and Caius, and wrote the "History of Cambridge," and some medical works, which do honour to his learning.

CALAMY, Edmund, *kal'-am-e*, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, was a native of London, where he was born in 1600. After studying at Cambridge, he was domestic chaplain to the bishop of Ely and vicar of Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire. He afterwards held a lectureship at Bury St. Edmunds for ten years. On the publication of Bishop Wren's articles he declared his protest, and left the diocese. He subsequently joined the Presbyterian party, and in 1639 was chosen pastor of a congregation in Aldermanbury, London, where he long enjoyed great popularity as a preacher. He took an active part in the Restoration, being one of the deputation which went to Holland to congratulate Charles II., and was appointed one of the king's chaplain's, an office which he held till the passing of the act of uniformity compelled him to resign. He died in 1666. Calamy was reckoned an accomplished theologian, and published several sermons and controversial papers, besides being one of the authors of an answer to Bishop Hall's "Divine Right of Episcopacy." Several of his sons and grandsons were likewise divines, and, with the exception of his son Benjamin, who succeeded him in St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, were all attached to the Nonconformist party.

CALANUS, *ka-lai'-nus*, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the sect of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and having fallen ill in his 83rd year, ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, in the presence of the whole Macedonian army. An officer asking him if he had nothing to say to Alexander, "No," answered he, "I shall meet him again in three months in Babylon." Alexander died within the time. B. about 406 B.C.; D. 323 B.C.

CALAS, John, *ka'-la*, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, in 1761, of strangling his eldest son, Mark Antony, on account of his having secretly embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The young man was of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy had hanged himself. His unfortunate father was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, was broken on the wheel, declaring his innocence to the last. The widow and children found a friend in the philosopher Voltaire, and, through his talent and energy, the proceedings were considered in the council in 1765, when Calas was pronounced innocent. B. 1698; suffered 1762.

CALCAGNINI, Celio, *kawl'-kan-ye'-ne*, a learned Italian, who served in the imperial army some time, and was employed in several embassies and other honourable commissions. At last he became professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara, and wrote several works, particularly on the Roman antiquities, which show great erudition. He also asserted the motion of the earth, before Copernicus published his system. B. at Ferrara, 1479; D. 1541.

CALCAR, John van, *kal'-kar*, an eminent painter, a disciple of Titian. His pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master. B. at Calcar, Prussia, 1499; D. at Naples, 1546. The portraits in Vasari's "Lives of Painters and Sculptors" are by him.

CALCEOLARI *kawl'-sé'-o-law-re*, a famous Italian apothecary and botanist, who flourished about the middle of the 16th century, was a native of Verona, and wrote some works on his favourite science, which were published in Venice under the title of "Iter Baldi Montis." The beautiful flower known as the calceolaria was so named in honour of him.

CALDARA, Antonio, *kal'-dä-ra*, a musician, who after acquiring some fame as a composer in Italy, went to Austria, where he wrote and brought out a vast number of operas, 68 at least, some of which were set to poems of Zeno and Metastasio. On the failure of his "Temistocle," he was very greatly disgusted, wrote no more for the stage, resigned an appointment he held at the imperial court, and hastened to Italy, where he died in his native city of Venice in 1763. B. 1678.

CALDERARI, Ottone, *kawl-dai-ra'-re*, a nobleman and eminent architect of Vicenza, which he has enriched with many handsome edifices in the Palladian style, but who has been strangely neglected, few writers giving him credit for the works he has executed. He was born in 1730, and died in 1803.—His style is characterized by by simplicity and elegance; and he possessed a true knowledge of the principles on which Græco-Italian architecture depends. One writer calls him the "immortal Calderari," and others have characterized him as the "Palladio of the eighteenth century;" but still his merits have not been so universally acknowledged, at least in England, as they deserve.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Don Pedro, *kal'-dai-rone*, a celebrated Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who wrote his first piece at the age of fourteen. He was a private soldier at twenty-five, but continued to write dramas with great success. Philip IV. recognizing his great talents, called him to the court, bestowed on him his patronage, and provided the necessary funds for the representation of his plays. He subsequently entered the church, and became canon of Toledo. His plays were printed at Madrid, in 9 vols. 4to, in 1689. B. at Madrid, 1600; D. 1681.

CALDER, Sir Robert, *kal'-der*, a British admiral, who is principally known from his indecisive and unfortunate action with the Franco-Spanish fleet under Villeneuve, off Cape Finisterre. Calder was the son of Sir James Calder, of Minster, Morayshire, N.B., and was born in Park-place, London, on the 2nd of July, 1745. He entered the navy at the age of fourteen, and after passing through the subordinate grades, was made post-captain in August, 1780. In 1796, Sir John Jervis appointed Calder to the post of captain of the fleet then under his command, and in that capacity he was present in the famous battle of St. Vincent, on February 14, 1797, which procured for Jervis the title of earl of St. Vincent. Calder carried home the despatches, and was knighted by George III., March 3, 1797; in the following year was made a baronet, and, in 1799, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1801 Calder followed

the French fleet under Gantheaume to the West Indies, but did not succeed in overtaking it. After commanding for some time the squadron blockading the Port of Ferrol, he was ordered to the westward of Cape Finisterre to intercept Villeneuve's fleet of French and Spanish ships on its return from the West Indies; and, on the 22nd of July, 1805, the enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty ships of the line, a fifty-gun ship, and seven frigates, was descried on the lee bow. Calder's force consisted of only fifteen ships of the line and two frigates; but he had the weather gage (although this has been denied), and the difference in force was not such as would have influenced the majority of British admirals at the time. An engagement ensued, under a bad system of tactics on Calder's part, which lasted till 9 p.m., and resulted in the capture of only two of the enemy's ships. Calder declined to renew the action next day, though he might have done so, thereby allowing the enemy to retire unmolested, and on his return to England was tried by court-martial, and severely reprimanded for want of judgment, though he was acquitted of cowardice or disaffection. Great dissatisfaction was felt by the public at Sir Robert's conduct; but after a time a reaction set in, he was thought not to have been so much to blame, popular feeling was soothed by Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar, and in 1810 Sir Robert Calder was again employed as port-admiral at Plymouth, a command which he retained for three years. D. 1818, at the age of 74.

CALED, or KHALED, *kaï'-led*, one of the bravest of Mohammed's captains. He had at first taken part against him, and had contributed to the victory of Ohud, where the prophet had been defeated. In 630, however (the 8th year of the Hegira), he embraced the new religion, and was chiefly instrumental in the conquest of Syria, Mohammed conferring on him the title of the Sword of God. D. 642.

CALENTIUS, Elisius, *kaw-len'-she-us*, an Italian writer, who was tutor to the son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples, B. in Apulia, about 1450; D. 1503.—He is known to fame by his poem of "The Battle between the Frogs and Mice," in imitation of Homer, which was printed in 1738, at Rouen.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, *kaw'-lai-pe'-no*, a learned Italian, descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic habit of the Augustines, and spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin, Italian, and other languages. The first edition of this appeared in 1503, and became very famous; and, after passing through a great number of editions, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes folio. B. at Bergamo, 1435; D. blind in 1511.

CALHOUN, John Caldwell, *kal'-hoon*, a distinguished American statesman, who, during a period of forty years, rendered faithful services to the Union, in the various capacities of representative, secretary of war, vice-president, and senator. B. in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 1782; D. at Washington, 1850.—The works of this statesman were published in 1853-4, in 6 vols. 8vo.

CALIDASA, *kal'-le-da'-sa*, a much-admired Indian poet. Tradition pronounces him one of the *nine gems* who lived in the court of King Vicramaditya. He wrote several poems, which display a remarkable genius. His "Sacuntala" was translated by Sir William Jones, and was the first work which made his name known to Europeans. It is doubtful when this poet lived, some placing him a century before and others a century after the Christian era.

CALIGULA, C., *kă-lig'-u-la*, a Roman emperor, who received this surname from his wearing in the camp the *caliga*, a kind of buskin in use among the common soldiers. He was the son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. During the first eight months of his reign, Rome was governed with mildness; but he soon displayed his true character, and became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himself, and ordered an effigy of his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wished to imitate the thunders and powers of Jupiter. The statues of all great men were removed, and he appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraged roguery, himself committed the worst of crimes, and established public places of prostitution. He often amused himself with putting innocent people to death, and attempted to famish Rome by a monopoly of corn. He was pleased with the greatest disasters which befell his subjects, and often wished the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Wild beasts were constantly fed in his palace with human victims; and, as if to insult the feelings and the dignity of fallen Rome, a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, and kept in marble apartments, adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls which the Roman empire could furnish. In consequence of his numerous acts of tyranny, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was murdered, 41 A.D. B. 12 A.D.—It has been said that Caligula wrote a treatise on rhetoric; but his estimate of learning may be rather obtained from his attempts to destroy the writings of Homer and Virgil.

CALIPPUS, *kă-lip'-pus*, a mathematician of Cyzicus, famous for having corrected the cycle or period of nineteen years, invented by Meton, for the purpose of showing the correspondence in point of time between the revolutions of the sun and moon, and which is sometimes called the Calippic period. Lived 330 B.C.

CALIXTUS I., *kă-lix'-tus*, pope and saint, succeeded Zephyrinus in 218, and suffered martyrdom in 222.

CALIXTUS II. was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienna in 1083, and pope in 1119. D. 1124.

CALIXTUS III. was a native of Xativa, in Spain, and elected pope in 1455. D. 1458.—His character was respectable for learning, moderation, and piety.

CALLCOTT, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A., *kăl'-cot*, an eminent landscape-painter, and brother of the illustrious musical composer. In 1810 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, for his diploma picture, presented a fine painting called "Morning." He subsequently produced "Evening," "Italy," "The Ferry," "Returning from Market," "Waiting for the Passage-Boat," and several others, which are generally known from their having been engraved. He also executed several marine subjects, and, in 1833, exhibited his beautiful picture called "Harvest in the Highlands," which was engraved by Wilmore for the subscribers to the Art Union for 1856. In 1837 he exhibited "Raffaele and the Fornarina," and, in 1840, "Milton dictating to his daughters,"

This was a failure. Indeed, Callcott was not calculated to excel in figure-painting, of which, perhaps, he himself was fully aware, as he allowed Sir E. Landseer to paint the figures in his "Harvest in the Highlands." In landscape, however, he was great; and, by his friends, has been called the English Claude. B. at Kensington, 1779; D. in the same place, 1844. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1837.

CALLCOTT, John Wall, one of the most distinguished composers in the British school of music. In 1785, when only nineteen years of age, he carried off three out of the four gold medals offered as prizes by the Catch Club. Among his compositions in this competitorship, was his fine piece, "Oh, sovereign of the willing soul!" In 1790 he became musical doctor of Oxford; and, in 1805, produced his "Musical Grammar." Subsequently, his mind gave way under excess of study, and the excitement which musical composition often creates; not, however, until he had produced an immense number of original and highly-esteemed works. B. at Kensington, 1766; D. 1821.—He left many MS. volumes, intended as materials for a comprehensive musical dictionary.

CALLICRATIDAS, *käl'-li-krät'-i-das*, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedæmonian fleet. He took Methymna, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusæ. Lived in the 5th century B.C., and died 406 B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, *käl-lim'-ä-kus*, a Greek poet and historian, who had the charge of the library of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was tutor of Apollonius, the author of the "Argonautica." B. at Cyrene, and flourished in the 3rd century B.C., dying about 240 B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, who invented the capital so much admired in the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture. The occasion of the discovery is said to have been thus:—A plant of acanthus being placed upon the tomb of a Corinthian lady, spread its leaves over the basket in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his pillars. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

CALLINICUS, *käl-lin'-i-kus*, an ancient architect, who invented the Greek fire, and communicated his secret to the emperor Constantine III., Pogonatus, who used it to burn the Saracen fleet at Cyzicus, in 673. B. at Heliopolis, Egypt.—The knowledge of this composition was afterwards lost; but a Frenchman, in Louis XV.'s reign, again discovered it; and the king, in 1756, bought the secret, in order to bury so frightful a knowledge in oblivion.

CALLINUS, *kal-lī'-nus*, an orator of Ephesus, the author of some admirable elegiac poetry. Flourished about the 7th century B.C.

CALLISTHENES, *käl-lis'-the-nees*, a Greek philosopher, disciple and relative of Aristotle, who followed Alexander in his Asiatic expedition. He refused to acknowledge the alleged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his railleries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy, and confined, it is said, in an iron cage. Put to death at Cariatæ, in Bactriana, 328 B. C. B. 365 B.C.—None of his writings are extant.

CALLISTRATUS, *kal-is'-trā-tus*, a Roman jurist, one of those of whose writings Justinian made use in compiling his "Digest." Lived in the reign of Septimus Severus, who died A.D. 211, and of his son Antoninus.

CALLOT, Jacques, *kal'-lo*, a celebrated draughtsman, painter, and engraver. He learnt his art at Rome, whither he went against the wishes of his family, who were noble. He acquired a great reputation, and his engravings are highly valued. B. at Nancy, 1593; D. at Florence, 1635.—After the taking of his birthplace by Louis XII., in 1633, he refused to commemorate the event with his graver. Callot's works show his great genius in the representation of popular and grotesque subjects, and in caricaturing the vices and follies of mankind.

CALMET, Augustin, *käl'-met* (Fr. *kal'-mai*), a learned and laborious French Benedictine, who wrote a "Literary Commentary upon all the Books of the Scripture," 23 vols. 4to; a "History of the Old and New Testament," 4 vols. 4to; an "Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible;" a "Universal History," 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. B. in Lorraine, 1672; D. abbot of Senones, 1757.

CALMO, Andrea, *kawl'-mo*, a clever but somewhat indecent dramatist, whose plays—of which he wrote five, besides other pieces—had a great success in Venice, which they owed very much to the skilful and humorous use of various dialects, and not a little to the loose morals which pervaded them. B. 1510; D. 1571.

CALOGERA, Angelo, *kawl'-o-jair'-a*, a Benedictine monk, who made a catalogue of the proceedings of all the learned societies of Italy, which was of great service to historical and other writers. He also translated "Telemachus;" was a very learned man, and his correspondence with the literati of the time is very voluminous, and contains much useful information. Lived as a kind of hermit in an island between Venice and Murano, in the convent of St. Michael. B. at Padua, 1699; D. 1768.

CALOMARDE, Francisco Tadeo, *kal'-o-mar'-dai*, the leading Spanish minister for ten years under Ferdinand VII., studied for the law, and, through his marriage with the daughter of Beltran, physician to Godoy, the favourite of Ferdinand, he was immediately brought into prominent notice. He has the blame of most of the tyrannical measures which passed in Spain between 1823 and 1833, although, no doubt, many of them belong to Ferdinand, whose malignant passions stimulated him to the adoption of absolutist principles in their sternest form. On the expected death of Ferdinand, he paid his court to Don Carlos; but his attentions were too precipitate, and he was forced to flee his country in disgrace. He made his escape in disguise to France, but returned to Spain on the death of the king. He then offered his services to Don Carlos, but they were rejected, when he returned to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, principally at Toulouse. B. at Villel, in Lower Aragon, 1775; D. at Toulouse, 1842.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, *ka'-lon*, a French statesman, who, in 1783, became comptroller general of the finances, and found not a single crown in the treasury. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he maintained the public credit with a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise betwe n the

annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burthens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself,—his "Requête au Roi," and "Réponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker." He subsequently returned to Paris, but did not long survive that event. B. at Douay, 1734; D. at Paris, 1802.—Besides the above, he wrote several other works; among which was his essay entitled "De l'Etat de la France présent et à venir," 1790, 8vo, in which he predicted the disasters which afterwards befell his unhappy country.

CALPURNIA, *kăl-pur'-ne-a*, a daughter of L. Piso, and the last wife of Julius Cæsar. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. Lived in the first century B.C.—It is to Calpurnia that Shakspeare makes Cæsar say, when she would dissuade him from going to the Capitol,—

"Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once."

CALVART, Denis, *kal'-var*, a Flemish painter, who opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had amongst his pupils Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. B. at Antwerp, 1555; D. at Bologna, 1619.

CALVERT, Sir George, the first Lord Baltimore, *kal'-vert*, the secretary of Robert Cecil, minister of James I., and, in 1619, secretary of state. He became a Roman Catholic in 1624, and soon after was created Baron Baltimore on resigning office. He visited America in 1628, and on his return obtained a grant of land, and founded the colony of Maryland shortly before his death in 1632. B. about 1582.

CALVI, Fortunato, *kawl'-ve*, a native of Padua, where he was born in 1818, was educated at the military college of Gratz, and then entered the Austrian army, in which he was an officer at the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. Being imbued with republican opinions, he at once resigned, went to Venice, engaged in the service of that republic as a colonel, and took an active share in the siege. On the fall of Venice, he escaped. In 1853, he undertook to head a revolt organized by Mazzini in Cadore, but was betrayed by a Tyrolese guide, carried a prisoner to Mantua, where he was tried before a tribunal whose legality was questionable, condemned to be hanged, and, on the 4th of July, 1855, suffered with calmness and dignity. On being told that he might have a pardon if he would throw himself on the emperor's clemency, he answered—"No; my love of life is not so intense as my hatred of the Austrians: do your worst."

CALVIN, John, *kăl'-vin*, an eminent reformer, the founder of the religious sect called Calvinists, was educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but he had become dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, and changed his opinions with respect to the ecclesiastical state. He was now induced to study the law, in which he made considerable progress; but his open avowal of the Protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Bâle, where he published, in 1535, his "Institutes of the Christian Religion," to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered his name famous, and was translated into several languages. In the following year he settled at Geneva, as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. Both he and Farel, however, were in a short time compelled to leave Geneva, for refusing to administer the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin now went to Strasbu..., where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of this town appointed him their deputy at the Diet of Worms. In the meantime, the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations, he, in 1541, complied, and resided there, actively engaged both as a writer and a preacher, until his death. B. at Noyon, Picardy, 1509; D. 1564.—The moral disposition of Calvin was estimable, and whatever may be thought of the creed he professed and promulgated, there can be no doubt as to the greatness of his character. Of his unparalleled industry, Dr. Hoyle says,—"It may be the truest object of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year through, three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above, he preached every day; so that (as Erasmus said of Chrysostom), 'I know not whether more to admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him.' Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be 186, and his yearly sermons 286. Every Thursday he sat in the presbytery; every Friday, when the ministers met to consult upon difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, yea, sometimes more at once, so that he might say with Paul, 'the care of all churches lieth upon me.' Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all these former employments, some great volume in folio, or other, came not forth." His works were published in 9 vols. fol., at Amsterdam, 1671.

CALVISIUS, Sethus, *kăl-vis'-e-us*, a learned chronologer, whose principal work is the "Opus Chronologicum," the last edition of which was that of Frankfort, in 1685. Scaliger speaks highly of it. B. in Thuringia, 1556; D. 1615.

CAMBACÉRÈS, Jean Jacques, *kam-bas'-a-rai*, came prominently into notice during the first great revolution in France. He commenced life as a lawyer, and by his talents succeeded in attracting the notice of the Convention, who employed him in various official situations. In the discussion on the conduct of Louis XVI. he declared the monarch guilty, but disputed the authority of the Convention to judge him; he, therefore, voted only for his provisionary arrest, and his death in case of a hostile invasion. The management of foreign affairs was for some time committed to his hands, and when Napoleon was made First Consul, Cambacérès was chosen Second. When Bonaparte rose to the throne, Cambacérès became a great favourite, and had several honours conferred upon him. Subsequently he was created duke of Parma, and appointed to the presidency of the Chamber

of Peers. Devotedly attached to Napoleon, he adhered to him throughout his reign. On his final fall, he was banished from France, but was afterwards permitted to return to Paris. B. at Montpellier, 1753; D. at Paris, 1824.

CAMBERT, Robert, *kam'-bair*, a French musician, who was the first to exhibit operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli, he went, in 1672, to England, where he became master of the king's band. B. 1628: D. 1677.

CAMBIASO, Luca, *kawm'-be-a'-so*, sometimes called Luchetto of Genoa, a distinguished Italian painter in fresco and oil. After becoming eminent in Genoa, he went to Spain, where he was commissioned by Philip II. to paint for the Escurial; accordingly, he executed several works, among which is an immense fresco of Paradise, crowded with figures, on the ceiling of the choir of the church of San Lorenzo. This, however, is considered both stiff and formal in its execution. He also painted in oil, for the Escurial, "John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness," which is esteemed as the best of his Spanish works. The best of his Genoese works are "The Martyrdom of St. George," in the church of San Giorgio; and "The Rape of the Sabines," at Terralba, near Genoa. B. near Genoa, 1527; D. at the Escurial, Spain, 1585.

CAMBIS-VELLERON, Joseph Louis Dominic, Marquis de, *kam'-be-vel'-le-rawng*, a learned French nobleman, who diligently collected a library, which was among the largest and most select in his country. He published—1. A Catalogue Raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, 2 vols. 8vo, a curious work; 2. "Mémoires historiques de la Vie de Roger de Saint-Lary de Bellegarde," 1767, 12mo; and gathered materials for a history of his native province. B. at Avignon, 1706; D. 1772.

CAMBINI, Giovanni Giuseppe, *kawm-be'-ne*, a musical composer, was born at Leghorn, in 1746, and early showed a deep attachment to music, his favourite instrument being the violin, on which, however, he was not very great as a performer, but his extensive knowledge of music made him a valuable assistant in concerted pieces. He wrote a vast number of pieces for instrumental performance, besides a great many operas, ballets, &c. A singular incident occurred to him when young, which being somewhat similar to that introduced by Byron in "Don Juan," may, perhaps, have suggested the story of the kidnapping and sale of the musical troupe which the poet narrates. Cambini had formed an attachment with a young lady of Leghorn, but who, like himself, was residing in Naples, and they were on their way home to be married, when captured by a corsair, carried to Barbary, and sold as slaves. Cambini was purchased by a Venetian merchant, who gave him his liberty, but what became of the lady does not appear. He died in the hospital of Bicetre about 1826.

CAMBRAY, Baptiste, *kam'-brai*, a peasant of France, who was the inventor of the linen fabric called cambric, but of whose history nothing is known.

CAMBRIDGE, George Wm. Frederick Charles, Duke of, *kaim'-bridj*, first cousin to Queen Victoria, early entered the army, and in 1837 was a colonel of infantry, and successively commanded a regiment of dragoons and the Scots Fusiliers. In 1852 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and in 1854 became lieutenant-general, with the command of a division, with which he proceeded to the Crimea. He fought at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and in 1855 returned to England. On the death of Lord Hardinge, in 1856, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1857 he was presented by the citizens of London with a sword of honour, accompanied with the freedom of the city. B. at Hanover, 1819.

CAMBYSES, *kăm-bi'-sees*, king of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded 529 B.C. He conquered the Egyptians, killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. Cambyses afterwards sent an army of 50,000 men to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon; but they were lost in the deserts of Libya. In his Ethiopian war he was not more successful, a horrible famine reducing his soldiers to live on one another. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback, 521 B.C.—All historians represent this monarch as a furious tyrant; he caused his brother Smerdis to be killed, and also his sister Meroë and her husband.

CAMDEN, William, *kăm'-den*, a learned antiquary, who, in 1586, published, in elegant Latin, "The History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain; their Origin, Manners, and Laws." A third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time the author had a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster School, and, next year, published an enlarged edition of his "Britannia." In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, and, the same year, was made Clarencieux king-at-arms. Three years later his "Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey" appeared, and also a new impression of his "Britannia." In 1603 he published at Frankfort "A Collection of our Ancient Historians," in Latin; and, in the following year, his "Remains concerning Britain," in 4to. In 1615 he printed his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth." B. in London, 1551; D. at Chiselhurst, in Kent, 1623, his remains being interred in Westminster Abbey.—He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to Sir Robert Cotton.

CAMDEN, Charles Pratt, earl of, was a younger son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of George I. He was trained to the law, and, in 1738, was called to the bar. For several years he had little success; but, in 1752, he was engaged as junior counsel in defence of Owen, a bookseller, who had been prosecuted by the attorney-general for publishing a libel upon the House of Commons. In this case he greatly contributed to the success of his client in gaining a favourable verdict. From that time his fortune and fame were fixed. In 1757 he was made attorney-general, and, almost immediately, was returned member of parliament for Downton, a borough, now disfranchised, in Wiltshire. In 1761 he was raised to the bench as lord chief justice; and, in 1765, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Camden, of Camden Place, in the county of Kent. On the breaking up of the Rockingham administration, in 1766, he became lord chancellor. It was as a judge in the court of Chancery, however, that he earned the praise of his countrymen. Only one of his decisions was reversed, and that reversal, Lord Eldon said, was probably wrong. B. 1714; D. 1794.

CAMERARIUS, Joachim, *kăm'-e-rair'-e-us*, a

learned German writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and formed a friendship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, he was made professor of belles-lettres, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend the university of that city. He aided Melancthon in drawing up the famous "Confession of Augsburg," wrote some good books, and translated a great number of the Greek authors. B. at Bamberg, 1500; D. at Leipsic, 1574.—His son Joachim devoted himself chiefly to medicine and botany, on which last subject he wrote some pieces. B. 1534; D. at Nuremberg, 1598.

CAMERON, Rev. Richard, *kam'-er-on*, the founder of a sect known in the religious history of Scotland as the Cameronians, was one of the boldest opponents of the measures of Charles II., and, with twenty others, in 1680, entered armed into the town of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, and at the market cross renounced his allegiance, and pronounced Charles a tyrant and a traitor to the civil and religious principles of the people. His party kept in arms for a month in the hill districts of Ayrshire and Nithsdale; but in a skirmish with the king's troops they were defeated at Airdsmoss, where Cameron was slain. Fell July 20, 1680.—A monument marks the spot where this event occurred.

CAMERON, Sir Evan, chief of the Scottish clan of that name, and lord of Lochiel, was remarkable for his personal prowess and high sense of honour and integrity. He took part with the Stuarts against the government of William III., and joined the famous Graham of Claverhouse, under whom he fought at Killiecrankie, where Graham was killed, and to Cameron's judicious counsels and calmness the completeness of the victory on that occasion was mainly due. He afterwards submitted to the government, and died in retirement in 1719. He is styled by Macaulay the "Ulysses of the Highlands."—His grandson, Donald, who succeeded him in the chieftainship of the clan, was regarded as the beau-ideal of a Highland chief, and was called the "gentle Lochiel," by which title he is still affectionately remembered in the Highlands. On the landing of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, Lochiel was the first to join his standard, and he took a leading part in the rebellion till the suppression of the revolt, after the fatal battle of Culloden, where he was severely wounded. He captured the city of Edinburgh without losing a single life; and his clan mainly contributed to the gaining of the battle of Prestonpans. After the defeat at Culloden he escaped along with the prince to France, where he was appointed to the command of a regiment in the French service, and where he died in 1748.—His brother, Dr. Archibald Cameron, who had also escaped to France, returned in 1753, when he was captured, tried, and executed, being the last who suffered for the unhappy affair of 1745-46.

CAMERON, John, a learned biblical scholar, was a native of Scotland, having been born in Glasgow in 1580, but who spent the greater part of his life in France. He was an admirable Greek scholar, being able to speak that language as fluently as the learned men of his time could Latin. In 1622 he was appointed professor of the Glasgow university, but did not long retain the office, having retired to France the following year. He became professor of divinity at Montauban in 1624, but having made enemies by opposing the civil war, he was assaulted and desperately wounded, by an unknown assassin, and after lingering for some time, died of the injuries he had received in 1625. He wrote "Theological Lectures," which, with a memoir of the author, were published in 1626. He was a man of a restless and obstinate disposition, very pugnacious, and more showy and disputatious than solid in his attainments.

CAMERON, Charles Duncan, an officer of the British army, who was appointed consul for Abyssinia in 1860. He was put in irons by Theodore, the emperor of that country, in 1862, and kept a close prisoner until he was released by the expeditionary force under Sir Robert, now Lord Napier, in 1868. His great sufferings having rendered him a cripple for life, he was awarded a pension of £350 per annum. B. 1827.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, *kă-mil'-lus*, an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and was five times dictator. This great man whose virtues were equal to his talents, was prosecuted on a charge of peculation, on which he went into voluntary banishment. While he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome, and besieged the senate in the Capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. D. of the plague, 365 B.C.

CAMOENS, Lewis, *kam'-o-ens*, the most celebrated poet of Portugal, who entered the army, and served with great reputation in Africa against the Moors. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies, where he wrote a great part of his famous poem entitled the "Lusiad." On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but preserved the MS. of his poem, which was published in 1569. B. at Lisbon, 1525; D. 1579.—The people at Macao are still proud of showing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his "Lusiad." It has been translated into English both by Sir Richard Fanshaw and Mr. Mickle.

CAMOU, General, *ka'-moo*, a military commander, who, at the head of the voltigeurs of the French Guard, distinguished himself at the battle of Magenta, against the Austrians, June 4, 1859. B. 1792.

CAMPAN, Madam, *kam'-pong*, in her fifteenth year was appointed reader to the daughters of Louis XV. of France, and in 1770 married, and became first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, the dauphiness. With this princess she remained till the Revolution parted them, when she opened a boarding-school at St. Germaine-en-Laye. She subsequently became superintendent of the establishment at Ecouen, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honour. This establishment was, after the Restoration, suppressed, when she retired to Mantes, where she passed the remainder of her days, enjoying a reputation for many virtues and accomplishments. B. 1752; D. at Mantes, 1822.—She wrote "Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette," and "Historical Anecdotes of the Reigns of Louis XV. and XVI."

CAMPANELLA, Thomas, *kam-pan-nail'-la*, an Italian philosopher, and a monk of the Dominican order. His sagacity enabled him to discover the falsity of the "scholastic" system, when he formed one of his own, which attracted atten-

tion, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times tortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he went from Italy to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. B. at Stilo, Calabria, 1568; D. at Paris, 1639. His principal works are "Prodromus Philosophiæ Instaurandæ," "Exordium Metaphysicæ Novæ," "De Sensu Rerum et Magia," and "De Monarchiâ Hispanicâ Discursus."

CAMPANO, John Antonio, *kam-paw'-no*, a learned Italian, who was originally a shepherd-boy. In this capacity he attracted the notice of a priest, who took him home, and gave him a liberal education. Acquiring considerable knowledge of the Greek language, he subsequently became professor of rhetoric at Perugia. Pius II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Ratisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Citta da Castello; but Campano, having resisted an arbitrary act of his against the inhabitants, incurred the pope's displeasure; on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, where he died. B. in Campania, 1429; D. 1477.—He wrote the history of Fortebracci Braccio, a famous commander; several moral and political treatises, letters, orations, and Latin poems; all of which were published together in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic.

CAMPANUS, John, *kăm-paĭ'-nus*, of Novara, sometimes called Novarese Campano, an Italian mathematician, the first translator of Euclid from the Arabic, flourished about the 13th century; some authorities say before this. Although his works, which consisted of writings on astronomy and geometry principally, are long exploded, yet he deserves praise, as one of those studious men who, though few, laboured zealously at the exact sciences, and did their best to extend the knowledge of them.

CAMPBELL, John, Lord, *kam'-bel*, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, minister of Cupar, Fifeshire. He received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and in 1800 was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1806 he was called to the bar, and in 1827 became a bencher. In 1830 he was elected member of parliament for Stafford, and in 1832 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1834 he was attorney-general, and in 1841 became lord chancellor of Ireland, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Campbell. The same year he resigned the Irish chancellorship, and in 1846 became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 he attained the position due to his industry, and became lord chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of £8000 a year. In June, 1859, he was appointed, under the Palmerston administration, lord chancellor. As a member of parliament he represented, first, Stafford, then Dudley, and then Edinburgh; for which he sat till 1841. In 1846 he produced his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors, &c.," and in 1849 the "Lives of the Chief Justices,"—works which, in a literary point of view, added to his reputation. B. near Cupar, Scotland, 1779; D. 1861.

CAMPBELL, John, an ingenious Scotch writer, who in his fifth year was brought to Windsor, and never after visited his native country. He





was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself to literature. His first performance was the "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," in 2 vols. folio, published in 1736. This work was well received, and occasioned the author to be employed in writing the "Universal History," of which the cosmogony is known to be his. While he was engaged in this work, he published several books, the principal of which was the "Lives of the Admirals," 4 vols. 8vo; a performance of great merit. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled "Hermippus redivivus; or, the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave." The year following appeared his improved edition of Harris's collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio. He next engaged in that great undertaking the "Biographia Britannica," which began to be published in numbers in 1745, and was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1750 he published his "Present State of Europe," which went through six editions; and in 1754, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He wrote a vindication of the peace in 1763, for which he was appointed king's agent for the province of Georgia. His greatest work, in the composition of which he spent many years, is his "Political Survey of Britain," which appeared in 2 vols. 4to, 1774, and abounds in speculative projects and political schemes. He wrote, besides, a great number of pamphlets and anonymous books, and contributed to a variety of compilations. B. at Edinburgh, 1708; D. 1775.

CAMPBELL, Rev. George, an eminent Scotch divine, who in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1763 he answered Hume's "Essay on Miracles;" and subsequently had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by King's College, Aberdeen. In 1771 he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1776 published his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which, with the exception of Whateley's, is, perhaps, the ablest work on the subject. Campbell undoubtedly possessed a highly philosophical mind, of great depth, acuteness, and critical power. He wrote several other works of a theological kind. B. at Aberdeen, 1719; D. 1796.—Some years previous to his death he had resigned his professorship, when King George III. granted him a pension of £300 a year.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, one of the most chaste of modern poets, was the youngest of a family consisting of ten sons and daughters. After passing through the university of Glasgow, in which he excelled as a Greek scholar, he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1799, he published his "Pleasures of Hope," which Byron, who ought to be a judge, pronounced to be "one of the most beautiful didactic poems in the language." It, however, has some of the faults of a juvenile performance, notwithstanding the splendour of its diction, and the fervour with which it is throughout imbued. The profits arising from this performance enabled him to visit the continent. During this tour he had a view from a distance of the battle of Hohenlinden, which he afterwards celebrated in his epic poem of that name. On his return to Edinburgh he continued to write, but in 1803 removed to London, where he began to pursue literature as a profession. In 1806 he received from the Fox ministry a pension of £200 a year, which

he enjoyed for life. In 1809 he published his "Gertrude of Wyoming," which Lord Jeffrey pronounced "a polished and pathetic poem in the old style of English pathos and poetry." It is unquestionably superior to the "Pleasures of Hope" in purity of diction, and, in every other quality, its equal. In 1820 he became the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," which post he held till 1830. In 1824 appeared his "Theodoric," a poem of great sweetness, though deficient in power. In 1831 he established the "Metropolitan Magazine," which he managed only a short time. In 1842 he published his "Pilgrim of Glencoe," which did not raise his poetical character above the point it already had attained. During his intervals of repose from severer duties, he occasionally produced smaller effusions, which, from their strength and beauty, have long kept possession of the popular mind. His lyrics are, perhaps, the noblest bursts of poetical feeling, fervour, and enthusiasm, that have ever flashed from any poet. B. at Glasgow, 1777; D. at Boulogne, 1844.—Campbell also wrote several prose biographies and other works. He was elected twice to the lord rectorship of Glasgow University, and took an active part in forming the London University, now University College, which he indeed claimed the merit of originating. His body rests in Westminster Abbey, where, near the centre of the Poets' Corner, there is a marble statue of him by Marshall.

Campbell, Rev. John, a Scotch clergyman, who took an active part in almost every Christian work. In 1804 he was appointed pastor of the Independent church at Kingsland, and greatly assisted in the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1812 he made a voyage to Africa, for the purpose of visiting the stations of the London Missionary Society, and returned in 1814. He revisited that country in 1818-21. Of these voyages he published accounts, and founded the "Youth's Magazine," of which he acted as editor for eighteen years. He also published numerous works of a religious tendency. B. at Edinburgh, 1766; D. 1840.

Campbell, Sir Alexander, a lieutenant-general in the British army, who aided in the defence of Gibraltar, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries. After serving abroad nearly twenty years, principally in the East, where he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and all the grand conflicts from 1793 to 1808, he returned in the latter year to England. Shortly afterwards he went to the Peninsula, where, in 1809, at the battle of Talavera, he commanded the right wing, and was dangerously wounded. Recovering from this, he again joined the army, and fought at Busaco and other places. The last appointment he received was commander-in-chief of Madras. B. in Perthshire, 1759; D. at Fort St. George, 1824.

Campbell, Lords of Argyle. (*See* Argyle, Lords of.)

Campbell, Sir Colin, Baron Clyde, of Lucknow, G.C.B., and Knight of the Order of the Star of India, &c., was born in Glasgow, and entered the army in 1808. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. He led the storming party at the siege of St. Sebastian, for which he received the silver medal; was in the expedition to the United States in 1814 and





1815: in 1842 he commanded the 98th regiment at the attack on Chusan in China, for his conduct on which occasion he was mentioned with commendation in the despatches; in the campaign in the Punjaub, in 1848-49, he acted as brigadier-general, and defeated the Sikhs at Ramnuggur, on the 22nd of November, 1848, and on other occasions did good service during the same war, especially at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, in the former of which battles he was wounded. On the breaking out of the war with Russia in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the Highlanders, which, with the Guards' brigade, made up the first division of the army, and was commanded by the duke of Cambridge. In the battle of the Alma, Sir Colin and his Highlanders acted a conspicuous part, and contributed materially to the success of the day; and when the English and French armies took up their position before Sebastopol, to Sir Colin and the 93rd Highlanders, and some other troops, was assigned the task of guarding the approaches to the harbour of Balaklava, through which the British obtained their supplies. The Russians made an attempt to force this position on the 25th of October, in great force, and having seized some redoubts garrisoned by Turkish troops, whom they easily drove in, advanced upon the position held by the 93rd Highlanders. A strong body of cavalry was ordered by the Russians to charge; Sir Colin drew up the Highlanders in line, instead of in squares, as is usual when infantry are to repulse a cavalry charge, and two deadly volleys were poured into the Russian horse, which recoiled, scattered and defeated. The daring manœuvre which opposed the "thin red line" to the charge of cavalry, and the result which justified it, were the theme of conversation by the entire western armies for some time afterwards. Sir Colin was not again called into active conflict with the enemy during the war, for, though after the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 8th of Sept. 1855, Sir Colin was told that he must take it with his Highlanders before morning, and had made all his arrangements for the assault; ere morning came the Russians had evacuated it, and retired into the town of Sebastopol, from which they were shortly afterwards dislodged. On his return to England, Sir Colin was appointed inspector-general of infantry; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in India, in 1857, was appointed to the command of the troops in that country. He immediately proceeded to his post, and took such wise and able measures as speedily led to the suppression of the rebellion, the capture of Lucknow, the last and most important stronghold of the rebels, having been accomplished by the army under Sir Colin's immediate command. In this gallant enterprise many officers won immortal fame, and the army generally displayed the most undaunted bravery. Sir Colin remained in India for some time after the suppression of the rebellion, assisting Lord Canning in the settlement of the country. For his services in India on this occasion, he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Clyde, and has the high distinction of being considered not only the most popular, but also the most able and experienced general in the British army. D. 1863.

Campbell, Sir Archibald, Bart., G.C.B., a British officer, who served with distinction

throughout the wars in Mysore and with Tippoo Sultan, from 1788 to 1801, when he returned to England, and in 1808 went to Portugal, and did good service under both Moore and Wellington, having been present at most of the great battles and sieges in the Peninsula, till the conclusion of the war. After this he commanded a division of the Portuguese army for a year or two. In 1820 he went to India, and was entrusted with the command of the British troops in the Burmese war, and captured Rangoon on the 10th of May, 1823, in twenty minutes after the landing of the troops. A number of severe engagements followed, in all of which the Burmese were defeated, and peace was dictated by the British. For these services Sir Archibald received the thanks of Parliament, and a pension of £1000 a year. He returned to England in 1829, and was created a baronet in 1831. In 1839 he was appointed to command the forces in Bombay, but ill health shortly afterwards compelled him to resign. D. in Edinburgh, in 1843.—Sir John Campbell, the son of the above, was also an officer in the British army, and fell at Sebastopol, in the first attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855. He held the rank of general, was a brave and gallant officer, and universally and deservedly esteemed in the army. B. 1807.

Campbell, Sir Neil, an officer in the British army, who, after serving with distinction in the West Indies and in the Peninsula, was, in 1813, attached as British commissioner to the Russian army, and in that capacity accompanied it to Paris, in 1814. In April of that year he was appointed to attend Napoleon to Elba, and it was during his temporary absence that the emperor escaped on the 26th of February, 1815. Sir Neil was appointed to prosecute Park's discoveries in Africa, towards the close of 1815; and in 1826, was named governor of Sierra Leone, to the noxious climate of which he fell a victim on the 14th of August, 1827. B. about 1770.

Campeggio, Lorenzo, *kawm-paij'-e-o*, a cardinal, who was originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, and had married; but losing his wife, entered the church, and was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1519 he was sent legate to England, to collect the tithes for the war against the Turks; and, while there, he was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he was sent into Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of Lutheranism, in which he met with no success. The subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Katharine of Aragon brought him once more to England; but he was so unsuccessful in his mission, that he incurred the blame of all parties. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him again to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. B. at Bologna, 1474; D. at Rome, 1539. He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are in a collection printed at Bâle, in 1550.—He had a brother, called Thomas, who was also a bishop. He published several works on the canon law, and died in 1564.

Camper, Peter, *kăm'-per*, an eminent German physician and naturalist, who studied under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other great men in Leyden university. Having lost his parents at the age of twenty-six, he visited England, France, and Germany, where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederick the Great. To the study of medicine he united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled with exactness and elegance; but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects were published in a collected form at Paris, in 3 vols. with plates, in 1803, under the title, "Ouvres qui ont pour Objet l'Histoire Naturelle, la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée." He pointed out the difference of the facial angle in man and beast. B. at Leyden, 1722; D. 1789.

Camphuysen, Dirk, *kamp-hoo'-sen*, an eminent painter, whose landscapes and moonlight-pieces are extremely beautiful. B. at Gorcum, 1586; D. 1626.

Campi, *kawm'-pe*, a distinguished family of Italian painters, who flourished in Cremona in the 16th century. Their names were—Giulio, the master of the others, Antonio, Vincenzio, and Bernardino. Antonio was an architect as well as a painter; and the whole family were distinguished for eminent talent in conception and care in execution. They exercised a large influence on the character of art in their day, the period during which they laboured embracing little short of a hundred years.

Campian, Edmund, *kam'-pe-an*, an ingenious and learned writer in defence of the Papacy, was born in London, in 1540. He was educated at Oxford, went abroad, and being admitted into the order of Jesuits, he taught philosophy in a newly-founded college of the order at Prague. He came to England in 1580, and having attracted by his writings the attention of Walsingham, was apprehended in Berkshire, and brought to the Tower of London with a placard on his hat, bearing the inscription, "Edward Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit." Charged with being concerned in a plot against the life of Queen Elizabeth, he was condemned for high treason, and hanged at Tyburn, December 1, 1581. He was author of a history of Ireland, which country he had visited in 1568, besides other books, which have obtained for him the reputation of an able writer, but a zealous and determined vindicator of the papal cause.

Campistron, Jean Galbert de, *kam-pees'-trawny*, a French poet, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and there was fortunate enough to acquire the friendship, and receive the advice of, the poet Racine. Through him he became secretary to the duke of Vendôme. His plays possess many beauties, and are formed on the model of those of Racine. B. at Toulouse, 1656: D. 1723.—He also wrote some operas, of which the best known is "Acis and Galatea."

Campo-Basso, Nicholas, *kam'-po-baw-so*, a famous leader of Italian mercenaries, at the end of the 15th century, and still more notorious for treachery and unfaithfulness. In the contest for the Neapolitan throne, he at first supported the house of Anjou, but afterwards went over to their opponent, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, whom, in turn, he deserted during the siege of Nancy, in 1477, having joined Ferdinand, duke of Loraine, who had gone to raise the siege, just before the armies engaged in battle. The consequence was, that the Burgundians were totally defeated, and Charles

himself slain. The body was found next day stripped, it is believed by Campo-Basso and his followers.

CAMUS, François Joseph de, *kaï'-moos*, an eminent and ingenious French mechanician, was born of a noble family in Loraine, in 1672, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Science in 1716. He made many curious inventions in connexion with clocks, astronomical instruments, &c. He came to England in the hope of obtaining advantage from his inventions—a pursuit in which he had previously failed in Holland—but was still unfortunate, and died in great poverty, in 1732. His most important work is a "Treatise on Moving Forces for the Practice of Arts and Trades, with a description of twenty-three new and useful Machines," which was published in Paris in 1722.

CANAL, or Canaletto (incorrectly Canaletti), Antonio, *kawn'-al-ait'-to*, a famous Italian artist, was born in 1697, at Venice, where his father was a scene painter at the theatre. He assisted his father for some years, then went to Rome, where he made many sketches of that city and its environs; his principal works, however, relate to his native town, of which he painted a vast number of views. He spent about two years in England, and made a drawing of the interior of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, which is distinguished by all his peculiar excellences in perspective and accuracy of detail. His works are very numerous, and may be found in almost every gallery in Europe, though it is probable that many pieces attributed to him are spurious, the productions of his pupils and imitators. He was remarkable for the accuracy of his details in drawing and for the harmony of his colours; and to obtain the former result he is said to have made use of the camera obscura. D. 1768.

CANDLISH, Robert Smith, D.D., *kăn'-dlish*, one of the most eminent ministers of the Free Church of Scotland, was educated for the ministry of the established Church, and held the parochial charge of St. George's Church, Edinburgh. At the disruption of the Establishment in 1843, Dr. Candlish took a leading part, and assisted, with other eminent clergymen, to form the Free Church. He afterwards became the pastor of Free St. George's, in the Lothian-road, Edinburgh. He published numerous pamphlets and sermons, besides an "Exposition of the Book of Genesis," "Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays," etc., etc. In 1861 he was made moderator of the Free Church Assembly. B. 1807; D. 1873.

CANGA ARGUELLES, José, *kan'-ga ar-gau-yais*, a Spanish author and statesman. In 1823 he became an exile in England, where he produced a "Dictionary of Finance," and "Observations on the History of the Peninsular War." These are his most important works, although he is the writer of several others. After passing seven years in London, he suddenly became an apologist for the measures of Ferdinand, and was permitted to return to his country. He subsequently became a member of the Cortes for the third time. B. in the Asturias, 1770; D. 1843.

CANGE, Charles du Fresne du. (*See* DU-CANGE.)

CANGIAGO, or CAMBIST, Ludovico, *kan'-jeau'-go*, a Genoese painter, who executed some admirable works in Italy and Spain. B. 1527; D. 1595.

CANNING, the Right Honourable George, *kăn'-ning*, was, on the paternal side, of Irish extraction. His father came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Meeting with little practice, he abandoned the law for literature, but being unable to maintain himself in this new vocation, became a wine-merchant, in which capacity he failed, and died of a broken heart. His mother became an actress, and married an actor. He also dying, she was now married to a Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter, and lived long enough to see her son attain the eminence to which his distinguished abilities entitled him. George was educated first at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, then at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was recognized as a high-class man. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, to follow the law as a profession, but being introduced by Mr. Pitt to the House of Commons, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to the study of politics. This was in 1793. In 1796 he was appointed under secretary of state, and in 1800 received a fortune of £100,000 by his marriage with Joanna, the daughter of General Scott. In 1804 he was appointed treasurer of the navy; and in 1807, a year after the death of Pitt, he was appointed, for the second time, secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1809 he fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh; and in 1812 became member for Liverpool, which again elected him in 1814, 1818, and 1820. In 1816 he became president of the Board of Control, and in 1822 was named governor-general of India, and was about to embark for that country, when Lord Castlereagh, then Marquis of Londonderry, committed suicide. This circumstance led to Mr. Canning's relinquishing his appointment, and again accepting that of secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1827 he became premier, the great object of a long and arduous political life. The last time he spoke in parliament, was on the 29th of June, 1827. B. in London, 1770; D. at the villa of the duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, 1827.—Mr. Canning had great oratorical ability, with considerable poetical power, and much brilliancy of wit. He was a firm supporter of the cause of Catholic emancipation, and the main promoter of the independence of Greece.

CANNING, Charles John, Earl, was the second son of the Right Honourable George Canning, and on the death of his mother, in 1837, became Viscount Canning. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and under Sir Robert Peel became commissioner of woods and forests, and afterwards postmaster-general. In 1856 he succeeded Lord Dalhousie as governor-general of India, which appointment he held throughout the whole of the mutiny of the sepoys of 1857, 1858, and part of 1859. For his conduct during this trying period he was, in 1859, created an earl. B. 1812.—He returned to England in 1862, being succeeded in India by Lord Elgin, and died a few days after his arrival, on June 17th, 1862.

CANO, Alonzo, *kă'-no*, is called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the greatness of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture. He studied architecture under his father, sculpture under Pacheco of Seville, and painting under Juan del Castillo. His two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were considered very fine, and many foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon taken notice of by Philip IV., and

created first royal architect, king's painter, and instructor to the prince Don Balthazar Carlos. He adorned the palaces and churches with elegant pieces, both in sculpture and painting; but a singular misfortune occurred while he was in the full career of glory. Coming home one evening, he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian man-servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption against this man, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was known to be of a jealous temper. Fearful of the consequences he fled; but afterwards returned to Madrid, where he was racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, when the king caused him to be delivered, and took him again into favour. After this he entered the church as an asylum from further prosecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held up to him a crucifix wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for it was so badly done that he could not bear the sight of it. B. at Granada, 1600; D. 1676.

Cano, John Sebastian del, the first seaman who sailed round the globe. He accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, and, after the death of that famous navigator, sailed to the isles of Sunda, and doubled, after many attempts, the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522, after a voyage of more than three years. B. in Biscay; D. 1526.—There was also a Diego Cano, or Cam, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1484, discovered the kingdom of Congo.

Canonica, Luigi della, *kaw'-non-e-ka*, an Italian architect, the contemporary of Cagnola, executed many important public and private works in Milan, among the principal of which are the amphitheatre, a vast structure of 800 by 400 feet; the interior of the Orsini palace; the Casa Canonica, and the Ré and Careano theatres. He also built theatres at Brescia and Mantua, and designed one for Parma, which was erected from his plans after his death, which took place in 1834. He left a considerable fortune, and made several munificent bequests for the promotion of general and artistic education. B. 1762.

Canova, Antonio, *kaw-no'-va*, the eminent Italian sculptor, who, at fourteen years of age, was received into the studio of Bernardi Torretti at Venice, and subsequently into that of Ferrari. His first imaginative group was "Orpheus and Eurydice;" his next, "Dædalus and Icarus," which immediately brought him prominently into notice. Through the interest of Faliero, a senator of Venice, he was enabled to exhibit this work among the leading artists of Rome; and their judgment was so satisfactory that it stimulated him to higher efforts in his beautiful art. He returned to Venice for a short time, but afterwards went back to Rome, with a pension of 300 ducats, settled by his own government upon him for three years. He now produced his "Theseus and the Minotaur," and gave such strong evidences of a graceful yet simple talent, that he was chosen to execute the monument of Ganganelli (Pope Clement XIV.), for the church of the SS. Apostoli at Rome. This exquisite performance was exhibited in 1787, and at once raised him to the highest rank in his profession. He next executed Rezzonico's (Clement XIII.) monument, which, if possible, surpassed the other. This work is in St. Peter's, at Rome. His fame being now established, he employed himself in the production of imaginative subjects. His genius was classical, yet in the highest degree pure and natural. "The Graces," "Cupid and Psyche," "Endymion," "Statues of Nymphs," "Hercules hurling Lycas from the Rock," are all evidences of originality, as well as of that refined and exalted taste, by which he was distinguished. Besides such works, he executed a large number of monumental groups, as well as portrait statues; among which we may mention his Napoleon I., and Letitia, the mother of that emperor. After his fame may be said to have travelled to the ends of the earth, he visited England, where he was highly gratified with his reception. The object of this visit was chiefly to see the Elgin marbles, the sight of which, he said, was sufficient to recompense him for his journey from Rome. On his return to Rome he received a patent of nobility, with the title of marquis of Ischia, which he never assumed, but, to the last, had his cards engraved with plain Antonio Canova. B. at Possagno, a village in the Venetian territory, 1757; D. at Venice, 1822.

Canrobert, Francois Certain, *kan'-ro-bair*, a French marshal, who was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, and, in 1828, entered the army as a sub-lieutenant. In 1835 he accompanied his regiment to Algeria, and took part in the expedition to Mascara in the following year under Marshal Clausel. In 1837 he, on entering the breach at the storming of Constantine, was severely wounded, and afterwards received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1847 he became lieutenant-colonel, and was soon afterwards appointed to the command of a regiment of Zouaves. In 1850 he was made a brigadier-general, in 1852 aide-de-camp to Napoleon III., and, in 1853, a general of division. In 1854 he had the command of the first division of the army of the Crimea, under Marshal St. Arnaud; and, at the battle of the Alma, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell. On the death of St. Arnaud, he attained to the chief command; but the rising star of Bosquet burned with greater brilliancy in the eyes of the French. On the 5th of November he was wounded at Inkermann, and had his horse shot under him. The siege of Sebastopol, however, languished; dissatisfaction with the leaders of the allied army began to be expressed; and Canrobert, in 1855, resigned the command. He did not, however, leave the Crimea, but resumed the leadership of his old division, and continued to serve with his usual zeal under the orders of Marshal Pélissier, who had succeeded him. If this was done voluntarily, we cannot sufficiently admire the excellent temper which could submit to what most men, in his position, would have felt to be a galling humiliation. Ill health compelled him to quit the Crimea and return to Paris, where, on the birth of an heir to the imperial throne, in 1856, he was created a marshal. In 1859 he was appointed to the command of a division destined to operate against the Austrians in Piedmont; and at the battle of Magenta, fought on the 4th of June, shared in the honours of that field with General MacMahon. B. at Saint Céré (Lot) 1809.

Cantacuzene, John V., *kan'-ta-koo'seen*, emperor of the East, was a distinguished officer in the service of the emperor Andronicus the elder, under whom, and his grandson Andronicus the younger, he held high office. In consequence

of intrigues against him in the court after the death of the latter, Cantacuzene was elected emperor by the troops under his command, assumed the purple, and was crowned at Adrianople in 1341. It was five years, however, before he was able to enter Constantinople, when a compromise was effected, and he was recognised as joint emperor with John Palæologus. But this arrangement did not last; new wars broke out; in 1354 he was compelled to abdicate, and retired to a monastery. He then assumed the name of Josephus Christodialus, and wrote a "History of the Byzantine Empire from 1320 to 1360," which is ranked as one of the "Byzantine Histories," and also a vindication of Christianity against Jews and Mohammedans. He is said to have lived for more than 100 years, but the date of his death is unascertained. B. about 1295.—There were two or three subsequent emperors of the same name, who derived, or affected to derive, their descent and claims from the above, but of whom nothing remarkable is recorded.

CANTARINI, Simon, *kan'-taw-re'-ne*, called the "Pezarese," a disciple of Guido, whose paintings are often taken for those of his master. B. 1612; D. at Verona, 1648.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, *känt'-e-mir*, a Moldavian prince, of Tartar extraction. Early in life he served the grand seignior, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. B. 1673; D. 1723. He wrote a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin; "The System of the Mohammedan Religion;" "The Present State of Moldavia," &c.

CANTEMIR, Antiochus, son of the preceding, was educated at St. Petersburg. He was raised to several important offices, and sent ambassador to Paris and London. B. 1709; D. 1744.—He wrote poems in the Russian language, and translated Anacreon and other authors.

CANTON, John, *kăn'-ton*, an experimental philosopher, who, after obtaining a common education, was apprenticed to the trade of broadcloth-weaving. His leisure hours were devoted to mathematical studies, in which he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon stone, which not only gave the hour of the day, but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was fixed against the front of his father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he went to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spitalfields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some discoveries in electricity, and in 1750 presented to the Royal Society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. by the University of Aberdeen, and chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. His communications to that learned body, upon astronomical and philosophical subjects, were numerous and important, but he never published any separate work. B. at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1718; D. 1772.

CANTÙ, Cesare, *kawn'-too*, an Italian historian, whose liberal opinions drew upon him, in 1835, the vengeance of the Austrian government, which condemned him to a year's imprisonment.





His principal work is his "Storia Universale," which was published at Milan, and extends to 36 vols. 8vo. It has passed through several editions, and has also been translated into French. He has written several other works; among which we may notice his "Reformation in Italy, and its Antecedents," his latest work, published in 1867. In poetry and poetic criticism he has, likewise, exercised his pen. B. at Brivio, near Milan, 1805.

CANUTE, or KNUT, *kăn'-ute*, "the Great," king of Denmark and England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom about the year 1014. Coming to England at the commencement of his reign in Denmark, he landed on the southern coast, where he committed dreadful ravages. Edmund Ironside, however, opposed him with such bravery that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom between them. On the murder of Edmund by Edric, in 1017, Canute obtained the whole kingdom, in an assembly of the states, conciliating the people by his espousal of Ethelred's widow. He then put to death Edric and several of the English nobility who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes, particularly on the inhabitants of London, but distributed justice with an even hand, and showed no partiality to the Danes in preference to the English. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he embarked on an expedition against him, and slew the Swedish monarch in battle. Great now as was his power, he did not suffer it to inflate him with vanity. He returned to England, where it is said some of his flatterers praised him beyond the limits of even parasitical adulation. Shocked at the extravagance of his courtiers, whilst at Southampton, he caused a chair to be placed on the seashore. In this he seated himself, and commanding the waves not to approach nearer, calmly awaited his mandate to be obeyed. The heedless tide, however, rolled nearer, until it touched his royal feet. "See," said he to his flatterers, "how regardless of my power are these waves;" and bade them remember that no one should be called sovereign but the Great Being whom the waters and the winds alike obey. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return founded the monasteries of St. Bennet, at Holme, and St. Edmund's Bury. D. 1035.

CANUTE III. (*See* HARDICANUTE.)

CANUTE IV., called the Pious, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He made such extraordinary grants of land to the Church, that it excited his subjects to rise against him, and he was slain in a tumult, 1087. On this account he was canonized by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. There were some other princes of the same name, but their history contains nothing of importance.

CAPEFIGUE, Baptiste Honoré Raymond, *kap'-feeg*, a French historian and periodical writer, who studied for the law; but becoming a contributor to the newspapers in Paris, adopted literature as a profession. For a time he was editor of the "Quotidienne," and subsequently devoted the energies of his pen to the columns of most of the Parisian leading papers; besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Whilst supporting himself by this means, he also was labouring in the mine of history, and has produced upwards of one hundred volumes, most of which have relation to some period in



CHARLES I. (OF ENGLAND.)



CHARLES II. (OF ENGLAND.)



CONDE, PRINCE DE.



COLLINGWOOD, ADMIRAL.

the annals of his own country. B. at Marseilles, 1802.

Capel, Arthur, Lord, *kai'-pel*, an English nobleman, who, in the parliament of 1640, voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the Parliament went farther against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was created Lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed, his zeal in the royal cause induced the Parliament to confiscate his estates. In 1648 he, with the earl of Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, defended Colchester against the Parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender, upon promise of quarter. He was, however, committed to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but being soon taken, was tried and executed, March 9, 1649.

Capell, Edward, an editor of Shakspeare, who obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, with a salary of £200 a year. He spent 20 years on his edition of Shakspeare; but his comments are rather suggestive than solid. His style is obscure, pedantic, and crippled; so much so that it drew from Dr. Johnson the remark that "the man should have come to me, and I would have endowed his purpose with words; as it is, he doth gabble monstrously." He wrote and edited other works, but with as little ability as he did those of Shakspeare. B. near Bury St. Edmund's, 1713; D. 1781.

Capellen, Goderd Alexander Gerard Philip, Baron Van der, *ka-pel'-len*, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, was, in 1809, appointed minister of internal affairs under King Louis Bonaparte, with whom, in 1811, he went to his retreat at Gratz, in Styria. On the emancipation of Holland from the French yoke, Capellen was, in 1814, made governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; but he did not set out for the scene of his administration till after the battle of Waterloo, when he proceeded to Java. In 1826 he was recalled in disgrace, notwithstanding the many excellent reforms which he effected among the people he had been sent to govern. For a long time the prejudice against him was great; but justice, though tardy, came at last and vindicated his conduct in the eyes of his countrymen. He rose once more into favour, and was appointed ambassador to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. B. at Utrecht, 1778; D. at his seat at Vollenhoven, 1848.

Capello, Bianca, *kaw-pel'-lo*, a Venetian lady, who, from the mistress became the wife of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici. She possessed considerable talents for intrigue, and deceived her lover, who was desirous of offspring, by pretending that she had had a child born her. She and her husband died within a few days of each other, in 1587, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, brother of Francis. B. at Venice, about 1542.

Capet, Hugues, *ka'-pai*, the founder of the Capet dynasty of French princes, of whom very little is known. He is said to have been of plebeian origin, and to have usurped the throne in 987. B. about 939; D. 996.—On the accession of the house of Bourbon, the name of Capet was either given to them or taken by them, and all the processes in the trial of Louis XVI. were made against Louis Capet.

Capo d'Istria, Count of, *ka'-po-dees'-tre-a*, a Greek, who began life as a student of medicine, but who entered the service of Russia, and was attached to the embassy at Vienna. In 1813 he became the plenipotentiary of Russia to Switzerland, and gained the favour of the Swiss by advocating the restoration of all the territory which the French had taken from them, and the re-establishment of Helvetian independence. In 1814 he was at the congress at Vienna, and, in the following year, was the plenipotentiary of Russia in the arrangement of the final treaty of peace with France. For the next ten or twelve years he laboured to undermine Turkey; and, on the separation of Greece from that power, he was, after the battle of Navarino, in 1828, installed president of the Greek government. In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. B. in Corfu, 1780; assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 1831.

Capozzoli, Domenico, Patrizio, and Donato, *kawp-ods-o-le*, three brothers, who, sprung from a noble family of the province of Salerno, Naples, became leaders of Italian Carbonari, and from 1821 to 1828, at the head of the mountaineers of Cilento, repeatedly defeated the royal troops, particularly in an engagement at Palmari. Not, however, receiving sufficient support, they were compelled to take to the Calabrian mountains; and the king having sent against them Cattaro, the chief of the police, at the head of a strong force, they were defeated, their adherents massacred in great numbers, and themselves compelled to flee to Leghorn, where they arrived after enduring semi-starvation in an open boat on the sea. Their retreat in the hills was discovered by a Neapolitan police spy, who, pretending to be a compatriot, induced them to return to Cilento, where they were betrayed to the authorities, captured after a desperate resistance, carried in chains to Salerno, and beheaded on the 17th of June, 1829, bravely meeting death and praying for their country to the last moment.

Capperonier, Claude, *kap'-er-on'-e-ai*, the son of a tanner, educated himself, with the help of his uncle, who was a Benedictine monk, till he became one of the most learned men of his time, was appointed professor of Greek in the College of France, and assisted in preparing new editions of the classics. B. 1671; D. 1744.—His nephew Jean, whom he educated, succeeded to his Greek professorship, and was also distinguished for sound and accurate scholarship. B. 1716; D. 1775.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, *kär'-a-käl'-la*, a Roman emperor, who, with Geta his brother, succeeded his father Severus; but, desirous of reigning alone, he slew his brother whilst in the arms of his mother. After gaining over the soldiers, he wantoned in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. After a reign of six years, marked by acts of the utmost cruelty and extravagance, he was murdered at Edessa by his successor, Macrinus, in 217. B. 188.

Caracci. (*See* Carracci.)

Caracciolo, Francesco, Prince, *kaw-rat'-che-o-lo*, a Neapolitan admiral, was in the British service for some years, and commanded a squadron before Toulon. Meeting with a cold reception on his return home, he became alienated from the Neapolitan court, and, on the flight of the royal family to Palermo, and the capture of Naples by the French in 1799, Caraccioli entered the service of the government formed in the

country, and called the Parthenopean republic. A few months later the Neapolitan citadels were captured by Cardinal Ruffo and the crew of the British ship *Seahorse*, the patriots capitulating on condition of having their lives spared. Nelson, however, annulled the treaty, and delivered the captives up to the vengeance of the court. Caraccioli was tried by court-martial, composed of Neapolitan officers, on board the British flag-ship, and condemned to be hanged, which sentence, by Nelson's orders, was carried out the same night, the body of the venerable Prince being cast into the sea, into which, it was said, it would not sink. This unhappy transaction has left the only stain on the otherwise brilliant career of the greatest of British admirals. B. 1748; D. 1799.

CARACTACUS, or CARADOC, *kă-răk-ta-kus*, a British king, celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when brought before the emperor Claudius, in 51. He had been betrayed by Cartismandua. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour, and to give him his liberty. There were some other British princes of the same name.

CARADOC, *kăr'-a-doc*, a British historian, who wrote the "Chronicle of Wales" from 686 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain. D. 1156. One copy of his chronicle has been continued to 1196, and another to 1280. They are all in MS.

CARAFA, Michele, *kaw-ra'-fa*, a distinguished musical composer, born at Naples in 1787, son of the Prince de Colobrano, joined the army and served in Murat's hussars, was made equerry to that dashing warlike king, and took part in the French expedition into Russia in 1812, after his return from which he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He subsequently devoted himself to the study of music, and in 1814, an opera by him called "Il Vascello l'Occidente," was produced at the Fondo theatre at Naples. This was followed in rapid succession by a vast number of operas, which were produced, some at Naples, some at Rome, some at Venice, but the greater number in Paris. The success of these operas was varied, but on the whole good, especially in France. He has also written other descriptions of music, such as overtures, a mass, a requiem, a Stabat Mater, several orchestral and pianoforte pieces, &c. He is a member of the Institut des Beaux Arts, is principal of the Gymnase Militaire, which latter appointment gives him a large influence in regulating the adoption of new military music.

CARDAN, Jerome, *kawr'-dan*, a celebrated Italian physician, who, in 1552, went to Scotland, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrews of an asthma which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next admitted to the court of Edward VI., and cast the nativity of that prince. Thence he rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he ended his days. B. at Pavia, 1501; D. at Rome, 1576.—As a physician he was empirical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathematical knowledge he was eminent. He was so addicted to astrology, that, having foretold the time of his own death, it is said he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. His works were printed at Lyons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

CARA-MUSTAPHA, *ka'-ra-moos-ta'-fa*, a Turkish general under Mohammed IV., after rising from an obscure position to that of grand equerry, was in 1676 appointed grand vizier. His pride, avarice, and cruelty made him very obnoxious; and at the siege of Vienna in 1683, he was so anxious to prevent the sack of the city by the Turkish soldiers, lest the treasures it contained should not fall entirely into his own hands, that he obstinately refused to make the assault, and thus allowed John Sobieski to come up to the relief of the city, when the Turks were utterly defeated and driven back upon their own territory. Cara Mustapha was arrested for this crime, and, by order of the Sultan, put to death at Belgrade, Dec. 26, 1683. B. 1634.

CARAUSIUS, *kar-a'-se-us*, a Roman captain, a native of Belgic Gaul, whom Maximian employed to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. Here he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor. Carausius, foreseeing the results of this, sailed for Britain, where, in 286, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the Roman legions. He now maintained a formidable fleet, and was enabled to resist all attempts to expel him, the Romans being obliged to acknowledge his independence in a treaty. Assassinated by Allectus, one of his principal officers, 294.

CARAVAGGIO, Polidoro da, *kawr-a-vad'-je-o*, an eminent painter, born at Caravaggio in 1495, but whose family name was Caldara, was employed as a labourer in the Vatican at Rome, when Raffaelle was painting the loggia and stanze there, and, from watching the progress of the work, imbibed a love for painting, which being observed by one of the assistants named Maturino, he gave Polidoro lessons in drawing, of which he profited in so remarkable a manner as to soon attract the attention of Raffaelle, who encouraged him and gave him work to execute. Maturino and his former pupil worked for several years together, till the sack of Rome by Bourbon in 1527, compelled them to flee, and Polidoro went first to Naples and afterwards to Messina, where he painted a number of altar-pieces and other works. Having amassed a considerable fortune, he was preparing to return to Rome, in 1543, when he was murdered, at the instigation of his servant, on the night previous to his intended departure, for the sake of the money he had provided for the journey. The wretch's crime was afterwards discovered, and he was put to death after having been cruelly tortured.

CARAVAGGIO, Michael Angelo da, by which name Michael Angelo Merigi is usually called, was originally a mason's labourer, but succeeded in establishing himself in Milan and Venice as a portrait-painter, and also executed some historical pictures. He then went to Rome, where he was at first employed by the Cavaliere d'Arpino in painting the accessories of his pictures; but after a time Michael Angelo succeeded in obtaining an independent position, and speedily acquired great fame in Rome. His reputation, however, was not lasting: his style was more distinguished for force and novelty than for true artistic properties; he was idle, capricious, ostentatious, and of an irritable and domineering temper. The result was that his fall was as sudden as his rise had been rapid. Having killed a person with whom he had a dispute while playing tennis, he had to

flee to Naples, then to Malta, where a fresh quarrel caused him to be put into prison. He made his escape, however, and wandered about from place to place till, falling sick at Porto Ercole, he died after a few days' illness, in 1609, aged forty years only. B. at Caravaggio, in the Milanese, in 1569. He revolutionized art for a time, and founded a new school, the adherents of which were called "Naturalisti," from their rendering everything as set before them with rigid exactness, and without the smallest admixture of idealism—a rule which has in some measure been again revived by the pre-Raffaelites of the present day.

CARDIGAN, James Thomas Brudenell, earl of, *kar'-di-gan*, entered the army in his 27th year, and in 1830 became a lieutenant-colonel of hussars. The death of his father brought him into possession of a large fortune, and he devoted a considerable sum to the service of his regiment. In 1841 he was tried and acquitted by the House of Lords for having fought a duel, in which he had wounded his adversary. In 1854 he commanded the 11th hussars, and, in the same year, was appointed a major-general of the light cavalry despatched to serve in the Crimea. On the 25th October he led the celebrated charge at Balaclava against upwards of 5000 Russian cavalry. In 1855 he was created a K.C.B. for his services, and, shortly afterwards, a commander of the Legion of Honour, by Napoleon III. He was inspector-general of cavalry in the British army from 1855 to 1860. B. 1797; D. 1868.

CARDWELL, the Rt. Hon. Edward, *kard'-wel*, a talented English statesman, who took a double first-class at Oxford in 1835, and was called to the bar in 1838. In the year 1842 he was elected member for Clitheroe, and in 1847 and 1853 represented Liverpool and Oxford successively. His principles attaching him to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, he held the office of Secretary to the Treasury in 1845–46. Under the administration of Lord John Russell, 1852, he was president of the Board of Trade, which he resigned on the accession of the ministry of Lord Palmerston, in 1855. In 1852 he was made a privy councillor, and, under the administration of Lord Palmerston, in 1859, was appointed secretary for Ireland, which office he exchanged in 1861 for that of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. This he retained till 1864, when he became Secretary of State for the colonies, holding the same office under Earl Russell until the fall of his ministry in 1866. In December, 1868, he again accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, taking the post of Secretary of War. B. 1813.

CAREME, Marie Antoine, *ka-raim'*, a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his parents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and labour, however, he raised the culinary art almost to a science, and made his name celebrated at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, in which he laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is "The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century." B. at Paris, 1784; D. 1833.

CAREW, George, *ka-roo'*, a learned English nobleman, who entered upon a military life, and served with reputation in Ireland and at Cadiz. James I. made him governor of Guernsey, and created him Lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy councillor. Charles I. created him earl of Totnes. B. in Devonshire, 1557; D. 1629.—He wrote a "History of the Wars in Ireland," printed in 1633, folio.

CAREW, Thomas, an English poet, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer (taster) in ordinary to Charles I. B. in Gloucestershire, 1589; D. 1639. His masque entitled "Cœlum Britannicum" was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1633; and the beautiful airiness of his effusions places him equal, if not superior, to Waller.

CAREW, Richard, an English topographer, known by his "Survey of Cornwall," printed first in 1602, 4to, again in 1723, and lastly in 1769. Of this county he was, in 1586, appointed high sheriff. B. at Anthony, Cornwall, 1555; D. 1620.

CAREW, Bampfylde Moore, "king of the beggars," an Englishman of roving habits, was the son of a clergyman. He became acquainted with some gipsies located in the neighbourhood of his native town, and was so fascinated by the romantic carelessness of their mode of life, that he abandoned his friends and linked himself to the fortunes of this strange people. The exploits into which his adoption of their wandering habits led him, have been related with a kind of incredible wonder. He would impose upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a Quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith, whose house and family had perished by fire. Proteus would hardly seem to have been a greater adept in the variety of his changes, and he had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as those of any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. B. at Bickley, Devonshire, 1693; D. about 1770.

CAREY, Henry, *kair'-e*, an eminent English musician, who wrote and composed several excellent songs, pastorals, &c., mostly of a comic character, the best of which is "Sally in our Alley." He was likewise the author of a number of farces, some poems, &c.; and a claim was set up by his son that he had composed the national anthem. This pretension, however, was absurd, as the anthem is known to be a much older production. D. suddenly, October 4, 1743; some say he committed suicide, but this is doubtful, as the newspapers of the time make no mention of the fact, although they record the suddenness of his death.—His son, George Saville Carey, inherited a considerable share of his father's talent, and had an intense passion for the stage, on which, however, he was not successful. He wrote and delivered lectures, and was the author of some farces, sketches, &c. He was by profession a printer: but his restless and unsettled disposition prevented his succeeding in business; he was always in difficulties, and died in poverty in 1807, aged 64, having been born on the day his father died. A daughter of G. S. Carey was the

mother of the celebrated tragedian, Edmund Kean.

**Carey**, William, a distinguished English orientalist, who, in 1793, went to India for the purpose of disseminating the principles of Christianity. His labours were originally mostly confined to Bengal, and, in 1801, he became professor of Sanscrit in Calcutta. He acquired a great facility in many of the eastern dialects, and published of them several grammars and dictionaries, which have been the means of greatly extending the knowledge of the Oriental languages. B. at Paulersbury, Northamptonshire, 1761; D. at Serampore, 1834.

**Carey**, Alice, an American authoress, who has acquired a wide popularity by her contributions to light literature. In 1850, in conjunction with her sister, she published a volume of poems, which were much admired, and in the following year appeared her romance of "Clovernook," which immediately brought her prominently into notice. Her next work was "Hagar," which was followed by several other performances, by no means inferior to their predecessors. B. near Cincinnati, in Ohio, 1822.—Her sister Phœbe is believed to be joint-authoress of several of Miss Carey's works.

**Carissimi**, Jacques, *kaw-reez'-se-me*, a clever Italian composer, who, at the beginning of the 17th century, effected a great reformation in the modern music of Italy. In 1649 he was appointed master of the pontifical chapel, and introduced into the church instrumental accompaniments. He composed masses, oratorios, motets, and cantatas, of which the most remarkable are "Jephtha's Sacrifice" and "Solomon's Judgment." B. at Marino, near Rome, about 1604; D. 1674.

**Carlen**, Emilie, *kar-len'*, a Swedish novelist, whose works have procured for her both an English and an American reputation. She is the authoress of a great many novels, most of them, if not all, illustrative of Swedish scenery and character. Her best known in England is "The Rose of Tistelön," which appeared in an English dress in 1844, and which has been followed by several other performances in the same manner, and with various success. The rapidity with which her productions have succeeded each other has, by some, been considered to have a damaging effect on her reputation; but to this opinion we demur. Even a bare enumeration of the titles of her performances, however, would occupy a considerable space. B. at Strömstad, Bohusland, 1807.

**Carleton**, Sir Guy, *karl'-ton*, a British general, who distinguished himself during the American war of independence as commander of the British troops in Canada, was sprung from an ancient family in the north of England, which afterwards removed to Ireland, and was born at Strabane, Tyrone, in 1724. He entered the Guards as a subaltern, and continued in that corps till 1748, when he obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 72nd Regiment; and, in 1758, accompanied General Amherst to America, and distinguished himself at the siege of Quebec in the following year. He acted as brigadier-general at the siege of Bellisle, where he was wounded; in 1762 he attained the rank of colonel in the army, and was present at the siege of the Moro Castle, Havannah, soon after, when he was again wounded. He attained the rank of major-general in 1772, and in the succeeding year was named governor of Quebec. When the American war broke out in 1775, he had full scope for the display of his abilities. The American congress resolved on the invasion of Canada, on which service they sent General Montgomery, who pushed the war with such vigour, that he captured the fort of St. John's, compelled Carleton to evacuate Montreal, and proceeded to invest Quebec. Here Sir Guy determined to make a stand, and on being summoned by Montgomery and Arnold to surrender, treating the demand with contempt, refusing to hold any communication whatever with the so-called rebels. The American leaders made an attempt to take Quebec by assault, but failed in the attempt. Montgomery was killed, and Arnold was under the necessity of abandoning the siege. Carleton was now, from having received reinforcements from Europe, in a position to act on the offensive, and pushed on to Lake Champlain, when a naval engagement took place on the 11th of October, which, although not decisive, induced Arnold to retreat to Crown Point, where he was overtaken by Carleton, defeated, and forced to evacuate Canada. General Carleton was made a knight of the Bath in July, 1776, and in the following year had organized an expedition to co-operate with the principal British force advancing from New York; but the chief command having been conferred on General Burgoyne, Sir Guy resigned in disgust, and after aiding Burgoyne to take the field in an efficient manner, returned to England. In August, 1777, he was made lieut.-general, and in 1781 succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, which position he held to the conclusion of the war, and superintended the final evacuation of New York in 1783. He was once more appointed governor of the British North American colonies in 1786; and was next year raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Dorchester. After continuing in America for several years, ably discharging the duties of his extensive governorship, he finally returned to England, and died in 1808; his grandson succeeding to his titles and estates.

**Carleton**, William, an Irish romance-writer of considerable genius and power. The first work which fixed the attention of the public upon him was his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which was published in 1832, and received by the general public with great favour. This was followed by several other works, which fully sustained the reputation he had already received, as one of the happiest delineators of Irish character. In 1840 appeared his "Fawn of Spring Vale;" in 1845, "Valentine M'Clutchy;" and in 1847, the "Black Prophet," in which some of the appalling features connected with the famine of 1846 are graphically depicted. These were followed by "Rody the Rover," the "Tithe Proctor," "The Clarionet," and "Willy Reilly," which came out in 1855. For his services to the national literature, Mr. Carleton enjoys a pension from government. B. at Clogher, in Tyrone, 1798. D. 1869.

**Carli**, Gian Rinaldo, *kawr'-le*, an Italian, who, when 24 years of age, was appointed to a new professorial chair of astronomy and navigation in Padua. He subsequently was made president of the new council of commerce at Milan. In 1769 he became the privy councillor of Joseph II., and induced that sovereign to abolish the tribunal of the Inquisition, which had existed in Milan for centuries. B. at Capo d'Istria, 1720; D. 1795.—Carli wrote many works on archæology and

other subjects; among which we may mention his "History of the Coins and Currency," and on "The Institution of the Mint of Italy."

CARLINGFORD, Theobald Taafe, earl of, *kar'-ling-ford*, took an active share in the affairs of Ireland during the civil war, was proscribed by Cromwell, but afterwards reinstated at the Restoration, and in June, 1662, was created earl of Carlingford, with a grant of £4000 a year. D. 1677.

CARLISLE, Sir Anthony, *kar'-lile*, an eminent surgeon, who, after finishing his studies in York, where, for some time, he had received instructions from Mr. Green, the founder of the hospital in that city, went to London, and, in 1793, was appointed surgeon to Westminster Hospital. He now rose rapidly in his profession, and became surgeon extraordinary to George IV. when Prince Regent, who knighted him on the first levée he held after his accession to the throne. In 1808 he became professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy, an appointment which he held for sixteen years. His contributions to medical literature were varied and extensive. He was the first to point out the fact that water might be decomposed by the galvanic battery. B. near Durham, 1768; D. in London, 1840.

CARLISLE, Frederick Howard, fifth earl of, distinguished both as a statesman and a poet, was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, having been appointed to that office in 1780, and was for several years a leader, both in the debates and in gay and fashionable life. He was one of Lord Byron's guardians, and his poetical reputation suffered severely from the onslaught made upon him in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," for which, however, Byron made an atonement in the fourth canto of "Childe Harold." Lord Carlisle, besides fugitive pieces, was author of two tragedies, "The Father's Revenge," and "Bellamere." He was born in 1748; and died in 1826.

CARLISLE, George William Frederick Howard, earl of, formerly well known as Viscount Morpeth, was born in 1802. After being engaged in the public service in the diplomatic branch for some years, he was chosen to represent Yorkshire in Parliament, was Irish secretary for several years, then chief commissioner of woods and forests, and in 1859 was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he enjoyed a high degree of personal popularity. He was a cultivated and refined gentleman, had an honorable reputation as a scholar, a man of letters, a traveller, and, as an orator, took a leading and respectable part in the debates in the House of Commons while a member of that assembly. The Carlisle family is a branch of the old and honourable race who for many centuries have been earls and dukes of Norfolk. D. 1864.

CARLOMAN, *kar'-lo-man*, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his brother Pepin united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. Lived in the 8th century.—There were three others of the same name; the first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but, on his death, in 771, left him in full possession.—The second was the son of Louis II., whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Louis III. On the death of the latter he was declared sole king of France, and was killed while hunting, by a wild boar, in 884.—The third Carloman was the fourth son of Charles the Bald, a turbulent priest, who was accused of conspiring against the king, and had his eyes put out. D. about 876.

CARLOS, Don, *kar'-los*, son of Philip II., king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and so perverse in his temper, that he endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the Princess Elizabeth of France, but Philip, becoming a widower, married her himself. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin, Anne of Austria; but being crossed by his father, he endeavoured to excite discontent among the nobles. For this he was arrested, and condemned to death. Shortly afterwards he was found dead in prison, not without suspicions of violence. B. 1545; D. 1568.

CARLOS, Don, Count de Molina, was the second son of Charles IV. of Spain. He was educated by Catholic priests, and was little heard of until the accession of his brother, Ferdinand VII., when he was sent to meet Bonaparte, who had announced his intention of paying a visit to the Spanish sovereign in his own dominions. Don Carlos, however, was made a prisoner, and his brother Ferdinand was soon compelled to abdicate all claims to the Spanish kingdom, in favour of his ally, the emperor of the French. Both the brothers were kept prisoners till 1812, when they were restored to liberty, and Ferdinand once more ascended the Spanish throne. Don Carlos now plotted, in conjunction with the absolutist party, against his brother, and in 1825 shared in an insurrectionary movement in Catalonia. In 1830 a daughter, Isabella, was born to Ferdinand, and she was declared heir to the throne of Spain by the Cortes, which set aside the Salic law in her favour. In 1833, however, this law was restored by Ferdinand, when so ill as to be in expectation of death, and from an apprehension of the evils which would arise to his people from the exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne. He, however, recovered, when the evidences that were to secure the succession of Don Carlos were destroyed, and Isabella, on the death of her father, ascended the throne. A civil war now commenced between the Carlists and the adherents of Isabella. For five years the country was desolated by the most savage cruelties that ever marked the progress of a civil conflict. It terminated in favour of Isabella, and, in 1839, Don Carlos took refuge in France. In 1845 he formally relinquished his claim to the crown, and in 1847 went to live at Trieste, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. 1788; D. 1855.

CARLYLE, Alexander, D.D., *kar'-lile*, a well-known Scottish clergyman of the established church, in the politics of which he espoused the views of the moderate party, of which he was long a leader. He was minister of Inveresk, near Edinburgh; and was distinguished for his singularly imposing personal appearance, his resemblance to the Jupiter Tonans in the capitol at Rome having procured him the title of "Jupiter Carlyle." He left a volume of "Memoirs of his Own Time" in MS., which has recently been published, and is extremely interesting. B. 1721; D. 1805.

CARLYLE, Thomas, a writer of great power and originality, who, after passing through the university of Edinburgh, with a view to entering the Scottish Church, abandoned that intention, and prepared to devote himself to a literary life. In 1823 he was tutor to Charles Buller, who became distinguished in the political history of his country; and whilst acting in that capacity, he occupied his leisure in translating from the German. The works which he produced between his 26th and 32nd years were "A Life of Schiller," "Legendre's Geometry," to which he prefixed an Essay on Proportion; the "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and "Specimens of German Romance," all of which were received with approbation by those who were best qualified to judge of the difficulties with which he had to contend, in imbuing his translations with the true spirit of the originals which he had chosen to render into an English dress. He had now made himself well known in the world of letters, and became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," in which he wrote many masterly critical articles. Among these may be noticed his "Essay on Burns" and on "German Literature." In 1833-4 appeared his "Sartor Resartus" in "Fraser's Magazine." From that time he commanded a large circle of admirers, and afterwards produced many works of sterling merit. In 1837 he delivered a course of lectures on "German Literature" in Willis's Rooms, in London, which he followed up by lecturing on other subjects, down to 1840, when he lectured on "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History." This, we believe, was the most popular of his courses. In 1845 appeared "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," which added considerably to his reputation. In 1850 he published the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," which were more remarkable for the singularity of their style than the soundness of their doctrines. In 1851 appeared his "Life of John Sterling." His latest work is a "History of the Life and Times of Frederick the Great." He was elected Rector of Edinburgh University in 1865. B. near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1795.

CARMAGNOLA, Francesco, *kawr'-ma-no-la*, a celebrated Italian general, who, having begun life as a swineherd, enlisted as a private soldier in the army of Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, and having exhibited high military qualities, was raised by the duke to the dignity of commander-in-chief of his forces, a promotion which he amply justified, for he secured several important victories, and added largely to the duke's territory. Besides recovering Lombardy, Carmagnola won Brescia, Bergamo, Piacenza, and other cities, to the dominion of Visconti, who in return created him duke of Castelnovo, and loaded him with riches and favour. Becoming jealous, however, of the very greatness he had created, Philip, in 1424, deprived Carmagnola of his command, refused to listen to a defence, and confiscated his estates. The indignant soldier repaired to Venice, offered his services to the senate, by whom they were accepted. Carmagnola led an army against his old master, whom he repeatedly defeated, deprived him of the provinces he had previously gained for him, and in 1428 compelled him to sue for peace. A new war broke out between Philip and the Venetians in 1431, when Carmagnola was again placed in command of the troops of the republic; but not being so successful as formerly, he was suspected of treachery, invited to Venice to confer with the senate, received with great distinction, and then arrested, charged with treason, tortured, and beheaded on the 5th of May, 1432. B. in Piedmont about 1390.

CARMICHAEL, Richard, M.R.I.A., *kar-mi'-kel*, a very eminent surgeon in Dublin, where he was born in 1779, his father being Mr. Hugh Carmichael, solicitor, of that city. Having graduated in the school of the Irish College of Surgeons, Mr. Carmichael served for some time in the Wexford militia, and then settled as a practitioner in Dublin, where he soon became distinguished for his attention to cancerous diseases, his position as surgeon to St. George's Hospital giving him peculiar opportunities of studying that class of maladies. In 1810 he published a paper on scrofula, and in the same year was appointed one of the surgeons to the Lock Hospital, his observations in which led him to issue a work on the use and abuse of mercury, which has greatly influenced the use of that mineral ever since. In 1826 he founded the Richmond, since called the Carmichael Medical School, his coadjutors in the work being Dr. Robert Adams and Mr. M'Dowall. Mr. Carmichael published altogether thirty-one different works, mostly on scrofula, cancer, and other skin diseases. He held many important official appointments, was a member of the Medical Academy of France, and of other learned bodies; and left by his will many bequests to the medical institutions of his native city. He was drowned on the 8th of June, 1849, while endeavouring to cross the Strand, a rapid stream near Dublin, on horseback.

CARNARVON, the Rt. Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of, *kar-nar'-von*, a rising statesman of sound Conservative principles, who became High Steward of the University of Oxford in 1859, in which year he served under Lord Derby as under-secretary of state for the Colonies. In June, 1866, he again took office under Lord Derby as secretary of state for the Colonies, but resigned in 1867, disapproving of the Reform Bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli. B. 1831.

CARNOT, Lazare Nicholas Marguerite, *kar'-no*, a French engineer, who entered the army in 1771, and became war minister to Napoleon I. As a member of the Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and in 1793 became a member of the Committee of Public Safety. The most successful period of the republic, in a military sense, was during the time that he had the organization of its military affairs. It was accordingly said of him that he had "organized victory." In 1797 he was forced into exile, from being suspected of having become favourable to royalty; but on Napoleon becoming first consul, he was recalled. He was then appointed minister of war, but was deprived of that office, with all his other posts, for voting against the consulate for life. After the Russian campaign, he again offered his services to Napoleon, and received the command of Antwerp, which he kept till the abdication of 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was once more appointed minister of war, but on the fall of the emperor, he retired, first to Warsaw and then to Magdeburg, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Nolay, in Burgundy, 1753; D. at Magdeburg, 1823. As a writer, Carnot is favourably known by his "Essai sur les Machines en Général;" his "Geometry of Position," and several other scientific treatises.—

His son, Hippolite Carnot, was minister of Public Instruction in the republic of 1848, in which capacity he issued a circular recommending that the departments should send only uneducated rustics to represent them in the chambers. He refused to acknowledge Louis Napoleon, has retired from political life, and is occupied with some important historical works, as well as memoirs of his father. B. 1801.

CAROLAN, Turlough O', *kar'-o-lan*, a celebrated Irish bard, who to the power of poetry joined that of musical composition, and has been called the "Orpheus of the Green Isle." He was blind, and is said to have traversed the country, mounted on a good horse, with a servant behind him, and to have had the doors of every dwelling he came to readily opened to him, whether the denizens were rich or poor. He composed a vast number of tunes, one harper having, at a meeting in Belfast in 1792, repeated upwards of 100 of Carolan's pieces, although he had never heard or seen him, and believed that there were a vast number more. He was born in 1670, and died in 1738.

CAROLINE, Amelia Elizabeth, wife of George IV. (*See* GEORGE IV.)

CARPENTER, William Benjamin, M.D., *kar-pen-ter*, one of the most eminent physiologists of modern times, passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society in 1835, and subsequently pursued his studies in the university of Edinburgh. Whilst there he made himself popular by the publication of several scientific treatises, and, in 1839, published his "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," &c., which at once drew upon him the attention of the most distinguished physiologists of the day. He now went to reside in Bristol, where he became lecturer on medical jurisprudence, and produced several other works in connexion with his profession. Indeed, his contributions to physiological science have been of the most important kind, and have been very extensive. A bare enumeration of their titles would occupy a considerable space, and his works would form, in themselves, a large encyclopædia. He became lecturer on medical jurisprudence in University College, London, as well as an examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy. He was also lecturer on general anatomy and physiology at the London Hospital School of Medicine, and in 1844 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1849 he gained the prize of 100 guin as for his essay on "Alcoholic Liquors," which was published in 1850. B. 1813.

CARPI, Ugo da, *kawr'-pe*, an artist, who discovered the secret of painting in chiaroscuro, with two pieces of boxwood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures; among which we may notice "David killing Goliath" and the "Massacre of the Innocents." B. in Rome, about 1486; D. about 1530.

CARPINI, John de Plano, *kawr-pé'-ne*, a Dominican friar, who, in 1245, formed one of an embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Genghis Khan. The object was to induce them to turn their arms against the Turks and Saracens, instead of invading Europe. There is great obscurity as to the exact place of his birth; but it is supposed that he was born in the kingdom of Naples, about 1210.

CARR, John, *kar*, an English architect, who gained considerable celebrity in his native county of York, where, and in the adjoining counties, he erected a number of stately mansions. He was twice lord mayor of York, and died worth, it is said, £150,000. B. at Horbury, near Wakefield, 1721; D. at his residence, Askam Hall, Yorkshire, 1807.

CARR, Robert. (*See* SOMERSET, Duke of.)

CARRA, Jean Louis, *kar'-ra*, a French political revolutionist, distinguished for his violence in the first great revolution. He joined the party of Brissot, and fell with his leader. B. at Pont-de-Vesle, 1743; guillotined, 1793.

CARRACCI, or CARACCI, Luigi, *kawr-rat'-che*, the founder of a famous school of painting at Bologna, was the son of a butcher, who gave him an indifferent education; but his taste for drawing was so strong that he was induced to become a disciple of Prospero Fontana. He afterwards pursued his studies in the academy of Passignano, at Florence, and improved himself by visiting the principal cities in Italy. On his return to Bologna his merits became conspicuous, and he was considered as superior to his old master. Being greatly attached to his cousins, Augustin and Annibal, he formed, in conjunction with them, that school and style of painting which has rendered their names celebrated throughout the civilized world. Luigi was great in landscapes as well as in figures, and his private character was held in high estimation. B. at Bologna, 1555; D. 1619, and was interred with much ceremony in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Bologna.—Speaking of this artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds says:—"His breadth of light and shadow, the simplicity of his colouring, and the solemn effect of that twilight that seems diffused over his pictures, is better suited to the grave and dignified subjects he generally treated than the more artificial brilliancy of sunshine which enlightens the pictures of Titian." Many of his pictures have been engraved, and some by himself.

CARRACCI, Augustin, the elder of the two cousins of Luigi, was the son of a tailor at Cremona. He was placed in the school of Fontana, and afterwards under Passerotti, whilst at the same time he studied the art of engraving, which acted detrimentally on his powers as a painter. Having painted his celebrated picture of Jerome, its success roused the jealousy of his brother Annibal, and caused a separation between them, although they were both engaged in producing important works for the palazzi Magnani and Zampieri. Augustin, for a time, led a free course of life, but at last the contemplation of a Madonna of his own painting struck him with remorse, and he retired to a convent, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Bologna, 1557; D. 1602.—He was an accomplished scholar, and as an engraver ranks among the first artists of Italy.

CARRACCI, Annibal, younger brother of the above, studied under his cousin Luigi, by whom he was sent to Rome, where he worked for the pope. He invented a manner so excellent that both Luigi and Augustin adopted it. The Farnese gallery immortalized his name, though he received only the petty sum of 300 crowns of gold (about £200 sterling) for the labour of eight years. B. at Bologna, 1560; D. 1609.—With the death of these three Carracci, the period which may be designated as the golden age of Italian painting closed.—Antony Carracci, a natural son of Augustin, was a pupil of Annibal,

and painted some fine pieces in fresco at Rome. B. 1583; D. 1618.

CARRERA, Rafael, *kar-re-ra*, a person who, born of mean parents in the city of Guatemala, passed his early life as a cattle-driver and drummer-boy; but, in 1837, headed an insurrection against the government, and after a struggle of several years succeeded in creating Guatemala into an independent republic, of which he was twice elected president. Carrera is a wonderful man, considering the disadvantages under which he has had to labour in his career, and has shown singular activity, tact, and ability. After being associated with all sorts of politicians, he settled down into moderate and conservative opinions; and has done great service to his country. B. 1814. D. 1865.

CARREL, Armand Nicholas, *kar'-rail*, the principal editor of the French "National" newspaper, and a distinguished political writer. Opposed alike to the extremities of absolutism in royalty or democracy, he attained a high position as a French journalist; but, being led into a quarrel with Emile de Girardin, editor of the "Presse," a fatal duel was the consequence. B. at Rouen, 1800; D. of a pistol shot at St. Mandé, 1836.

CARRIER, John Baptist, *kar'-re-ai*, one of the most ferocious of the French revolutionists, who became deputy of the department of Cantal, in the national convention. In 1793 he was despatched on a mission to the departments in the west, where the civil war was raging. The cruelties of Carrier at Nantes recalled to mind the times of Nero. He caused to be constructed covered barges, in which he sunk 100 persons at once. He also invented those horrible executions which went by the name of "republican marriages," and which consisted in fastening together, by the neck, a man and woman, who were then thrown into the Loire. By his means 15,000 individuals are said to have perished, and the water of the Loire was so polluted with dead bodies, that it was prohibited to be drunk. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the scaffold. B. at Aurillac, 1756; guillotined 1794.

CARRIERA, Rosa Alba, *kawr'-re-air'-a*, known also as ROSALBA, an Italian female painter, who learnt the rudiments of the art from her father. She was afterwards placed under an eminent artist, and her progress was so great that her full-length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, and in 1720 was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting. After executing portraits of the royal family of France, she proceeded to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. B. at Venice, 1672; D. blind, 1757. Her miniatures are very highly esteemed.

CARRIERES, Francis de, *kawr'-re-air'-ai* a French Franciscan friar, born in Provence in the early part of the 17th century, who wrote a Commentary on the Bible in Latin, and a "Chronological History of the Popes of Rome."

CARRINGTON, Noel Thomas, *kar'-ring-ton*, an English poet, formerly an apprentice in the dockyard at Devonport. His principal poems are, "The Banks of the Tamar," and "Dartmoor." B. at Plymouth, 1777; D. at Bath, 1830.

CARSTARES, William, *kar'-stairs*, a Scottish ecclesiastic, who devoted himself much more to secular than to religious affairs, having taken an active part in all the intrigues connected with the transfer of the English crown from the hands of James II. to those of the prince of Orange. He was the son of the Rev. John Carstares, minister of the High Church, Glasgow, and was born at Cathcart, near that city, in 1649. During the latter portion of the reign of Charles II. William Carstares resided in Holland, studying at Utrecht. Becoming acquainted with the pensionary Fagel, he was by him introduced to the prince of Orange, who, finding him able, intelligent, self-reliant, and well acquainted with the political state of Britain, and especially of Scotland, employed him in the communications which ultimately led to his being invited to the throne. Carstares was in the secrets of the Argyle and Monmouth parties, was suspected, apprehended in Kent, and sent to Scotland, where torture was applied in order to obtain information, but without effect. His sufferings at this time induced him, at a subsequent period, to take an active part in abolishing the use of torture in legal proceedings in Scotland. Returning to Holland, he was well received by William, and on that prince ascending the English throne, Carstares was entrusted with a large share in the government of Scotland, and was mainly instrumental in effecting a reconciliation between the king and the Scottish Presbyterians, whose pertinacious adherence to the principle of spiritual independence had caused a breach with the sovereign. The political divine was popularly known as "Cardinal Carstares," and was courted and caressed by the needy nobles and gentlemen who had a few years before applied the "thumbscrew" to him in the council-chamber at Holyrood. Even after William's death, the talents and experience of Carstares secured him a large share of influence in Scottish affairs. He was chosen principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1704; and died in 1715, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the most sagacious, able, and bold politicians of the age.

CARSTENS, Asmus Jacob, *kars'-tens*, a Danish painter, was the son of a miller, and had his mother for his first instructor in drawing. In 1789 he went to Berlin, where he was named professor of drawing, and in 1792 to Rome, where he died in 1798. B. near Schleswig, 1754. Amongst his best paintings are "The Death of Achilles" and the "Fall of the Angels."

CARTE, Thomas, *kart*, an English historian, who entered the church, and published a defence of Charles I., in the matter of the Irish massacre. On the accession of George I. he refused the oaths, but afterwards became secretary to Bishop Atterbury. When that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of £1000 was offered for apprehending Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till Queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 he published his "Life of James, Duke of Ormond," in 3 vols. folio. Soon after this, he issued proposals for a History of England. He met with great encouragement, and this work, completed in four volumes, has been highly praised. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides those mentioned, he published a "Collection of Original Letters and Papers relating to the Affairs of England," in 2 vols. 8vo; a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," and some other pieces. B. at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686; D. 1754.

**Carteaux**, Jean François, *kar'-to*, a French brigadier-general, who entered the service as a private, and rose from rank to rank, until he received the command of a brigade. His principal achievement was the taking of Toulon in 1793, then held by the British. Here he was ably seconded by Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time a simple artillery captain. B. 1751; D. 1813.

**Carter**, Elizabeth, *kar'-ter*, an English lady, who became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, besides acquiring a knowledge of the German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew. She executed several translations, and contributed a paper to the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson. It was of her attainments in Greek that the distinguished lexicographer said, "that he understood that language better than any one he had ever known, except Elizabeth Carter." B. at Deal, Kent, 1717; D. 1806.

**Carter**, Thomas, a distinguished Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Amongst many others, he composed the melodies, "Oh, Nannie! wilt thou gang wi' me?" and "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." B. about 1758; D. 1804.

**Carteret**, Sir George, *kar'-te-ret*, a brave and faithful loyalist, who adhered to the fortunes of Charles I. and II. in all their adversities. He was a native of Jersey, of which he was appointed governor in 1626, and there, and in the neighbouring counties, made himself active in the royal cause. Charles II. took refuge with Sir George in Jersey for some time, but a fleet under Blake compelled him to flee to Holland in 1651. He was rewarded at the Restoration with some high offices, and was about to be created a baron when he died, in 1679. B. 1599.

**Carteret**, John. (*See* Granville, Earl of.)

**Carteret**, Philip, a distinguished naval officer, who, in conjunction with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. Dr. Hawksworth, in his Introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyages, gives an account of their discoveries. Lived in the 18th century.

**Cartier**, or Quartier, James, *kar'-te-ai*, a French navigator, employed by Francis I. in exploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he effected the discovery of Canada. B. at St. Malo, 1494.

**Cartismandua**, *kar'-tis-man'-du-a*, a queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, who has gained an unenviable fame by her treachery in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband, Venutius, and took, in his room, his armour-bearer, Vellocatus. On this, her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves thereby masters of the country. Lived in the 1st century. (*See* Caractacus.)

**Cartouche**, Louis Dominique, *kar-toosh'*, the most famous robber of modern times, was the son of a Parisian artizan. Whilst very young he displayed his thieving propensities, and was expelled from the school where he had been placed. He then joined a band of robbers who infested Normandy, and soon was made their chief. He afterwards brought his accomplices to Paris, and there daily performed extraordinary feats of robbery, displaying great audacity, courage, and strength. For a long time the officers of justice sought him in vain; but, after many wonderful escapes, he was at length taken in 1721, and broken on the wheel. B. about 1693.—His life has formed the subject of numerous books, and he has been often represented on the stage.

**Cartwright**, Thomas, *kart'-rite*, an eminent Puritan divine, who was a fellow of Trinity College, and also professor of divinity at Cambridge, but getting into controversy with Whitgift and others, he was, when Whitgift became chancellor, in 1571, deprived of his professorship as well as his fellowship, and had to retire to the continent, where he made the acquaintance of Beza and other eminent scholars. Returning to England, he got into fresh trouble in a controversy with his old opponent, Whitgift, and was once more compelled to go abroad. After this time he was constantly engaged in controversial writing, was twice committed to prison, and died on 27th December, 1603. James VI. of Scotland (afterwards James I. of England) greatly admired him, and offered him a professorship at St. Andrew's, which, however, he declined. B. 1535.

**Cartwright**, William, a minor poet of the 17th century, was the son of a gentleman of decayed fortunes who kept an inn at Cirencester. William was educated at Westminster and Oxford, was one of the council of war named by the university, in which he became junior proctor, and reader in metaphysics in 1643. He was the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who, when he was very young, said of him, "My son Cartwright writes all like a man." He died of a malignant fever which raged at Oxford in 1643, being only 32 years of age, having been born in 1611. A collection of his "Comedies, Tragi-Comedies, and other Poems," was published in 1647, and again in 1651. His plays, especially that entitled "The Ordinary," possess considerable merit.

**Cartwright**, Edmund, the inventor of the power-loom for weaving, was educated for the church, and first held the living of Brampton, near Chesterfield, and afterwards that of Goadby-Marwood, in Leicestershire. He had published several poetical effusions, besides contributing to the "Monthly Review," when his attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of mechanical weaving. Accordingly, in the April of 1785, his first power-loom was put in motion; and, although its introduction was much opposed both by the manufacturers and their workmen, it gradually rose into importance, until it has become one of the greatest of the mechanical forces of Great Britain. In 1809 Parliament granted him £10,000 for "the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving." B. at Marnham, Notts, 1743; D. 1823.

**Cartwright**, John, known as Major Cartwright, a brother of Edmund, in early life entered the navy, and served at the capture of Cherbourg, and in some other engagements. When the American war broke out, he refused to act against the colonists, in consequence of his notions on constitutional government making him regard the course pursued by the home government as unjustifiable. He stated his opinions in a work entitled "Letters on American Independence;" to those opinions he adhered through life, being always the advocate of political liberty, and was one of the originators of the Constitutional Reform

Society in 1780. He is generally regarded by the more radical party as the father and earliest and most consistent advocate of their principles. A commission in the Notts Militia, as major, obtained in 1775, furnished him with the title by which he was so well known. He was born at Marnham, in 1740, and died in 1824. A statue to his memory was erected in Burton Crescent, London.

**Carus**, Marcus Aurelius, *kair'-us*, a Roman emperor, prefect of the prætorians under Probus, on whose death, in 282, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sarmatians in Illyria, conquered Mesopotamia, the towns of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, and died, it is said, by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town, 283.

**Carvajal**, Francis de, *kar'-vazh-al*, a Spanish captain, who served in America, and contributed greatly to the success of Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, over the young Almagro. He subsequently joined his fortunes to those of Gonsalvo Pizarro, and was taken with him, and hanged as a traitor, at Cuzco, in 1548.

**Carver**, John, *kar'-ver*, the first governor of New Plymouth, North America, arrived there in the *Mayflower*, 11th November, 1620, and after assisting in making the necessary arrangements for settling the colony, and agreeing to a constitution or compact for the government, he led an exploring party to fix the site of a settlement, and was elected governor of Plymouth, but died in April, 1621, to the great grief of his companions.

**Cary**, Rev. Henry Francis, *kair'-re*, was born in 1772, at Birmingham, and in 1787, published an "Irregular Ode to General Elliot;" in 1788 a collection of "Odes and Sonnets;" in 1797, having previously taken his degree of M.A. at Oxford, he was appointed by the Marquis of Anglesey to the vicarage of Bromley Abbots, Staffordshire, and in the same year published an "Ode to Kosciusko." While at Oxford, Mr. Cary had devoted much attention to the study of French, Italian, and English literature, besides giving due care to the acquisition of a knowledge of Greek and Latin, and soon began to turn this study to account. In 1805, a translation in blank verse of the "Inferno," by him, was published; and, in 1814, in the same species of composition, his version of the "Divina Commedia." This work was some time out before it attracted much attention, but was brought into notice by Coleridge, and went through four editions during the author's life. Cary subsequently produced translations in verse of the "Birds" of Aristophanes, the "Odes" of Pindar, a series of Lives, in continuation of Johnson's "Lives of Early French Poets," besides editions of the works of Milton, Pope, Thomson, Cowper, and Young. He was appointed assistant librarian of the British Museum, which office he shortly afterwards resigned. A pension of £200 a year was subsequently conferred upon him, which he enjoyed till his death in 1844. He was buried in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey.

**Cary**, Lott, a negro clergyman, and one of the founders of the coloured colony of Liberia, was born a slave, in Virginia, in 1780. Having acquired some education, he became a baptist preacher at Richmond, where he was employed in a tobacco warehouse; and, being much esteemed, many presents were made to him, and he was enabled to purchase the freedom of himself and two of his children. He still continued his avocations at Richmond, both secular and clerical, received a good salary, and became the owner of a small farm. When the African Colonization Society began operations, he emigrated to Africa; in 1824 took an active part in the organization of the colony; in 1826, the government devolved upon him, which he administered with great success till 28th November, 1828, when he was killed by an explosion while manufacturing cartridges to defend the little community against a threatened attack of the native tribes.

**Caryl**, John, *kar'-il*, a poet and dramatist of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, acted as secretary to Mary, queen of James II., and was knighted by that unfortunate monarch, whose fortunes he appears to have followed in exile, and by whom the honorary titles of earl Caryl and baron Dartford were conferred upon him. He subsequently returned to England, and was on intimate terms with Pope, who dedicated to him the "Rape of the Lock." Caryl was the author of two plays, "The English Princess; or the Death of Richard III," "Sir Salomon; or the Cautious Coxcomb," a translation of the Psalms from the Vulgate, and other pieces. The dates of his birth and death are unknown; he was, however, living so late as 1717.

**Casa**, John della, *kaw'-sa*, an Italian prelate, who, in 1544, was created archbishop of Benevento, and, the same year, was sent nuncio to Venice, where he displayed great diplomatic abilities. He was in disgrace under Julius III., on account of his connexion with Cardinal Farnese; but was restored to favour by Paul IV., who made him secretary of state. B. at Florence 1503; D. 1556. He is accounted one of the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is very fine. His principal performance is the "Galateo; or, Art of Living in the World;" besides which, he wrote some beautiful Italian poems, the Lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and other works, collected at Venice, in 5 vols. 4to, 1728.

**Casabianca**, Louis, *ka'-sa-be-an'-ka*, a distinguished captain in the French navy, who represented Corsica in the National Convention, and was also a member of the Council of Five Hundred. In Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, he commanded the *Orient*, a 120-gun ship; and, in 1798, at the battle of the Nile, perished with his son, a youth of ten years, who, though seeing the vessel about to sink, would not abandon his dying parent. B. about 1755.

**Casanova**, James, *kaw'-san'-o-va*, a famous adventurer, of Venetian extraction, who visited different countries of Europe in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. He was imprisoned at Vienna, and ultimately died there, 1803; B. at Venice, 1725. He left, besides other books, a History of his Captivity, and his Memoirs, which have been translated into French.—His brother Francis was a painter of battle-pieces.

**Casaubon**, Isaac, *ka'-so'-bawng*, a learned Swiss divine and critic, who, at the age of 23, was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and subsequently at Montpellier and Paris. In 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, a learned printer, by whom he had twenty chil-

dren. In 1600 he was appointed one of the Protestant judges in the controversy between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, and decided against the latter. Three years later, he became head librarian to Henry IV. of France, and on the death of that monarch removed to England, where James I. settled upon him a considerable pension, and made him a prebendary of Westminster, and also of Canterbury. In this country he passed the remainder of his days, a rigid adherent to the principles of Protestantism. B. at Geneva, 1559; D. 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Casaubon was the author of many learned works; among which we may notice his "De Libertate Ecclesiastica," suppressed by Henry IV. as offensive to the Pope; "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis," "A Criticism on Baronius," and his editions of several of the Greek and Latin classics.

CASAUBON, Meric, son of the above, was made a prebendary of Canterbury, and held two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the civil war. Cromwell made him large offers to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused to comply. He also refused to accept an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments. B. at Geneva, 1599; D. 1671.—His most remarkable work is a treatise on "Credulity and Incredulity," wherein he maintains the existence of witches.

CASIMIR I., *kaz'-i-meer*, king of Poland, surnamed the Peaceful, son of Miecislaus, whom he succeeded in 1034. The Poles revolting under the regency of his mother, he went to Paris, and became a monk. The Poles, a prey to internal dissensions, induced Pope Benedict IX. to allow him to return to his kingdom and to marry. Accordingly, he espoused a daughter of the grand-duke of Russia, and afterwards governed his kingdom with great wisdom. D. 1058.

CASIMIR II., king of Poland, surnamed the Just, was the younger son of Boleslaus III. When his brother Miecislaus was, on account of his tyranny, deposed in 1177, the Poles conferred the crown on Casimir. He was an upright, generous prince. B. 1117; D. 1194.

CASIMIR III., the Great, succeeded Ladislaus IV. in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, and conquered a port of Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the attributes of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, which he frequently indulged to excess. B. 1309; D. 1370. —In his reign privileges were bestowed on the Jews, which they ever continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess named Esther, one of his favourites.

CASIMIR IV. was grand-duke of Lithuania, and ascended the throne of Poland 1445. He defeated the Teutonic knights, and made war with varied success against the king of Hungary and the Tartars. D. 1492.

CASIMIR V., John, son of Sigismund III., succeeded to the throne of Poland on the death of Ladislaus VII.; obtaining permission to marry his brother's widow. Defeated at first by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, he subsequently, with the aid of the emperor Leopold, was victorious, and, in 1660, concluded the treaty of Oliva with his successor. Shortly





after, his troops, under Sobieski, defeated the Tartars. The cares of government, and the loss of his wife in 1667, induced him to resign the crown, and retire to France, where he died in 1672. B. 1609.

CASIRI, *ka-seer'-e*, a learned Oriental scholar, who took orders at Rome, and taught the Eastern languages in that city. In 1748 he repaired to Madrid, where he was made a member of the Academy of History, interpreter to the king, and head librarian of the Escurial. From 1750 to 1770 this industrious man laboured at the compilation of a description and analysis of all the Arabian MSS. contained in the library of the Escurial, the richest in Europe in works of that kind. This esteemed production was published at Madrid, 2 vols. folio, the second containing most interesting accounts of the battles of the Moors and Christians in the Peninsula. B. at Tripoli, Syria, 1710; D. at Madrid, 1791.

CASLON, William, *kas'-lon*, a distinguished letter-founder, was originally occupied in engraving ornaments on gun-barrels, and in the manufacturing of bookbinders' tools; but afterwards devoting himself to type-founding, he was eminently successful, and, after establishing the foundry in Finsbury known as Caslon's, realised a considerable fortune, and died at his country residence at Bethnal-green (which was country then) in 1766. B. in Shropshire, 1692.

CASS, Lewis, *kas*, an American politician, who, in the war between England and the United States, in 1812, made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that vast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of acres were added to the state. Under the presidency of General Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary for war, and four years afterwards, was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary. Here he remained seven years, and whilst engaged in this mission, published his "Views on the Subject of the Limitation of the Northern Frontiers of the Union," and protested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the United States, not meeting his approval, he resigned, and returned to America. In the Senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. B. 1782; D. 1867.

CASSANDER, *kăs-săn'-der*, the son of Antipater, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the young Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the great kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria. (*See* ANTIGONUS, &c.)

CASSIANI, Julian, *kaw'-se-an'-e*, one of the best lyrical poets of Italy, was born at Modena in 1712, and became successively professor of Poetry in the Nobles' College of his native city, and of Eloquence in the University. His works, both in poetry and prose, were published by one of his pupils. D. 1778.

CASSINI, Giovanni Dominic, *kaw-se'-ne*, a cele-

brated Italian astronomer, was educated among the Jesuits at Genoa, and succeeded, in 1650, Cavalieri, as professor of astronomy at Bologna. He here gained so great a reputation that both the pope and the senate of Bologna intrusted him with several scientific and political missions. In 1669 Colbert induced him to visit France. He was there naturalized, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. at Perinaldo, in Nice, 1625; D. at Paris, 1712. Cassini discovered several of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites, and determined the rotation of Jupiter, Mars, and Venus. He published a "Theory of Jupiter's Satellites," remarkable for its correctness, and assisted in the measurement of the meridian line of Paris. He left behind him a great number of astronomical memoirs and observations.

CASSINI, James, son of the above, at 17, was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and enriched science with many valuable discoveries. In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king sent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. B. at Paris, 1667; D. 1756.

CASSINI DE THURY, Cæsar François, son of the above, evinced, at a very early age, great talents for astronomy, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at 22. He was employed many years in perfecting a general map of France, and in continuing the trigonometrical survey of that country. The former was composed of 180 sheets, and gave a most complete representation of the country, on a scale of a line to 6 feet. Cæsar François was unable to finish it; but it was at length concluded by his son, who presented it, in 1789, to the National Assembly. He published a great number of papers in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." B. at Paris, 1714; D. 1784.—He was succeeded in his office by his only son, Count John Dominic Cassini. B. 1748; D. 1845.

CASSIODORUS, Marcus Aurelius, *kăs-si-o-dor'-us*, an Italian of great talents, who was appointed by Theoderic, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, and filled some of the highest offices in Rome, but afterwards retired to a monastery in Calabria. He was celebrated as a chronologist and historian, and is said to have devoted himself also to mechanical pursuits, and invented water-clocks, sun-dials, and lamps. B. in Calabria, about 481; D. 577.

CASSIUS, Caius, *kăsh'-e-us*, a Roman general, one of Cæsar's murderers. During the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the fortunes of the former. After the decisive battle of Pharsalia, he was, however, spared by the conqueror. Returning to Rome, he married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and in conjunction with the latter, formed a conspiracy against the emperor. After the death of their victim, 44 B.C., Cassius received Africa as his reward, but found himself unable to maintain himself there, in consequence of the influence of Cæsar's friends. Passing into the East he levied numerous troops, and joined Brutus in Macedon. On the plains of Philippi, where Anthony and Octavius met them, the left of the army, under Cassius, was defeated by Antony's troops, which neutralized the success which Brutus was achieving on the right. Fearing to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and perished, by the very sword which had given a wound to Cæsar, 42 B.C. His body was honoured with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deserved to be called "the last of the Romans." If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was often too rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. Shakspeare describes him as having "a lean and hungry look," and makes Cæsar say,—

> "He reads much;
> He is a great observer, and he looks
> Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays,
> As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music;
> Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort,
> As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
> That could be moved to smile at anything."

The day after Cæsar's murder he dined at the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger concealed in his bosom. "Yes," replied he, "if you aspire to tyranny."—There were many other Romans of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

CASSIVELAUNUS, *kŭs-si-ve-law'-nus*, a British chief, who was invested with the supreme command of the forces of the island, to oppose Julius Cæsar during his invasion of Britain, 54 B.C.

CASTAGNO, Andrea del, *kaws-tan'-no*, a Tuscan painter, who worked first in fresco, but afterwards learned the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano. His repayment for this was to assassinate his friend. Unsuspected, he pursued his calling, and produced some fine pictures, the principal of which is the 'Execution of the Conspirators against the Medici," now in the Hall of Justice at Florence. B. about 1406; D. about 1480.—Stung with remorse, he on his death-bed confessed, amidst universal execration, the atrocious crime of which he had been guilty, and was in consequence called the "Infamous."

CASTAÑOS, Francis Xavier de, *kas-ta-yo*, duke de Baylen, the most distinguished of the Spanish generals who figured in the Peninsular war from 1807 till the expulsion of the French by Wellington. Castaños commanded the Spanish army which defeated Dupont at Baylen in 1808; but, in the same year, was beaten by Napoleon at Tudela. He subsequently acted in concert with Wellington, and commanded the Spanish division which accompanied the latter into France in 1815. After the settlement of affairs in the Peninsula, consequent on the downfall of Bonaparte, Castaños occupied several important positions in the government, and died in Sept. 1852, ten days after Wellington had breathed his last. B. about 1756.

CASTELNAU, Pierre de, *kas-tail'-no*, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, at the commencement of the 13th century, by Innocent III. into the south of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenses, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He met with a determined resistance, and was at last slain in the territory of Raymond, count of Toulouse. This murder led to the excommu-

nication of Raymond, and also to the war of the Albigenses. Killed 1208.

**Castellane, Esprit Victor Boniface,** *kas'-tel-lan*, marshal of France and senator, born in Paris, March 21, 1788. His father was a deputy to the States-General in 1789. The future Marshal entered the army, when 16 years of age, in 1804, as a private, and in 1806 was a sub-lieutenant of dragoons in the army of Italy. The following year he became lieutenant, and went to Spain with Count Lobau as aide-de-camp. At Burgos, he took a piece of cannon at the head of his company. Eckmuhl, Ratisbon, Essling, and Wagram all witnessed the brilliant valour of Lieutenant Castellane. "Intrepid young man!" was the exclamation of the Emperor, when he gave him the cross on the field of Wagram. After such a compliment, pronounced publicly in presence of the bravest of the brave, young Castellane was certain to pass through fire to gain all his grades at the point of the sword. In 1810 he was a captain, and he again accompanied Count Lobau as aide-de-camp in the Russian expedition of 1812. Having been promoted at Moscow to the rank of chef d'escadron, he was next aide-de-camp to the Count de Narbonne in the same campaign. During the retreat, at the head of 25 lancers of the Imperial Guard, he started from Kroiskoi, crossed a vast extent of country occupied by the Russian troops, and found means, in the midst of countless dangers, to carry important orders from the Emperor to Colonel Bourmont. At the Beresina he excited the admiration of all his companions in arms by his energy and coolness. At the restoration in 1815, M. Castellane was at first neglected, but towards the end of that year he was charged with organizing the hussars of the Bas-Rhin (5th Regiment), and obtained other military employments. In 1831-32 he commanded the department of the Haute-Saône. His gallant conduct at the siege of Antwerp procured him the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage, after good service in Algeria. He was in command of the military division of Rouen when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. His firmness under very trying circumstances saved his division entire, and not a man was wanting when he handed it over to his successor. After 1852 he held the chief command at Lyons, and fully justified the Emperor's confidence, and his own motto of "Honos ab armis." At different dates he received the baton of a marshal, was made a senator, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was decorated with most of the orders of Europe. D. September, 1862.

**Castiglione,** Duc de, *kaws'-tel-le-o'-nai*. (*See* Augereau, Marshal.)

**Castiglione,** Giovanni Benedetto, called by the French Le Benedette, and at Mantua Il Grechetto. He is one of the most eminent of the Genoese painters and etchers. In animal and pastoral painting especially he excelled. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the "Nativity of the Saviour," in the church of San Luca, Genoa. B. at Genoa, 1616; D. at Mantua, 1670.

**Castiglione,** Balthazar, an Italian writer and politician, who, after serving with great bravery in a military capacity, was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same service by Pope Clement VII., and became nuncio at the court of Charles V., who held him in high estimation. B. at Mantua, 1478; D. at Toledo, 1529. His greatest work is "Il Cortigiano," or "The Courtier," written in an elegant style, and abounding with good rules and reflections.

**Castiglione,** Count Carlo Ottavio, an eminent Grecian philologist, numismatist, and biblical scholar, who has written some learned works on the dates of the cities of Barbary the names of which appear on Arabian coins. He has also, in conjunction with cardinal Mai, superintended the publication of several MS. versions of the Bible, particularly the fragments of the Gothic translation found in the Ambrosian library, which embrace portions of the Old Testament, and several of the Pauline epistles, all of which are of great value, in consequence of the remarks, glossaries, and excursuses which accompany them. These MSS. were edited and published at different periods, between 1819 and 1839. B. at Milan, in 1795.

**Castilho,** Antonio Feliciano de, *kas-teel'-yo*, one of the most distinguished modern Portuguese poets, who early discovered his genius, and first came into notice by the publication of a meritorious imitation of Ovid, entitled "Letters from Echo to Narcissus." He has written much poetry with various success, and was the founder of a magazine which had a considerable circulation. B. at Lisbon, 1800.

**Castlereagh,** Lord. (*See* Londonderry, Marquis of.)

**Castracani,** Castruccio. (*See* Castruccio.)

**Castro,** Juan de, *kas'-tro*, a Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, allied to the royal family of his country. In 1545 he was appointed to the government of the East, and gained several considerable victories over the natives. As honest as brave, he died poor, and was buried at the public expense. It is said that once, wanting to raise a loan to assist commerce, he offered his "moustaches" as a security; the lenders, however, were satisfied with his word. B. at Lisbon, 1500; D. at Goa, India, 1548.

**Castro,** Vaca de, priest and judge-royal of Valladolid, was sent by Charles V. to Peru, in 1540, to suppress the various contending factions, and to regulate the interior administration of the province. On his arrival he learnt the assassination of Pizarro, and Almagro's usurpation. Marching an army against the latter, he defeated, and executed him with his accomplices. This done, he endeavoured to ameliorate the lot of the Indians by wise regulations, but fell into disgrace on this account, 1544. D. in Spain, 1558.

**Castruccio,** Castracani, *kaws-troot'-che-o*, a distinguished Italian soldier, who was designed for the church. In his youth the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibelines were distracting Italy, and he, as one of the latter party, was driven out of Pavia. After serving with distinction in Lombardy, he went to England, and entered the army of Edward I.; but was forced to quit the country, having killed a nobleman in a duel. He then became a soldier under Philip the Fair of France, and subsequently returned to Italy, where the Ghibelines of Lucca made him their chief. He had here much to combat, both in the jealousies of his friends and the strength of his enemies; but ultimately succeeded in overcoming all difficulties. In 1320 he was proclaimed duke of Lucca, and was recognised by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. B. at Lucca, 1284; D. 1328. His life has been written by Machiavelli.

CATALANI, Angelica, *kat-aw-law-ne*, the celebrated vocalist, was born at Sinigaglia, in the vicinity of Rome, in 1783. When only a child, her fine voice attracted attention, and she was placed in the convent of St. Lucia, at Gubbio, for instruction; and, while there, so excited the people by her singing in the quire, that they could not repress a burst of applause, which could only be avoided by disallowing her taking part in the services. When only 15 years of age, she appeared upon the stage in Venice with marked success; she next went to Portugal, where new laurels awaited her, and where she married M. Valabreque, an attaché of the French embassy—an union which, originating in a romantic feeling of preference on each side at first sight, was one of unbroken happiness. Catalani afterwards went to Madrid, Paris, and London: in the latter of which cities she made her first appearance in December, 1806, in the opera of "Semiramide," creating a sensation altogether unexampled in opera performances in England. During the following season, she is said to have realized upwards of £10,000 by her performances in the opera and at concerts. She was made directress of the Théâtre Italien, Paris, by Louis XVIII., during the first restoration, with a subvention of 150,000 francs; and again after the final fall of Napoleon. She subsequently visited Germany, Russia, and returned to London in 1821, where her popularity continued, though her powers were believed to have become somewhat impaired. She continued her professional exertions till 1827, when she retired to an estate she had bought near Florence, where she devoted herself to the education of her children and the encouragement of musical study; having, with the latter view, established an academy in the capital of Tuscany. Madame Catalani was distinguished by her charity and benevolence, as well as by her extraordinary vocal powers; and frequently, besides liberal contributions in money, gave to charitable purposes the still more valuable aid of her performances. D. at Paris, of cholera, in 1849.

CATESBY, Mark, F.R.S., *kates'-be*, an English naturalist, who from 1712 to 1726 occupied himself in collecting specimens of natural history in Virginia, Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Isles. Returning to England, he published, in 2 vols. folio, with beautiful coloured plates, the Natural History of those countries. He was also the author of other works. B. 1680; D. 1749. Gronovius designated a genus of plants Catesbia after him.

CATESBY, Robert, instigator of the Gunpowder Plot. (*See* JAMES I.)

CATHARINE, *kath'-ar-ine*, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V., king of England. After the death of that prince, she married Owen Tudor, by whom she had a son called Edmund, who became the father of Henry VII. B. 1401; D. 1438. For the manner in which this lady, according to Shakspeare, was wooed and won by "Harry of England," the reader is referred to the fifth act of "Henry V."

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, from being born of poor Livonian parents, became the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who was killed at the taking of Marienburg by the Russians. She then became the mistress of General Bauer, and subsequently obtained a situation in the family of Prince Menschikoff, who was fascinated by her beauty. She now attracted the notice of the Czar, Peter the Great, who made her his mistress, and, in 1711, his wife. At his death he left her the throne. In 1725 she was proclaimed empress, and continued to execute the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband. B. in Livonia, 1683; D. 1727. (*See* PETER THE GREAT.)

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst. Her original name was Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage, in 1745, with the grand-duke of Russia, afterwards Peter III., she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexievna. She bore her husband two children: Paul, who succeeded her, and Anne, who died an infant. On the death of the empress Elizabeth, in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting his son and divorcing Catharine. She, however, anticipated his designs, and formed a conspiracy against him. Accordingly, she gained over the nobility and the army, and on June 27, 1762, Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent prisoner to the palace of Ropscha. Between the prisons and the graves of princes the distance is short. On the 17th of July, Alexis Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirators, strangled Peter, who, the empress gave out, had died of colic. She did not take any measures against the assassins, and in the following September was crowned at Moscow. The regulations adopted at the beginning of her reign were in the manner and spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by clemency, and laboured to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality. She also avoided foreign war till she had settled the tranquillity of the empire. Fond of literature and the arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to their introduction to her dominions, and held a correspondence with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. In 1764 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. She also caused a liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; attended to the subject of education, and took means to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects. She encouraged medical discovery by submitting, herself, to inoculation, and in every way laboured for the enlightenment of her people. In 1768, Catharine's arbitrary interference in the affairs of Poland induced Turkey to declare war against Russia; the result of which was the first partition of Poland, between Catharine, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederick of Prussia, in 1772. More than one-third of that kingdom was then shared by the three powers, Russia taking the larger portion of Livonia and Lithuania. In 1774 the peace of Kainardji was concluded and Azof and Taganrog were annexed to Russia and the Crimea made independent of Turkey. Peace being restored, the empress devoted her attention to public improvements and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed *armed neutrality*, the object of which was to protect the Baltic trade from the belligerent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman Catholic archbishopric in her dominions, for her subjects of that persuasion. About the same time she created a new military order by

the title of St. Vladimir. In 1785 she seized on the Crimea and Kuban, which so alarmed the Porte, that war became almost inevitable: but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks yielded to the aggression. In 1787 Catharine travelled through her new territory with a magnificent retinue, and at Cherson had an interview with the emperor Joseph II. Immediately after this, war again broke out between Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany and the latter by Sweden. Hostilities were carried on with great fury. Ockzakow was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner, and the Turks were, in general, everywhere unsuccessful. In 1792 peace was concluded, when, by the treaty of Yassi, the Porte ceded to Catharine the important fortress of Ockzakow, and the frontiers of Russia were extended to the Dniester. Shortly after, the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was immediately despatched to that province, and decided the fate of Poland by the massacre of the inhabitants of Warsaw. That kingdom was again partitioned between Russia, Germany, and Prussia, when the whole of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia were given to Russia. This is historically called the second partition of Poland, and took place in 1793. In 1795 the third and last partition of Poland was effected, when Russia had the greater part of what remained of that kingdom. Courland was next annexed by Catharine to her empire, after which her life was suddenly terminated by a fit of apoplexy. B. 1729; D. 1796. The passions of this woman were as gross as her mental and governing powers were great.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON. (*See* HENRY VIII.)

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, *kat'-er-ine de med'-e-che*, queen of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1533 she married the second son of Francis I., afterwards Henry II. After the death of her husband and that of her eldest son, Francis II., she possessed herself of the regency of the kingdom during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. Chicane and dissimulation distinguished her government. Exciting the civil war between the Catholics and Huguenots, she resolved on the destruction of the latter, after having feigned to favour them for a time, and will be ever infamous as the principal instigator of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. Subsequently, she quarrelled with her son, Charles IX.; and finally lost her power at court, in the reign of Henry III. of France. B. at Florence, 1519; D. at Blois, 1589.—Notwithstanding her evil propensities, Catharine possessed the love of literature and the arts which distinguished the Medici family. By her orders the palace of the Tuileries, the Château of Monçeaux, &c., were built. She was, it is said, a strong believer in astrology.

CATHARINE PARR. (*See* HENRY VIII.)

CATHARINE OF SIENA, *se-ai-naw*, a saint in the Romish calendar, was a dyer's daughter, and entered, at the age of twenty, into the institution of the Dominican sisters. There, it is asserted, revelations were made to her which soon rendered her famous. She played an important part in the schism in the Church which broke out in 1378, between Popes Urban VI. and Clement VII., Catharine declaring for the former. She wrote some treatises on devotion, letters, and poetical pieces, which have been described as remarkable for the elegance and purity of their style. This, however, is somewhat doubtful. B. at Siena, 1347; D. emaciated by her austere penances, 1380. Mr. Augustus Trollope, in his "Decade of Italian Women," published in 1859, presents an interesting account of Catharine of Siena.—There were, at Bologna and Genoa, two other saints of this name, celebrated for their piety and mystical writings. The former lived in the 15th, the latter in the 16th century.

CATHCART, William Schaw, *kath'-kart*, tenth baron (in the Scottish peerage), and first earl of, a distinguished British general, was born in 1755, and, after studying for the bar, went into the army, which he joined in 1777. His first services were in the American war of independence; he was next engaged in Sir David Sandes's expedition to Holland in 1795; in 1805 he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg; in the command of the British contingent, he was present at the battle of Austerlitz, after which he returned home, and for a time held the command of the forces in Scotland. In 1807, he commanded, with entire success, the expedition into the Baltic to seize the Danish fleet; for his services on which occasion he was raised to the British peerage, and received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. He now resumed his duties as commander of the troops in Scotland, which he continued to discharge till 1813, when he was again sent on a diplomatic mission to Russia, and has been said to have suggested the burning of Moscow, which led to the utter failure of Napoleon's Russian campaign. On the retreat of the French, Lord Cathcart accompanied the Russian army into Germany, and was present in the campaigns of 1813-14, up to the occupation of Paris in the latter year. In the year 1814, he was created an earl; and died in 1843, aged eighty-seven.

CATHCART, the Honourable Sir George, K.C.B., third son of the preceding, entered the army in 1810, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns of Germany, in 1813, and of France, in 1814. At Quatre-Bras and Waterloo he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and continued on his staff till the army of occupation was withdrawn from France. In 1818 he accompanied his grace to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to Verona in 1822, and to Prussia in 1826. He subsequently served with success in Canada; and, in 1852, was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he brought the Caffir war to a successful termination. In 1853 he was appointed adjutant-general, and, the following year, received the command of the fourth division of the army destined to operate in the Crimea. At the battle of the Alma, his division, with the cavalry, was held in reserve; but at Inkermann he bore a distinguished part, and fell, mortally wounded, in the thickest of the fight. B. 1794; killed at Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

CATILINA, L. Sergius, *kăt-ă-lī'-na* (CATILINE), born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This

conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who, in the full senate, crushed Catiline with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. Catiline then retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, Cataline himself falling, 62 B.C.—Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy.

CATINAT, Nicholas, *ka'-te-na*, an illustrious French marshal, who, in 1690, defeated the duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont. He took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, in 1697; and in 1701 had the command of the army in Italy against Prince Eugene; but the want of funds and provisions paralysed his efforts; and meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into disgrace, to which he submitted with great philosophy, living contentedly in retirement. B. at Paris, 1637; D. on his estate of St. Gratian, 1712.

CATO, Marcus Porcius Priscus, *kaï'-to*, an illustrious Roman, surnamed the Elder, or the Censor, who served in the army at the age of seventeen, and distinguished himself alike by his valour and his temperance, never drinking anything but water, and always contenting himself with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus, he was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards became quæstor in Africa under Scipio, where he displayed strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After passing through other employments, he was chosen consul, 195 B.C., in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague. He conducted the war in Further Spain with great success, and, on his arrival at Rome, was honoured with a triumph. Eight years afterwards, he was elected censor, and exercised the functions of that office with a stringency which passed into a proverb: and a statue was erected to him with a laudatory inscription. In his latter years, fearing the rivalry of Carthage, he always concluded his speeches in the senate with the expression, "*Delenda est Carthago*,"—Carthage must be destroyed. B. at Tusculum, 234 B.C.; D. 149 B.C. —He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant, bearing the name of "De Re Rustică."

CATO, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and at an early age manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct in after life. He adopted the doctrines of the Stoics, and was extremely austere and frugal in his habits. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quæstor, and by his uprightness in administering justice gained great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to Cicero, when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of "father of his country." Penetrating the ambitious designs then contemplated by Cæsar, he opposed him to the utmost of his power, and was afterwards sent to Asia to announce to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived that sovereign of his dominions. This resulted in Ptolemy's poisoning himself, and Cato seizing the royal treasure for the republic. He supported Pompey against Cæsar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to Roman liberty; but the civil war which ensued filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa, where he had thought Pompey had fled, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber, and after reading Plato's "Phædo," or "Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul," fell upon his sword, 46 B.C. B. about 94 B.C.—When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life." The principal events in the life of this great Roman furnished Addison with a theme for his celebrated tragedy of "Cato."—There are others of the name of Cato in Roman history.

CATS, Jacob, *kats*, an eminent Dutch poet, who rose to represent his country twice at two very dissimilar courts in England—Charles the First's and Oliver Cromwell's. He was knighted by Charles in 1627, but was unsuccessful in his mission with the Protector. After he returned to his country, he retired from public life, and in a rural retreat, near the Hague, betook himself to the cultivation of the Muses. Here he composed his "Country Life," a poem full of good precepts of wisdom and virtue, but having little pretensions to any very lofty flights of the imagination. He was long a favourite with his countrymen, who still affectionately style him "Vader Cats,"—"Father Cats." B. in Zealand, 1577; D. near the Hague, 1660.

CATTERMOLE, George, *kăt'-ter-mole*, one of the most original and expressive of the English school of water-colour painters. Though dealing mostly with imaginative or demi-historical subjects, his genius found ample scope in the manner in which he treated them, whilst his style is entirely his own. Scenes from Shakspeare's plays and the novels of Sir Walter Scott he conceived and executed with an originality which few have equalled. He is, therefore, quite free from the charge of being an imitator, and merited the high position which his poetic feeling and artistic execution enabled him to attain. Subsequently he painted chiefly in oil. B. at Dickleburgh, Norfolk, 1800; D. 1868.

CATULLUS, Valerius, *kă-tull'-lus*, a Latin poet, whose compositions, though elegant, are the offspring of a too luxuriant imagination. He had the boldness to satirize Cæsar, but the emperor soon gained the poet's heart by his liberality. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. B. at Verona, 87 B.C.; D. 47 B.C. The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was accidentally found in a granary, and transmitted to his native city.

CATULUS, Q. Lutatius, *kăt-u-lus*, a Roman consul, who commanded the fleet during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed their navy under Hamilcar, near the Ægates, sinking fifty and taking sixty-six of their ships. This decisive victory put an end to the war, about 242 B.C.

## Cauchy

CAUCHY, Augustin Louis, *ko'-she*, an eminent French mathematician, who, after passing through the Polytechnic School, and attracting considerable notice by his talents, was appointed engineer for the port of Cherbourg. He was a large contributor to mathematical science. His loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty he suffered greatly to stand in the way of his pecuniary interests, and rather than take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, he resigned his public employments. The republican government of 1848 absolved him from taking any oath, and he took a professor's chair at the Sorbonne. Louis Napoleon also pursued the same course, demanding no oath either from him or the astronomer Arago. Independently of his scientific pursuits, he applied himself to the cultivation of the muses, and produced several poems of considerable merit. B. at Paris, 1789; D. 1857.

CAULAINCOURT, Armand Augustin Louis de, *ko'-lăn-koor*, duke of Vicenza, a French military officer and diplomatist, who took part in most of the wars of the French revolution, and attracted the attention of Napoleon I., who successively made him grand equerry, general of division, and duke of Vicenza. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and succeeded in gaining the friendship and esteem of the emperor Alexander. Returning to France in 1811, he accompanied the expedition to Moscow, and, subsequently, was Napoleon's companion when he left the army for Paris. After the reverses of the Russian campaign, he was sent on various missions to the courts of Napoleon's allies, and ever showed himself devoted to the interests of the emperor and his dynasty. From 1837 to 1840 he published, under the title of "Souvenirs of the Duke of Vicenza," interesting memorials of the empire. B. at Caulaincourt, Somme, 1772; D. 1827.—His brother, Auguste Jean Gabriel, was a general in the French army, serving on the Rhine, at Marengo, in Spain, and Portugal. He was finally killed at the battle of the Moskwa, 1812. B. 1777.

CAUSSIDIERE, Marc, *ko-sid'-e-air*, a French politician, born of a family of humble artisans, took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne. He was taken prisoner and sent to Mount St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837, when he was released by the amnesty granted by the minister Molé. In 1848, when his party triumphed, he was appointed prefect of police, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and had the glory of extracting order from disorder. He was one of the firmest defenders of the rights of property throughout the insurrectionary movements of the time. For the inactivity which he showed on the 15th of May, he was accused before the National Assembly; but he not only defended himself, but justified his conduct. After the days of June, he was again accused, and, by a vote of the Assembly, condemned on the night of the 25-26th of August. He immediately took refuge in London, where he published his memoirs, in which a full explanation of his conduct will be found. After this he relinquished politics and entered on a mercantile life. B. at Lyons, 1809; D. 1861.

CAVAIGNAC, Louis Eugène, *ka'-văn-yak*, a French general and statesman, entered the Polytechnic School in 1820, at eighteen years of age, and, in 1828, as a captain of engineers, served in the Morea. The revolution of 1830 found him one of its firmest adherents. A warm republican and fearless in the expression of his opinions, it was found necessary to give him employment abroad. Accordingly, in 1832 he was sent to join the army of Africa. Here he distinguished himself in various skirmishes and battles, and, in 1836, he was appointed to the command of the garrison in the citadel of Tlemsen. In this post he continued to extend his fame for determination and valour. Soon afterwards, he had the command of a battalion in the infantry of the line. In 1840 we find him holding a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Zouaves, with whom he had served before; and in the following year he was made a colonel; but, subsequently, he again entered the line, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Isly. In this conflict he commanded the vanguard under general Bugeaud, and, for his conduct, was in 1844 created a maréchal-de-camp. In 1846, at the head of 6000 men, he drove Abd-el-Kader before him; and, in the following year, succeeded Lamoricière in the government of Oran. In 1848 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria, and, two months afterwards, was invited by Lamartine to Paris, where he promptly suppressed the insurrection of June, and stamped his character for great decision and military ability. On this occasion he became dictator, and defeated the anarchists after a general slaughter of 8000 individuals. On the achievement of this feat, he resigned the dictatorship, and was appointed president of the council by the National Assembly. He next came forward as a candidate for the office of president of the republic, and was supported by nearly 1,450,000 votes. On December 2, 1851, he was arrested; but, shortly afterwards, was set at large, and permitted to live undisturbed in France, although he abstained from giving his support to the government of Napoleon III. In 1857 he was elected, with M. Carnot, a member of the Legislative Assembly, by the fourth arrondissement of Paris; but both refused to take the oath to the emperor. Cavaignac died suddenly, a few weeks after. B. at Paris, 1802; D. 1857.—He was buried at Paris, and all agreed in regretting, in the death of the ex-dictator, an honest, worthy citizen.

CAVALIER, Jean, *ka-val'-e-ai*, one of the principal leaders of the Camisards, or Protestants of Cevennes, when forced into rebellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholics. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Marshal de Villars to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. in the Cevennes, 1679; D. 1740. The marvellous defence of the Cevennes against the best regular troops of France has been often used as a proof of the great deeds which may be done by bodies of riflemen, voluntarily enrolled and acting on their own soil.

CAVALIERI, Buonaventura, *kaw-val'-e-air-e*, an Italian friar, who, from being a disciple of Galileo, became a mathematical professor at Bologna. He wrote several treatises upon his

## Cavalieri

favourite science, of which he was the first to attempt the generalization. B. at Milan, 1598; D. 1647.

CAVALLINI, Pietro, *kaw-val-lē'-ne*, a distinguished artist, who assisted his master, Giotto, in the famous mosaic in the porch of St. Peter's at Rome. Some of his own mosaics are to be seen in the basilica of San Paolo; but we know of no remains of his paintings. The last of these were consumed in the fire of 1824, when the old basilica of San Paolo was nearly entirely destroyed. Some of his frescoes still exist at Orvieto, Florence, and Assisi. It is conjectured that he was the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. B. about 1280; D. about 1365.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, *kaw-val'-lo*, an eminent electrician, who began his manhood as a merchant, and ended it as a natural philosopher. His performances were not characterized by originality, so much as by the industry they displayed, and the untiring energy with which he laboured to illustrate electricity and magnetism. B. at Naples, 1749: D. in London, 1809.

CAVE, William, *kāv*, a distinguished English divine, who wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He is remembered chiefly by his "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and his "Historia Literaria." B. at Pickwell, Leicestershire, 1637; D. at Windsor, 1713.

CAVE, Edward, a London bookseller, who was originally a clerk in the excise, but afterwards went to London, where he apprenticed himself to a printer. On the expiration of his time he obtained a place in the Post-office, but still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the "Gradus ad Parnassum," and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he started the "Gentleman's Magazine," which had great success, and to which Dr. Johnson the future lexicographer, was a contributor. Indeed, Cave is to be remembered chiefly on account of his being the early patron and friend of the immortal doctor, who wrote his biography. B. at Newton, in Warwickshire, 1691; D. in London, 1754.

CAVENDISH, Henry, *kăv'-en-dish*, was the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. His philosophical researches have been followed by the most important results; and it is said that he supplied Lavoisier with the materials for his system. Sir Humphry Davy observed, shortly after Cavendish's death, that "his processes were all of a finished nature, perfected by the hand of a master; they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical science, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery." B. at Nice, 1731; D. 1810. This philosopher was of so singular and retiring a disposition, that he could hardly bear the presence of strangers. He was never married; indeed, it is doubtful whether he ever spoke to a woman. At all events, Lord Brougham says of him, that "he used to order his dinner daily by a note, which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, whence the housekeeper was to take it." It is also said, that if a female servant showed herself to him, she was immediately dismissed. He died worth upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

CAVENDISH, Margaret, the eccentric daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, and wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. After the Restoration, she passed the greater part of her time in literary composition, holding the belief that she was one of the greatest geniuses that ever wielded a pen. She also believed the same of her husband, who, very singularly, entertained a similar opinion of her. The best-known works of the duchess are some plays, which will hardly carry her name down to a very distant posterity. B. in Essex about 1620; D. 1673.

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH, Thomas, an enterprising English navigator, who, about 1585, fitted out "a stout bark" of 120 tons, and proceeded to Virginia and the West Indies. By this expedition his fortune was not increased; but on his return he assumed the manners of a courtier, and became one of the gallants of the court of Queen Elizabeth. The mode of life which he then led still further impaired his fortune, when he undertook another voyage to endeavour to repair the evil which extravagance and dissipation had wrought upon his funds. For this expedition he fitted out three small vessels of 40, 60, and 120 tons; and with a total crew of about 125 men, set sail from Plymouth, on July 21, 1586. He crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and, entering the Pacific, reached the scene where he had intended to recruit his finances. His object was to plunder the Spaniards, with whom England was then at war, and who were, according to the notions of the times, considered fair game for the buccaneering propensities of any English gentleman who had the courage to attack them. Accordingly, Cavendish commenced his career of pillage; fought, captured, burned, and sunk wherever he could; and, after great success, circumnavigated the globe, and arrived at Plymouth in September, 1588. He was now rich enough to appear again at Court, and was knighted by the queen. In three years, however, he was again reduced in circumstances, when he once more looked to the New World to replenish his coffers. Another expedition was fitted out, but in the manner of a joint-stock concern. It met with no success; and Cavendish, a disappointed and brokenhearted man, ended his days whilst on his passage back from this ill-starred enterprise. B. in Suffolk, 1564; D. at sea, 1593.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederick, a field-marshal in the English service, entered early on a military life. In 1758 he was in the action of St. Cast, on the coast of France, and was taken prisoner. The duke d'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, politely offered the British officers permission to return to England on their paroles. They all accepted this offer except Lord Frederick, who gave as his reason for not doing so, that he was a member of parliament. "And what has that to do with it?" inquired the duke. "Why, sir," replied Lord Frederick, "whilst I am attending to my parliamentary duties I should vote for the supplies for carrying on the war, which might be considered as a breach of my parole." "Pooh, pooh!" said the duke, "we should as soon think of restraining you from getting a child, lest, when it came to maturity, it should conquer France." B. 1729; D. at Twickenham, 1803. This officer was one of the six who, at the beginning of the

"Seven Years' War," entered into an agreement with each other not to marry until peace was restored, so that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel were among the number.

CAVENDISH. (*See* BENTINCK, Lord W. G.)

CAVOUR, Camillo, Count de, *ka-voor'*, a modern Sardinian statesman, whose father amassed a considerable fortune by speculation, and was created a count by Charles Albert. In 1847, when the principles of reform became prevalent in the states, Count Cavour took a leading share in examining the economical questions of the day; but, in the following year, did not play a very important part in the struggle between his country and Austria. After the disaster of Novara, he entered, in 1849, the Chamber of Deputies, succeeding Santa Rosa as minister of commerce and agriculture. In 1851 he became minister of finance, and, by his abilities, re-established the financial equilibrium, which, by the wars of Charles Albert, had been deranged. He now took the government of Great Britain for his model, and laboured to organize a similar free-trade system for his country, but met with many difficulties in the attempt. In 1852 he became president of the council, and was, for the succeeding seven years, the moving spirit of Sardinian affairs. The great question which occupied his attention after 1848, was the establishment of the union and independence of the Italian states; and, regardless of the threats of Austria, he pursued his object with unswerving constancy. Relying on the active assistance of the emperor of the French, the liberal sympathies of western Europe, and the national sentiment expressed by the elections of 1857, he persevered in his course, which may be considered to have tended greatly to precipitate the war with Austria in 1859. On the sudden termination of this war, in July of the same year, the count retired from the high position which he had filled with so much energy. He was shortly afterwards recalled to power, however, and had a large share in accomplishing several most important events. During the brief period which intervened between his recall to power and his death, the great aim of his life, the unification of Italy, made astonishing progress. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Papal Legations united themselves to Piedmont, and in 1860 the successful expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily and Naples, having relieved that portion of the country of the Bourbons, a vote by universal suffrage was taken, which resulted in an almost unanimous declaration of the people's desire to be united to the other parts of the peninsula which already owned the sway of Victor Emmanuel, and in a parliament representing the whole of the king's states, the title of king of Italy was solemnly conferred upon the representative of the house of Savoy. To the accomplishment of all these events Cavour contributed in a large degree; but he was concerned in another transaction which has been regarded as of a much more questionable kind. In 1860 the provinces of Nice and Savoy were ceded by the Piedmontese government to France, and it then came to light that this cession was the price agreed upon for the assistance of France against Austria. This transaction has been severely condemned even by the warmest admirers of Cavour, and will, perhaps with justice, be regarded as the one stain upon his otherwise honourable and patriotic career. It is but fair, however, to state, that he himself regarded the cession of Nice and Savoy in the light of a submission to a small evil in order to accomplish a great good. It is, perhaps, impossible to overestimate the importance of Cavour's loss to Italy; the national calamity was at once felt to be irreparable when his death was announced, and a cry of grief and mourning went up from the whole land. B. at Turin, 1810; D. 1861.

CAXTON, William, *kax'-ton*, the first English printer, who, at the age of 15, was apprenticed to a mercer, and on the death of his master, went to the continent, as agent of the Mercers' Company. During his residence in Flanders he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he put to press was the "Recueil des Histoires de Troye," in the original French. This work he himself afterwards translated "by the commandment of Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, &c.," and printed in 1471. In 1474 appeared "The Game and Playe of the Chess," which was succeeded by other works. He printed in the Almonry in Westminster; and whilst the literary pilgrim directs his footsteps to the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, to recall the effusions which received expression from the immortal dust which lies entombed in that sacred edifice, let him remember, that it is to the enterprising spirit of William Caxton that he is indebted for the introduction to this country of the sublime art, which gives him so much mental enjoyment. B. in Kent, about 1410; D. 1491.

CEBES, *se'-bees*, a Greek philosopher, and disciple of Socrates. The "Pinax," or "Picture of Human Life," is generally attributed to him. It is usually printed with the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus. B. at Thebes, and lived in the 5th century B.C.

CECILIA, St., *se-sil'-e-a*, the reputed patroness of music, a native of Rome, was distinguished for piety, and made a vow of virginity, notwithstanding her parents contracted her to a nobleman named Valerian, a heathen, whom, however, she converted, and induced to respect her vow. They were subjected to martyrdom for their faith. The reputation of Cecilia, as the patroness of music and the inventor of the organ, is founded on a book known as "St. Cecilia's Arts," the authenticity of which is doubted, and on the ascriptions of the early Italian poets. The celebration of her birthday—the 22nd of November—began to be observed about 1683. Many odes have been composed for the occasion, the most celebrated of which is the well known one by Dryden. St. Cecilia flourished in the 2nd and beginning of the 3rd century A.D.

CECIL, Robert. (*See* BURLEIGH.)

CECIL, Robert Arthur. (*See* SALISBURY.)

CECROPS, *se'-krops*, the founder of Athens, who led a colony to Attica about the 16th century B.C., and divided the country into twelve communities, of which Athens afterwards became the capital. He established the tribunal of the Areopagus, extended the worship of Minerva and Jupiter, introduced agriculture, and the rites of marriage and burial. Athens was originally called Cecropia, in honour of Cecrops, and the word is often used for Attica, the Athenians being also called Cecropidæ. B. at Sais, Egypt; lived in the 16th century B.C.

CELAKOWSKY, Frantisek Ladislaw, *sel'-a-kow'-ske*, a modern Bohemian poet and philologist, who, besides some original effusions, produced a translation of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the

Lake," into a kind of Ossianic prose, which does not seem to have had the effect of inspiring his countrymen with a very exalted idea of the poetical qualities of the Scottish minstrel. He subsequently became the editor of the leading newspaper at Prague, and also professor of the Bohemian language in that university. These situations he afterwards lost on account of an article which he wrote against the severities exercised by the emperor Nicholas of Russia upon the insurgent Poles in 1831. In 1842 he obtained a professorship of Selavonian literature in Breslau, where he remained for several years. In 1849 he returned to Prague, mentally shattered, through misfortunes and domestic calamities, which he did not long survive. B. at Strakonitz, 60 miles from Prague, 1799; D. at Prague, 1852.—In 1832 Sir John Bowring dedicated to Celakowsky his volume of "Cheskian Anthology."

CELESTINE I., *sel'-es-teen*, a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome, in 430. D. 432.—CELESTINE II. was elected in 1143, on the death of Innocent II., and sat in the chair only five months.—CELESTINE III. succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and gave the latter to Frederick, the son of the emperor Henry VI., on condition of his paying a tribute to the Holy See. D. 1198.—CELESTINE IV. died in 1241, eighteen days after his election.—CELESTINE V., a Benedictine monk, founded a new order called the Celestines, which was suppressed in France in 1778. Confining himself to his cell, he spent a life of constant devotion, which led to his being elected pope, in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan prevailed upon him to resign the chair, and was afterwards elected in his stead, by the name of Boniface VIII. He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where he died, 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, *cel-lair'-e-us*, a German professor of philosophy and Oriental languages at Jena, attracted the attention of Frederick I., elector of Brandenburg, and first king of Prussia, who gave him the professorship of history and rhetoric in the university of Halle, Saxony. In this tranquil position he passed the greater part of his life, and produced several works of great merit. Among these may be noticed his "Atlas Cœlestis," and his "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ." B. at Smalkald, 1638; D. at Halle, 1707. His real name was Keller.

CELLINI, Benvenuto, *chel-le'-ne*, a famous Florentine artist, who served an apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith, and, at the same time, applied himself to the study of drawing, engraving, and music. He was appointed by Clement VII. his goldsmith and musician. Being of a very turbulent disposition, he was frequently engaged in quarrels, in one of which he so severely wounded his antagonist that he was forced to make his escape from Florence to Rome, in the disguise of a friar. Here he distinguished himself by his courage in defending the citadel against the constable Bourbon, whom he said he killed as he attempted to scale the city walls. He also defended the castle of St. Angelo, and the prince of Orange, he declares, was killed by the ball which was shot from a cannon he had directed. After this, he was employed to engrave stamps for the mint, and the coins and medals which he executed are very beautiful. On the death of Clement VII., in 1534, he returned to Florence, whence he went to France, where he was patronized by Francis I., but soon quitting that country, revisited Rome, where he was confined a long time in the castle of St. Angelo, on the charge of having robbed the fortress of a considerable treasure when he had the care of it. He escaped, but was retaken, and suffered great hardships, till released by the mediation of Cardinal Ferrara. He then revisited France, where he executed some fine works of sculpture, and cast large figures in metal, which gained him a high reputation. After staying there five years, he returned to his own country, and was employed by the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, who gave him a studio, where he commenced his great work, "Perseus," which was not finished for some time afterwards. The success of this performance was so great, that, in gratitude, he went on a pilgrimage to Valombrosa and Camaldoli. He now contested the palm of glory with Bandinelli for a design of Neptune. Cellini's work being pronounced the best, caused the death of the rival sculptor, through grief. His fame was now firmly established, and he spent the remainder of his days in Florence. B. at Florence, 1500; D. 1570. Cellini worked equally well in marble and metal, and wrote a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and another on sculpture and the casting of metals. He also wrote his own life, which has been translated into English by W. Roscoe, and presents us with a tolerably accurate picture of the manners of the 16th century.

CELSIUS, Olāus, *sel'-se-oos*, a Swedish botanist, theologian, and orientalist. He was the professor of theology and the eastern languages at Upsal, and, by command of Charles XI., visited the principal states of Europe, to compile an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. He wrote a number of works, the principal of which are "Hierobotanicon," being dissertations on the plants of the Scriptures, and "De Linguâ Novi Testamenti Originali." B. 1670; D. 1756. Celsius is regarded as the founder of natural history in Sweden. He was the first master and patron of Linnæus, the great botanist, who gave to a new genus of plants the name of Celsia.—His father, Magnus Nicolaus, was a distinguished naturalist and mathematician; and the son of Olāus, Andrew, was eminent as an astronomer. Both were professors at Upsal.

CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius, *sel'-sus*, a celebrated Roman physician, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history, but he is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. He appears to have understood the sciences of rhetoric, agriculture, and military tactics, as well as medicine, and compiled a kind of cyclopædia, treating on those various subjects, with great ability and success. Only one work of his has come down to the moderns, called "De Medicinâ," consisting of eight books, and it is considered the most precious work of its kind which the Romans have left us. Celsus was styled the Hippocrates of the Latins, and is universally admired for his extensive erudition and the purity of his language. Several editions of his "De Medicinâ" have been published, and a good English translation by Dr. Grieve appeared in 1756.

CENCI, Francesco, *sen'-che*, a Roman noble,

the son of a treasurer of the apostolic chamber under Pope Pius V., was a most profligate person, having plunged into the lowest depths of infamy, and was only saved from an ignominious end by his gold, with which he corrupted the judges. He had four sons and one daughter, the celebrated Beatrice Cenci, all of whom he treated with the most abominable cruelty. He is even accused of having assassinated his two elder sons. Revolting at the horrible scenes she had passed through, Beatrice, in concert with two of her brothers, and Lucretia, her mother, accomplished the death of the hated Francesco. Accused and found guilty of the murder, all perished on the scaffold, in the year 1599, except the younger brother, that sentence having been passed on them by Clement VIII. This terrible event made a profound impression on the people of Rome, and for many ages the name of Beatrice Cenci was preserved in the popular airs. The death of the Cenci has been the subject of many paintings, of which the most celebrated is in the Colonna palace, Rome, and was for a long time attributed to Guido Reni. The life of Beatrice has also been dramatized by Shelley.

Centlivre, Susannah, *sent-le'-ver*, an English actress and dramatic writer, whose performances are marked by considerable elegance and vivacity, though not altogether free from a charge of indelicacy. Among her best plays are "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," "The Busybody," and "The Wonder." B., it is presumed in Ireland, 1680; D. in London, 1723.

Cerdic, *ser'-dik*, a Saxon chief, who, in the first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 519, the kingdom of Wessex. At his death, in 534, he possessed the Isle of Wight and the present counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, and Berks, and was succeeded by his son Cynric.

Cervantes de Saavedra, Miguel, *ser-van'-tees*, a distinguished Spanish novelist, the author of "Don Quixote," who from early years discovered a strong predilection for literature, but whose necessities forced him to seek for a livelihood by some other means than by that which, at best, is considered to be one of a most precarious kind. Consequently, he entered the service of Cardinal Aquaviva, of Rome, as a page, but subsequently entered the navy, and lost an arm at the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1571. This misfortune did not prevent him joining the troops of the king of Spain at Naples; but in returning to Spain by sea, he was made prisoner by pirates, who took him to Algiers, where, for five years, he was kept as a slave. After this period he was ransomed, when he went to Madrid. Here he settled, got married, and, in the course of about ten years, published about thirty dramas. The prolific Lope de Vega, however, was at that time at the head of the Spanish drama, to whom, therefore, he resigned the palm of superiority, and directing his genius into a kindred channel, he produced the immortal novel of "Don Quixote." Inimitable in its wit and humour as this work is, it was at first received with comparative indifference. Ultimately, however, it met with the greatest applause, although the author reaped few or none of the emoluments which might have been expected from it. He was compelled to continue to struggle on in the shades of poverty, sustained only by the consciousness of being gifted with of such talents as fall to the lot of few to possess. B. at Alcala de Henares, New Castile, 1547; D. 1616.

Cesari, Giuseppe, *sai-zaw'-re*, called the Cavaliere d'Arpino, a famous Italian painter, was the son of an obscure artist, who executed votive tablets for the images of saints, and while employed in a menial capacity by the painters occupied in decorating the loggia of the Vatican, he, when only thirteen years of age, painted some figures by stealth, which led to his introduction to Pope Gregory XIII., with whom, as well as with four of his successors, Sixtus V., Clement VIII., Paul V., and Urban VIII., he became a great favourite. Though not essentially a great artist, Cesari was extremely popular for more than half a century—keeping his ground against the efforts of both Annibal Caracci and Michael Angelo Caravaggio; and received decorations from the Pope, from Henry IV. of France, &c. His works are very numerous, both in oil and fresco; the principal being the series in illustration of Roman history in the Campidoglio, which Cesari undertook to finish in four years, but which occupied him for upwards of forty years—at least he did not complete them till after the lapse of that time. His designs are generally spirited, but the execution is very imperfect. B. about 1568; D. 1640.

Cesarotti, Melchior, *sai'-zaw-rot'-te*, an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew in the university of Padua. In 1762 he translated the poems of the Scottish Ossian into Italian blank verse, and declared that he preferred the fitful flights of Ossian the Scot to the steady and sustained grandeur of Homer the Greek. He also translated the "Iliad" into Italian; but the performance was rather a caricature than what it professed to be, and brought upon the head of Cesarotti a considerable amount of ridicule. Besides these, he produced some critical and philosophical works, which have a higher claim to respect than his poetical translations of the poets we have named. He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and wrote a poem called "Pronea," a poor work, which aimed at exhibiting that personage as the envoy of the Almighty. Whether the emperor was pleased with this performance, we have no means of knowing; but as he was a great admirer of Cesarotti's Ossian, he created him a knight of the Iron Crown, and gave him a pension. B. at Padua, 1730; D. 1808.—Besides the above, Cesarotti translated the works of several of the Greek writers of antiquity.

Cespedes, Paul de, *ses-pai'-dais*, an eminent Spanish painter, whose picture of the "Last Supper," in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He wrote a learned book on ancient and modern art, was a linguist and poet, and practised sculpture as well as architecture. B. at Cordova, 1538; D. 1608, and was buried in the cathedral of his native city.

Chabrias, *kai'-bre-as*, an Athenian general, famous for his many naval victories. From 388 to 376 B.C. he defeated, in several engagements, the Spartans, who were commanded by Agesilaus, and took a prominent part in the war in Egypt. D. at the siege of Chios, fighting on his ship, 357 B.C.—Cornelius Nepos has written his life.

Chabannes, *sha-ban'*, the name of a distinguished family of Limousin, in France, many

members of which figured prominently in the history of their country. The most famous of the family were:—1. Jacques de Chabannes, lord of La Palice (B. 1400, D. 1454) and Antoine de Chabannes, (B. 1411, D. 1488), who both took a prominent part in the wars between the English and French in the 15th century, and aided Joan of Arc at the siege of Orleans, and in freeing the country from English domination. 2. Jacques de Chabannes, an eminent soldier of the 16th century, took a distinguished part in the wars of the French against the Spaniards under the famous Gonsalvo, and afterwards in the campaigns of Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. in Italy, where he mainly contributed to win the battles of Ravenna, in 1512, and of Marignano in 1515; but was killed at the fatal disaster at Pavia, in 1525. He was alike famous for his bravery, military skill, and fidelity to his sovereign and country. 3. Jean de Chabannes, brother of the last-mentioned, was also an eminent leader, and so remarkable for his valour, that he was surnamed the "Young Lion." He took Alviano, the Venetian general, prisoner, at the battle of Agnadel, and enacted a prominent part in the field of Marignano; but was mortally wounded, in 1524, during the retreat of Rebec.

CHABOT, François, *shă'-bo*, one of the most infamous of the French revolutionists, was originally a Capuchin monk, but having imbibed atheistical ideas, he threw himself into the revolutionary movement, siding with the most extreme democrats, and either proposing or promoting the worst atrocities perpetrated during the Reign of Terror. He it was who made use of the irreverent and blasphemous expression that "citizen Jesus Christ was the first sans-culotte in the world." He affected great austerity of manner, wore the coarsest clothes, and was always filthy and squalid in his person. Being at last detected in a conspiracy, he attempted suicide by swallowing corrosive sublimate, but did not succeed, and was guillotined, April 5, 1794. B. 1759.

CHADWICK, Edwin, *chăd'-wik*, a modern social reformer, who, in 1834, was appointed secretary to the board of the Poor Law Commission. In 1842 he completed a report "On the General Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Great Britain," and in 1847 was appointed to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. The following year he became a member of the General Board of Health, and in 1854 received a retiring pension for the labour of a long series of years devoted to the advocacy of questions, by the practical application of which the social comforts of the community at large were greatly improved. Whilst labouring as commissioner to the General Board of Health, the honour of Companion of the Bath was conferred upon him. B. at Manchester, 1801.

CHALMERS, George, *chal'-mers*, an eminent antiquary and general writer, was a native of Moray, in Scotland, where he was born in 1742. He studied law at Edinburgh, and then emigrated to America, but on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he came back to England, and was appointed clerk to the Board of Trade, a situation which he continued to hold till his death in 1825. He was a very voluminous writer, and was the author of a great many works, principally lives of distinguished personages. His most important work, however, the "Caledonia," a topographical and historical account of Scotland, from the invasion of the Romans to the present period, exhibiting vast research, was left unfinished at his death.

CHALMERS, Alexander, received a Scottish classical education, and settled in London as a literary man. He was employed by the most eminent booksellers and printers of his time, edited a great variety of works, and contributed largely to periodical literature. B. at Aberdeen, 1759; D. in London, 1834.—Amongst other works, Mr. Chalmers edited the "General Biographical Dictionary," 32 vols.; "The British Essayists, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical," in 45 vols.; "The British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper," in 21 vols.; and Shakspeare, in 9 vols.

CHALMERS, Reverend Dr. Thomas, one of the most distinguished modern Scottish divines. In 1803 he was appointed to the living of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, where, in conjunction with his clerical duties, he, for twelve years, devoted himself to the study of mathematical and chemical science. In 1809 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," then under the editorship of Sir David Brewster; and other periodicals, among which were the "Christian Instructor" and "Eclectic Review." In 1815 he was called to the Tron Church of Glasgow, where he officiated for eight years. He was already, however, a man of note; and in the following year the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. His eloquence now excited a national interest. "It reminds me more of what one reads of as the effect of the eloquence of Demosthenes, than anything I ever heard," says Lord Jeffrey, whose opinion has been echoed by Canning, Wilberforce, Hazlitt, Hall, and others. It was his extraordinary union of thought and imagination which struck us as being the secret of his power over assembled multitudes; and to this union he added the force of an earnest delivery, at once grand and impressive. In 1816 he began his "Astronomical Discourses," which created an unprecedented excitement amongst all who heard them. He was immediately raised to the apex of popularity, for which he had to pay the usual penalty, as may be gathered from the following passage:—"A popularity," says he, "which rifles home of its sweets, and, by elevating a man above his fellows, places him in a region of desolation, where he stands, a conspicuous mark for the shafts of malice, envy, and detraction;—a popularity which, with its head among storms and its feet on the treacherous quicksands, has nothing to lull the agonies of its tottering existence but the hosannahs of a drivelling generation." He now devoted himself to what we would call organizing Christianity among the people; and in this was so successful, that he created a new era in the parish in which he officiated as pastor. He removed from the Tron Church to St. John's, where Edward Irving was for some time his assistant; and perhaps no two such extraordinary men ever before officiated to one and the same congregation as ministers of the gospel. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fame, Dr. Chalmers resigned his charge, and accepted the chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews. In this capacity his emoluments were much less, but his duties were better suited to his tastes, for his health was already somewhat shaken. Here he remained for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed

to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for fifteen years, till, in 1843, the disruption in the Church of Scotland called him to another sphere of action. Then, at the head of 400 clergymen, he seceded from the establishment, and instituted the "Free Church," and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college founded by its adherents. In this position he continued during the remainder of his days, imparting Christian life and moral strength to all who came within the scope of his influence. B. at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1780; D. at Edinburgh, 1847.—Dr. Chalmers was emphatically a great man, working for the good of his species with untiring energy and assiduity. His writings are numerous, and all of a religious tendency. Perhaps his best-known work is his Bridgewater treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man."

CHALONER, Sir Thomas, *chal'-on-er*, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist of the 16th century, who, after serving Henry VIII. in a mission to Charles V., was the first ambassador appointed by queen Elizabeth when she came to the crown, having been sent by her upon a mission to the emperor, and afterwards to the court of Spain, where he remained from 1561 to 1564. He was an able writer, especially of Latin verse; and while resident in Spain wrote his great work, "On the Right Ordering of the English Republic." He died in 1565, aged about 50.—His son, Sir Thomas the younger, was born in 1559, and was principally educated by his father's friend, Lord Burleigh. He studied at Oxford, then travelled for several years, and became famous for his knowledge of natural philosophy. He discovered alum mines near Whitby about the year 1600, which were the first ever worked in England. Having gone to Scotland towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, he became a great favourite with king James, whom he accompanied to England, and by whom he was appointed tutor to prince Henry. Chaloner wrote a work on the nature and medicinal virtues of nitre. He died in 1615.—Two of his sons, Thomas and John, were members of the Long Parliament, and among the judges of Charles I.

CHAMBERS, David, *cham'-bers*, a Scotchman who united in his own person both ecclesiastic and legal functions, having taken orders and been inducted to the ministry of the parish of Suddie, and also made chancellor of the diocese of Ross. His legal knowledge recommended him to Mary Queen of Scots, who raised him to the bench in 1564, by the honorary title of Lord Ormond, in which capacity he aided in the compilation of the collection of statutes known as the "Black Acts." He was implicated in the murder of Darnley, and had to fly from the country. He now passed several years in Spain and France, where he wrote some works, one of which is a vindication of the female right of succession to thrones. He finally returned to Scotland, and was reinstated on the bench by king James, which would seem to imply that he had at least satisfied that monarch that he was innocent of his father's death. B. in Rossshire, 1530; D. 1592. He bore the character of being a learned, able, but unscrupulous man.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, the compiler of an extensive cyclopædia, who, while an apprentice to Mr. Senex, a globe-maker in London, formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and some of the articles are said to have been written by him whilst standing behind the counter. The first edition appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1738 a new edition was published, with additions; a third in the following year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. It was afterwards continued by Mr. Scott and Dr. Hill, and subsequently enlarged by Dr. Rees. Besides this work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the "History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris." He also translated the "Jesuits' Perspective." B. at Kendal, Westmoreland; D. in London, 1740.—Chambers may be considered the originator of all the encyclopædias which afterwards appeared in England, as well as on the continent.

CHAMBERS, Sir William, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., a celebrated English architect, surveyor-general of the Board of Works, treasurer of the Royal Academy, and knight of the Polar Star in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family. At the age of eighteen he was appointed supercargo to the Swedish East-India Company, and brought from China the Asiatic style of ornament, which became so fashionable in England, at one time, under the patronage of king George III. He then settled in England as an architect, and erected some magnificent mansions in various parts of the kingdom. His principal work, however, is Somerset House, which will prove a lasting monument of his taste. He was very successful in his staircases and designs for interior ornaments. B. at Stockholm, of English parents, 1726; D. 1796, leaving a large fortune.—He wrote a treatise on civil architecture, which is deemed valuable.

CHAMBERS, George, an English marine painter, who, in his tenth year, was sent to sea as a cabin-boy. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he discovered his imitative genius by making rough sketches of sea scenes for the amusement of his brother sailors. These attracted the notice of the captain of the ship, who had sufficient appreciation of their merit to induce him to cancel the indentures of Chambers, and allow him to follow a profession for which he seemed by nature to have been designed. Accordingly, he worked his way to Whitby, where, in order to get an acquaintance with colours, he apprenticed himself to an old woman who kept a painter's shop. At the same time he worked as a house-painter, then took lessons of a drawing-master, and finally began to paint small marine pieces, which met with a ready sale. Three years after this he worked his passage to London as a seaman, where, after some difficulty, he became a painter of ships. He now attracted the attention of a Mr. Horner, who employed him on a panorama of London, which was exhibited at the Colosseum. He was next engaged to paint for the Pavilion Theatre, where he received the patronage of Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, who introduced him to William IV. and Queen Adelaide. His fortune was now made, and he became marine painter to their majesties. B. at Whitby, Yorkshire; D. in London, 1840.

CHAMBERS, William and Robert, two eminent modern Scotch publishers, whose practical good sense and high moral rectitude of taste have been directed to the elevation of the people, through the means of their numerous publications. In accordance with the design of this work, Robert has the highest claim to our

notice, as it is to him that the public debt of gratitude is due for much of the literary ability which has characterized the publications emanating from their establishment. At the age of sixteen he commenced, on very limited means, as a bookseller in Edinburgh, and subsequently contributed some popular works to "Constable's Miscellany." These were marked by considerable ability, and in 1832 led him, with his brother William, who was also following the trade of a bookseller, to unite in the establishment of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal." The success of this periodical was complete, and it largely helped to exalt the intellectual tastes of its readers, both in England and Scotland, but more especially in the latter. Independently of his contributions to his "Journal," Robert wrote "Traditions of Edinburgh," a "History of the Rebellion of 1745-46," a work, in our opinion, of great merit; "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," and "The Life and Works of Burns," of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer, and to whose family he has been of great service. He has also devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and deserved well of his age for the unwearied efforts he has made, in conjunction with his brother, to shed the placid beams of a light and agreeable literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. B. both in Peebles, William, 1800; Robert, 1802; D. 1871.

CHAMBORD, Count de. (*See* BORDEAUX, Duc de.)

CHAMBRAY, Georges, Marquis de, *sham'-brai*, a French general and historian, who, entering the artillery, served in the German campaigns of 1806-9. He rose to the rank of captain, but in the Russian campaign fell sick at Wilna, and was taken by the Russians, and transported into the Ukraine. After the fall of Napoleon, he returned to France, and in 1825 became colonel-director of the artillery at Perpignan. In 1829, on account of bad health, he was permitted to retire from the service with the honorary title of maréchal-de-camp. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1850. —In his retirement, the marquis wrote a history of the Russian expedition, which, in 2 vols., appeared in 1833. This work passed through several editions, and was recognized as a production of considerable merit. He also wrote some other works upon military tactics.

CHAMFORT, Sebastien Roch Nicholas, *sham'-for*, a French writer, who became connected with the "Revue Encyclopédique." His éloges of Molière and Fontenelle procured him prizes from the French Academy, and that of Marseilles. He next compiled a "French Vocabulary," and a "Dictionary of Dramatic Anecdotes." The latter work led him to dramatic composition, and his tragedy of "Mustapha" was very successful. He was honoured with the patronage of the Prince de Condé, Madame Helvetius, and Madame Elizabeth. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he, at first, supported its principles, but afterwards became shocked at its outrages. Being a friend of Mirabeau, he assisted him in many of his works. He suffered imprisonment under Robespierre, and the horrors he witnessed had such an effect on his mind that he attempted to destroy himself. B. in Auvergne 1741; D. from the effects of his wounds, 1794.—His works have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHAMIER, Frederick, *cha'-meer*, a modern English writer of naval tales, who entered the navy in 1809, and distinguished himself in the American war of 1812, and attained the rank of captain. In 1833 he quitted the service. The best known of his works are "Ben Brace," the "Arethusa," "Life of a Sailor," and "Tom Bowling." B. in London, 1796; D. 1878.

CHAMILLY, Noel Bouton, Comte de, *sha'-me-le*, a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV., who greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Grave, 1677. The siege of this place occupied 93 days, and cost William, Prince of Orange, 16,000 men. The count, however, is better known as the receiver of the charming epistles known as the "Portuguese Love-Letters," written to him, when in Portugal under Schomberg, by a nun, who had conceived a violent passion for him. These he had the bad taste to show to his friends, and, on returning to France, to publish. B. 1636; D. 1715.

CHAMISSO, Adelbert von, *sha-mees'-so*, a German poet, traveller, and naturalist, of French extraction, the author of "Peter Schlemil." The misfortunes brought upon his family by the first revolution, drove them from France, and in 1796 they took up their residence in Berlin. Aldebert became one of the pages of the queen of Prussia, who had him educated with great care, and made well acquainted with German literature. In 1798 he entered the Prussian army, and soon after commenced writing poetry in German, and from 1804 to 1806 was one of the editors of the "Musen-Almanach." In 1810 he returned to France, where his family had again settled, and recovered the greater portion of their property; but his mind having become thoroughly Germanized, he returned to that country, and devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences. In 1813 he wrote, for the amusement of the children of a friend, a little book called "Peter Schlemil," containing the story of a man who lost his shadow, which was translated into English, and most other European languages. In 1815 Chamisso accompanied an exploring expedition round the world, in the capacity of naturalist, and after an absence of three years, returned, and appended a supplement to the work of Kotzebue, who wrote an account of the expedition. He now took up his abode at Berlin, and became the inspector of the Botanical Gardens of that city. Here he remained to the end of his life, cultivating poetry and botany, and living in the esteem of many friends. B. at the château of Boncourt, Champagne, 1781; D. at Berlin, 1838.—His ballads and legends are considered among the best effusions of their kind in German literature.

CHAMPIONNET, Jean Etienne, *sham'-pe-on'-ai*, a French general of the revolutionary epoch, who, after suppressing the rising of the Girondists, and serving on the Rhine and in Flanders, was, in 1798, appointed to command the army at Rome, where he came in contact with General Mack, at the head of 60,000 Neapolitans, while Championnet had only 13,000 French to oppose to him. He, at first, evacuated Rome, but soon succeeded in defeating, and ultimately compelling Mack to surrender. He then retook Rome, captured Capua, Gaëta, and at length, on January 23, 1799, Naples itself, and proceeded to organise the Parthenopean Republic. Disagreeing with the conduct of the Directory, he refused to execute their orders, and was arrested and imprisoned. The revolution of the 30th Prairial restored him to liberty, and the command of the army of the Alps; but the *coup d'état* of Bonaparte on 18th Brumaire, being



CORNEILLE, PETER.



CROMWELL, OLIVER.



COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER.



COUTTS, BARONESS BURDETT.

*Plate IX.*

in violence of Championnet's republican principles, he demanded his recall, and retired into private life. B. 1762; D. 1800.

**Champlain**, Samuel de, *sham'-plă*, a French naval officer, who founded Quebec, and became the first governor-general of Canada. Lake Champlain was named after him. B. at Le Brouage, 1570; D. 1635. He was the author of "Travels in New France, or Canada," 4to.

**Champmesle**, Mary-Desmares de, *sham-mail'-ai*, a French actress, who was at first a strolling player, and afterwards appeared at Paris, where she had uncommon success. She received instructions from Racine in the performance of tragedy. B. at Rouen, 1644; D. 1698.—Her husband was also an actor and a dramatic writer. He died in 1701, and his works were published in 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.

**Champollion**, Jean Jacques, *sham-pol'-leawng*, from being professor of Greek literature in Grenoble, became in 1849, keeper of the library in the palace of Fontainebleau, and in 1856 librarian to the emperor Napoleon III. He has written several scientific, chronological, and antiquarian works, and in 1819 received the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also wrote a work entitled "The Tournaments of King Réné," of which only 200 copies were printed, and which is very expensive. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature. B. at Figeac, 1778; D. 1867.

**Champollion**, Jean François, a younger brother of the above, distinguished himself as an archæologist. In 1828 he accompanied a party of savans to Egypt, where important discoveries were made relative to the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of that country. Among his numerous works, we may mention his "Panthéon Egyptien," and his "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens." B. at Figeac, 1790; D. at Paris, 1832.

**Chancellor**, Richard, *chan'-sel-lor*, an English navigator, who had a command under Sir Hugh Willoughby in the unfortunate voyage undertaken under the direction of Sebastian Cabot to discover a N.E. passage to China. Parting company with Sir Hugh, who perished on the coast of Lapland, Chancellor discovered the port of Archangel, Russia, and had an audience of the czar of Muscovy, Ivan IV., who received him graciously, giving permission to the English to trade with his subjects. This was the foundation of the Russian Company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, a company was incorporated, by whom he was sent again to Russia; but in returning, he was unfortunately lost on the coast of Norway, in 1556.

**Chandler**, Richard, *chand'-ler*, an eminent English scholar and antiquary, who published, in 1763, a magnificent edition of the "Marmora Oxoniensia." Commissioned to examine the monuments of antiquity, he, from 1764 to 1766, visited Asia Minor and Greece, bringing back to England a vast amount of valuable materials. He published, during the succeeding years, the result of his travels and researches, some of which have been translated into French. B. at Elson, Hants, 1738; D. 1810.

**Chandler**, Samuel, D.D., an eminent dissenting divine, and author of a variety of works in vindication of Christianity against the attacks of deists, atheists, and other opponents, a man of an amiable and exemplary character, was born in 1693, at Hungerford, and studied mainly at Gloucester, where Butler, author of the "Analogy,"





Seeker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and other eminent men, were fellow-students with him. He officiated as minister of the Presbyterian congregation in the Old Jewry, London, for forty years, and during that period most of his works were written. D. 1766.

**Chandos**, Sir John, *shăn'-dos*, a celebrated English captain in the reign of Edward III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the English possessions in France; and, at the battle of Auray, in 1364, took Dugueselin prisoner. When Edward III. erected Aquitaine into a principality for his son, the Black Prince, Chandos became the prince's constable. He was present at the battle of Poictiers, 1356; and was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lussac, 1369. Chandos was a chivalric soldier and was held in equal esteem by his adversaries and friends.

**Changarnier**, Nicolas-Anne-Théodule, *shangar-ne-ai*, a French general, once the confidant, and, in a measure, the rival, of Napoleon III., before the elevation of the latter to the throne. In 1815, he entered the army as a private, and in 1821 accompanied the Duke of Angoulême to Spain, where he distinguished himself both by his courage and capacity. After the revolution of 1830, he went with the rank of captain to Algeria, where he greatly increased his renown, and became a chef-de-bataillon. His coolness and intrepidity, in the first unsuccessful attack on Constantine, were the forerunners of greater fame and honour to him; for at Mansourah, on the 24th November, 1836, with only 300 men, he defeated 6000 of the enemy. In 1838 he was made a colonel, and in 1841 he was wounded at the head of his brigade in an affair with Abd-el-Kader, in which, as usual, he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1843 he had the rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him; and, after serving a period of thirteen years, returned to France. In 1847 the duke d'Aumale became governor of Algeria, and induced Changarnier to accept the command of the army in that province. In the following year the duke was forced to quit Algeria, when the government was provisionally handed over to General Cavaignac, and Changarnier once more returned to France. He was now appointed governor-general of Algeria, in the place of Cavaignac, who was recalled to Paris; and on the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency of the republic, he was made commander of the first military division, with the whole of the military command of Paris. His influence, however, was now too great to be viewed with ease by Napoleon, who stripped him of his command, and reduced him to the condition of a private citizen. After the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was exiled, and afterwards lived mostly at Brussels. B. at Autun, 1793; D. 1877.

**Channing**, William Ellery, *chăn'-ning*, an eminent Unitarian minister of the United States, who, in 1803, became pastor of the Federal-street congregation in Boston. As a preacher, he was remarkable for the polished grace with which he adorned his style, and the love of pure and lofty morality with which his sentiments were imbued. His writings are animated by the same spirit, and have justly obtained for him a considerable celebrity wherever the English language is spoken. His "Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton," and his "Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte," are the two perform-

ances by which he is best known in Great Britain. B. at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780; D. at Burlington, Vermont, 1842.

CHANTREY, Sir Francis, *chant'-re*, an eminent English sculptor, who was designed by his father, a Derbyshire farmer, for the law, but who preferred the precarious pursuits of an artist, and was, accordingly, bound three years to a carver in Sheffield. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he became a modeller in clay, and, in this capacity, subsequently tried his fortune successively in Dublin, Edinburgh, and London. In the last-named city he was taken by the hand by Nollekens, who greatly smoothed his path to fame and fortune. His abilities as a monumental sculptor were great; and, being universally acknowledged, he was uniformly successful in his career. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, in the following year, paid a visit to Italy. In 1837 he was knighted by Queen Victoria. B. at Norton, Derbyshire, 1782; D. 1841.—Chantrey had little of the poetry of his art. He therefore prudently confined himself within the limits of what it was in his power to achieve. One of his best statues is that of Pitt, in Hanover-square, London; another, that of Canning, in Westminster Abbey.

CHAPELAIN, John, *shap-lă*, a French poet, who wrote "La Pucelle" (the Maid of Orleans), which, at first, was received with immense favour. It passed through six editions in eighteen months, but was subsequently neglected. Besides the above, he produced some other effusions, and had a fate unusual with his order,—that of dying very rich, having himself amassed his fortune. B. at Paris, 1595; D. 1674.

CHAPMAN, George, *chăp'-man*, an English poet, who was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" into English. This work, if less elegant than Pope's, is more faithful; and Pope is said to have been greatly indebted to it in his own translations of the immortal Greek bard. He also wrote many dramatic pieces. B. 1557; D. in London, 1634.

CHAPPELL, William, F.S.A., *chap'-el*, a distinguished writer on the history and antiquities of English music, was induced to undertake his researches by the common notion that the English were not a musical people, and had no national music. In contravention of this idea, he published a "Collection of National English Airs," issued in parts between 1838 and 1840; and, between 1845 and 1859, "Popular Music of the Olden Time." He was also the founder of the Percy and Musical Antiquarian Societies, both of which issued a variety of works bearing upon the musical and poetic history of England. Mr. Chappell has done much to vindicate the English people from the reproach of being devoid of musical genius. B. 1809.

CHAPTAL, Jean Antoine, *shap'-tal*, a distinguished French chemist, who, in 1793, became manager of the saltpetre manufactory at Paris, and one of the first professors of the Polytechnic School. In 1801, during the consulate of Napoleon I., he became minister of the Interior; but, in three years, retired from this post, to devote himself to pursuits more in accordance with his tastes. In this spirit he directed his attention to the manufacturing interests of his country, instituted chambers of commerce, and established councils of arts and manufactures. From time to time, he gave to the public the results of his studies and investigations, and, by every means in his power, endeavoured to improve and extend the manufactures of France. His chemical works are numerous and highly appreciated, and he was one of the founders of the Society of Encouragement, over which he presided for many years. B. at Nozaret, 1756; D. at Paris, 1832.—At the time of his death, Chaptal was a peer of France and a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHARDIN, Sir John, *shar-'dă*, a French traveller, who went to the East to endeavour to advance "his fortunes and estate." He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677, and making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the country. On his return, he visited London, where, in 1681, he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility. He was knighted by Charles II., and married on the same day; and, in the following year, became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1686 a folio volume of his travels appeared, and has been translated into several languages. B. at Paris, 1643; D. at Turnham Green, and buried at Chiswick, 1713. —Chardin was a painstaking traveller, knew Ispahan better than he did Paris, and spoke the Persian language like a native.

CHARES, *kă'-rees*, an Athenian general of rather questionable character, but considerable ability, who flourished between 400 and 333 B.C. —There was also a sculptor of this name, who is famous for the celebrated colossus of Rhodes, which was executed by him, but destroyed by an earthquake, 227 B.C.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, Francis Athanasius de, *sha-ret' kon-tre'*, a French royalist, and leader of that party in La Vendée. He had been a lieutenant in the navy; headed an army of Bretons, and in a great many battles fought with varied success. At length he was wounded, taken prisoner, and carried to Nantes, where he expiated with his life the crime (or virtue) of defending to the last the cause of proscribed royalty. B. 1761; shot, 1796.

CHARLEMAGNE. (*See* Sovs. of France, p. 253.)

CHARLEMONT, baron, viscount, and earl of, *sharl'-mont*. This title has been borne by three members of the same family, all of whom have made themselves famous in the history of their country. 1.—Tobias Caulfield, the first lord, born in 1565, was sprung from an old family in Oxfordshire, and after seeing service at sea under the celebrated Martin Frobisher, and also under Howard of Effingham, he exchanged into the army, and acted under Essex and other commanders in Belgium and France, and, whether at sea or on land, always distinguishing himself and gaining honours and position. In 1598 he went to Ireland, and in the wars against Tyrone secured not only fame but fortune, as he obtained large grants of the lands of the rebel chieftain. In 1615 he was named one of the council of Munster; and in 1620 was ennobled by the title of Lord Caulfield of Charlemont—the latter being a fort built to overawe Tyrone's country, and of which Sir Tobias was governor. D. 1627. 2.—William Caulfield, or Viscount Charlemont, was the grand-nephew of Sir Tobias, and took a prominent part in the wars connected with the revolution of 1688. He was attainted, and his estates confiscated by the Parliament of James II., but was restored on the accession of William III. He subsequently went to Spain, and served with much distinction under the great

earl of Peterborough. He attained the rank of major-general, and was governor of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. 3.—James Caulfield, earl of Charlemont, was distinguished for his literary, philosophic, and general accomplishments, but is more especially famous for his patriotism, and his connexion with the celebrated Irish volunteers of 1783. The great Irish volunteer movement had its origin in Belfast, where a company was formed to protect the coast from the depredations of the French and American fleets; and the example was followed by most of the towns in the north of Ireland. Lord Charlemont was placed at the head of the Armagh corps, and in November, 1783, when the National Volunteer Convention met in Dublin, his lordship was elected president, and in that capacity was of essential service both in forwarding the legitimate purposes of the association, and in preventing so powerful a body being used for sinister and dangerous objects. During the stormy and eventful political events of the period, his lordship exercised a large and most beneficial influence—more so, perhaps, than any other man of the time, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining several valuable reforms in the Government, and also in maintaining good relations between the latter and the volunteers. Though offered high honours and advantages he declined all, preferring to maintain untainted the purity and disinterested patriotism of his character. After the subsidence of the volunteer movement, Lord Charlemont, although in infirm health, continued to take a share in political occurrences, and strenuously resisted the legislative union of England and Ireland; but, almost in the midst of the struggle, his constitution gave way, and he died on the 4th of August, 1799. His genius was inferior to that of many men of the time, such as Grattan, Flood, and Plunket, but his high honour, exalted principles, and unsullied character, gave him an influence which even the most brilliant talents often fail to acquire. He was born in 1728; and was made an earl in 1763.

Charles. This name has been borne by a great number of monarchs, and in almost every country. To avoid confusion, they are arranged under the names of the countries they governed.—

I.—Sovereigns of England, etc.

Charles I., king of England, was the third son of James I., by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark. On the accession of his father to the English throne, he was created duke of York and Cornwall. The death of his brother Prince Henry, in 1612, left him heir-apparent to the throne (James's second son, Robert, having died in infancy), but he was not created Prince of Wales till the month of November, 1616. In 1623, at the suggestion of the duke of Buckingham, and accompanied by him, he undertook a journey to Spain, for the purpose of personally paying his addresses to the Infanta. This contemplated match was, however, broken off, and shortly after his accession to the throne, in 1625, he married Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France. Previous to his accession, the struggle between the popular and the monarchical principles of the constitution had commenced; but they had not assumed the definite form into which the resolute spirit of the times so soon afterwards moulded them. Charles was engaged in a war with Spain, and found it necessary to summon a parliament to grant him supplies. Nothing, however, was more remote from the minds of the representatives of the people than the intention of complying with the demands of the king. Accordingly, they were dismissed, and several parliaments were similarly served, until the meeting of the Long Parliament, which was the fifth of the reign, and which was assembled in 1640. Meanwhile, a foolish war with France had been terminated, and also that with Spain; the duke of Buckingham had been assassinated, and in 1637 John Hampden had been tried and condemned for refusing to be assessed for ship-money. Scotland had risen in insurrection, and the first act of the Long Parliament was to enter into an alliance with the insurgents. It then proceeded to strip the crown of all its objectionable prerogatives, impeached, and subsequently executed Strafford, the minister of Charles, and committed Archbishop Laud to the Tower. It also brought in a bill called the Militia Bill, which was to transfer all the military power of the kingdom into their own hands, and to which the king would not give his assent. This was followed by the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23rd October, 1642, and which was the first blood drawn in the civil war. Hostilities having thus commenced, the royal arms were, for some time, successful, particularly in the west; but the battle of Marston Moor, in July, 1644, and that of Newbury, were ruinous to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which Charles would not yield, hostilities were renewed, when the battle of Naseby, fought on the 14th of June, 1645, proved fatal to the royal cause. The king now threw himself on the protection of the Scots, who ultimately gave him up to the commissioners of the English parliament, from whom he was forcibly taken by Cornet Joyce and carried to the army, then lying at Triplow Heath. Thence he was sent to Hampton Court, where he was treated with some respect, as the parliament and army were at variance, the former being mostly Presbyterians, and the latter Independents. Intending to quit the kingdom, he shortly afterwards effected his escape, and sought refuge with Colonel Hammond, the parliamentary governor of the Isle of Wight. Here, however, he was detained as a prisoner, and confined in Carisbrook Castle. The army now determined to bring him to trial, in which the House of Commons concurred. Accordingly, he was, on the 20th January, 1649, brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and behaved with great dignity, refusing to acknowledge the authority of his judges, who had constituted themselves into a High Court of Justice. During his trial, he was forced to submit to many indignities, which he bore with patience and resignation. The trial lasted some days, when, on the 27th, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Three days only were allowed to intervene between his condemnation and his execution, which were spent in affectionate interviews with his children, whom he exhorted to steadfastness in the Protestant religion, as reformed in the Church of England, and in recommending his successor to forgive his enemies. On the scaffold before the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, he was beheaded by a masked

executioner, Jan. 30, 1649. B. at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1600.—In his domestic character, few sovereigns have equalled Charles I. He was naturally possessed of a fine genius, and was one of the most powerful and elegant writers of the English language. The celebrated "Eikon Basilike" is now generally allowed not to be a production of his, although many believe that he was quite equal to its composition. Of the fine arts he was a liberal patron, and, but for the evil counsels by which he suffered himself too much to be guided, might have escaped the untimely end to which he was brought by the offended judgment of a people determined to be free. He was the father of Charles II. and James II.

CHARLES II., king of England, was the second son of the above, an elder brother, Charles James, having died on the day of his birth. Having served with the royal army till after the battle of Naseby, Charles then left the country, and in 1646 joined his mother at Paris, whence he proceeded to the Hague, where he received the news of the fate of his father. In Scotland he was, at Edinburgh, proclaimed king on the 3rd February, 1649, and again on the 15th July, 1650, after he had arrived in that country. He had already been obliged to take the covenant imposed by the Presbyterians, when, on the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone. Cromwell, however, was by this time "up and doing," and had made himself master of the greater part of Scotland, when Charles determined on marching southward into England. He was proclaimed king at Carlisle, of which city he took possession. He next proceeded to Worcester, where Cromwell put an end to his enterprise by defeating his army, on the 3rd of September, 1651. His escape, after this battle, was almost miraculous. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After wandering from one place to another in various disguises, he reached Shoreham, in Sussex, whence he embarked on the 15th of October, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. Thence he proceeded to Paris, and finally to Bruges and Brussels, at which he mostly resided until the death of Cromwell, in September, 1658. On the 23rd of May, 1660, he embarked from the Hague for London, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month, and was received with the most joyous acclamations. General Monk was the chief instrument of this restoration, and therefore shared in the royal favour. One of the first acts of Charles, on coming to the throne, was to sell Dunkirk, in order to supply his extravagances. In 1665 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy between that country, France, and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, the plague, in 1665, swept away a vast number of the inhabitants of London, and, in the following year, a large proportion of the city was laid in ruins by fire. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and, shortly afterwards, the great Lord Clarendon was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *Cabal*, from the initial letters of the names of the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was concluded.

The same year was remarkable as being that in which the pretended discovery of a popish plot was made, when, on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe, several eminent persons were put to death. In the parliament of 1679 the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was passed; and, in the following year, the contest between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of Whig and Tory. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but it was soon dissolved. From this time Charles assembled no more parliaments, and governed in the most arbitrary manner. The charters of the corporations were called in and altered, so as to make them dependent on the crown. These proceedings caused a conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, to be formed against him, and Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney were executed for their supposed concern in it, 1683.—B. 1630; D. of apoplexy, 1685.—In his last moments the "merry monarch" received the sacrament from a Catholic priest, although he had professed Protestantism, whilst his libertinism was of the most open and audacious kind. In 1662 he married Catharine, daughter of John IV., king of Portugal, by whom he had no offspring, but, by various mistresses, he left a numerous progeny, whose descendants now enjoy in England some of the titular dukedoms which he conferred upon them.

CHARLES EDWARD, of the Stuart family, called the "Young Pretender," was the grandson of James II. of England. In 1745 he landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and published a manifesto setting forth the claims of his father to the English throne. Being aided by several Highland chiefs and their followers, he made a successful descent upon the Lowlands, and entered Edinburgh. Here he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was met and defeated by Charles at Preston Pans. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Being joined, however, by Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met on the moor of Culloden, near Inverness, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was victorious, and the Scotch fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead on the field. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France, and thus ended all hopes of this unfortunate family ever recovering the crown of their ancestors. B. at Rome, 1720; D. at Florence, 1788. He married the Princess Stolberg-Gedern, who afterwards secretly married Count Alfieri, the poet. His brother, Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, suffered so much from the ravages of the French in Italy, as to excite the compassion of the English, and his case being made known to George III., he settled upon the venerable representative of an illustrious house a considerable pension. (*See* ALBANY, Countess of, and ALFIERI.)

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMANY.

CHARLES I. and II. (*See* CHARLEMAGNE and CHARLES I. of France.)

CHARLES III., or the Gross, emperor of Germany, was elected in 881. He held, at the same time, the sovereignty of France; but being, from incapacity, deposed, he died of grief and poverty at Constance, in 888.—From that time the crown of France was separated from that of Germany. This king is Charles II. of France.

CHARLES IV. was the son of John of Luxembourg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was rendered remarkable by the Golden Bull, published at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution. D. at Prague, in Bohemia, 1378.—He was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, succeeded his grandfather Ferdinand in the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. Francis I. of France disputed with him the latter title, which gave rise to a violent war, in which Charles was leagued with Henry VIII. of England. After driving the French from Lombardy and taking Geneva, he defeated and made Francis a prisoner at the battle of Pavia, fought in February, 1525. In the following year, Francis was liberated; and, although the war was renewed, peace was concluded in 1529, when, by the treaty of Cambrai, Francis gave up all his claims to Italy and Flanders. In 1530 Charles was crowned by the pope, at Bologna, emperor and king of Lombardy. In 1535 he turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muley Hassan on the throne. Soon after this, he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy; but was at length obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1539 the revolt in Ghent led him into Flanders, where, in the following year, he caused to be executed twenty-six of the citizens of the revolted town, and otherwise treated its inhabitants with great severity. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers; but his fleet was dispersed in a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return unsuccessful. He again entered into a league with England against France; but he was unfortunate in this war, and was glad to conclude a treaty, at Crespi, in 1545. In the following year the Protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and, after some fighting, and a new war with Henry II. of France, he was forced to sign the treaty of Passau, in August, 1552, by which the Protestants obtained the right freely to exercise their religion in the dominions of the confederated princes. In 1555 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage of Spanish and Flemish nobles, in the hall of the palace of Brussels. He then retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura, where it was long supposed he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. This view of the case seems, however, to have been quite erroneous; for we learn that he was engaged as much with diplomatic notes and despatches in his monkish apartments as if he had been in his palace at Madrid. The reader is referred to Mr. Motley's





"History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" for further knowledge of this emperor's life. B. at Ghent, 1500; D. 1558, after having his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he had spent the last two or three years of his life.

CHARLES VI., the second son of the emperor Leopold I., was declared king of Spain by his father in 1704, and crowned emperor in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and two years afterwards declared war against the Turks, in which his general, Prince Eugene, obtained several victories; among which was that of Peterwardein, and the taking of Belgrade. These successes forced the Turks to make peace, which resulted in the treaty of Passarowitz, in 1718, by which large portions of Servia and Temeswar were ceded to Austria. An alliance was now entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting of Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and the erecting of the former into a monarchy, under the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war against his former allies, and by the peace of Vienna, in 1735, lost Naples and Sicily. B. 1685; D. at Vienna, 1740.—He was the last male of the line of the Austrian Hapsburgs.

CHARLES VII. was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia, in 1742. He had, however, a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great Britain and Sardinia, and who finally succeeded to the empire. The struggle between these princes is known in history as the "War of the Austrian Succession." D. 1745.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic II. and Thierry IV., kings of France, was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, between Tours and Poictiers, in 732. (*See* ABDALRAHMAN.) It was in consequence of this victory that he was called Martel, or the hammer. On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. D. at Crécy, 741, dividing his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin.—The latter became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from the founder, Charles Martel.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, *sharl'-e-main*, king of France, and founder of the Germanic empire, or Empire of the West, was the son of Pepin, and grandson of Charles Martel. He succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, in 771. The greater part of his reign was spent in war. In 774 he conquered the Lombards, and assumed the crown of Lombardy. In 778 he made some conquests in Spain, but at Roncesvalles, where Roland, the hero of continental romance, fell, his vanguard was defeated. After defeating the Saxons and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was in 800 crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. B. in the castle of

Salzburg, Bavaria, 742; D. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 814, in the cathedral of which he was buried with great pomp Charles was not only a successful warrior but a wise legislator, and promoted learning by all the means in his power.

CHARLES I., called the Bald, is generally placed by French writers as their first king, although Charlemagne is unquestionably entitled to that eminence: were this given to him, however, an irreconcileable discrepancy would take place in the numerical priority of the reigns of their sovereigns; consequently, Charles the Bald is called the first. He was crowned in 840, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supposed he died of poison, at a place called Brios, on Mount Cenis, in the Alps, 877. D. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 823.

CHARLES II., or the Fat, was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He was a feeble and treacherous prince, whom his subjects compelled to resign the crown in favour of his nephew Arnolph, an illegitimate son of the king of Bavaria and Italy. B. 832; D. at the castle of Indinga, Suabia, 888.

CHARLES III., or the Simple, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., king of Germany, was elected emperor; but his power was greatly reduced by the usurpation of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. His minister and favourite, Haganon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they revolted and drove him from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and he remained a prisoner during the remainder of his days. B. 879; D. 929.

CHARLES IV., or the Handsome, third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fierce war raged between him and Edward II. of England, who had married Isabella, the sister of Charles. The war resulted in the cession of Guienne to Edward. In 1323 Charles visited Toulouse, when the people of that city tried to revive the ancient Provençal poetry, and instituted an annual meeting of poets at the floral games, which was continued down to the Revolution. D. 1328.—With this sovereign the elder branch of the line of Capet terminated, and was succeeded by the younger; viz., that of Valois.

CHARLES V., called the Wise, was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. His father was the king who, in 1356, was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poictiers. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. By his prudence and valour he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several advantages over the English. Bertrand Duguesclin and Oliver de Clisson were amongst his most famous generals. D. 1380.—The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastille was erected by him.

CHARLES VI., the Well-beloved, son of the above, was crowned in 1380. His reign was unfortunate, owing to the quarrels of his uncles for power during his minority, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy during the later years of his reign, the king's mind being clouded with insanity. Henry V. of England took advantage of these disputes to invade France. His great victory at Agincourt gave him possession of Normandy, and, allying himself with the Burgundian party, he disinherited the dauphin, married Catharine, the daughter of the French king, and was crowned king of France in 1421. B. 1368; D. 1422. (*See* HENRY V. of England.)

CHARLES VII., called the Victorious, was crowned in 1423, and by his activity drove out the invaders from all their possessions except Calais. In effecting this, Jeanne Darc, the Maid of Orleans, may be considered to have greatly assisted, as the tide of fortune turned against the English after her appearance at Orleans. D. at Bourges, 1461.—The Greek language was first taught in the University of Paris during the reign of this prince. Charles was an amorous monarch, and the beautiful and talented Agnes Sorel was for many years his mistress. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he starved himself to death.

CHARLES VIII., called the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne in 1483, at the age of 13. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France, he obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army numbered 40,000 strong, against 9000 of his troops. D. 1498.

CHARLES IX. succeeded to the throne in 1560, on the death of his brother, Francis II. He was the son of Henry II., and his mother was Catharine de Medici, who was, in effect, the reigning sovereign. She, however, abused the power she possessed, and caused great discontent among the king's Protestant subjects, who revolted from her authority. This resulted in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, one of the blackest deeds on record, and which must for ever stain with infamy the memory of Charles. Shortly after this event, he died, in his 24th year, smitten by the terrors of an evil conscience. B. 1550; D. 1574.—The remorse which Charles felt on account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew seems to have been as deep as it was sincere. "That miserable day," says Sully, "was, without ceasing, present to his mind; and he showed by his transports of grief, and by his terrors, how great was his repentance." (*See* CATHARINE DE MEDICI, COLIGNY, &c.)

CHARLES X. was the brother of Louis XVIII., and, after a variety of fortune, caused by the French revolution, was proclaimed king in September, 1824. On his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to make himself popular; but there was a strong party against him, who were intimate with his character, and therefore had little faith in the sincerity by which any of his more liberal acts were professedly governed. In 1827 a bill was brought in regarding the "police of the press," which was nothing less than the offensive re-establishment of a censorship over all pamphlets of less than 21 sheets. It was, also, otherwise extremely oppressive upon the editors and proprietors of newspapers. The bill was, after a lively debate, withdrawn; but it left a deep impression on the minds of the Parisians, Accordingly, at a grand review, at which

the king soon afterwards appeared, he was saluted with "Down with the ministers!" "Down with the Jesuits!" from all classes of the people. The king, however, was rather irritated than disconcerted or dismayed, by this demonstration, and sternly told some of the most clamorous, that he "had come there for homage, and not to be taught lessons," and then disbanded the troops. Shortly afterwards, the House was dissolved, and in the January of 1828, a new ministry formed. Several other ministries enjoyed short reigns up to 1830, when the chambers opened in March, with Prince Polignac at the head of the administration. In reply to the speech from the throne, the king was told that his ministry had not the confidence of the representatives of the nation, and the chambers were prorogued first of all, and then a dissolution was proclaimed and new elections made. But in the spring of this year, discontents had increased among the people, and on the 25th July the liberty of the press was suspended. Several other oppressive measures accompanied this, which were energetically protested against, and which roused the mass of the people to take up arms. On July 27, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day, the fighting became general, and the next, Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2nd of August, Charles abdicated in favour of the duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of the duke, however, were not recognised by the chambers, and the duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. Charles sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the château of Grafenberg, he was attacked by cholera, which carried him off. B. at Versailles, 1757; D. at Goritz, 1836.

### Sovereigns of Spain.

**Charles I. of Spain.** (*See* **Charles V.** of Germany.)

Charles II., the son of Philip IV., succeeded to the throne in 1665. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his will he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which, after his death, led to the contest known in history as the "War of the Spanish Succession." B. 1661; D. 1700.

Charles III., son of Philip V., on the death of his brother Ferdinand exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He was a virtuous man, and possessed of considerable administrative abilities. In the war with England he retook Minorca, but saw his commerce ruined, and all his treasure at Havannah fall into the enemy's hands. B. 1716.—He founded the orders of St. Januarius at Naples, and of the Immaculate Conception. D. 1788.

### Sovereigns of Sweden.

Charles I. to IX. These biographies present nothing remarkable; and, indeed, in the case of the first six, nothing authentic.

Charles X., or Gustavus, king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, ascended the throne of Sweden on the





abdication of Christina in 1654. He turned his arms with success against the Poles, and gained, in 1656, the famous battle of Warsaw, which lasted three days, besides taking a great number of their principal places. The Poles, calling to their assistance Russia, Holland, and Denmark, obliged the king of Sweden to conclude a peace. War, however, soon broke out again, and after taking Kronenburg, Charles laid siege to Copenhagen; but, his navy being defeated, he was obliged to return to his country. B. at Upsal, 1622; D. 1660.

Charles XI. was the son and successor of the above. On his accession, in 1660, a peace was concluded with Denmark; but, in 1674, the latter power declared war against him, and he lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was a good prince, and gave much of his attention to the regulation of the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1655; D. 1697.

Charles XII., son and successor of the preceding, had, from his childhood, an ambition to imitate the actions of Alexander the Great. He mounted the throne in 1697, being then only fifteen, and, at his coronation, snatched the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and placed it on his own head. His youth presented a favourable opportunity to Russia, Denmark, and Poland to enter into an alliance against him, with a view of dismembering his kingdom. The young hero, undaunted by this confederacy, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, whom he compelled to sue for peace. In 1700 he decisively defeated the Russians at Narva, although the odds against him were 80,000 to 8000. His next enterprise was against Poland, and, after several battles, he dethroned Augustus in 1707, and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles was now at the head of 60,000 men, when he formed the resolution of humbling Peter the Great. At first he obtained some signal advantages, and was joined by Mazeppa, the hetman or chief of the Cossacks, in his attempt to overthrow the Czar. After suffering the horrors of a winter campaign in the Ukraine, he laid siege to the town of Pultowa, to the relief of which Peter came at the head of 70,000 men. On the 8th of July, 1709, a general battle was fought, in which Charles was completely defeated, and fled, leaving 9,000 men upon the field. He himself was wounded in the leg, and had to be carried off in a litter. He sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was entertained by the grand seignior, who provided for him a residence at Bender. Here his conduct was so violent, that he was ordered to leave the Turkish territories, which he refused to do. On this, the grand seignior directed that he should be forced away; but Charles, with his retinue, formed an encampment, and resisted the attack of the janizaries till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house. Thence he sallied out, sword in hand; but being entangled by his long spurs, fell, and was taken prisoner. He was still treated with respect, and after being kept as a prisoner for ten months, he requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. On arriving in Sweden he was received with universal joy, but found his kingdom reduced to a state of great wretchedness. Getting together an army, in 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana, was obliged to return to Sweden,

He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of Frederickshall, on the 11th of December in the same year. B. at Stockholm, 1682; fell, 1718.—Charles was liberal, active, and firm; but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered the secretary. "The bomb!" said the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."

Charles XIV., whose real name was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, enlisted in a regiment of the French royal marines in 1780, and served two years in Corsica. In 1790, when the revolution began, he was at Marseilles, and when the war broke out with Austria and Prussia, he was despatched to the Rhine, and, under-General Custine, soon distinguished himself. He became chief of brigade, and afterwards general of division, under Kleber and Jourdan. In 1797, with 20,000 men, he reinforced General Bonaparte in Italy, and took a chief part in the passage of the Tagliamento. Soon after this he was chosen by Bonaparte to present to the Directory the standards which had been taken from the Austrians, and, on his return to headquarters, advised Bonaparte to sign the treaty of Campo-Formio. Being offended at the conduct of Napoleon, who, when he left Italy, took from him one half of his troops, he resigned his command, and was appointed ambassador at Vienna, where he did not hoist the tricoloured flag above his hotel until ordered by the Directory. When this was done, it created a riot, soon after which Bernadotte left for Paris, where, in 1798, he married Eugénie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. In the following year he was appointed minister-at-war; but on the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he was without employment. When Napoleon became first consul, Bernadotte had command of the Army in the West; and when the emperorship was assumed, he was made a marshal, and stationed at Hanover, with the command of the army. Here he repressed irregularities, provided for his soldiers without plundering the people, and laid the foundation of that high character for honour, humanity, and justice, which, at a future day, materially influenced his election to the throne of Sweden. In 1805 he left Hanover to join Napoleon against Austria, and at the battle of Austerlitz broke the centre of the Russians. In the following year he was created Prince of Pontecorvo, which Napoleon designated as the immediate fief of the imperial crown. In the war against Prussia he fought with his usual success, and in 1808 was ordered against Denmark. On the 5th and 6th of July, 1809, he fought against the Austrians at Wagram, after which he demanded permission to retire, and obtained it. He had had high words with Napoleon, who, at that battle, had deprived him of his reserve division, and not treated him well. He returned to Paris, but was soon again employed, and notwithstanding several quarrels between him and the emperor, neither of whom seems ever to have quite understood the other, he, in 1810, accepted the governor-generalship of the Roman states. By this time, Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had, on account of incapacity, been forced to abdicate his crown, and he and his descendants were, by the Swedish States, declared excluded from the throne for ever. The uncle of this sovereign assumed the reins of government as Charles XIII., but was childless; and the States chose Augustus of Holstein-Augustenburg to be heir to the throne. This prince, however, died in 1810, and Charles XIII. proposed Bernadotte to the Swedish diet, as a proper person to be appointed prince-royal of Sweden. The choice was unanimously approved, on condition of his accepting the Communion of Augsburg, which he did, and, on the 2nd November, 1810, entered Stockholm amid the acclamations of the people and the salutes of artillery. On the 5th he addressed the king and the assembled States, and concluded with this excellent passage: "Brought up in the camp, I have been familiar with war, and am acquainted with all its calamities. No conquest can console a country for the blood of its children, shed in foreign wars. It is not the physical dimensions of a country that constitute its strength. This lies rather in the wisdom of its laws, the greatness of its commerce, the industry of its people, and the national spirit by which it is animated. Sweden has lately suffered greatly; but the honour of her name is unsullied. She is still a land sufficient to supply our wants, and we have iron to defend ourselves." In defence of the rights of the country of his adoption, he was soon called upon to take up arms against Napoleon, and from 1812 to the fall of that great man, he was actively engaged in the principal wars and events which occupied the attention of continental Europe. In 1814 Sweden and Norway were united under Charles XIII., and Bernadotte approved as the prince-royal. In 1818 Charles XIII. died, when Bernadotte was proclaimed king of Norway and Sweden, under the title of Charles XIV. He was, in the May of that year, crowned at Stockholm by the archbishop of Upsal, and subsequently at Drontheim by the bishop of Aggerhuys. Having now attained the summit of human ambition, he directed his attention to the development of the resources of his adopted country, and after a long reign of unusual prosperity, he passed quietly from this world, after playing no ordinary part in it, having completed his eightieth year. B. at Pau, in the Bearn, 1764; D. 1844, and was succeeded by his son, Oscar I.

### Sovereigns of Naples and the Two Sicilies.

Charles I., count of Aragon, and king of Naples, was the son of Louis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby inherited that country. He accompanied his brother Louis to Egypt in 1248, and both were made prisoners at Damietta at the same time. On his return, he defeated Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, assumed the title of king of Naples, and put to death Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the duke of Austria, whom he had taken prisoners. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and suppressed the Ghibelines. In 1276 the title of king of Jerusalem was conferred on him, after which he meditated an expedition against Constantinople. His arbitrary conduct to the Sicilians caused them to conspire against him,

headed by Giovanni de Procida. On Easter Monday, 1282, all the French who could be found in Palermo were massacred at the hour of Vespers; and this event is known in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." Sicily was thus lost to Charles, its inhabitants choosing Peter III. of Aragon for their king. B. 1220; D. 1285.

CHARLES II., called the Lame, the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, who would have put him to death but for the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Aragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on condition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown; but being absolved from this condition by the pope, he made several unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of Sicily. D. 1309.

CHARLES III., of Durazzo, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and, by his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the excommunication of Joan in 1380. He put Joan to death, and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but fell in attempting to conquer it. D. 1386.

### DUKES OF SAVOY AND KINGS OF SARDINIA.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, succeeded his brother, Philibert I., in 1482, being then only 14 years of age. He died at the age of 21, having achieved nothing remarkable, although the surname of the "Warrior" was given to him. He was educated at the court of Louis XI. of France. B. 1468; D. 1489.

CHARLES II., duke of Savoy, son of the above, was only 9 months old at the death of his father, and died at the age of 8 years.

CHARLES III., duke of Savoy, called the Good, succeeded Philibert II., his brother, in 1504. He had a long but unfortunate reign. He was of a versatile disposition, wavering between Francis I., his nephew, and Charles V., his brother-in-law, and was consequently mistrusted and punished by both. D. of chagrin, at Vercelli, 1553.

CHARLES EMMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, called the Great, governed from 1580 to 1630. Taking advantage of the troubles of France, he possessed himself of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the "leaguers" count of Provence, in 1590. But Henry IV. subsequently succeeded in taking Savoy and a portion of Piedmont. Of a boundless ambition, the duke laid claims to the empire, after the death of Matthias, then to the kingdom of Cyprus and the principality of Macedon. He died of grief, from not being able to accomplish his projects, in 1630.

CHARLES EMMANUEL II., duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded his brother Francis in 1638, under the regency of his mother, Christina of France, daughter of Henry IV. of France. In his reign commerce and the arts flourished. B. 1634; D. 1675.

CHARLES EMMANUEL III., 2nd king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, was the son of Victor Amadeus II., and, in 1730, mounted the throne, on the abdication of his father. In 1733 he united himself to France and Spain, who desired to weaken Austria; and at the head of the allied forces conquered the Milanese, defeated the imperialists at Guastalla, and obtained, as a reward, Novara and some fiefs of the empire. In 1742, the promise of an addition to his dominions determined him to take part with the queen of Hungary against France and Spain. He possessed himself of Modena and Mirandola, after evincing great military abilities. He lost, however, in 1744, at Coni, 5000 men, and subsequently busied himself with the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1701; D. 1773.

CHARLES EMMANUEL IV., 4th king of Sardinia, was the son of Victor Amadeus III., and succeeded his father in 1796, just as France had seized the greater portion of his dominions. Mixed up in the misfortunes of the Bourbons, with whom he was connected, Charles Emmanuel vainly exerted himself to suppress the revolutionary elements in his kingdom. He was forced to cede to the French republic his continental possessions, and, in 1798, retired to the island of Sardinia. In 1802 he abdicated in favour of his brother Victor Emmanuel, and repaired to Rome, where he died, 1819.

CHARLES FELIX, became king of Sardinia in 1821, on the forced abdication of his brother, Victor Emmanuel. He suppressed rebellion, introduced order into his kingdom, and compiled a military code. B. 1765; D. 1831, without children, leaving the crown to Charles Albert, the prince of Carignano.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel, prince of Carignano. Educated in France, he early imbibed liberal ideas and a desire for the independence of Italy. In 1821 he commanded the Sardinian artillery, on the breaking out of the insurrection in that year. Victor Emmanuel, when he abdicated, nominated him regent till the arrival of the new king, Charles Felix (*see* above). An Austrian intervention, however, obliged him to retire, and, exiled in Tuscany, he continued there for some time, in disgrace, a victim to the resentment of the *Carbonari*, who thought he had betrayed them. In 1829, however, he was appointed viceroy of Sardinia, and in 1831 was called to the throne, in default of heirs to Charles Felix. He now ardently devoted himself to administrative reform in the various departments of law, commerce, and the army. In 1848, the year which witnessed revolutions in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe, he gave his subjects a liberal constitution, and openly embraced the cause of Italian independence and unity. Supporting by force of arms the insurgents of Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Piacentia, and Modena, he at first obtained various brilliant successes, defeating the Austrians at Pastrengo, Goito, Rivoli, and Somma Campagna. He succeeded also in taking Pizzighettone and Peschiera; but, badly seconded by the Lombard troops, he was, in his turn, beaten at San Donato, by the Austrian Radetzky, and forced to quit Milan precipitately. He was now compelled to solicit an armistice, the terms of which lost him all his former advantages. Yielding to the remonstrances of the ultra party, he imprudently recommenced the war at the expiration of the armistice; but he now experienced nothing but reverses. Losing, in spite of great personal bravery the decisive battle of Novara, on the 23rd of March, 1849, he abdicated on the same day in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II. D. a few months after, at Oporto, Portugal. This prince was singularly religious, and it was said of him, "He fought like a hero, lived like a monk, and died like a martyr." He

doubtless meant well for Italy, but was not equal to the great task of establishing her unity and independence.

### Various Rulers.

Charles, duke of Burgundy, called the Bold, was the son of Philip the Good, whom he succeeded in 1467. He early displayed great courage, verging on rashness, and was constantly at war with Louis XI., king of France. The latter instigated Charles's subjects (the inhabitants of Liège and Ghent) to revolt against him; but they were defeated, and cruelly punished by the duke. Learning that Louis XI. was again tampering with his people, he seized him, and forced him to assist in suppressing the insurrection. Charles then took Guelderland and Zutphen, and, desirous of increasing his dominions, invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages. The Swiss, however, collected their forces, and the duke was first defeated at Granson, and afterwards at Morat, 1476, where his army was completely destroyed. In 1477, whilst besieging Nancy, in the territory of the duke of Loraine, he was killed. B. 1433. (*See* Louis XI.) Charles left one daughter, Marie, who inherited his estates, and added a portion of them to Austria by her marriage with Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederick III.

Charles I., duke of Lorraine, was brought up at the French court under Charles V., and reigned from 1391 to 1431. He sustained the rights of his father-in-law, Robert, to the empire, against Wenceslas, fought in the French army at Agincourt, and in 1417 was made constable of France. By some he is called Charles II. D. 1431.

Charles II., called the Great, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Duke Francis I. and Christina of Denmark, niece of Charles V. Being only three years old at the death of his father, a joint regency was established under Christina and the bishop of Verdun. This prince was the benefactor of his people, and possessed great administrative abilities. He founded the university of Pont-à-Mousson, and the towns of Clermont, Lunéville, and Stenay. He married Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France, and in 1589 aspired to that throne. B. 1543.

Charles III., duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the dukedom in 1624, and unwisely incurring the hostility of France, was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. He, however, recovered a portion of them by the treaty of St. Germains in 1641, and that of the Pyrenees in 1659. Having violated these treaties, he was again dispossessed of his provinces. He then joined the army of the emperor, and gained a victory at Trèves, where he took prisoner Marshal de Crequi. B. 1603; D. 1675.—By a will, signed in 1660, he constituted Louis XIV. of France his heir.

Charles IV., duke of Lorraine, nephew of the above, succeeded to his rights in spite of the opposition of Louis XIV. Not being able, however, to retain possession of the dukedom, he took service in Austria. Obtaining the friendship of the emperor Leopold, he received the hand of the archduchess Marie-Eleonora, the emperor's sister. He became one of the first generals of the empire, and gained, amongst many other victories, that of Mohatz over the Turks, in 1687. B. at Vienna, 1643; D. 1690.

Charles I., king of Navarre. (*See* Charles IV. of France.

Charles II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was crowned in 1349. Descended from Philip the Bold, king of France, he possessed the right to the throne in case of the extinction of the Valois line. He constantly fomented troubles in the kingdom, with the view of arriving at the crown. Allying himself, with this aim, to Edward III. of England, he urged his pretensions to various provinces, raised Paris in insurrection against the dauphin (Charles V.), endeavouring even to poison him, and became tranquil at last only when he saw that prince firmly seated in the enjoyment of power. Then turning to Spain, he became entangled in the contest between Peter the Cruel and Henry of Transtamara, who disputed each other's right to Castile. Betraying, in its turn, each party, he was at length compelled to give up a portion of his dominions, in 1379. Adversity at last instructed him, and he passed his latter years in peace, engaged in governing his country. B. 1332; D. 1387.—He met with a remarkable death. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets dipped in spirits of wine and covered with brimstone. The e were sewed about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage, accidentally set fire to it with a taper which he held in his hand. The king was so dreadfully scorched, that he died in great agony, 1387.

Charles III., king of Navarre, called the Noble, was the son of the above, and succeeded him in 1387. Desiring to live in peace with all his neighbours, he gave up the pretensions of his father to several provinces of France, and received, in return, considerable sums of money. D. 1425, after a long and tranquil reign. The kingdom of Navarre, at the death of this monarch, passed into the hands of John of Aragon, who had married Blanche, the daughter and heiress of Charles the Noble. At her death, in 1441, her son Charles should have succeeded her as Charles IV. of Navarre; but his father excluded him from the succession, which passed, in 1479, to his sister Eleanor de Foix.

Charlotte, princess of Wales. (*See* Leopold, king of the Belgians.)

Chasles, Michel, *shal*, a distinguished French geometrician, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. In 1841 he was appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Polytechnic School, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was instituted in the faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. The best of his numerous works is his "Traité de Géometrié Superieure." B. at Epernon, 1793.

Chasles, Victor Euphémion-Philarète, a distinguished French *littérateur*, whose father, from being a professor of rhetoric became a revolutionist, and subsequently a general in the French army. In his 15th year, Victor was apprenticed to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration, was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a plotter against the security of the state. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Châteaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy. Soon after this, he returned to Paris, and

entered upon a literary career marked by considerable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate his works. Besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue de Paris," and other publications, he has composed a number of volumes, embracing a wide range of subjects, under the title of "Studies," and is the author of several works on England and its literature. He is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. B. at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 1799; D. 1873.

CHASSÉ, David Henry, baron, *shas'-sai*, a brave soldier, who, in 1775, entered the Dutch army as a cadet, but subsequently joined the French, and in 1793 became a lieutenant-colonel. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, he greatly distinguished himself, and in the Peninsula received the nickname of "General Bayonet," from the frequency with which he caused that weapon to be used in battle. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a baron of the empire, and he continued to fight throughout the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. After the peace, he was appointed governor of Antwerp, and in 1832 defended that city against 75,000 French soldiers, with a garrison of 6000. B. at Thiel, in Guelderland, 1765; D. 1849.

CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, François, marquis de, *sha'-sai-loup-lo-ba'*, an eminent French officer of engineers, who fought with credit in the wars of the republic and first empire. Napoleon made him general of division in 1799, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour in 1811. At the Restoration, he gave in his adherence to the Bourbons, and was made a peer of France. B. 1754; D. 1833.

CHASTELARD, Pierre de, *sha-tai'-lar*, a French gentleman of noble birth, believed to be descended from the chevalier Bayard, was a little of a poet, and followed Mary Queen of Scots from France after the death of Francis II. Chastelard became madly enamoured of the queen, believed his passion returned, and concealed himself in her majesty's chamber, where he was discovered, tried on a charge of treason, and executed for the crime, in 1563. B. 1540.

CHASTELER, Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, marquis de, *sha-te'-lai*, a distinguished officer in the service of Austria, who was prominent at the assault on Belgrade, in 1769, and was actively engaged against the armies of France for several years. In 1805, he defeated Marmont at Gratz; in 1808, he raised the Tyrolese, and had nearly mastered the province, when Lefevre totally routed his army. He fought against Murat in 1815, and was made governor of Venice, where he died in 1825. B. at Mons, 1763.

CHATEAUBRIAND, François Auguste, viscount de, *sha'-to-bre-ong*, a distinguished French writer, who was educated for the church, but who subsequently entered the army. After passing through some adventures, he, in 1791, went to America in search of the North-west passage, and had an interview with Washington in the United States. His wanderings through the primeval woods of that country have been described in his "Réné," and his "Atala." On his return to Europe, he joined the army of Condé, and, in 1793, was an exile in London, reduced to a state of great misery. He remained in England seven years, suffering severe hardships, maintaining himself principally by teaching the French and Latin languages, and translating works for the booksellers. In 1797 his "Essay on Revolutions" appeared in London, and in the spring of 1800 he was enabled to return to Paris. He now published his "Atala" in the columns of the "Mercure" newspaper; this was followed by his "Genius of Christianity," which was so fortunate as to attract the attention of the First Consul. The favours of Napoleon, however, were in a measure rejected; and although Châteaubriand continued to write, he produced little worth noting until the fall of the empire, when he published his celebrated pamphlet "De Bonaparte et des Bourbons," which Louis XVIII. declared was equal to an army of 100,000 men in paving the way for the return of his dynasty to the throne. He now became a favourite at the Tuileries. After serving in several ministerial capacities, he resigned titles and all he possessed, with the fall of the monarchy of 1830, and sank into despondency, which deepened with his years. B. at St. Malo, 1768; D. 1848.

CHATHAM, Earl of, *chat'-am*. (*See* PITT.)

CHATEL, François du, *sha-tel*, the favourite pupil of David Teniers, whom he so closely and successfully imitated, that many of the pupil's works have been ascribed to the master. He painted mostly common-place scenes of ordinary life; but sometimes aimed at higher objects, and not without success, as his great picture, the "States of Brabant and Flanders Swearing Allegiance to Philip IV. of Spain, in 1666," in which there are upwards of 1000 figures, yet no confusion or inaccuracy, sufficiently proves. B. at Brussels, 1626; D. 1679.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, *chat'-ter-ton*, the boy-poet, an extraordinary youth, whose father was the master of a charity-school, and the sexton at Redcliffe church, Bristol. Thomas was educated in writing and arithmetic at Colston's charity-school; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17. Soon after this he went to London, where, for some time, he earned a scanty subsistence by writing for periodical publications; but, being reduced to great distress, poisoned himself at his lodgings in Brook-street, Holborn, and was buried in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. B. at Bristol, 1752; poisoned himself, 1770.—In 1778 were published, in one volume 8vo, "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton." What, however, has given celebrity to this youth, is the real or pretended discovery of poems, said to have been written in the 15th century, by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and found in Redcliffe church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons nearly a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of parchments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chatterton, from the perusal of some of these, is supposed to have formed the design of a forgery. In 1768 appeared, in a Bristol newspaper, an article entitled "A Description of the Friars first passing over the Old Bridge; taken from an Ancient Manuscript." This attracted the notice of a Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol (*see* BARRETT); and he obtained from Chatterton several pieces in prose and verse, purporting to be written by Thomas Rowley and Canynge, the founder of Redcliffe church. The year following, he began a correspondence with Horace Walpole, well

known as an antiquary and connoisseur. This gentleman sent the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, who pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from the patronage of Mr. Walpole; but finding himself neglected, he wrote him a letter, which Walpole called "impertinent," and their intercourse ended. Rowley's poems were first collected by Mr. Tyrwhitt, in one vol. 8vo, and afterwards in one vol. 4to, by Dean Milles; but the former gentleman gave up the question of their genuineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, *chaw'-ser*, the father of English poetry, was the son of a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education. He was for some time at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. Afterwards he improved himself by visiting foreign countries, and on his return, studied law in the Inner Temple, but soon quitted the law for the court, becoming a yeoman to Edward III., who granted him a pension. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shieldbearer. In 1373, being sent to Genoa to hire ships for the king's service, he obtained, when he came back to England, a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, besides the comptrollership of the customs of London for wool, &c. Prior to this, he had had a pension of twenty marks a year conferred on him. In the succeeding reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe, he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy. He, however, returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, whence he was not released till he had made his submission, and discovered the names of those who had associated with him in embracing the new doctrines. For having done this, he was afterwards filled with remorse, and, in his "Testament of Love," deplores the disgrace into which his conduct had brought him. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire for Kent, and, in 1389, was made clerk of the works at Westminster, Windsor, and other palaces. He was now easy in his circumstances, and composed those immortal works which, from the knowledge they display of human nature, seem to have been produced for all time. B. in London, 1328; D. 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Chaucer married Philippa de Rouet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power. The poet left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons and ambassador to France. Of Chaucer's poems, his "Canterbury Tales" are entitled to the first rank, although many of his other pieces possess great beauties and merit. There have been several editions of his works, and some of his poems have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others.

CHAUDET, Antoine Denis, *shu'-dai*, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose works are in the public institutions of Paris; but one of his admired performances, a bronze statue of Napoleon I., of colossal size, and in Roman costume, which was erected on the column in the Place Vendôme, was melted down in the reign of Louis XVIII. He was likewise a man of some learning, and a good painter, his wife being also possessed of some talent as a *genre* and portrait painter. B. 1763; D. 1810.



CHAZZELLES, John Matthew, *chaz-zel'*, a French mathematician, who assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles. He subsequently paid a visit to Egypt, and measured the pyramids, when he discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1695. B. at Lyons, 1657; D. 1710.

CHEEVER, George Barrell, D.D., *chee-ver*, a distinguished American divine and literary man, was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1807, and educated at Bowdoin college, in his native State, and at Andover theological seminary, Massachusetts. He was first settled as a minister at Salem, Mass., and espoused congregationalism and total abstinence principles, his advocacy of the latter having got him into trouble with a distiller whom he had satirized under a fictitious name. He visited Europe in 1836, removed to New York in 1839, and made himself conspicuous by his determined opposition to slavery. He published a great variety of works, which became exceedingly popular with the evangelical section of religionists. Several of his works are written in the style of allegories.

CHEKE, Sir John, *cheek*, a learned Englishman, who, in 1544, became tutor to Prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.), at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's College, Cambridge, and received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently he was much persecuted on account of his Protestant principles, and died of grief in 1557. B. at Cambridge, 1514.—He wrote a number of learned works, and laboured to reform the mode of pronouncing Greek.

CHELMSFORD, Lord. (*See* THESIGER, Sir F.)

CHEMNITZ, Martin, *shem-nitch*, after Luther and Melancthon, perhaps the most distinguished reforming divine of the 16th century, was born of parents in a humble position in life in the Mark of Brandenburg, in 1522. He was educated at Magdeburg and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was afterwards schoolmaster at Britzen, and rector of the cathedral school of Königsburg. He devoted much of his time to astronomy, and was appointed, in consequence, librarian to duke Albert of Prussia. He now gave almost his entire attention to the study of theology, and in 1553 returned to Wittenberg, where he delivered lectures on Melancthon's "Loci Communes," and entered into the controversy with Rome, especially directing his attacks upon the Jesuits. He had begun, in addition to his controversial writings, a work on the "Harmony of the Gospels," which was afterwards completed by other hands. He died at Brunswick in 1586, highly esteemed by his contemporaries of all parties, notwithstanding his reputation as one of the fathers of Protestantism.

CHENIER, André Marie de, *she'-ne-ai*, an eminent French poet, was the son of the consul of France at Constantinople, who, having married a Greek lady, his son imbibed from her a passionate love of Greek literature, and was very happy in his imitations of the style of the fathers of classic poetry. He was brought to France when young, was educated at Carcassonne, and sent to London in connexion with the diplomatic service, but principally occupied himself in

studying Shakspeare and Milton. On the occurrence of the French revolution he threw himself into it, but soon had occasion to separate himself from the violent spirits who gained the direction of the movement. He satirized Collot d'Herbois and others of the leaders, aided in the defence of the king, was afterwards apprehended as a suspected person, summarily tried, condemned, and guillotined along with 44 others, on July 25, 1794. While in confinement, he wrote the "Young Captive," which was inspired by the fate of Mademoiselle de Coigney, a companion in misfortune. Chenier's poems were collected and published 24 years after his death, were warmly received, and it is generally admitted have exercised a great and beneficial influence on modern French poetry. B. at Constantinople, 1762.

CHENIER, Marie Joseph de, brother of the above, and, like him, a poet. He wrote some tragedies, one of which, "Charles the Ninth," was the piece in which the great French actor, Talma, made his *début*. Marie Joseph also wrote lyrical verses, his "Chant du Départ" having nearly rivalled the "Marseillaise" in popular estimation. He took a leading part in politics under the republic and the empire, and was especially distinguished for the services he rendered to the cause of education. Marie Joseph was either a very stern patriot or a very unnatural brother, for when André was condemned, instead of endeavouring to save him, he exclaimed in the Assembly, "If my brother be guilty, let him perish." In consequence of this conduct, he used frequently to have the demand addressed to him, "Cain, restore to us thy brother!" B. 1764; D. 1811.

CHEOPS, or CHEOSPES, *ke'-ops*, a king of Egypt, after king Rampses, who built the famous pyramids, upon which 1000 talents (£362,520) were expended in supplying the workmen with leeks, parsley, garlic, and other vegetables. According to some authorities, he flourished in the 12th century B.C., but monuments lately discovered would seem to place his period before even that of Abraham.

CHEPHREN, *kef'-ren*, a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported that the pyramids which they had built had been erected by a shepherd.

CHERRY, Andrew, *cher'-re*, an eminent comic actor and dramatist, was a native of Ireland, and first made his appearance on the stage in a small theatre in Dublin; from thence he travelled the country with a strolling company, but success did not attend him, for he was nearly starved, and was glad to return home to his friends and the trade of a printer, to which he had been apprenticed. Three years afterwards he again took to the stage under Mr. Richard Knipe, whose daughter he married. He played for a time in Belfast, whence he went to the Theatre Royal, Dublin; then to Manchester, Bath, and, in 1802, to Drury Lane, London, in all of which his success was complete. In 1804, Cherry's drama of the "Soldier's Daughter" was produced; which was followed at intervals by "All for Fame," "The Village," and a musical interlude called "Spanish Dollars," &c. Edmund Kean acted under his management in Wales. B. at Limerick, 1762; D. at Monmouth, 1812.

CHERUBINI, Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobi Salvador, *ker'-u-be'-ne*, an eminent musical composer, was born at Florence in 1760. He visited Paris, London, and several continental cities, and in all was well received. His principal works are—"Iphigenia in Aulide," "Giulio Sabino," "Lodoiska," "Elisa," "Médéa," "Anacreon," "Ali Baba," &c., and many minor pieces. D. 1842, his obsequies being performed with great solemnity, his own beautiful "Requiem" being performed on the occasion. Cherubini, famous all over Europe for his operatic instrumental music, is even more esteemed in compositions of a sacred character.

CHESNEY, Francis Rawdon, *ches'-ne*, an English major-general, and distinguished explorer in the East. In 1830 he examined the route across the desert from Cairo to Suez; and in the same year accomplished a journey in Syria and Palestine, crossing the Syrian desert, and descending the Euphrates on a raft, supported by inflated skins, to the Persian Gulf. In 1836 he received the command of an expedition to examine the route from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and the course of that river to the Persian Gulf. Amid great difficulties he accomplished his task, and in December, 1836, took a mail across the Arabian desert, from the Persian Gulf to Beyrout, on the Mediterranean, without being accompanied by a single European. In 1846 he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and in 1850 published an account of his survey of the Euphrates, &c. In 1851 he became colonel, and in the following year published a work on Fire-arms. In 1854 appeared his "Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1829." B. in Ireland, 1789; D. 1872.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of, *ches'-ter-feeld*, was, in his day, considered a man of the finest wit, and a model of *bon ton*. In early life, he was treated almost with indifference by his father, and at the age of eighteen entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued his classical studies with great assiduity. In 1714 he left the university, and set out upon the grand tour of Europe, during which he contracted many of the then fashionable continental vices, which may have had the effect of afterwards inducing that loose tone of morality which pervades his celebrated "Letters to his Son." On his return he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and was returned member of parliament for St. Germains, in Cornwall. In 1726, the death of his father removed him to the House of Lords, where he was considered one of the most effective debaters of his time. On the accession of George II., whom he had long faithfully served, he expected to reap considerable advantages; but in this he was disappointed, as that sovereign allowed himself to be swayed by the counsels of his queen rather than by the advice of his mistress, afterwards Lady Suffolk, to whom Chesterfield, as an expectant, had devoted much of his attention. In 1728 he became ambassador to Holland, and being successful in the object of his missions, George II. made him high steward of the household and a knight of the Garter. In 1732 he was recalled from Holland, and took an active part against Sir Robert Walpole, who was then at the head of the affairs of the country. On the resignation of that minister, in 1742, Chesterfield was excluded from the new government, as the king held him in the light of a personal enemy; but he received the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In this post he

greatly distinguished himself, reducing Ireland to a state of tranquillity, such as it had not hitherto enjoyed. His meritorious services had now greatly allayed the prejudices of the king, who recalled him in 1746, and had him appointed secretary of state. His health, never very strong, was now on the decline, and in 1748, much to the regret of the king, he resigned his office. On this occasion, his sovereign offered to confer the dignity of a duke upon him, but the earl declined the honour. B. in London, 1694; D. 1773.—Chesterfield still enjoys a certain literary reputation, as much, perhaps, from his being the associate of literary men, as from any productions of his own. He was, at different times of his life, the friend of Addison, Arbuthnot, Pope, Swift, Gay, Voltaire, and Montesquieu. His conduct towards Samuel Johnson is as well known as the remarkable manner in which the great doctor resented it. The villa of Pope, at Twickenham, was the place where he and those others who had hoped to rise through Mrs. Howard, the favourite of George II., were wont to assemble, for the purpose of regaling her with the incense of their flattery. (*See* JOHNSON, Dr.)

CHETTLE, Henry, *chet'-el*, an English dramatist, contemporary with Shakspeare, who is said to have written, or assisted in writing, forty different plays; but of which only four have been printed. He appears to have been originally a compositor. The dates of his birth and death, and, indeed, almost every incident of his life, are unknown.

CHEVALIER, Michael, *she-val'-e-ai*, a distinguished French political economist. In 1838 he published a work on the "Public Roads, Canals, and Railways of France," which has frequently been reprinted. In 1848 he put forth his "Letters on the Organization of Labour," which was designed to refute the revolutionary socialist doctrines then in vogue. The *coup-d'état* of December 2, 1851, placed him again in possession of all the appointments which he had held previous to the advent of the Republic. Besides the above works, he was the author of many more, social and political; among which may be mentioned the "Gold Question," translated into English by Richard Cobden, and published in 1859. B. at Limoges, 1806.—He is a warm supporter of free trade, and was instrumental in concluding the commercial treaty between France and England negotiated by Mr. Cobden in 1860.

CHEVREUL, Michael Eugène, *chev'-re(r)l*, a distinguished French chemist, who studied in Paris under Vauquelin. He became director of the dye-works, and professor of special chemistry at the Gobelins, where he innovated upon the laws of associated colours, and drew up a paper for the use of artists, dyers, and manufacturers. He rose to the highest honours in his profession, and did much to advance the state of chemical science. B. at Angers, 1786.—He wrote several works of value, and his "Laws of Contrast of Colour" has been translated into English.

CHICHELE, or CHICHLEY, Henry, *chich'-le*, archbishop of Canterbury, was, in 1407, sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, and in that high position obtained many privileges for the clergy, resisting at the same time papal encroachments. B. at Higham Ferrers, 1362 · D. 1443.—He was a liberal encourager of learning, and was the founder of All Souls College, Oxford. He also built, at his own expense, the western tower of Canterbury Cathedral.

CHILD, Sir Josiah, Bart., *child*, an eminent English merchant and writer on political economy and commerce, which he was among the first to treat in a philosophical manner. He was born, 1630, made a baronet, 1678, and died, 1699. He wrote many works on the subjects mentioned, the principal of which are, "Observations concerning Trade and the Interest of Money," 1668; a "Treatise proving that the Abatement of Interest on Money is the Effect and not the Cause of the Riches of a Nation;" "A New Discourse of Trade," &c.

CHILDEBERT, *shil'-dai-bair*, the name of three kings of France, who reigned over that kingdom at various periods; I., about 511; II., from 575 to 596; III., from 695 to 711.

CHILDERIC, *shil'-dai-rik*, the name of three kings of France, who severally ascended the throne in 458, 670, and 742.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, *chil'-ling-wurth*, an eminent English divine, who went to Douay for the purpose of embracing the Catholic faith; but the letters of Bishop Laud, his godfather, caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists, after this, attacked him with great animosity, and he replied in a work entitled, "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way of Salvation;" printed in 1635. In the same year he was made chancellor of Salisbury, and afterwards prebendary of Brixworth, in Northamptonshire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644. B. at Oxford, 1602.

CHILO, *kil'-lo*, a Spartan philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, 597 B.C.

CHILPERIC, I. and II., *chil'-pei-rik*, two kings of France, one of whom reigned from 561 to 584, and the other from 715 to 720.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TI, *ching*, an emperor of China, who united the various states into one empire. He repulsed the attacks of the Tartars or Mongols, and built the "great wall," to divide China from Mongolia. Reigned 240 B.C.

CHISHOLM, Caroline, *chis'-home*, an English lady eminent for active humanity, who, in her twentieth year, was married to Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army. Soon after their marriage, they proceeded to Madras, where she greatly exerted herself in behalf of the daughters and orphans of the British soldiers. The state of Captain Chisholm's health was such as to require a change of climate, when, in 1838, they removed to Australia, and taking up their abode in Sydney, Mrs. Chisholm was struck with the destitution of many emigrant girls, whom she took under her protection, and found for them a place of shelter. Her benevolent exertions were, to some extent, assisted by the colonial government, and by 1845 she had succeeded in obtaining situations and employment for 11,000 females and men in the colony. Many of these she had assisted with the loan of small sums to the extent of £1200, of which she only lost £16; a fact which speaks volumes in favour

of their honesty. In 1846 Captain Chisholm and she came to England, and took up their abode in London, where she actively exerted herself in behalf of the poorer classes of intending emigrants. She established a "Family Colonization Society," by which passage-money was collected by weekly instalments, and lectured throughout the country in favour of emigration. The result of this was an impulse to the emigration cause, and the improvement of accommodation on board emigrant vessels, successive ships being despatched with females properly provided for. In 1854 she herself, with her family, proceeded again to Australia, where, she stated, she intended to pass the remainder of her life. B. in the parish of Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810; D. 1877.

CHŒRILUS, *keer'-i-lus*, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which thirteen obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.

CHOISEUL, Etienne François, Duc de, *shwoz-zu(r)l*, the principal minister of state during the greater portion of the reign of Louis XV. of France. His administration, however, was very unfortunate. By the Peace of Paris, in 1763, Canada was ceded to England, and in the Seven Years' War, against Frederick of Prussia, France was unsuccessful, in conjunction with Austria, her ally. In 1760 he expelled the Jesuits from France, and is said to have encouraged the British colonies of North America, during the first symptoms of their rebellion against the mother country. He was partial to the arts and literature, being the friend of Voltaire and other men of learning. B. 1719; D. in Paris, 1785.

CHORON, Alexandre Etienne, *ko'-rawng*, a distinguished French writer on the principles of musical composition, was born at Caen, in 1772, and died at Paris in 1834.—His principal works are "Principes d'Accompagnement des Ecoles d'Italie," "Principes de Composition des Ecoles d'Italie," "Methode Concertante de Musique à Plusieurs Parties," &c. As a composer he was also successful, having produced "La Sentinelle," one of a set of romances, which has become a popular song in France. He was likewise a distinguished linguist, and was possessed of an extraordinarily retentive memory.

CHOSROES I., or KHOSROU the Great, *kos'-ro-es*, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II., he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. D. of vexation, 579.—He was fierce, cruel, and rash; but possessed many great qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. (*See* BELISARIUS.)

CHOSROES II. ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormidas, in 589. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who replaced him on the throne. He afterwards carried his arms into Judæa, Libya, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage; but was defeated by the emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his son, where he died, in 628.

CHRISTIERN, or CHRISTIAN I., *kris-te-ern*, king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria in 1448. In the following year he was elected king of Norway, and, in 1456, of Sweden. In the latter kingdom, however, he had but a





title without power, and in 1464 was finally driven out by Charles Canutson. In Denmark he became popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality. B. 1425 or 1426; D. 1481.—He instituted the order of the Elephant.

CHRISTIERN II., called the Cruel, and also, the Northern Nero, succeeded his father John on the throne of Denmark, in 1513, and in 1520 was elected King of Sweden. The cruelties which he practised in the latter country alienated all hearts from him, and he was shortly deposed by an insurrection excited by Gustavus Vasa. He afterwards, in 1523, lost the crown of Denmark from the same cause. B. 1480; D. in prison, 1559.

CHRISTIERN III. succeeded to the Danish crown in 1534, on the death of his father, Frederick I. He embraced Lutheranism, and made it the established religion. B. 1502; D. 1559.

CHRISTIERN IV., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick II., in 1588. He made war successfully against Sweden, and in 1625 was elected chief of the Protestant league. The following year, however, he was defeated by the famous Tilly, and forced to sign a humiliating peace at Lubeck. At home he was an able administrator. He fostered commerce and industry, built new cities, and left Denmark peaceful and happy. B. 1577; D. 1648.

CHRISTIERN V. ascended the Danish throne in 1670, on the death of his father, Frederick III. He united with the princes of Germany, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1673 he allied himself with the Dutch against Louis XIV., and also declared war against Sweden. He took Pomerania from the latter power: but restored it by a treaty made in 1679. In the midst of the wars which he carried on, he compiled a code of laws, which forms the basis of the jurisprudence of Denmark. B. 1646; D. 1699.

CHRISTIERN VI., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1730. During his reign, the kingdom enjoyed continuous tranquillity. Copenhagen, which, in 1728, had been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt with great magnificence. B. 1699; D. 1746.

CHRISTIERN VII., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick V., in 1766. In the same year he married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. He appointed, as his minister, his doctor, Struensée, whose influence soon became paramount. At the end of two years, however, this minister was disgraced and put to death, all authority passing into the hands of the queen-dowager, Julie Marie of Brunswick. The end of his reign was disastrous. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded and taken by the British, and the king's latter days were clouded by insanity. B. 1749; D. 1808.

CHRISTIAN VIII., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick VI., in 1839. This monarch had been proclaimed King of Norway in 1814, by the Norwegians, just after the cession of that country by his father to Sweden, but was compelled to abdicate a few months after. B. 1786; D. 1848.

CHRISTIAN IX., formerly prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, succeeded Frederick VII. as king of Denmark in 1863. In 1864 the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg were taken from Denmark by Prussia. This king is the father of Alexandra, the princess of Wales. B. 1818.

CHRISTINA, *kris-te'-na*, queen of Sweden, was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, when only in her sixth year. She possessed an elevated understanding, and invited to her court the most learned men in Europe. Among these were Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibom. In 1654 she abdicated in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus, on the pretence of being already weary of the splendid slavery which attaches to a crown, although only in her 28th year. It is affirmed, however, that the principal reason was her having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. From Sweden she went to Rome, but, after residing there some time, she removed to France, where she was well received by Louis XIV. Whilst residing in that country, she caused Monaldeschi, her favourite master of the horse, to be put to death in her own house, for some alleged crime which, in her estimation, amounted to high treason against his sovereign, whom she still considered herself to be. Even in this act she found defenders; among whom was Leibnitz, who justified the deed in an elaborate pamphlet. Her conduct, however, excited the disgust of the court, when she applied to Cromwell for permission to visit England; but the sturdy Protector turned the shadow of his countenance upon her, and denied the boon. She now returned to Rome, where she resided till the death of Charles Gustavus, when she went to Sweden, with the view of reascending the throne. Her subjects, however, were by this time entirely alienated from her, and she was once more forced to return to Rome, where she died, in 1689. B. 1626.—She left a collection of Maxims, and Reflections on the life of Alexander the Great, of whom she was a great admirer.

CHRISTINA, Maria, mother of Isabel II., ex-queen of Spain, took an active part in the affairs of that country from 1830 to 1854. As queen regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to retire into exile. B. at Naples, 1806; D. 1878. Her daughter was also compelled to quit Spain in 1868.

CHRISTISON, Robert, M.D., *kris'-te-son*, an eminent physician and professor of materia medica in the university of Edinburgh, is author of numerous papers on medical subjects, but particularly toxicology, which he has made his especial study, and on which he is now an acknowledged authority: his "Treatise on Poisons," being recognised as the standard work on the subject. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1819; spent some time in the medical schools of London and Paris; commenced practice in Edinburgh soon after his return from the continent; was appointed to the chair of medical jurisprudence in his native city in 1822; and in 1832 was promoted to that of materia medica. His father, the late Mr. Alexander Christison, was professor of Humanity in the Edinburgh University. B. 1797.

CHRISTOPHE, Henry, *kris'-toff*, negro king of Hayti, began life as a cook at a tavern in Cape Town, St. Domingo. Being of colossal stature, and possessed of considerable force of character, he seemed marked out by nature for prominence among those whose uneducated perceptions enable them to penetrate little beyond what appears on the surface of human character. In 1790 an insurrection of the negroes in St. Domingo took place. He was employed by Toussaint L'Ouverture, the generalissimo of the Blacks, and was successful in suppressing various revolts which darkened the dawn of negro freedom. In 1802 he defended Cape Town with valour against General Leclerc, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I., and when forced to evacuate the place, took 3000 men with him and joined Toussaint. Christophe now fought vigorously for the liberation of his countrymen, and in 1806 became generalissimo of the army, and president for life of Hayti. In 1811 he was proclaimed king of Hayti, under the title of Henry I., the crown, at the same time, being made hereditary in his family. He took the French court for his model, and constituted an hereditary negro nobility. In 1812 he was solemnly crowned, and reigned successfully for some years. In 1818 reverses came upon him, and the republican negroes rose against his authority. Whilst lying ill, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, in his fine palace of Sans-Souci, he was surrounded by insurgent troops. The duke of Marmalade, one of the highest of his nobles, proclaimed the abolition of monarchy, and Christophe shot himself through the heart. He left a widow and children, but his eldest son and most of his inferior officers were slaughtered. B. 1767; D. 1820.—This sable sovereign was by no means destitute of governing qualities, whilst he encouraged the freedom of the press, and promoted education. He also framed a code of laws, which he dignified with the title of the "Code Henri," in imitation of the "Code Napoléon."

CHRYSIPPUS, *kri-sip'-pus*, a Stoic philosopher, who succeeded Cleanthes as head of that school, and was looked on as a column of the "Porch." He combated the philosophy of the Epicureans and Academicians, his principal opponent being Carneades. His industry was great, and his erudition profound. He is said to have left behind him 705 works, of which only fragments have come down to us. B. at Soli, 280 B.C.; D. 207 B.C.

CHRYSOSTOM, St. John, *kre-sos'-tom*, the most eloquent of the fathers of the Christian church, and bishop of Constantinople. His father's name was Secundus, but the son is known only by the surname of Chrysostom, or "golden-mouthed." He was reared for the bar, which he quitted for a religious life, and lived as a hermit in a cave six years; after which he returned to Antioch and was ordained. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was, in 397, elected his successor. He there built several hospitals, and gave most of his income to the poor; but in his endeavours to enlarge his episcopal jurisdiction, was involved in a dispute with Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria. This churchman gained the empress Eudoxia to his side, and the consequence was, that Chrysostom was deposed and sent into Bithynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople. To appease the people, he had to be recalled in triumph. The wrath of the empress, however, was not modified, and happening to oppose the placing of her statue near the church, he was again sent into exile, to a desolate tract on the Euxine Sea. B. at Antioch between 344 and 354; D. at Comana, in Asia Minor, overcome by the fatigues of a forced journey, 407.—Thirty-five years after the death

of Chrysostom, his remains were carried to Constantinople, and buried with great pomp by Theodosius II.; it is said they were subsequently removed to Rome. His feast is celebrated by the Roman church on the 27th of January, and by the Greek on the 13th of November. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; and by Montfaucon in 13 vols. 1718, Paris. His book on the priesthood is a valuable work, and has been translated into English.

CHRZANOWSKI, Adalbert, *kris-an-ow-ski*, a Polish general who, after serving in the French army for many years, entered the Russian service after the battle of Waterloo. He took part in the Polish revolution of 1830, after which he retired to Paris. B. 1789; D. 1861.

CHUBB, Thomas, *chubb*, a notorious deistical writer, who carried on the trade of a glover in Salisbury, was born in 1679, and died in 1746.—He was not possessed of any education, but had a certain talent for controversial reasoning, which caused his tracts, of which he published a great many, to make a considerable noise in their day.

CHUND, *chund*, a famous Hindoo poet, styled the Homer of Rajpootana, who flourished in the 12th century. His chief poem, which is about 100,000 lines in length, which touches on every conceivable subject, is even now very popular among the Hindoos.

CHURCHILL, *church'-hill*, John. (*See* MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.)

CHURCHILL, Sir Winston, an English historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," published in 1675, folio. B. in Dorsetshire, 1620; D. 1688. He was the father of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, and his daughter Arabella became mistress to James II., by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

CHURCHILL, Charles, an English poet, the son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster, received his education at Westminster school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his levity when before the examiners. At the age of twenty-five he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales; but, becoming a dealer in cyder, was unfortunate, and fell into bankruptcy. After this he came to London, and succeeded his father as curate of St. John's, to which he added the profits of a seminary, in which he taught young ladies to read and write. His first-published literary performance was a poem called "Rosciad," written against the principal theatrical managers, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satirical line. His next was the "Apology," which was succeeded by "Night," intended to serve as an apology for his own nocturnal habits, which were sometimes marked by such shameful excesses as to damage his reputation. After several other performances, in one of which—"Pomposo"—he attacked Dr. Johnson, he wrote, to please Wilkes, "The Prophecy of Famine, a Scotch Pastoral," which met with great success. There seems nothing, however, more difficult to bear with equanimity than sudden prosperity, and Churchill fell into greater irregularities of conduct than ever. His parishioners were forced to remonstrate strongly with him against his vices, and he quitted the clerical profession. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, parted from his wife, and kept a mistress. He continued, however, the friend of John Wilkes, and wrote further satires.





Among others he attacked Hogarth, who revenged himself in his picture of "The Reverend Mr. Churchill as a Russian Bear;" but he has written nothing which has left a permanent impression upon the literature of his country. B. at Westminster, 1731; D. at Boulogne, 1764.

CIALDINI, Enrico, *ché'-awl-de'-ne*, an Italian general, who has won fame and honour in the national struggles of his country, was born in Modena, August 8, 1811, and though therefore comparatively a young man, he is a "general in the army"—that is to say, equal in rank to a French marshal. All his steps have been won on the field by hard fighting. Enrico Cialdini, when no more than 16 years of age, marched with General Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna in 1831. After the Austrian intervention in Central Italy he was obliged to emigrate. His father had been arrested, and was poisoned by small doses of belladonna in the dungeons of the duke of Modena. Cialdini went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thenard, and was preparing to study medicine when a proposal was made to him to go to Spain. The prospect of a pair of epaulets tempted him. He went and took part in the War of Succession, and the revolution of 1848 found him a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. Mazzini, in the revolutionary period of 1848, recommended Cialdini to the provincial government of Milan, who invited him to take service with them. Cialdini obeyed the call, but on arriving at Milan he found the state of affairs changed. Lombardy had given herself up to king Charles Albert, and governed herself in his name. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to fall once more into the clutches of Austria. Cialdini enrolled himself in the corps of General Durando; he marched on Vicenza, and there received three wounds, supposed at the time to be mortal. He was thereby for a year reduced to a state of helplessness. The fate of Italy had been decided at Novara and at Rome, and it was necessary for him again to return to Spain. Cialdini wrote to the Piedmontese minister of war:—"You have more officers than you can find employment for, and, as I am ashamed to be a burden to you, without doing anything, and to go on half-pay at 40, I intend resuming my post in the Spanish army. You will find me there when Italy requires my services." The minister replied by these words: "Don't go." Then came the expedition to the Crimea. Cialdini went there with the rank of general, and at the battle of the Tchernaya he showed what he was worth. In 1859 Cialdini was the first in the regular allied army who fired a shot on the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. His *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the army of Lamoricière, and gained the battle of Castelfidardo; and in 1861, after Garibaldi had expelled Francis II. from Naples, and the people of the Two Sicilies had united themselves with the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel, Cialdini was sent to command the national troops, and took Gaëta in 17 days; for the 50 days which preceded the bombardment were expended in the construction of the necessary works. Fifteen days after, the general also took the citadel of Messina. He had been made a

major-general after the campaign of Umbria, and the king nominated him general of the army after Messina. In 1861 he was made viceroy of Naples, with full powers to suppress the brigandage which prevailed under pretence of endeavouring to restore the deposed king. This service he effectually accomplished for the time, and then resigned the viceroyalty, returning to the command of his division in the Æmilia. When the question of the cession of Nice and Savoy to France was being discussed in the Italian parliament, and Garibaldi made a severe attack upon Cavour for his share in that transaction, Cialdini wrote a violent letter to the Italian patriot soldier, which caused a temporary quarrel; this, however, was soon appeased by frank explanations on both sides. But in 1862 Cialdini again came into collision with Garibaldi in a more painful manner. When the latter's ill-advised movement in that year began to assume a serious aspect, and all remonstrances had failed to deter him from the prosecution of his project of marching upon Rome, Cialdini was sent to take command of the royal troops in Sicily, and it was under his orders that Garibaldi was attacked and made prisoner at Aspromonte by Colonel Pallavicini—a service which obtained the rank of major-general for the latter, but must have been a painful duty to all concerned.

**Cibber, Caius Gabriel,** *sib'-ber*, a German sculptor, who, about the time of Cromwell's Protectorate, came over to England, and began to pursue his profession in London with some success. The statues of the kings, and of Gresham, in the Royal Exchange, which were burned, were by him, and also the two figures of "Melancholy" and "Raging Madness," at the principal gate of old Bethlehem Hospital. He also executed the bassi-relievi on the pedestal of the London Monument. During the latter years of his life, he was chiefly employed by the duke of Devonshire in decorating the seat of that nobleman at Chatsworth. In the revolution of 1688, he took up arms under the duke, in favour of the prince of Orange, and lived to see the cause for which he fought successful. B. about 1630; D. in London, 1700, leaving a considerable fortune.

**Cibber,** Colley, an English poet and playwriter, the son of Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, served in the army of the prince of Orange at the Revolution, and afterwards went on the stage: but not attaining to eminence as an actor, turned his attention to dramatic writing. His first play was "Love's Last Shift," which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best work is considered to be the "Careless Husband," performed in 1704; but the "Nonjuror" brought him the most fame and profit. George I., to whom it was dedicated, presented him with £200, and appointed him to the office of poet laureate. B. in London, 1671; D. 1757.—His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his royal odes possess many faults. He wrote an "Apology" for his own life, which is very amusing, as it depicts many of his own foibles and peculiarities with considerable candour.—His son Theophilus followed, for a short time, the theatrical profession, and wrote a ballad opera called "Pattie and Peggy." B. 1703: D. on his passage to Ireland, 1758.

**Cibber,** Susanna Maria, was the wife of Theophilus Cibber, and the sister of Dr. Thomas Arne, the musical composer. She, as an actress, became a great favourite with the public, and was considered by many as the best representative of the tragic muse in her time on the stage. B. 1714; D. 1766, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

**Cicero,** Marcus Tullius, *sis'-e-ro*, a learned philosopher, and the greatest of Roman orators, was honourably descended both by his father and mother's side. He was instructed in philosophy by Philo, in law by Mutius Scævola, and acquired his military knowledge under Sylla, in the Marsian war. When young, he translated the Greek poem "Phænomena," of Aratus, into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of twenty-six he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of Quinctius, and a year afterwards defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as won the applause of the Romans. He then travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend Atticus in studying the best models of Grecian oratory. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all other pleaders. After passing through the offices of ædile and prætor, he offered himself as a candidate for the consulship; and, though powerfully opposed, was successful. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, whose conspiracy against the state he was afterwards the great means of unveiling; for which he was called by the citizens "the father of his country," and the second founder of the republic. (*See* Catiline.) His vehemence, however, against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* (*see* Cæsar, Julius), brought upon him a train of evils, which finally forced him into voluntary exile; but his banishment was of short duration, for the Clodian faction becoming odious, the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the quarrel between Cæsar and Pompey, he espoused the side of the latter, and followed him into Greece; but, after the battle of Pharsalia, returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of Cæsar. He now retired from the arena of politics, and devoted himself to the calmer elegances of literary pursuits, when the assassination of the dictator once more called him upon the political stage. He advised the senate to grant a general amnesty; but when he saw Antony gaining the ascendancy, he removed to Athens, to escape the effects of the enmity of that general. In a short time, however, he returned to Rome, and seemed to enjoy the friendship of Octavius, who nevertheless was induced to sacrifice him to the malice of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of his proscription. In order to escape the vengeance of his enemies, he set out in a litter for the seacoast, but was overtaken and slain. His head and hands were carried in triumph to Antony, who was mean enough to place them on the rostra in the Forum, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. B. at Arpinum, 106 B.C.; assassinated near Gaëta, 43 B.C.—The talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration, and he possessed eminent public and private virtues, although they were, in some degree, obscured by his excessive vanity. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian.—His son Marcus served under

Pompey, with great reputation, and Augustus made him augur; but his conduct was licentious, and Pliny says that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire. The works of Cicero have been repeatedly published both collectively and separately.

Cid Campeador, The, *sid kam-pai'-a-dor*, from the Arabic *el seid*, "the lord," and the Spanish *campeador*, "champion," was a Castilian hero, whose exploits are so largely mingled with fable and romance, that it is difficult, now, to determine how much of what is relating concerning him and his exploits is true. It would appear, however, that his real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, and that he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On account of the great prowess he displayed in early years, the honour of knighthood was bestowed on him; and, in 1063, he proceeded with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Aragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sancho, he accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, where the king was killed by treachery, and the Cid led back the troops to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his monarch. Alphonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne; and in 1074 the Cid married Donna Ximena Dias, daughter of Count Diego Alvarez, of the Asturias, whom he had slain in single combat, to avenge an insult which Diego had offered to Roderigo's father. Soon after this he revolted against Alphonso, and committed great ravages in Aragon, penetrating nearly as far as Saragossa, and xing his residence in a fortress called Peña del Cid, "The Rock of the Cid," where he became an independent chief. In 1094 he took Valentia, and held it till the time of his death. B. at Burgos, 1040; D. 1099. Corneille has written a famous tragedy, embodying the exploits of this warrior. Mr. Southey also published a "Caronicle of the Cid," illustrative of his adventures. There is, however, a Spanish poem of the Cid, which was written in the 12th century by the "Homer of Spain," of whom we have no further knowledge; but whose performance is said, by Southey, to be "the oldest poem in the Spanish language, and, beyond comparison, the finest."

Cigoli, Ludovico Cardi da, *che'-gol-e*, an eminent Florentine painter, who was one of the reformers of the style of the School of Florence, and is among those masters whose works make an epoch in the history of art in Tuscany. He opposed the style of the followers of Michael Angelo, and was the first who successfully combatted the anatomical practice indulged in by that school of painters. He followed the characteristics of Correggio and Baroccio, and had also much in common with the Caracci. His "Lame Man Healed by St. Peter," was said to be the third best picture at Rome, but is unfortunately now destroyed; it was, however, engraved. His productions are mostly large altar-pieces, and are to be found in many of the churches in Italy. Cigoli was likewise an architect, and something of an author, as he wrote a treatise on perspective. B. 1559; D. 1613.

Cimabue, Giovanni, *sim'-a-boo-ai*, a Florentine painter and architect, considered as the restorer of the art of painting in Italy. He was instructed by the Greek painters whom the senate had summoned to Florence; but he very quickly surpassed his masters. There are still some





remains of his works in fresco and distemper, showing signs of genius. His principal picture, however, is the "Madonna," painted for the church of St. Maria Novella. This production, when finished, was escorted to the church by a triumphal procession of the citizens. B. at Florence, 1240; D. 1300.

Cimarosa, Domenico, *sim-aw-ro'-sa*, a musician, who early achieved, by his compositions, great success, and was invited to the courts of the German sovereigns, and also to the court of Russia. He is the author of more than 120 operas, serious and comic; amongst which may be remarked his "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and the "Horatii and the Curiatii." He principally excelled, however, in the opera buffa. B. at Naples, 1749 or 1754; D. at Venice, 1801.

Cimon, *si'-mon*, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of all the naval forces of Greece. He defeated the Persian fleets and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land forces on the same day, near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. He was shortly after, by the intrigues of Pericles, banished from Athens, but was recalled, and adjusted the dispute existing between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. He was now appointed to carry on the war against Persia, in Egypt and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and, on the coast of Asia, gave battle to the enemy, and totally destroyed their fleet. D. besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, 449 B.C. He may be called the last of those Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He fortified and embellished Athens with the captured spoils, and has been highly extolled by his biographers, as well for his liberality as his valour. He was born about 502 B.C.

Cincinnatus, *sin'-sin-nai'-tus*, L. Quinctius, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he was in the act of ploughing his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this, he left his farm, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. After conquering the enemy he returned to Rome in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In his 80th year he was again summoned against Prænestе as dictator; and, after a successful campaign, once more resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate. Lived about 520–435 B.C.

Cinnamus, John, *sin'-năm-us*, a Greek historian, who wrote the lives of John and Michael Comnenus, the work embracing the period between 1118 and 1186. Printed at Utrecht, 1652, 4to, and at Paris, 1670, folio. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, *sin'-na*, a Roman consul, who, with Marius, filled Rome with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. He was consul four successive years. Assassinated at Ancona, 83 B.C.—Cornelia, the wife of Cæsar, was the daughter of this consul.

Cinq-Mars, Henry Coiffier, Marquis de, *sink mar*, a favourite of Louis XIII., befriended by Cardinal Richelieu, who introduced him to the king. Cinq-Mars, however, irritated against the cardinal for his opposition to his marriage with Maria de Gonzaga, instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion

Between them a secret treaty was set on foot, by which Spain was to render them assistance; but the plot being discovered by Richelieu, the marquis was seized and beheaded, in September, 1642. B. 1620.

CIPRIANI, Giovanni Batista, *sip'-re-aw'-ne*, a famous Tuscan artist, was born at Pistoja in 1727. After studying at Florence (where his master was an Englishman) and at Rome, he came to England, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, and made the design for the diploma, for which he received a silver cup. He is pronounced to have been "fertile in imagination, graceful in his composition, and elegant in his execution." His personal character was also distinguished by probity, simplicity, and benevolence. Died at Chelsea, in 1785. Many of his works were engraved by Bartolozzi; some of his principal pictures are at Houghton.

CISNEROS, Francis de. (*See* XIMENES.)

CIVILIS, *si-vil'-lis*, a brave chief of the Batavians, the ancient inhabitants of a portion of Holland, who, about 70 B.C., put himself at the head of his countrymen, and drove out the Romans, beating many of their best generals. He finally made peace with Cerialis, Vespasian's commander.

CLAIRAUT, Alexis Claude, *klair'-o*, a precocious French mathematician, who at the age of four could read and write; at nine had made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems; and at eleven produced a memoir on curves, which appeared in the "Miscellanea Berolinensia," with an honourable certificate of the Academy of Sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of eighteen; and he was one of the academicians who went to the north to measure a degree, with the view of ascertaining the figure of the earth. B. at Paris, 1713; D. 1765. —He wrote "Elements of Geometry and of Algebra," a "Treatise on the Figure of the Earth," "Tables of the Moon," &c.

CLAIRFAIT, Count de, *klair'-fai*, a famous Austrian general, who first distinguished himself against the Turks. In the wars which signalized the close of the 18th century, he fought with great valour against the French; and, in 1795, commanded the army of Mayence, which attacked the French camp formed before that city. This he forced, and took a number of prisoners. Whilst following up his success, he received, at Mannheim, an order to retire, on which he resigned his command. Subsequently he became a member of the Aulic council of war, and shortly afterwards died at Vienna, in 1798. B. at Brussels, 1733.—Clairfait was considered by the French the ablest general opposed to them during the war.

CLAIRON, Claire Josephe de la Tude, *klair'-awng*, a distinguished French actress, who in her 12th year first made her appearance on the stage. She subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life. B. near Condé, 1723; D. 1803.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, Captain, *klăp'-per-ton*, a distinguished African traveller. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the captain of a ship; but having been caught violating the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock-salt to the mistress of the house frequented by the crew of his ship, consented, rather than be subjected to a trial, to go on board a man-of-war,





and accordingly joined the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Captain Briggs. Through the interest of his friends, he was promoted to the rank of a midshipman, and in 1814 was made lieutenant. He was now appointed to the command of the *Confiance* schooner, on Lake Erie, in N. America, and was held in high estimation as an honourable member of his profession. In 1822 he went with Major Dixon Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa; and on his return was made commander. In this enterprise he and Denham determined the positions of Bornou, Houssa, and Mandara. Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the termination of the Niger; but as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Chungary, a village four miles from Saccatoo, where he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off. B. at Annan, Scotland, 1788; D. at Chungary, 1827.

CLARE, John, *klair*, the son of a Northamptonshire farm-labourer, who was early sent to work in the fields, whilst in by-hours he received occasional instruction at a neighbouring parish school. When he became able to read he purchased a few books, and, by degrees, initiated himself into composition in verse. In 1818 he produced a "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," which attracted the notice of a bookseller at Stamford, and led to the publication of a small volume entitled "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which was favourably received. He subsequently produced the "Village Minstrel, and other Poems;" the "Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems;" and in 1836 the "Rural Muse." These are all pleasing effusions, but exhibiting neither strength nor much originality. Clare, unfortunately, lost his reason, brought on by brooding over some unsuccessful trading speculations, which, although comparatively trifling, to a mind like his were sufficiently overwhelming. B. at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, 1793; D. May 20, 1864.

CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, earl of, *klăr'-endon*, lord high chancellor of England, studied the law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. Being an ardent royalist, he attached himself, during the civil war, to the cause of Charles, and greatly contributed to the Restoration. In the exercise of his judicial functions his conduct was above reproach, yet he became unpopular, and was forced to resign his official situations. To escape the penalties of a threatened impeachment, he prudently retired into exile, and passed the remainder of his days in France. B. at Dinton, Wiltshire, 1608; D. at Rouen, 1674.—Clarendon wrote the well-known "History of the Rebellion," which is held in high estimation, and will transmit his name to a distant posterity. His daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York, who, by her, had two daughters, Anne and Mary, both of whom ascended the English throne.

CLARENDON, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth earl of, succeeded to the title in 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1823 was appointed a commissioner of excise in Dublin, in which capacity he displayed abilities sufficient to recommend him to some higher

employment by the government. Accordingly, in 1831, he arranged a commercial treaty with France, and in 1833 became minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid. When he succeeded to his title, he came to England, and took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he soon distinguished himself, and in 1840 became lord privy seal in the Melbourne administration, and, before the end of the same year, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year Sir Robert Peel came into power; but in 1846, when Lord John Russell was appointed to the premiership, Lord Clarendon was made president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned for the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, on the duties of which he entered in the following year. He continued to exercise his viceregal authority through a very trying course of years till 1852, when, with the other members of the ministry, he resigned, and was succeeded by the earl of Eglinton. On the accession to power of the Coalition ministry, under the earl of Aberdeen, he accepted the seals of the Foreign Office, which he also continued to hold under the administration of Lord Palmerston, cementing the French and Sardinian alliance in reference to the Russian war. If, before that contest, he displayed some disposition, as was said, to yield to the czar, yet his firmness at the congress of Paris in 1856, in respect to the boundaries of Russia and her right to the Isle of Serpents, showed that he well knew how to uphold the honour and interests of his country. — Lord Clarendon went out of office along with the rest of his colleagues, on the defeat of the Palmerston administration on the conspiracy bill, in 1858; and on the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, Lord Clarendon did not again take office, the seals of the foreign department being given to Lord John (now Earl) Russell. In 1864 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, under Lord Palmerston, and, in the following year, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which office he held till June, 1866. In December, 1868, he again became Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Gladstone. B. 1800; D. 1870.

Clarke, Jeremiah, *klark*, a musician of great promise, but who, having conceived a violent passion for a lady much above him in rank, became afflicted with melancholy, and put an end to his existence in 1707. He was the friend and pupil of Blow, who, in 1693, resigned the situation of almoner at St. Paul's cathedral in his favour. He did not publish much, and what pieces he did are chiefly of a religious kind. They show fine talent and sensibility, so much so, that it was said of him, that "tenderness is so much his characteristic, that he may well be called the musical Otway of his time." His anthems, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," and "I will love Thee," are held in high esteem.

Clarke, Samuel, a learned English philosopher and divine, who became chaplain to Bishop More, of Norwich, and received from that prelate the rectory of Drayton, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his "Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew," which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1706 appeared his Latin translation of Newton's "Optics," for which Sir Isaac complimented him with £500. About this time he was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and took his





degree of D.D. at Cambridge. From this period he continued to publish works upon various subjects, some of them of a doctrinal, and others of a deeply philosophical kind; and, in 1727, he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of Sir Isaac Newton, but refused it. He was previously presented to the mastership of Wigston Hospital, in Leicestershire. In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's "Iliad," with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. B. at Norwich, 1675; D. in London, 1729.—Dr. Clarke was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic, well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable, and charitable to those who differed from him.

Clarke, Edward Daniel, LL.D., a distinguished modern traveller, who in 1792 accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and in 1799 commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. In 1802 he returned by Germany and France, bringing with him many valuable manuscripts, which he presented to the library at Cambridge. He also presented to that university a fragment of the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, of the best period of Grecian art, and brought with him, besides, a sarcophagus of Alexander, and a magnificent collection of mineralogical specimens. In 1808 he was appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, in which city and its neighbourhood he passed the rest of his life. B. at Willingdon, Sussex, 1769; D. in London, 1822.—A complete edition of his works, in 11 vols., was published after his death.

Clarke, Mrs. Cowden, whose maiden name was Mary Novello, was the daughter of a distinguished musician. In 1828 she married Mr. Cowden Clarke, who had intimate connexions with Charles Lamb, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and other literary celebrities. In 1829 Mrs. Clarke commenced her analysis of Shakspeare's works, and after sixteen years of patient labour and research, produced, in 1845, her "Concordance to Shakspeare," which obtained, deservedly, a great success. B. 1809.—Her husband is the author of one or two books, and her sister, Clara Novello, has attained considerable distinction as a singer.

Clarke, Adam, LL.D., an eminent divine, deeply skilled in Oriental languages and Biblical antiquities. His studies were pursued at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol, and at the age of eighteen he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connexion. In the ministerial character his preaching was both attractive and useful; but it is principally on account of his writings that he is noticed in this work. In 1802 he published his very useful "Bibliographical Dictionary," which at once procured for him a literary reputation; and although it does not now rank as a very profound work, still it contains a vast body of well-arranged information, and has been once or twice reprinted. He now continued to produce other works, amongst which may be noticed a laborious "Commentary on the Bible;" a "Narrative of the Illness and Death of Richard Porson;" "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" "Baxter's Christian Directory," which he edited, and several others of a reli-

gious class. His industry was very great; for, besides these and many pamphlets and sermons, he wrote four reports on the state of the public records, and edited the first volume of a new edition of Rymer's "Fœdera." Independently of these labours, his life was devoted to the active promotion of the well-being of his species; and it is impossible to review his character without being impressed with the idea that he was not only a good but a great man. B. 1762; D. at Haydon Hall, seventeen miles from London, 1832.

CLARK, William Tierney, a civil engineer, who, in 1808, went as a draughtsman from Bristol to London, and entered into the service of Mr. Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811, when he was appointed engineer of the West Middlesex Waterworks. This post he retained throughout his life, making great improvements in the establishment, and realizing large profits to the company. In 1819 he undertook the completion of the Thames and Medway Canal, which he successfully accomplished: and, in 1824, commenced the suspension-bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith. In 1827 he finished this work, after which the duke of Norfolk employed him to construct another over the Arun. In 1839 he began another over the Danube, at Pesth, which was not completed till 1849, at a cost of £622,000. This was the greatest work of his life, and it gave so much satisfaction to his royal patron, the emperor of Austria, that he presented him with a box set in brilliants. For a design for a suspension-bridge over the Neva, the emperor of Russia sent him a first-class gold medal. B. in Somersetshire, 1783; D. 1852.—He was a member of several learned societies.

CLARK, Sir James, physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria, and equally distinguished for his public humanity and private benevolence. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Fordyce, a maritime parish of Scotland, and afterwards entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. He then went to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies, and, in 1809, received an appointment in the navy, in which he remained till 1815, when he returned to Edinburgh, and, in two years more, took his degree of M.D. in the university of that city. He now set out on a continental tour, and settled in Rome, where he practised for eight years, during which he pursued his professional duties with unwearied zeal, earnestly devoting himself to the great cause of humanity in investigating modes for the alleviation of its suffering, or the cure of those numerous ills to which "flesh is heir." He visited the principal universities and medical schools of Germany, France, and Italy, directing his especial attention to the influence of those climates chiefly resorted to by invalids upon various kinds of diseases. The result of these investigations, and his otherwise large experience, was the publication, in 1829, of his work "On the Sanative Influence of Climate," a fourth edition of which appeared in 1856, and is now an authority. Indeed, according to the language of the "London Medico-Chirurgical Review," it is "an indispensable companion to every invalid who seeks restoration of health or prolongation of life beneath a milder sky than that which lowers over his native land." Whilst in Rome, Dr. Clark became known to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and, in 1824, was by him appointed his physician. In 1826 he came to England, and settled in London; and was, shortly afterwards, made physician to St. George's Parochial Infirmary. In 1832 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1835, physician to the duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. On the accession of her majesty to the throne, he continued her physician. In the same year of his appointment to that position, he published his treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," in which he shows that this insidious disease has its origin in a deteriorated condition of the system, an opinion not generally entertained until first clearly demonstrated in this treatise. On the establishment of the London University, Dr. Clark was elected one of the senate; and, with the view of remedying some defects in the system of English "Clinical Instruction," he wrote a pamphlet on that subject. In 1838 he was created a baronet, a title well earned, seeing it has been won in the field of humanity, in endeavouring to promote health and preserve life by every means which a sound judgment, great knowledge, and a large practical experience can place at his command. B. at Cullen, Banffshire, 1788; D. 1870.

CLARKSON, Thomas, *klark'-son*, an English philanthropist, one of the first advocates of the emancipation of the negroes, was educated with a view to the church, but relinquished his chances of preferment to advocate the abolition of negro slavery. He laboured, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce and other benefactors of mankind, in the cause he had espoused, and lived to see a law for the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves passed, on the 25th March, 1807. It took the labour of another twenty years, however, to effect the abolition of slavery in the islands of the West Indies; but it was accomplished in 1833, when the Emancipation Act liberated, for a compensation of twenty millions to the owners, nearly a million of slaves. Declining health prevented Mr. Clarkson taking so active a part at this period as he had hitherto done; but in the achievement of the work to which he had so long devoted himself, he continued to labour to the last. B. at Wisbeach, 1760; D. at Playford Hall, Sussex, 1846.

CLAUDE LORRAINE, *klawd*, a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth. His real name was Claude Gelée, and the poverty of his parents early compelled them to find some employment for their child; and accordingly he was made a pastrycook. Receiving some instructions in drawing, however, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, who grounded him in the principles of his art. Determined to take nature for his master, he passed whole days in the fields, watching their various aspects under the mutations of the skies, and became one of the greatest of landscape painters. He painted in fresco as well as in oil. His works are numerous, and to be found in most of the principal galleries of Europe. B. in Lorraine 1600; D. at Rome, 1682. —England is especially rich in the landscapes of this artist. The National Gallery alone has ten of his paintings, and some of them rank among the finest of his works.

CLAUDIANUS, *klaw'-di-ai'-nus*, a Latin poet, of Egyptian birth, who, at an early age, settled in Italy, and attached himself to Stilicho, the minister of the Emperor Honorius, but was in 408 disgraced, when Stilicho lost his life. He

enjoyed, amongst his contemporaries, so distinguished a reputation, that they proclaimed him equal to Homer and Virgil. What, however, has come down to the moderns of his works does not seem to justify these extravagant eulogies. His verses possess harmony, but are monotonous; there is also imagination in them, but little invention and genius. The best of his performances are, a "Panegyric of Stilicho," and his poems on "Rufinus and Eutropius." B. at Alexandria, about 365; D. probably in the second decade of the 5th century. (*See* STILICHO.)

CLAUDIUS, *klow'-de-us*, a name common to many illustrious Roman emperors, consuls, generals, censors, &c.; of whom the most worthy of remark are the following:—

CLAUDIUS I., Tiberius Drusus Nero, the fourth emperor of Rome, was elected by the soldiers after the murder of Caligula. He made himself popular at first by adorning and beautifying the city with buildings. He passed over into Britain, and received a triumph for victories which were gained by his generals. He was of weak intellect, and though well-meaning at first, followed the example of most of the Roman emperors, and became a sanguinary tyrant. He married four wives, one of whom, named Messalina, he put to death on account of her lust and debauchery. He was at last poisoned by another, called Agrippina, who had made him name her son, Nero, as his successor. D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., surnamed the Goth, was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus in 268. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed, it is said, no less than 300,000 in a battle. D. in Pannonia, 270.—This prince has been called the second Trajan, as much on account of his valour in battle as his justice in administration.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, a Roman Decemvir, became enamoured of Virginia, the daughter of Virginius, an officer in the army employed against the Æqui. Endeavouring by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to demand her, under the pretence that she was the child of his slave, and brought up as her own by the wife of Virginius. This claim was brought before the tribunal of the Decemvir, who decreed that, till all the witnesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant. The people opposed this decree, when Virginius was privily sent for, and appeared before the tribunal. Being unable, however, to get the sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife, and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued. The army having joined Virginius, the senate was unable to resist them. Accordingly, the decemvirate was dissolved, and Appius committed to prison, where he died, 449 B.C.—Upon these events, James Sheridan Knowles founded his celebrated tragedy of "Virginius."

CLAUDIUS, or CLAUDE, Clemens, a Spaniard by birth, who attained to the position of bishop of Turin, was the first to protest against the corruptions and superstitions of Popery. D. 839.

CLAUSEL, Bertrand, Count, *klo'-sel*, entered the French army at an early age, and as aide-de-camp to General Pérignon served in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794-95. With General Leclerc he went to St. Domingo, and there commanded a division in endeavouring to suppress an insurrection of the blacks. He next served in Spain, and was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca. In 1813 he was almost daily engaged with the English during the retreat of the French, before Wellington, into France. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he rejoined his standard; but on his fall, he was compelled to leave his country and retire to America. He subsequently returned, and in 1830 succeeded Marshal Bourmont as commander-in-chief in Africa, and in the following year was created a marshal. In 1832 he was made governor of Algeria, but being baffled in his attempt on Constantine, in 1836 he returned to Paris with a broken spirit, from which he never revived. B. at Mirepoix, 1772; D. at Toulouse, 1841.

CLAVIJO Y FAXARDO, Joseph, *kla-ve'-cho e fax-ar'-do*, a Spanish writer, who was named keeper of the royal records, and translated from the French the Natural History of Buffon, a work highly esteemed. This procured for him the vice-directorship of the Cabinet of National History of Madrid, which post he retained till his death, in 1806. B. in the Canary Isles, 1726.—Behaving very unworthily to a sister of Beaumarchais, the popular writer, the latter fought a duel with Clavijo, and made the Spaniard sign a declaration that he had been guilty of a misdeed, and Clavijo was, in consequence, disgraced by the king for a term. This episode has been dramatized by Göthe and others.

CLAY, Henry, *klāi*, an American statesman, who was called to the bar at an early age, and distinguished himself as an advocate. In 1803 he was elected member of the Kentucky legislature, and in 1809 a member of the senate at Washington. In the year 1811 he was elected a member of Congress, and was made speaker of that body. In 1814 he was one of the commission sent to Ghent to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and in 1825 was appointed, by President Adams, foreign secretary. In 1823 he contested the presidency with General Jackson, but was defeated, and again in 1832, 1836, and 1844, he was a candidate, but did not meet with success. Retiring for a time from public affairs, he returned to take his seat in the senate, and there enjoyed, until a short time before his death, a very great influence. B. in Virginia, 1777; D. 1852.—Henry Clay was the head of the Whigs. Of a conciliatory disposition, he, on two occasions, in 1820 and in 1850, succeeded in effecting a compromise between the slave states and the abolitionists, and his death was felt as a public loss.

CLAY, Cassius M., an American statesman, who has distinguished himself as an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and has given a proof of sincerity by freeing his own slaves. He was born in Kentucky in 1810, studied for the bar, and after holding the position of member of congress, was in 1861 appointed minister in Russia on the formation of the Lincoln cabinet. He subsequently resigned the appointment, and returned to America to take part in the civil war then raging. His writings, with a memoir from the pen of Horace Greeley, were published in 1848.

CLAYTON, Robert, D.D., *klai'-ton*, successively bishop of Killala, Cork, and Clogher, was sus-

pected of a leaning towards Arianism, and on making a motion in the House of Lords, that the Athanasian and Nicene creeds should be expunged from the Church of England Liturgy, was ordered to be prosecuted for heresy, but died before the trial came on. He was author of "An Introduction to the History of the Jews;" "Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated;" "A Dissertation on the Prophecies:" and "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testaments," which latter work he wrote as an answer to Lord Bolingbroke. B. in Dublin, 1695; D. 1758.

CLAYTON, John Middleton, an American politician, was born in Delaware in 1796; was elected to congress in 1829; resigned in 1836, and became chief justice of his native state; in 1845 he returned to congress; in 1849 became secretary of state under General Taylor, and in that capacity negotiated the famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty on the subject of English and American claims in central America, which has since been the subject of much controversy. Resigned in 1850, and died in 1856.

CLEANTHES, *kle-an'-thees*, a Grecian philosopher and disciple of Zeno. While pursuing his studies, he maintained himself by his manual labour,—succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils kings Antigonus and Chrysippus. Starved himself to death at the age of 90, about 240 B.C.

CLEARCHUS, *kle-ar'-kus*, a Lacedæmonian general, who was condemned to death for having abused his authority at Byzantium, where he had been sent as an ally. Retiring into Persia, he offered his services to the younger Cyrus, and raised a body of Greek mercenaries, with whom he acted against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus and king of Persia. After the battle of Cunaxa, where Cyrus fell, and whilst he was leading the retreat of the 10,000 immortalized by his successor, Xenophon, Tissaphernes, the Persian general, inveigled him into an interview, and slew him, 401 B.C.

CLEMENCE, Isaure, *klai'-maurnce*, a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. B. about 1450; D. 1500 or 1513. These fêtes were established to encourage the art of poesy, and at them were distributed prizes for the best effusions. These prizes consisted of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and in 1695 an academy was founded from the funds, and exists at this day.

CLEMENS, Friedrich, *klem'-ens*, the name assumed by a German poet of some talent and more eccentricity. He was born at Osnaburg, Westphalia, of poor parents named Gerke, but took the designation of Clemens from his godfather, the Rev. Clemens van Morsey. Friedrich began verse-making when only 10 years of age, and obtained the appointment of assistant letter-carrier by the time he was 14; he then successively studied theology, became an itinerant schoolmaster, a footman, a lawyer's clerk, and a private in the 60th British regiment, which he accompanied to Canada; but disliking soldiering as much as other occupations, he again took to rhyming, and with the money thus procured he purchased his discharge, and returned to Hamburg. Here he lived by selling his verses, which he printed himself at a machine of his own construction, and finally obtained an appointment as inspector of the Hamburg and Altona telegraph. Among his publications are "Specimens of my Poetry;" "Aspirations of the Heart to God;" "Eccentric People;" "The Manifesto of Reason," which caused a great sensation, and was interdicted by the Diet; "Through Night and Fog," a novel, and "The Emigrant on the Ohio," a comedy. His last publication is entitled "All-Book," and aims at preaching the "religion of love," but has not been successful. While officiating as lawyer's clerk, on, it is said, fifteen pounds a year, he married a milliner's assistant, who accompanied him in all his subsequent wanderings and vicissitudes. B. January 22, 1801.

CLEMENT I. and II., *klem'-ent*, popes of Rome, of whom one died about 100, and the other 1047.

CLEMENT III. succeeded Gregory VIII. in 1187, and preached a crusade against the Saracens. D. 1191.

CLEMENT IV. was elected in 1265. He signed with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France. D. at Viterbo, 1268.

CLEMENT V. was elected in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars. D. 1314.

CLEMENT VI. was elected in 1342. In his pontificate, Rienzi attempted to re-establish the republic of Rome. This pope was a learned man, and had a prodigious memory. D. 1352.

CLEMENT VII., cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league," with Francis I. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII. having repudiated Katharine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Romish church. D. 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins in 1598. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmin, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and sagacious pontiff. D. 1605.

CLEMENT IX. was elected in 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks. D. 1669.

CLEMENT X. was the successor of the above. Being of great age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative. D. 1676.

CLEMENT XI. was elected in 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome. D. 1721.

CLEMENT XII. succeeded Benedict XIII. in

1730, and reformed many abuses of the church. D. 1740.

CLEMENT XIII. was elected in 1758. The Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. D. 1769.—There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, at Rome, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it.

CLEMENT XIV. was the successor of the above. Of a conciliatory disposition, he lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, he, in 1773, after temporizing for several years, issued the bull ordaining their suppression. D. 1774.

CLEMENT, Francis, a learned French Benedictine monk, who continued the "Literary History of France," commenced by Rivet. He composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and also published the 12th and 13th volumes of the collection of French historians begun by Boquet. His greatest achievement, however, was the extension and improvement of the work entitled "L'Art de vérifier les Dates après J.C.," which had been originated by Dantine, and re-written and published by Clémencet. After thirteen years' labour, he raised it to three large vols. folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was meditating the production of a similar work on ancient chronology, with the title of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates avant J.C.," when he died, in 1793. B. at Bèze, in Burgundy, 1714.—Clement was a laborious writer, and was the author of several other works besides those mentioned above.

CLEMENTI, Muzio, *kle-main'-te*, an eminent Italian musical composer, and considered the father of pianoforte music. At an early age he evinced a decided predilection for his art, and even in his ninth year passed his examination as an organist. In his thirteenth, he wrote a mass for four voices, and attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Beckford, an English gentleman travelling in Italy, who became his patron, and took him to his seat in Dorsetshire, in England. Here he devoted himself to other studies, and became accomplished in several languages, as well as in various branches of science, without neglecting the cultivation of his talents in the more particular art in which he seemed by nature destined to excel. In his 18th year he composed his celebrated Opera No. 2, which is considered the basis on which the whole fabric of modern pianoforte sonatas is founded. His fame now extended to the continent, and he rose to the highest rank in his profession. In 1800 he engaged in the music trade, still continuing, however, to devote himself to his art throughout the remainder of his days. B. at Rome 1752; D. in London, 1832.—He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

CLENNELL, Luke, *klen'-el*, a painter and engraver, was born in Northumberland, in 1781, being the son of a farmer. After several vain attempts to induce him to settle to farming, tanning, and other trades, he was apprenticed to Bewick, an engraver on wood, and soon displayed considerable ability. In 1804, he removed to London, married, and soon had as much work as he could execute. He engraved





Stothard's designs in illustration of Rogers's Poems, and Falconer's "Shipwreck;" and was finally induced to relinquish the graver and devote himself to the brush. He was very successful, his "Final Charge of the Guards at Waterloo," having procured him the prize of 50 guineas offered by the British Institution. In 1814, he was commissioned to paint a picture commemorative of the visit of the allied Sovereigns to the city of London, and was engaged upon it when his mind gave way: he was hopelessly deranged, and died in a lunatic asylum in 1840. His "Day after the Fair," and "Market-boats at Brighton," are much admired.

CLEOBULUS, *kle-ob'-u-lus*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was the son of Evagoras of Lindos, and was famous for his fine form. His maxims were, "Do good unto your friends, that you may attach them to you the more; do good unto your enemies, that you may make friends of them." D. 560 B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS, *kle-om'-bro-tus*, king of Sparta, gave battle, at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed, 371 B.C. —This battle, where the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, put an end to the pre-eminence of Sparta in Greece.

CLEOMENES III., *kle-om'-e-nees*, king of Sparta, who succeeded his father Leonidas, was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 B.C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 220 or 219 B.C.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

CLEON, *kle'-on*, a name common to many eminent Greeks, of whom the most famous is an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became, by his intrigues and eloquence, general of the armies of the state. He took Torone, in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general, 422 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, *kle-o-pa'-tra*, queen of Egypt, famous for her great beauty, crimes, and misfortunes, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who died 51 B.C., leaving his eldest son, Ptolemy Dionysius, and his daughter, Cleopatra, to reign conjointly over the kingdom. They, however, disagreed, and Cleopatra was compelled to seek for safety in Syria. Here she met Cæsar, whilst engaged in the pursuit of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, and, by her fascinating manners, completely won him over to her cause. Accordingly, he determined that she should be reseated on the Egyptian throne, which led to an attack upon his own quarters by the king's troops. This resulted in the overthrow of her brother's forces, and himself being drowned in the Nile. Cleopatra then ascended the throne in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she subsequently poisoned. On the return of Cæsar to Rome, she followed him and lived there till his assassination, 44 B.C

After this event she returned to Egypt, and about 40 B.C., after the battle of Philippi, was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before him, however, he could not resist her charms, and was induced to marry her, repudiating his former consort, Octavia, the sister of Augustus. War now ensued between Augustus and Antony, and, at the battle of Actium, Cleopatra fled, and her paramour was defeated. The fallen queen, to escape the humiliation of gracing the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, 30 B.C.—She was a woman of genius, versed in several languages, but ambitious and voluptuous, although in her greatest extravagances there was a splendour and grandeur which seemed almost to refine them. With her ended the dynasty of the Greek kings in Egypt, which began with Ptolemæus, the son of Lagus, 323 B.C. (*See* ANTONY and CÆSAR.)

CLEOSTRATUS, *kle-os'-trä-tus*, an ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He is said to have introduced the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar. Lived between 548 and 432 B.C.

CLER, LE, General, *le(r)klair*, a distinguished French officer, who fell, mortally wounded, on the field of Magenta, June 4, 1859.

CLERK, John, of Eldin, *klerk*, the inventor of an improved system of naval tactics, in reference to what is called "breaking the line." This idea was first acted upon by Sir George (afterwards Lord) Rodney, on the 12th of April, 1782, when the French, under De Grasse, were defeated in the W. Indies. His plan was subsequently acted upon by both Howe and Nelson, and uniformly met with success. He published an account of his system in "An Essay on Naval Tactics, &c.," but his claim to the originality of the idea has been disputed by General Sir Howard Douglas, whose father was captain of Rodney's fleet at the time of the action, and who claims the merit for Lord Rodney. Mr. Clerk had never made a single voyage on sea, and was therefore no practical sailor. B. in Scotland; D. 1812.

CLERK, John, Lord Eldin, an eminent Scottish lawyer, was the son of the preceding, and was alike famous for his legal knowledge, his ability as a pleader, his wit, his brusque manners, and his thorough fearlessness and integrity of character. He was called to the bar in 1785, and though his politics, which were liberal, shut him out from official employment, except for a short time as solicitor-general under the coalition ministry of 1805, he soon made his way to the foremost rank in his profession, and for many years enjoyed the largest and most lucrative practice that had up to that time been known in Scotland. He lived in the great literary and philosophical age which procured for Edinburgh the title of the "Modern Athens," and was in habits of friendship with all the great men of the day, including Scott, Stewart, Jeffrey, Brougham, Wilson, &c. He was remarkable for his eccentricities, one of which was an inordinate love of cats and dogs, a host of which he always kept about him. He was raised to the bench in 1823, resigned in 1828, and died in 1832, aged 75.

CLEVELAND, or CLEIVELAND, John, *kleve'-land*, an English poet, joined the army of the cavaliers, and was the first poet who sung in favour of the royal cause. In 1655, being taken prisoner,





he was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. B. at Loughborough, 1613; D. in London, 1659. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.—Fuller, in his "Worthies of Leicestershire," says of this poet that he was "a general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and eminent poet." We have, however, an opportunity of judging, and think that his genius will hardly sustain such extravagant praise. When he was in the zenith of his fame, the sheets of "Paradise Lost" were struggling into a dim light through the mists of bigotry and party prejudice. The great epic was scarcely read, whilst impression after impression of Cleveland's poems was pouring from the press. But how changed are these things now! Milton lives, and shall endure as long as the language; whilst the effusions of the other are never heard of among the people.

CLIFFORD, *klif'-urd*, the name of a distinguished English noble family, many scions of which have become famous in history, and have well deserved the title of the "Stout Cliffords," which was popularly given to them. The most remarkable of the family were—1. Roger de Clifford, who established himself in the north by inheriting Brougham Castle, in Cumberland, was killed in the wars with the Welsh, and was the father of Henry II.'s "Fair Rosamond." 2. Robert, the son and successor of Roger, a man of heroic and martial spirit, was one of the guardians of Edward II., by whom he was made lord high admiral, and acquired great renown in the wars with Scotland, being rewarded with large grants of lands belonging to the Douglases, Maxwells, &c.; he was killed at Bannockburn, June 25, 1314. 3. Roger, the fifth lord, took a leading part in the wars of Edward III. in both France and Scotland, enjoyed the family estates longer than any of his predecessors, and was the first of the Lords Clifford of the north who lived to be a grandfather. 4. Thomas, the sixth lord, was the famous Clifford of the French wars, in the reign of Henry VII., and also took a prominent part in the Wars of the Roses, in which he espoused the Lancastrian side. He was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455. 5. His son, known as the "younger" and the "black" Clifford, also took a prominent part in the contest between the Red and White Roses, and his ferocity gained him the nickname of the "Butcher." His slaughters at the battle of Wakefield, where both Richard duke of York (the competitor for the crown) and his son, the youthful duke of Rutland, were killed, are strongly condemned by Shakspeare and some of the chroniclers of the time. He was slain, at the age of 26, the day before the battle of Towton, and his body consigned to a pit along with a mass of the vulgar dead. 6. Henry was the eldest son of the last-mentioned, and was only an infant at the time of his father's death. The family estates had been confiscated, and bestowed upon "Crookback," then duke of Gloucester, and afterwards Richard III., and the youthful Clifford was fain to seek a refuge among the peasants of Cumberland, where, disguised as a shepherd, he spent twenty-four years, and hence acquired the name of the "Shepherd Lord." After the close of the Wars of the Roses, and the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, Clifford was restored to his title and estates, and was one of the best of his race and the greatest ornaments of the nobility of England, being deeply read in all the literature,

learning, and science then known, to which he had devoted the long years of his peasant life. He was not, however, devoid of the martial qualities of his family, for he mustered his retainers, and appeared at their head at the battle of Flodden, and, though then 60 years of age, showed all the fire and valour natural to his blood. He died in 1528, after having both endured the pain of seeing his son, who was created earl of Cumberland, run the wildest career of dissipation, and enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing the prodigal's reformation. 7. George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland, was remarkable for his love of adventure and his insatiable passion for a nautical life. He made eleven different expeditions, fitted out at his own cost, against the Spaniards and Dutch in the West Indies, on the coast of America, &c.; and had his fill of perils and adventures. He commanded one of the ships that helped to destroy the famous "Invincible Armada," in 1588, and cut a prominent figure in many actions with the would-be invaders, particularly in a battle off Calais. He captured Fayal in 1589, and took twenty-eight vessels of different sizes, valued at upwards of £20,000—a large sum in those days. He was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who invested him with the Garter, and bestowed upon him other marks of her approval. He was a keen patron of spectacles, shows, horse-races, &c., and spent large sums in giving magnificent entertainments, the consequence of which was that though he began life immensely rich, he died comparatively poor, in 1605 leaving behind him the reputation of ng one of the most singular men, and having run one of the most remarkable careers, on record. 8. Lady Anne Clifford, the daughter and heiress of the above, was the last of her race, and not the least notable. She was born in 1589, and married to Richard, earl of Dorset, a man of talent and spirit, but a great spendthrift. Dorset died in 1624, and Lady Anne married Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, in 1630; a union productive of as little happiness as the former. Pembroke died in 1650, shortly after the fall of the monarchy, having previously made himself specially obnoxious to the royalists, who satirized him severely. The extinction of the male branch of the house of Clifford, by the death of Francis, fourth earl of Cumberland, and his son, left Lady Anne sole possessor of the family estates, for which a contest had gone on for thirty-eight years; and she then devoted herself to repair the evils brought about by war, waste, and confiscation. She executed many great works, and did not fail to take full credit for them; she patronized poets and men of letters, wrote memoirs, and made her home, as has been said, "a school for the young and an asylum for the aged, a refuge for the persecuted, and a pattern to all." She died at Brougham Castle in 1675, aged 87.

**Clift**, William, *klift*, a distinguished naturalist, and many years conservator of the Hunterian museum, under the supervision of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons. He contributed several papers to the literature of natural history, such as "Description of some Fossil Bones found in the Caverns at Preston," "Experiments to ascertain the influence of the Spinal Marrow on the action of the Heart in Fishes," "On the Megatherium," "On Fossil Remains from the Irrawadi," &c. B. near Bodmin, 1775; D. 1849.





**Clinton de Witt**, *klin'-ton*, a publicly active citizen of New York, who filled the office of mayor in 1815, when he became a candidate for the presidency of the United States, but was unsuccessful. Between 1817 and 1826 he was frequently elected governor of the state of New York; but he is noticed here principally on account of his being the most ardent promoter of the scheme for cutting the great canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. B. at Little Britain, Orange county, New York, 1769; D. 1828.

**Clinton**, Sir Henry, an English general, who, in 1778, was appointed to the command of the army in N. America, but in 1781 was so unsuccessful that his conduct was severely censured, and he returned to England in the following year. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by Earl Cornwallis, and again vindicated by Sir Henry In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. He then filled the appointment of governor of Limerick, and was just made governor of Gibraltar when he died, in 1795.

**Clinton**, George, an American general, who, after serving under Lord Amherst against the French, became brigadier in the continental army on the outbreak of the War of Independence, and succeeded in checking the attempt of General Sir Henry Clinton to relieve General Burgoyne. Though surprised by Sir Henry on this occasion, the British general was forced to abandon the enterprise, and retire. George Clinton was also a member of Congress, and served in the wars against the Iroquois Indians. B. 1739; D. 1812.

**Clisson**, Olivier de, *klis'-son*, a gallant French soldier, who was made Constable of France in 1390. He defeated the Flemings at the battle of Rosbecq, in 1382. B. in Brittany; D. 1407.

**Clitus**, *kli'-tus*, the most conspicuous of this name was the friend and foster-brother of Alexander the Great. He had saved the king's life in a battle, yet Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because, at a feast, he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was afterwards inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had so wantonly sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness. D. 328 B.C.

**Clive**, Robert, Lord, of Plassy, *klive*, was educated at several schools, but with so little success, that his father, despairing of his becoming eminent in any profession, obtained for him a place as a writer in the Honourable East India Company's service. Disgusted with this occupation, however, he quitted the desk in 1747, and entered the army, in which he so highly distinguished himself at the taking of a fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, that he obtained the post of commissary-general. Soon afterwards, the French, under Dupleix, began to discover their ambitious designs on India, which roused the jealousy of the English, when war was entered upon, and the genius of Clive had many opportunities of displaying itself. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages. In 1751, Trinchinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, the ally of the English, was besieged by the French; on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This circumstance drew off the enemy from Trichinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a

manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive embarked for England, to rest awhile and recruit his health, when he was presented, by the Court of Directors, with a sword set with diamonds. In 1755 he returned to India as Governor of Fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, shortly after, he assisted Admiral Watson in reducing Angria, the pirate, taking Gheriah, his capital, and all his treasures. In the meantime, Surajah-u-Dowlah, the nabob, had made a successful attack on the British, captured a number of prisoners, and immured upwards of a hundred of them in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. This brought Clive at once to that place, which he took, completely defeating the army of Surajah, whom, after the victory of Plassy, in 1757, he compelled to sue for peace. Clive now entered Moorshedabad, and placed Meer Jaffier, one of the nabob's officers, on the throne. The Mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the empire, with a grant of lands, said to produce £27,000 a year. In 1759 he destroyed a large Dutch armament, sent against him, in Bengal; and, in the following year, returned to England, and was created an Irish peer. In 1764 he went to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the Bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Commons to resolve that, "In the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been intrusted." He defended himself with spirit and modesty; and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved, that "Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This ungrateful treatment, however, penetrated his soul, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to his existence in 1774. B. at Styche, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire, 1725.—Lord Chatham called him a "heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament from 1760 to his death. He left £70,000 to the invalids in the Company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children. A statue was, in 1859, erected to his memory, temporarily, opposite the government offices in Whitehall, with the view of its being ultimately transferred to Shrewsbury.

CLODOALD, or ST. CLOUD, *klo'-do-ald*, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (see CLODOMIR), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud. D. at St. Cloud, 560.

CLODIUS PUBLIUS, *klo'-de-us*, a turbulent Roman citizen, descended of an illustrious family. He made himself notorious by his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He introduced himself in women's clothes into Julius Cæsar's house, whilst Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, or Bona Dea, at which no man was permitted to be present. Tried for this violation of human and divine laws, he succeeded in corrupting his judges. From a patrician he became a plebeian, in order to be eligible for the tribuneship; and was an inveterate enemy to Cato and Cicero. By his influence he procured the banishment of the latter, who was, however, soon afterwards recalled. Killed by the slaves of Milo in a quarrel, 52 B.C.

CLODOMIR, *klo'-do-meer*, son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He himself was afterwards slain in a battle with Gondemar, Sigismund's successor, in 524.—He left three children, of whom two were murdered by their uncles, and the third, Clodoald, saved himself by flight.

CLOOTZ, Jean Baptist de, *klootz*, better known by the name of "Anacharsis Clootz," was a Prussian baron, who, at the beginning of the French revolution, distinguished himself by his impiety and extravagances. After performing various feats of madness, calling himself Anacharsis, and the "Orator of the Human Race," he gave a large sum to the Assembly to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put upon the head of the king of Prussia. He also denied the authority of all rulers, even that of the Creator, and published a work to that effect. B. 1755. Guillotined under Robespierre, 1794.—He was nephew to the learned Cornelius Pauw, of Berlin.

CLOTAIRE I., king of France, *klo'-tair*, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He, at first, was only king of Soissons, in 511, but became, in 561, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers. B. 497; D. 561.

CLOTAIRE II. succeeded his father Chilperic I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom. B. 583; D. 628.

CLOTAIRE III. came to the throne of Burgundy in 656, on the death of his father, Clovis II. B. 652; D. 670. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom.

CLOTAIRE IV. reigned only in name from 719 to 720, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, having the real power.

CLOVIS I., *klo'-ve*, the founder of the French monarchy, succeeded Childeric, his father, in 481. His kingdom then was bounded by the sea and the river Scheldt on the N. and E., on the W. by the dioceses of Thérouanne and Boulogne, and on the S. by Cambrai. He was not, however, slow in extending these territories. In 486 he attacked Soissons, and made that place his capital. In 493 he took Paris, and removed his residence to that city. Three years later he turned his arms against the Germans, and defeated them at Tolbiac. After that victory he embraced Christianity, at the solicitation of his wife Clotilda, and was baptized at Rheims. He afterwards defeated the king of Burgundy, and, in 507, gained a great victory over Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he killed with his own hand, thus obtaining Aquitaine. He was now at the height of his power, but he sullied the successes of his reign by putting to death several chiefs, whose ambition he feared. B. 465; D. 511, dividing his estates between his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire.

CLOVIS II., was the second son of Dagobert, king of Soissons and Burgundy, whom he succeeded in 638. B. 633; D. 656

## Clovis

**Clovis III.**, was the son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin d'Heristal, mayor of the palace. D. 695.

**Clyde, Lord.** (*See* **Campbell**, Sir Colin.)

**Clutterbuck**, Robert, *klut'-ter-buk*, an antiquary and topographer, who wrote a "History of Hertfordshire," of which county he was a native. B. 1772; D. 1831.

**Cobbett**, William, *kob'-bet*, one of the boldest and purest English political writers, was the son of a small farmer and publican in Sussex. He was bred to country life, but going to Portsmouth, in 1782, he first beheld the sea, which seems, at once, to have unsettled all his notions of rural existence, for the next day he made application for employment on board a man-of-war. In this, however, he was not successful, and in the following year, being at Guildford fair, he took the sudden determination of proceeding to London, where he was engaged as a copying clerk to an attorney. Becoming disgusted with this employment, he went to Chatham, where he enlisted in a regiment of foot, and, in a short time, having been made a corporal for good conduct, was landed with his regiment on the shores of New Brunswick, N. America. Here he rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and after a service of eight years, returned to England, where, at his own earnest request, he got his discharge, on account of his good behaviour and the services he had rendered the regiment. Shortly afterwards he went to France, to avoid prosecuting a charge which he had preferred against four officers of his regiment for peculation. He then sailed for New York, where he arrived in 1792. Two years after this, he commenced his political career as a writer, by attacking Dr. Priestley, who had just arrived from England, and who was fiercely denounced in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Emigration of a Martyr to the Cause of Liberty, by Peter Porcupine." This was written by Cobbett, who rapidly followed it up by others in the most violent anti-democratic strain. He now became as bold as he was unsparing in his sarcasm, upon all who offered opposition to his views; and the consequence was several prosecutions for libel, which forced him to leave America, and return to England in 1800. Here he commenced, in London, a daily Tory paper, which did not succeed. He next started his "Weekly Register," which commanded a large circulation, and which, we believe, without the intermission of a single week, he continued till the day of his death, a period of thirty-three years. It was commenced as an aid to the Tory party; but it began to change its views in 1803, and finally became thoroughly reforming in its principles. In 1804 two verdicts were obtained against him by the government for libel, and, in 1810, another for a paper which he had written against flogging some local militiamen at Ely. On this occasion he was condemned to pay a fine of £1000 to the king, and to be imprisoned for two years. Having suffered this punishment, he came forth from the house of his confinement as vigorous as ever, and, as might be expected, more hostile against the powers that had incarcerated and amerced him. To annoy the administration, he at once began his "Twopenny Trash," a series of political papers, which had a circulation of 100,000 copies. In 1817, to escape impending

## Cobden

danger, he once more visited America, yet still continued the "Register" by transmitting his "copy" regularly across the Atlantic. In 1819 he returned, and commenced a daily paper, which lived only two months. He was again cast in two actions for libel, when, in 1820, he first tried to get into parliament. In this, however, he did not succeed till 1832, when he was returned to the first reformed parliament for Oldham, which he continued to represent till his death. B. at Farnham, 1762; D. 1835.—Cobbett passed an active life, and wrote an excellent Grammar of the English language, besides many other works of high common sense and excellence, independent of his political labours as an editor.

**Cobden**, Richard, *kob'-den*, is the son of a small Sussex farmer, who died whilst Richard was a boy. He was therefore taken charge of by an uncle who had a wholesale warehouse in London, into which Richard was in due time introduced. He afterwards became a partner in a Manchester printed-cotton factory, and occasionally "took the road," as commercial traveller for the house. He subsequently visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and in 1835 went to N. America. The result of his observations in this country, to some extent, appeared in a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America, by a Manchester Manufacturer." Another pamphlet of his, entitled "Russia," also appeared about this time. In 1837 he contested the borough of Stockport, but was unsuccessful, when he made a journey through France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In the following year he went through Germany, and, soon after his return, commenced his advocacy of the repeal of the taxes on corn. In 1839 the National Anti-corn-law League was formed, and in 1841 Mr. Cobden was elected member of parliament for Stockport. He now continued to advocate, with all his energy, the repeal of the corn laws, and, being an effective public speaker, he won over a great many to his views. His influence gradually rose in the House of Commons, until, on June 29th, 1846, Sir Robert Peel made his memorable speech, wherein he gave all the credit of the repeal of the corn laws to Mr. Cobden. "The name which ought to be," said Sir Robert, "and which will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, enforced by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned,—the name which ought to be and will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of Richard Cobden." After this, Mr. Cobden once more visited the continent, and £70,000 was collected by his grateful countrymen and presented to him. In 1847 he became member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to represent for several years, when he retired for some time from active public life. In 1859 he revisited America, and during his absence was chosen member for Rochdale. On his return, he was offered the presidency of the Board of Trade, under the Palmerston administration, which he refused to accept. His reasons for not joining the noble lord's government were explained at length by him at a public meeting in Rochdale, in August, 1859. The general purport of these was, that he had been, for many years, a decided opponent of the foreign policy of Lord

Palmerston, and which he designated as a warlike one. In 1859-60, Mr. Cobden negotiated with the French government commercial treaties, having for their object to facilitate the commercial intercourse of Great Britain and France, which were subsequently sanctioned by parliament. By these treaties, known in this country as the French commercial treaty and the supplementary treaty thereto, great reductions were made in the scale of duties levied on British goods in France, and corresponding abatements in the British tariff on French wines, silks, and other articles. B. at Dunford, near Midhurst, 1804; D. in London, 1865.

COCHRAN, Robert, *kok'-răn*, a Scotch architect, who was employed by James III. of Scotland in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that several of his nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and, making short work of him, summarily hanged him, in 1484, on the bridge of Lauder, which he himself had erected.

COCHRAN, William, a Scottish artist, who, after studying at Rome, settled in Glasgow, where he acquired a considerable fortune by the practice of his art. His "Endymion" and "Dædalus," historical pictures, are held in high esteem. B. 1738; D. 1785.

COCHRANE, Captain John Dundas, R.N., a great traveller, who made a journey on foot "through Russia, and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka." He published, in 1824, a narrative of this extraordinary undertaking, and afterwards went to America, where he died, in Columbia, in 1825. B. 1780.—The original intention of this explorer was to travel round the globe, as nearly as it could be done, by land. When he left London for St. Petersburg, his design was to cross from Northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits, and the whole of the journey was to be accomplished on foot; "for the best of all possible reasons," he says,—"that my finances allowed no other."

COCHRANE, Lord. (*See* DUNDONALD, Earl of.)

COCHRANE, Admiral Sir Alexander, G.C.B., son of Thomas, eighth earl of Dundonald, entered the navy at an early age, and attained to the rank of post-captain in 1783. After doing good service in various actions while in command of the *Hind* and the *Thetis*, he was, in 1799, appointed to the *Ajax*, of 80 guns, and joined the fleet under Lord Keith, which accompanied the expedition of Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt, and had entrusted to him the duty of providing for the landing of the troops, which service he performed in a most satisfactory manner. He sat in parliament for the Dunfermline burghs from 1804 to 1806; on the rupture of the peace of Amiens, he was appointed to the *Northumberland*, 74; in the following year was made rear-admiral; was with Nelson in the celebrated pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets; in 1806, in concert with Sir John Duckworth, he pursued and overtook a French fleet sent out to relieve St. Domingo, and, in the action which followed, captured the whole of the enemy's ships except two frigates and a small corvette. For this service, Admiral Cochrane was created a knight of the Bath, received the thanks of parliament, and a sword of honour and the freedom of the city of London. He assisted in the capture of the Danish West India islands, and of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and was appointed governor of the latter island in 1810. In the war with the United States, in 1813, Sir Alexander was nominated to the command on the North American station, and vigorously blockaded the enemy's ports. He was made admiral of the Blue in 1819; and held the command at Plymouth from 1821 to 1824. B. 1758; D. suddenly at Paris, in 1832.—His son, Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., is admiral of the White, to which rank he attained in 1856. His most distinguished services were performed under his father's command on the coast of America; against the pirates in the Indian Archipelago in 1844; and at the capture of the capital of Borneo in 1846. B. 1813.

COCKBURN, Henry Thomas, Lord, *ko'-burn*, was the son of Archibald Cockburn, of Cockpen, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland. He followed the profession of the law, and became one of the Scottish lords of Session. In 1830 he was made solicitor-general for Scotland, and in 1834 was promoted to the bench. As a member of the Scottish bar he achieved many triumphs, and was an early contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He also wrote a life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which was published in 1852. A most agreeable work by Lord Cockburn, entitled "Memorials of my Time," has been published since his death. It gives an account of the leading events which marked the history of Scotland in his day, and is replete with amusing and characteristic anecdotes of the distinguished men who figured in "modern Athens" during her palmiest days. B. 1779; D. while on the Ayr circuit, 1854.

COCKBURN, Admiral the Right Honourable Sir George, G.C.B., entered the navy in 1781, and early began to distinguish himself. After serving on the East India, home, and Mediterranean stations, in 1795 he shared in the blockade and capture of Leghorn. He subsequently served in the West Indies, where he was the principal means of Martinique being ceded to Britain as a colony. For this he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1812, the duty of reconciling Spain and her transatlantic colonies was committed to him, and in 1813 and 1814 he was actively engaged in the American war. After Waterloo, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to St. Helena, and in 1818 entered parliament, representing Portsmouth, Weobly, and Plymouth, till 1830. In 1841 he was returned for Ripon, for which he sat till 1846, when he retired from public life. Before his death he inherited the baronetcy of his brother. B. 1772; D. 1853.

COCKBURN, John, of Ormiston, a distinguished agriculturist, whose efforts to encourage that important branch of industry have procured for him the title of "Father of Scottish husbandry." He introduced the system of granting long leases to tenants, which has been productive of immense advantage to the agriculture of Scotland; he also established a linen factory, a bleachfield, &c., and was thus the means of introducing branches of industry which have since become largely developed in that country. He was a member of the last Scotch Parliament, and the first representative of East Lothian in the imperial House of Commons. B. near the end of the 17th century; D. 1758.

COCKBURN, Mrs., a lady of literary tastes and considerable talent, the authoress of the modern version of the "Flowers of the Forest," and

several other pieces of great merit, was the daughter of Rutherford of Fernilee, Selkirkshire, and wife of Patrick Cockburn, advocate, younger brother of Cockburn of Ormiston, the agriculturist. Her house in Edinburgh was the resort of all the most distinguished men of the day then resident in Edinburgh. D. 1794.

**Cockburn, Mrs. Catherine,** a self-educated authoress, who, at the age of 17, published a tragedy called "Agnes de Castro," which was well received. Another tragedy by her, "The Fatal Friendship," was produced with great success at the Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre about two years later, and is considered her best piece; she wrote several others. Mrs. Cockburn also wrote on metaphysical subjects, and composed several pieces in defence of Locke's philosophy, and on kindred themes. After changing from Protestantism to Catholicism, and back to Protestantism again, she married the Rev Mr. Cockburn, who was for some years incumbent of Long Horsley, near Morpeth. Her maiden name was Trotter. B. 1679; D. 1749.

**Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund,** lord chief justice, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, and in 1829 was called to the bar. In 1841 he became Q.C., and on account of the great ability with which he defended Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in the Don Pacifico debate, and the assistance which he gave to the liberal party from time to time, he was appointed solicitor-general, in 1850, by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. He then became attorney-general under Lord Aberdeen, and subsequently chief justice of the court of Common Pleas. On the overthrow of the Derby administration in 1859, he was appointed to the lord chief justiceship by the government of Lord Palmerston. B. in London, 1802.

**Cocker,** Edward, *kok'-er,* an industrious schoolmaster and penman. He published fourteen copy-books, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called "Cocker's Morals," and wrote a treatise on arithmetic, which had a great success. Almost every similar treatise since his time has been "according to Cocker." B. 1632; D. about 1675.

**Cockerell,** Charles Robert, R.A., *kok'-e-rel,* an eminent architect, who made the usual tour of the continent, and in Italy, as well as in Asia Minor, made the grander architectural remains a subject of study. From Ægina and Phigaleia, and other places, he brought to England several antiquarian fragments, which have found a place in the British Museum. He early attracted notice in his profession, and has had a great many public buildings intrusted to him. Among these may be named the New Library at Cambridge, the university galleries at Oxford, the college at Lampeter, and several others in the provinces. In London, the Sun Fire Office, in Bartholomew Lane, the Westminster Fire Office, in the Strand, and, in conjunction with Mr. Tite, the London and Westminster Bank, St. George's Hall, and the assize courts at Liverpool, were also carried out by Mr. Cockerell; and many other buildings of public interest. In 1829 he was chosen an A.R.A., in 1836 R.A., and in 1840 he became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. B. in London, 1788. D. 1863.

**Cocles,** Publius Horatius, *ko'-klees,* a celebrated Roman, who alone, in 507 B.C., opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armour, leapt into the Tiber, and swam safely across. Of this episode, Lord Macaulay thus sings in one of his "Lays of Ancient Rome:"—

> "Never, I ween, did swimmer,
> In such an evil case,
> Struggle through such a raging flood,
> Safe to the landing-place;
> But his limbs were borne up bravely
> By the brave heart within,
> And our good father Tiber
> Bore bravely up his chin."

**Codrington,** Admiral Sir Edward, G.C.B., *kod'-ring-ton,* entered the British navy in 1783, and in 1793 became lieutenant. On June 1, 1794, he served under Lord Howe in the *Queen Charlotte,* when the French were defeated off Brest, and was deputed to be the bearer of the duplicate despatches to England. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain, and continued to be actively employed till 1797. From this period till 1805 he was unemployed; but in that year he received the command of the *Orion,* 74, and fought at Trafalgar. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the *Blake,* accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1809 forced the Scheldt. For this service he was publicly thanked. In the three following years he was employed off the coast of Spain, and in 1813 returned to England. In 1814 he sailed for N. America, and took part in the attack on New Orleans. In 1815 he came home and was created a knight-commander of the Bath. His services had now been considerable, and in 1821 he was made a vice-admiral. In 1826 he was appointed to command the squadron in the Mediterranean, and, in conjunction with the Russian and French fleets, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, fought October 20th, 1827. For this he was made a knight grand-cross of the Bath, but was recalled from the Mediterranean in 1828. In 1832 he was elected member of parliament for Devonport, which he represented in several successive parliaments. In 1837 he was made an admiral, and in 1839 resigned his seat, on being appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. B. 1770; D. in London, 1851.

**Codrington,** Sir William John, K.C.B., son of the preceding, entered the army in 1821. In 1836 he became lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards; in 1846, colonel; and in 1854 was raised to the rank of major-general. Being at Varna before the expedition departed for the Crimea, he was there appointed, by Lord Raglan, to the command of the first brigade of the light division, and afterwards led his troops with great steadiness at the battle of the Alma, although he had never before seen active service. At Inkermann his bravery was conspicuous; and when, in consequence of a wound, Sir George Brown had to leave the Crimea, Major-General Codrington was appointed to the command of the light division. On the subsequent retirement of Sir George Brown, he succeeded to this command, and led the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, September 8, 1855. On the resignation of General Simpson, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the

British army in the Crimea; and, for his services, was created a knight-commander of the Bath. He afterwards represented Greenwich in the House of Commons, and was subsequently appointed to the chief command in Gibraltar. He was made a general in 1863. B. 1800.

CODRUS, *ko'-drus*, the last king of Athens, celebrated for his patriotism, was the son of Melanthus. Having learnt from the oracle that, in the invasion of Attica by the Heraclidæ, victory would remain with those whose chief should fall in battle, he threw himself into the midst of the conflict, and was slain, 1070 B.C.—To pay more honour to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution, that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the name of king; and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons.

COELLO, Claudio, *ko-el'-yo*, a famous Spanish painter, was the son of a Portuguese bronze-worker, and the pupil of Rizi. Coello's favourite studies were the works of Titian, Vandyke, and Rubens, which he copied in the palace at Madrid. He produced some good altar-pieces and frescoes; and in 1680, was appointed cabinet painter to Charles II. of Spain. His masterpiece is the "Collation of the Host on the altar of the Sacristy in the Escurial," which ceremony took place in 1684 in the presence of the king and the officers of state. This picture occupied Coello three years; contains upwards of fifty portraits; is considered one of the finest productions of the Spanish school; combines the excellence of design of Cano, the colouring of Murillo, and the effect of Velasquez; and is not surpassed by the works of Rafaelle, Titian, and the best masters of Italy or Flanders. Several other of his works are in Madrid, and some at Saragossa. B. at Madrid, it is said, in the year 1621; died of jealousy because Luca Giordano was invited by the king to paint frescoes in the Escurial, 1693.

COHORN, Menno, *ko'-horn*, a Dutch engineer, surnamed the Dutch Vauban, who early became a soldier, and rose to the ranks of general of artillery, director-general of fortifications, and governor of Flanders. In 1692 he defended the fort of Namur against Louis XIV. with great gallantry, although he was forced to surrender. He defended other places with equal bravery, and was a skilful engineer. The fortifications of Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his masterpiece. B. in Friesland, 1641; D. at the Hague, 1704.—In 1685 he published his "Three Systems of Fortification," which are adapted only to the defence of ground of little elevation above the sea-level.

COKE, Edward, *koke*, an English judge, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. In 1578 he was called to the bar, and chosen reader at Lyon's Inn, in which office he so soon distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence, that his practice became enormous. In 1586 he was chosen recorder of Norwich, and in 1591-92 was unanimously elected to the same office in London. This, however, he resigned in 1592, on receiving the appointment of solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general, about which time the enmity, which continued throughout the life of Lord Bacon, arose between him and that distinguished man. In 1600 he prosecuted the earl of Essex, and in the trial behaved with uncommon asperity. Three years afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1603, conducted the prosecution against Sir Walter Raleigh in such a manner as severely to reflect upon his character for prudence and humanity. His speeches at the trial of Father Garnet, and the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, in 1605, are deemed his forensic masterpieces, and with them his career as an advocate terminated. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1613 was removed to the King's Bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the prosecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, in 1615, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards fell into disgrace for opposing the king's prerogative, and holding his opinion with an honesty and determination of purpose which, in the eye of posterity, must do him high honour. In 1616 he was removed from his office, as Lord Chancellor Egerton, one of his enemies, said, on account of his "excessive popularity." After this Sir Edward never filled a judicial situation, although he was, in some measure, restored to the royal favour. He was now engaged in several commissions of a public nature, and in 1620 was returned member of parliament for Liskeard, in Cornwall. In this parliament he joined the popular side against the court, and was greatly instrumental in getting the Commons to pass the celebrated resolution "that the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of parliament, are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England." For this and other alleged causes the king was highly incensed against him, and had him committed to the Tower, where he lay only a short time, but never recovered the good opinion of king James. In 1628 he was chosen member for Suffolk and Buckingham, but he took his seat for the latter, and although in his 79th year, defended the constitutional rights of the people with all the vigour of youth and the experience of age. He was the principal framer of the Bill of Rights, and mostly through his influence both the Lords and the king were brought to assent to its becoming the law of the land. One of the last acts of his public life was to denounce the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation; and, on the dissolution of parliament, he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he spent in peace the remainder of his days. B. at Mileham, Norfolk, 1551; D. 1633. —Coke lived in trying times, and through many changes, but, on the whole, merits the gratitude of his country. The first part of his reports appeared about 1600, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1655. His "Institutes of the Laws of England" are invaluable; the first is a translation and comment on Sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures, and is commonly known as "Coke upon Littleton, or the First Institute." There are also other law pieces of his in print.

COLBERT, John Baptist, *kol'-bair*, a distinguished French statesman, was the son of a silk-merchant, and in 1648 became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, recommended him to his master, Louis XIV., as the most proper person for comptroller-general of the finances, which post he obtained, and

he is generally considered as the inventor of the theory of the balance of trade. In 1664 he was appointed superintendent of the buildings, and greatly improved Paris by erecting elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts, and to extend French commerce and manufactures. He founded Quebec and Cayenne, made settlements in India and Africa, and fostered the colonies of St. Domingo and Martinique. He also founded the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, and in every possible manner gave a new impetus to the commerce of his country. Besides these works, he instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences, and by his recommendation the Royal Observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state and marine minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign and the benefit of the people. B. at Rheims, 1619; D. at Paris, 1683.—Notwithstanding the immense benefits which Colbert had conferred on his country, he had to be buried in the night with a military escort. On account of the taxes he was forced to impose for the wars and pleasures of Louis, the people threatened to tear his body in pieces. He was, however, a great man, with a fine as well as a comprehensive mind. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Hôtel des Invalides, the façade of the Louvre, the triumphal arches of the Boulevards, St. Denis and St. Martin, were all executed under him. He was, however, absolute in his temper, repellent in his manners, and destitute of feeling in carrying out his plans.

COLBY, Thomas, *kol'-be*, an eminent English engineer, and a major-general in the army, rose successively through the various subordinate ranks, and surveyed a large portion of England and Ireland. He accompanied Biot, the French engineer, on his trip to Shetland, in 1817, and afterwards assisted in connecting the French with the English triangulation across the Straits of Dover. In 1821 he was made a major, and in 1825 became lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he rose to the rank of major-general, when his connexion with the survey ceased. He was a member of several scientific associations, and took an active part in establishing the Astronomical Society; but perhaps his greatest work was a series of tidal observations, which he made round the coast of Ireland, "and which," said the astronomer-royal, "are the most important that ever were made." B. at Rochester, 1784; D. at Liverpool, 1852.

COLCHESTER, Charles Abbot, Lord, *kol-ches-ter*, was the younger son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, and, in 1775, was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he won the chancellor's medal for Latin verse, and in 1783 took his degree as B.C.L., and soon after was called to the bar. In 1795 he left the bar and became clerk of the rules in the Court of King's Bench, and in the same year was returned member of parliament for Helstone, in Cornwall. He now laboured in introducing practical reforms of the law, and the improvement of the public records. In 1800 he obtained leave to bring into the House a bill for taking a census of the population of the kingdom, and the following year the census was taken, and has continued to be taken ever since, decennially. He was now appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the Irish privy seal; but these offices he scarcely held a year, when, in 1802, he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, which he continued to be till 1817, when, in May, a stroke of erysipelas forced him to resign. On the 3rd of June following he was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester, with a pension of £4000 a year, and £3000 a year to his next successor to the title. B. at Abingdon, 1757; D. in London, 1829.

COLDEN, Cadwallader, *kol'-den*, a distinguished historian, physician, and botanist, was the son of the Rev. Alexander Colden, of Dunse, Berwickshire, and after studying at Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1708, where he practised physic in Philadelphia. After visiting London, he, in 1718, established himself in New York, where he filled several public offices with much ability. He wrote a "History of the Five Indian Nations;" "The Cause of Gravitation;" "The Principles of Action in Matter," &c. He is said to have given Franklin the first hint of stereotyping, but which was not acted on during his life. B. 1688; D. 1777.

COLE, Sir G. Lowry, *kole*, a British officer of great distinction in the Peninsular war, under the command of Wellington. For his services in the campaigns of 1812-1814 he received the thanks of parliament, and was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope. B. 1772; D. 1842.

COLE, Henry, C.B., an indefatigable promoter of art-industry, connected with the Record Office, took an active part in bringing the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851 into the order which it assumed before the eyes of the public. For his great exertions in this noble undertaking he received the honour of companion of the Bath, and was appointed to the direction of the schools of design throughout the country. The South Kensington Museum was established at his recommendation, and was placed under his superintendence. Mr. Cole was in 1855 appointed English commissioner at the Universal Exhibition at Paris; and was also actively engaged in organizing the International Exhibition of 1862. He was secretary of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition held at Paris in 1867. B. at Bath, July 19, 1808.

COLEBROOKE, Henry Thomas, *kol'-brook*, an eminent Oriental scholar, was in 1782 sent out to Calcutta, where, after serving several years, he became attached to the revenue department at Tirhoot. He was afterwards removed to Purneah, and began to devote himself to the study of those languages in which he afterwards attained to considerable eminence. Shortly after the foundation of the college at Fort William, he was appointed professor of Sanscrit, from which situation he was raised to a chief judgeship of one of the law-courts. He next became President of the Board of Revenue, and a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He now began to publish a great number of papers connected with Hindoo literature and science, among which are:—"Essays on the Religious Ceremonies of the Hindoos; "On the Sanscrit and Praerit Languages," &c.; "On the Vedas, or Sacred Writings of the Hindoos;" "On the Indian and Arabian Divisions of the Zodiac;" "On Ancient Monuments containing Sanscrit Inscriptions;" "On Sanscrit and Praerit" Poetry;" "On the Philosophy of the Hindoos" "Grammar of the Sanscrit Language" &c.; besides numerous translations from Sanscrit and other Oriental languages. Mr. Colebrooke

returned to England after many years' service in India, and died in London, March, 1837. B. in 1765.—His son, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, succeeded to the title and fortune of his uncle, Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., in 1839, and was afterwards M.P. for Lanarkshire.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor, *kole'-ridj*, was the youngest of a large family, and an orphan at the age of nine. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at "a very premature age," he says of himself, "even before my fifteenth year, I had bewildered myself in metaphysics and in theological controversy. Nothing else pleased me. History and political facts lost all interest in my mind. Poetry itself, yea novels and romances, became insipid to me." The "Sonnets" of Mr. Bowles, however, had such a charm for him that he turned from metaphysics to the study of poetry. In 1791 he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, which he left during the second year of his residence there, came to London, and, under the name of Comberbatch, enlisted in the 15th Dragoons. From the life of a soldier, he was, almost immediately, released by his friends purchasing his discharge. He then went to Bristol, and shortly after started a periodical called the "Watchman," which enjoyed an existence only to its ninth number. In 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker, and in the following year, published a small volume of poems, which went through a second edition. By this time he had gone to live in a cottage at the foot of the Quantock hills, in Somersetshire, where, in conjunction with Mr. Wordsworth, who was his neighbour, he formed the plan of the famous Lyrical Ballads. In 1797 he wrote his "Ancient Mariner," the first part of "Christabel," and his tragedy of "Remorse." About the same time he was preaching in a Unitarian chapel. In the following year, through the kind liberality of Messrs. Wedgwood, he was enabled to visit Germany, in company with Wordsworth, and at Göttingen, he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology, whilst at the same time making himself intimately acquainted with German literature. On his return, in 1798, he took up his residence at the Lakes, where both Southey and Wordsworth had settled, and published his translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein." In 1800 he began to contribute to the London "Courier" newspaper, which he continued to do till 1814. In the interval he had visited Malta, had lectured on the fine arts at the Royal Institution, and had produced "The Friend," a periodical which did not live beyond its twenty-seventh number. He now published several works on different subjects, and, during the latter years of his life, became domesticated with his friend Mr. Gillman, of Highgate Grove. For some years, as an academician of the Royal Society of Literature, he was in receipt of £100 a year from George IV., which, on the death of that sovereign, he lost. B. at St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, 1772; D. 1834.—The fame of Coleridge principally rests on his powers as a critic in poetry and the fine arts.

COLERIDGE, Hartley, the elder son of Samuel Coleridge, produced some excellent poems, and from 1820 to 1831 was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." He also wrote some excellent biographies of "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire." He lived mostly in the neighbourhood of the lakes Grasmere and Rydal, pleasing himself, rather than pleasing others,





by the indulgence of an unfortunate propensity to intemperance, which he had contracted at college. B. 1796; D. 1849.

COLERIDGE, Derwent, the younger son of Samuel Coleridge, became principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is the author of a work "On the Scriptural Character of the English Church," and wrote some pieces, under the signature of Davenant Cecil, for "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." B. at Keswick, 1800.

COLERIDGE, Sara, daughter of Samuel Coleridge, and inherited much of the rich genius of her father. Her education was superintended mostly by Southey, who had married a sister of her mother, and to whose fostering care the whole family of Coleridge owed a deep debt of gratitude. She was reared under his roof, and, as she grew up, she endeavoured to lighten the literary labours of Southey by giving him all the assistance she could. In 1822 she produced "An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay, from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer." This was her first literary performance and had been undertaken at the suggestion of Southey, who pronounced it admirable. In 1829 she married her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, and on the death of her father, in 1834, in conjunction with her husband, undertook the task of giving to the world the poet's unpublished works. Whilst engaged in this duty, her husband died, when the completion of the task they had undertaken together, devolved wholly upon herself. She, however, proved quite equal to its performance, and executed it with great ability. It is upon her commentaries on her father's works that her fame chiefly rests, although she produced the "Phantasmion," a fairy tale, rich in invention, and redolent of poetic beauty. B. at Keswick, 1803; D. 1852.

COLERIDGE, Henry Nelson, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet, and after distinguishing himself at school, became a contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." His papers in that periodical were chiefly historical, biographical, and critical. In 1825 he took a voyage to the West Indies for the improvement of his health, and, on his return, produced "Six Months in the West Indies," which ran through several editions. Shortly afterwards he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple, and then married Sara, the daughter of the poet Samuel Coleridge. He rose to a good chancery practice, and in 1830 published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets." In 1835 he produced his "Specimens of the Table Talk" of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge." In 1836 appeared, in two volumes, the first instalment of "The Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge;" and, in 1838, another volume was given to the world. Immersed in his business whilst pursuing these literary labours, and with health scarcely sound, he was, in 1842, again taken ill. For many months he was confined to his bed, and at length passed into the "undiscovered country," and was buried by the side of his uncle, in Highgate old churchyard. B. 1800; D. 1843.

COLERIDGE, Sir John Taylor, one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, the son of James Coleridge, esq., of Heath's Court, Devonshire, and nephew of S. T. Coleridge, the poet, was educated at Oxford, where he became a

fellow of Exeter College; was first class in classics, in 1812; and won the Latin verse prizes of 1810 and 1813, together with the English verse prize in the latter year. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819; became a serjeant-at-law in 1832; and was raised to the bench and knighted in 1835. Justice Coleridge, an accomplished man of letters, was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," which he edited for a time; and published, in 1825, an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," with original notes. B. 1790, at Tiverton, Devon; D. 1876.

COLERIDGE, Sir John Duke, eldest son of the above, was called to the bar in 1847, and was made a Q.C. in 1861. He was returned to parliament as member for Exeter in 1865 and 1868, and in the latter year became solicitor-general under Mr. Gladstone. B. 1821.

COLET, John, *kol'-et*, an English divine, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of D.D. In 1505 he was installed in the deanery of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the Reformation. He was a liberal encourager of learning, particularly of the Greek language, and founded St. Paul's school. B. in London, 1466; D. 1519.

COLIGNY, Admiral Gaspard de, *ko-le'-ne*, a French general and statesman, greatly distinguished in the religious wars of his country, who was made admiral of France in 1552. He served in Italy under Francis I., in the campaign of 1543, and was at the battle of Cerisoles in 1544. He afterwards served in Flanders, where he greatly contributed to the victory at Renti, and subsequently prosecuted the war with vigour against the Spaniards in Artois and Picardy. He valiantly defended St. Quentin, and after the death of Henry II. joined the Huguenots, and, next to the prince of Condé, was at the head of the Protestant party. He now took up arms against the Guises, and fought at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour. In these conflicts he was unsuccessful, but showed great celerity in repairing his losses, and in always being ready again to meet the enemy. In 1570 he made an advantageous peace for the Huguenots, and afterwards was invited to court. Here he was graciously received only to be betrayed. Charles IX. affected great regard for him; but, a few days after the marriage of the king's sister with the young king of Navarre, Coligny was wounded by a musket-ball, shot from a window. This attempt was instigated by the duchess of Nemours, whose first husband, Francis, duke of Guise, was assassinated by a Huguenot fanatic, and Coligny was unjustly suspected of being the mainspring in the deed. Two days after this attempt on the life of Coligny, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and he was among the first of its victims. Whilst sitting in his room, a party, headed by Besme, one of the domestics of the duke of Guise, rushed into his room with a drawn sword, and piercing him, the admiral fell, wounded to death, at the feet of the duke. His body was hung by the feet on a gibbet, and his head cut off and sent to Catherine de Medici. B. at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1516: killed in Paris, 1572.

COLIN, Alexander, *ko'-lă*, a Belgian sculptor, who executed the celebrated tomb of Maximilian I., at Innspruck. The sculpture on this tomb records the principal acts and victories of





the emperor Maximilian, and is surrounded by twenty-eight gigantic statues of the heroes of the middle ages. He also executed two monuments of his patron, the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his first wife, Philippa. These are likewise to be seen at Innspruck, and are extremely elaborate works. He became court sculptor to the emperor Ferdinand I., and also to his son, Ferdinand of Tyrol. B. at Mechlin, 1526; D. at Innspruck, 1612.

COLLARD-ROYER. (*See* ROYER-COLLARD.)

COLLATINUS, L. Tarquinius, *kol-la-ti'-nus*, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sextus Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made the first consuls. He afterwards laid down his office, and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

COLLIER, Jeremy, *kol'-yer*, a learned divine, and the son of a clergyman at Stow-Qui, in Cambridgeshire, was educated by his father, and then removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1676, he took his degree of M.A., and entered into orders. In 1679 he received the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, and came to London, where, in 1685, he was chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the oaths, but wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate. He was, however, discharged without being brought to trial. In 1692 he was again committed to the Gate-house, on suspicion of corresponding with the exiled king; but was, shortly afterwards, admitted to bail. In 1696, when Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the Assassination Plot, Mr. Collier and two other nonjuring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were arrested, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm subsided, he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. These appeared severally in 1697, 1705, and 1709, and passed through many editions, being valued not only on account of the freedom of their style, but for the wit and humour with which they abound. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was very licentious. This drew him into a controversy with several eminent poets, amongst whom was Dryden; but the latter made an honest confession of his fault, and Collier came off completely victorious. The town was on his side, and the dramatic writers afterwards wrote with more regard to decency. His next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's "Historical Dictionary," under the title of "Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical," which met with a very favourable reception, and was, in 1721, completed in 4 vols. folio. At the accession of Queen Anne, he had great offers of preferment, which he steadily refused. In 1714 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," brought down to the death of Charles II.; and, in 1713, was privately consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who had been himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, in 1694. Old age was now fast drawing upon him; but he

did not cease his active labours till affliction incapacitated him for further work. B. at Stow-Qui, in Cambridgeshire, 1650; D. in London, 1726.—Besides the above works, Collier published a volume of sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets. He was buried in St. Pancras churchyard.

COLLIER, John Payne, an ardent labourer in the field of dramatic literature, was educated for the bar. In 1820 appeared his "Poetical Decameron; or, Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I." In 1825 he issued an allegorical poem, entitled "The Poet's Pilgrimage." In 1827 appeared his edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays," and, in 1831, his "History of English Dramatic Poetry," &c. In 1835-6-9 appeared successively "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspeare;" and, in 1844, his edition of Shakspeare, founded upon an entirely new collation of the old editions. In 1848 appeared "Shakspeare's Library; a Collection of the ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems, and Histories used by Shakspeare as the Foundation of his Dramas." Besides other works too numerous to mention here, he published a second edition of his Shakspeare in 1858, and a new edition of Spenser's Works in 1862. Since that time he has produced reprints, in fac-simile, of several old English poems and pamphlets. B. in London, 1789.

COLLIER, Sir Robert Porrett, eldest son of the late John Collier, member for Plymouth from 1832 to 1841, was called to the bar in 1843. After acting as recorder of Penzance for some years, he entered parliament as member for Plymouth in 1852. He was made solicitor-general in 1863, and retained office until the fall of the Russell ministry in 1866. In 1868, on the retirement of Mr. Disraeli, and the acceptance of office by Mr. Gladstone, he was made attorney-general. B. at Plymouth, 1817.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, Lord, *kol'-ling-wood*, an English admiral, who, in his thirteenth year, entered the navy, and gradually rose through the subordinate ranks, until, in the action of June 1, 1794, we find him flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer, on board the *Prince*. In 1797 he commanded the *Excellent* at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and subsequently rose to the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue. This placed him second in command to Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, where, on October 21, 1805, in the *Royal Sovereign*, he was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this occasion that Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant fellow, how he carries his ship into action!" When England's greatest naval hero fell, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet. His services were now deemed worthy of a peerage, which he received. For nearly three years he continued the blockade of Cadiz, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the neighbouring coasts, and evinced a perseverance almost unexampled in the annals of naval warfare. Remaining at his post to the last, he sailed up the Mediterranean, where he became involved in some political complications, which, however, he managed with great sagacity. Wearied and worn out in the service of his country, he was at last compelled to "strike his colours" to the King of Terrors. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1750; D. near Port Mahon, in his ship, the *Ville de Paris*, 1810.

COLLINS, Anthony, *kol'-lins*, a controversial writer and sceptic, author of "Priestcraft in Perfection," "A Discourse of Free-thinking," "A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty," &c. His books are more distinguished for ingenuity and technical skill in reasoning than for profundity of thought or fairness of argument. He was answered by Drs. King, Bentley, Wharton, Hare, Hoadley, &c. B. 1676; D. 1729.—He seems to have been on intimate terms with Locke, who left him some property.

COLLINS, William, an English poet, educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen demy of Magdalen College, where he took his degree of B.A., and, while there, published his "Oriental Eclogues." About 1744 he went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty; but an uncle, dying, left him £2000, which saved him from utter wretchedness, although he did not live to enjoy it. Before his death, his mind sunk into a state of complete imbecility. B. at Chichester, 1720; D. 1756.—Dr. Johnson has included Collins in his "Lives of the Poets," and says that he paid him a visit at Islington, and found him with a book in his hand. This turned out to be the New Testament, which he said was the best in the world. His ode on "The Passions" is the poem by which he is best known, and which has long ago been ranked among the order of the sublime. His "Dirge," written in imitation of that given by Shakspeare in "Cymbeline," is likewise an excellent effusion, although in another style.

COLLINS, William, R.A., a modern English artist of high eminence. In 1807 he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and, in the same year, became an exhibitor, by contributing two small "Views on Millbank." From that time, for nearly forty years, he was an annual exhibitor, with the exception of a couple of years, when he was pursuing his studies in Italy. At first he distinguished himself by his groups of rustic children, engaged either in play or some juvenile trick; but after he had become an associate of the academy in 1814, he began his representations of coast scenery, in which he gained a most distinguished position. Amongst the numerous works which time, well employed, enabled him to produce, we may mention, as perhaps the most popular, his children swinging on a gate, and entitled "Happy as a King;" "The Stray Kitten;" "Putting Salt on the Bird's Tail;" and "The Newly-found Nest." B. in London, 1787; D. 1847.

COLLINS, William Wilkie, elder son of the above, published a life and memoirs of his father in 1848. He is a contributor to "All the Year Round," and other high-class periodicals, and has written several excellent novels, the best of which is the "Moonstone," which was published in 1868. B. 1825.

COLLINS, Charles Alston, younger son of William Collins, is an artist, painting in the style adopted by Millais and others, and called "Pre-Raffaelite." Like his brother he has written various works of travel and fiction. D. 1873.

COLLOT-D'HERBOIS, Jean Marie, *kol'-lo dair'-bwaw*, a ferocious French revolutionist, was for twenty years a strolling player. In 1792, however, he received a prize from the Jacobin Society, became one of its members, and also of the Convention. He was the first who moved for the abolition of royalty, and, on the trial of the king, sat next to Robespierre. In 1793, he

accompanied Fouché to Lyons, and was one of the principals in the destruction of 1600 persons by the guillotine and artillery. History hardly presents us with such a monster as this. He actually made it a crime to show sympathy, by the countenance, for the unfortunate. In proof of this, he issued an order "that all those whose countenances testified to any inward emotions of grief or pity, should be treated as suspected." In 1794, an attempt made to assassinate him only increased his popularity. He became president of the Convention, and took part in the impeachment of the infamous Robespierre. He aided in bringing that monster to the scaffold; but his own time had come. He was denounced in the October of 1794, and in the following March was transported to Cayenne, where he shortly afterwards died of the fever natural to the climate. B. in Paris, 1750; D. 1796.—This human destroyer was not entirely destitute of talent. He wrote the almanack of Father Gerard, which obtained for him the prize from the Jacobin Society, and some dramatic pieces, the best of which is an imitation from the Spanish of Calderon, entitled "Le Paysan Magistrat."

Colman, George, *kol'-man*, usually called the "Elder," was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq., resident at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, by a sister of Anna Maria Pulteney, the countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called "The Connoisseur." On leaving the university he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but quitted the law for dramatic composition. In 1760 his first piece, "Polly Honeycomb," was successfully performed at Drury-lane Theatre; and the next year his comedy of the "Jealous Wife" was similarly received. In 1764 Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which was increased by General Pulteney. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, but, soon after, sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death, in 1794. B. at Florence, 1733.—Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Clandestine Marriage," and altogether adapted and wrote upwards of thirty pieces for the stage, besides translating "Terence," and "Horace's Art of Poetry," with a considerable degree of elegance and fidelity.

Colman, George, the "Younger," was the son of the preceding, and was also designed for the profession of the law. Themis, however, proved an uncongenial companion, when compared with the charms of Thespis, and he commenced writing for the stage. On the demise of his father, George III. transferred the patent of the Haymarket Theatre to him. He produced a number of excellent plays and farces; among which may be mentioned, "John Bull," "Inkle and Yarico," "The Heir-at-Law," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," "The Iron Chest," etc., etc., and wrote the comic tales called "Broad Grins." He also published his own "Memoirs," up to the time of his undertaking the management of the Haymarket. B. in London, 1762; D. 1836.—George IV. appointed Colman exon of the yeoman guard, but he resigned this, and became lord chamberlain's examiner of plays, which office he retained till his death.

Colonna, Prospero, *kol-on'-na*, an Italian general, who, with Fabrizio, a relative, entered the service of Charles VIII., king of France, and assisted him in the conquest of Naples. They afterwards left him, and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Aragon. Prospero, after distinguishing himself in many battles, was, in 1515, made prisoner at Villafranca. On regaining his liberty, he attacked the French with vigour, and having defeated them at the battle of Bicocca, relieved Milan in 1522. B. 1452; D. 1523.

Colonna, Vittoria, the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, mentioned above, was married, in 1507, to the marquis of Pescara, and on his death, in 1525, she retired to a monastery. Her beauty, talents, and virtues have been celebrated by many distinguished contemporary Italians, particularly Ariosto, in the thirty-seventh canto of the "Orlando Furioso," and by the great painter and sculptor Michael Angelo. She was held generally in very high esteem, and was designated "the model of Italian matrons." She was a very elegant poetess, and her works, entitled "Rime Spirituali di Vittoria Colonna di Pescara," have been often reprinted, and are much and deservedly admired. B. at Marino, 1490; D. at Rome, 1547.

Colonna, Pompeo, a Roman cardinal, who, although a churchman, was strongly imbued with a military disposition. After he became bishop of Rieti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, whom, on account of his profession, he dared not fight, and therefore revenged himself upon his own episcopal garments, by tearing them in pieces. On a false rumour of the death of Pope Julius II., in 1512, Colonna, with Savillo, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the Capitol, for which he was deprived of his preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526 he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and he suffered deprivation. This occurrence was the occasion of the sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna, however, had sufficient influence to obtain the liberty of the pope, who restored him to his rank. He afterwards became viceroy of Naples, and died in 1532. He wrote a poem, entitled "De Laudibus Mulierbrum."

Colonna, Marco Antonio, duke of Pagliano, served with such reputation in the famous battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1571, as to be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome by the pope. He was made constable of Naples and viceroy of Sicily. D. 1584.

Colonna, Fabio, an Italian philosopher, who made great progress in the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied himself principally to physic and botany. At the age of twenty-four he published an elegant botanical work, the plates of which he executed himself. In 1610 he issued another, which was not completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and used the method of arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument, called a pentachordon. B. at Naples, about 1567; D. 1650.

Columba, St, *kol-um'-ba*, a native of Ireland, who founded the monastery of Iona, or Icolmkill. He went into Scotland about the year 563, after preaching 16 years in Ireland, and ultimately settled in the island of Iona, where he established a famous seminary. He died in 597, after having by his learning and

excellent qualities acquired great influence, which he always exercised for beneficial purposes. He was subsequently canonized.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, *kol-um'-bus*, a celebrated Genoese navigator, whose origin was humble, and in whose life there is little of interest till 1470, when he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was employed as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of an Italian naval commander, called Patestrello, who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From the journals and charts of this seaman he acquired a considerable share of nautical knowledge, and traded, himself, several years to the Canary Islands, Madeira, the Azores, and the coast of Africa. Meanwhile, he began to entertain the idea of the existence of a new continent beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The more he considered the subject, the more he became confirmed in his opinion, when, communicating his plan to the republic of Genoa, it was rejected as extravagant. He next applied to John II., king of Portugal, who dishonourably sent other navigators to test the value of the scheme of Columbus, but who, despairing of its success, returned to Lisbon in disgust. The great Genoese was enraged at such treatment, and despatched his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England; but, on the voyage, he was taken by pirates. In the mean time, Columbus, after many disappointments, obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. These sovereigns received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three vessels to prosecute discoveries in those regions which, it was generally believed, had no existence, save in his own imagination. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers were, "that if he made no discoveries he should have no reward; that if he did, he should be viceroy by land and admiral by sea, and have the tenths of the profits of all the countries discovered by him; and that these privileges should descend to his family." On August 3, 1492, Columbus and his little squadron set sail on their perilous voyage, from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, and, after some misgivings and many trials, on account of the superstitious terrors of his crew, landed October 12, on the island of Guanahani, and erected the Spanish flag. This island, one of the Bahamas, he called St. Salvador. Hence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola. Having discovered other islands, and taken possession of them in the name of their Catholic majesties, Columbus set sail for Europe on January 4, 1493, bringing with him some of the natives. On March 15 he arrived at Seville, and immediately went to Barcelona, where Ferdinand and Isabella received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, and made him sit beside them whilst they conferred on him several marks of favour. Columbus sailed on his second voyage from Cadiz, September 25, 1493, and discovered the Caribbee islands, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. On his return he suffered great hardships from sickness and disaffection among his men. Nevertheless, he conducted himself manfully, and arrived at Cadiz, June 11, 1496. On his arrival he found that, during his absence, calumny had been doing its work against him; but he refuted all that had been alleged, and, on May 13, 1498, embarked on his third voyage with only six vessels. In this expedition he discovered the island of Trinidad, the mouths of the Orinoco, the coast of Paria, the Margarita and Cubagua islands, and, on his arrival at Hispaniola, found the colony which he had settled there in a state bordering on civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace; but some of the settlers, envious of him and his brother Bartholomew, whom he had appointed his lieutenant, sent home such accusations against them, that Queen Isabella revoked the appointment of Columbus, and sent out Francis de Bovadilla to take his place. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be put in chains, and, in that condition, sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship in which Columbus was now a prisoner would have taken off his fetters; but he refused to be liberated, except in the presence of his sovereigns. "I will wear them till the king otherwise commands, and then I will preserve them as memorials of his gratitude;" an expression indicative of a mind by far too lofty to be in the power of kings to humiliate. All Spain felt, with indignation, the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded, instead of being punished, Ferdinand himself avowing shame at the transaction. Columbus, however, always preserved his fetters, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies, coasted Honduras, the Mosquito shore, Costa Rica, and Veragua. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found Queen Isabella dead, and the king once more prejudiced against him. Worn out in body and broken in spirit, he lingered out the short remainder of his existence in neglect, poverty, and pain. B. at Genoa, 1445-6; D. at Valladolid, 1506.—His remains were interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription:—"To Castile and Leon, Columbus has given a new world." Yet this brave adventurer had not the honour of giving his name to the world he discovered; for that was enjoyed by Amerigo, or Americus Vespucius, a Florentine. This voyager, it is said, did not see the New World till he sailed with Ojeda, as a pilot, to the coast of Paria, in 1499.—Bartholomew Columbus died in 1514.—Diego, the son of Christopher, was ennobled, and obtained his father's honours and grants.—Ferdinand, another son, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and formed a rich library, which he left to the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died about 1530.

COLUMELLA, Lucius Junius Moderatus, *kol-u-mel'-la*, a native of Gades (Cadiz, in Spain), who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of which the tenth, on gardening, is in verse. The style is elegant, and the work displays the genius of a naturalist and the labours of an accurate observer. Lived in the 1st century A.D.

COMBE, George, a distinguished Scotch phrenologist, educated for the legal profession, in which he practised for upwards of twenty years. Made a convert to the principles of Gall and Spurzheim, when about thirty years of age, he began to apply himself zealously to their further elucidation, and in 1819 published his "Essays on Phrenology." From that time he continued to expound the phenomena of mental organism, and in 1828 published "The Constitution of Man, in relation to External Objects." This work became extremely popular, and both in Britain and America enjoyed a large circulation. In 1833 appeared his lectures on "Popular

Education," which he had previously delivered in various parts of Britain, and which have been translated into several continental languages. In 1836 he became a candidate for the chair of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, but the honour was awarded to Sir William Hamilton. Subsequently, Mr. Combe made a tour through the United States, lecturing to distinguished audiences, and, at the same time, keeping himself before the public eye by the publication of several pamphlets. He also visited Germany, and in 1845 published "Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, &c.," and an essay on the "Relation between Religion and Science." In 1850 he edited the "Life and Correspondence" of his brother Andrew, and in 1855 produced a work entitled "Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture." These are his most prominent labours in literature and moral science; but he has written upon educational and other kindred subjects. B. at Edinburgh, 1788; D. near London, 1858.—

COMBE, Andrew, younger brother of the above, a medical practitioner, who became physician to the king of the Belgians. He wrote and published several excellent works on physiological science. A late biographer of Dr. Andrew Combe says—"His writings have done for the human body what those of Locke did for the mind. He explained the laws of physiology rather than the structure of organs, and was the first to apply the great principles of human physiology to the prevention of disease, and the prolongation of human life." His best works are —"Principles of Physiology applied to Health and Education;" "Physiology of Digestion;" "Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy." B. at Edinburgh, 1797; D. 1847.

COMBERMERE, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount, *kom'-ber-meer*, was the eldest son of Sir R. S. Cotton, M.P. for Cheshire, and in 1791 entered the army. Engaged, first in Flanders, next at the Cape of Good Hope, and then in India, he saw a good deal of service, when he returned to England, and accompanied the duke of Wellington to the Peninsula. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1810 was appointed, under the duke, to the command of the allied forces. He continued actively engaged till the close of the war, and in 1817 was appointed governor of Barbadoes, with the command of the forces in the West Indies. This position he, in 1822, exchanged for the command of the British troops in India, and in 1825 distinguished himself at the siege and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore. On the death of the duke of Wellington he became constable of the Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. For his services in the Peninsula he had received a peerage, and for those in India he was created a viscount. In 1855 he became a field-marshal, and also held the appointment in the court as gold stick in waiting on her majesty Queen Victoria. B. 1773. D. 1865.

COMMERSON, Philibert, *kom'-mair-sawng*, a celebrated French botanist, who made a voyage round the world, and collected a vast variety of plants. He did not live long enough to describe his discoveries, but his collection and drawings were deposited in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. B. at Châtillon, Ain, 1727; D. at Mauritius 1773.—To him we are indebted for several beautiful flowers which came originally from China and the Moluccas.

COMINES, Philip de, *kom-e'-nes*, a French statesman and historian, who was descended from a noble family, and became eminent at the court of Louis XI. He was first attached to Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, but, in 1472, transferred his services to Louis. After the death of this monarch, he joined himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, who afterwards became Louis XII., but was unfortunate in being imprisoned and having his property confiscated. Shortly after the accession of Louis XII., who did not please to remember the sacrifices he had made for him, he retired to the country, and passed the remainder of his days in writing his memoirs. B. at the Château de Comines, near Comines, 1445; D. at Argenton, in Poitou, 1509. —His "Memoirs of his Own Times" show a great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. The best edition of the original is that of Fresnoy, 1747, 4 vols. 4to; and in English, the translation of Uvedale, with curious notes, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COMMODUS, L. Aurelius Antoninus, *kom'-modus*, a Roman emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius, succeeded his father in 180. He was naturally depraved and licentious, committing the most terrible cruelties and crimes. Of great stature and strength, he would fight with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Poisoned by Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he had meditated, 192. B. 161.

COMNENUS. (*See* ALEXIS, ANNA, ISAAC, &c.)

COMPTON, Henry, *kom'-ton*, an English prelate, son of the earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath. Originally in the army, he entered into orders, and in 1674 was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and, the year following, translated to London. He now had the charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards queens of England. James II., on the bishop's refusal to suspend Dr. Sharpe, removed him from his episcopal functions; but, before the Revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham, and exhibited great zeal in placing William and Mary on the throne, at whose coronation he officiated, instead of archbishop Sancroft. B. 1632; D. at Fulham, 1713.—This prelate was fond of botany, having the finest garden of exotics in England, and greatly assisted Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists.

COMTE, Auguste, *konte*, a modern French speculative philosopher, who commenced his public life as a follower of Saint-Simon, and, in 1820, prepared a work explanatory of the system of that enthusiast. He subsequently became mathematical professor at the Polytechnic School; but, on the accession of Louis Napoleon to the empire, he was deprived of that office. Between 1830 and 1842 he published, in six large volumes, his "Course of Positive Philosophy," the object of which was to show that the human mind passes through three successive stages in its meditations upon all subjects. The first the theological; the second, the metaphysical; and the third, the positive, in which the mind is supposed to have attained its great power of comprehending all things connected with those laws by which the universe is governed. His system, however, is too elaborate to be entered upon here. In 1845 he pub-

lished a mathematical work, and in the following year, a "Discourse," intended to enforce the views of his larger work. M. Comte's theories, whatever may be their value, attracted a considerable number of ardent admirers, especially amongst the disciples of St. Simon and Fourier. At Paris a kind of institution was formed, of which he himself was the high priest, and of which all the members worked, with much activity, to spread the ideas of their master. These ideas were developed in a series of works, of which the first was his "Positive Philosophy." This was translated into English by Miss Martineau. B. at Montpellier, 1798; D. at Paris, 1857.

COMYNS, Sir John, *kum'-ins*, author of a "Digest of the English Law," which he left in MS., but which was translated and published under the superintendence of his nephew in 1762-67, in five volumes, to which a supplementary one was added in 1776. The work has gone through several editions. Some other law works of his have also been published. Little is known of the particulars of his life; but he had, before his death in 1740, attained to the position of lord chief baron of the Exchequer. B. 1667.

CONCINO CONCINI, *kon-che'-ne*, called Marshal d'Ancre, went, in 1600, from Florence to France, with Mary de Medici, wife of Henry IV. After the death of that king, he obtained a marquisate and some considerable appointments. At the same time, he was first minister of the young king, Louis XIII., over whom he exercised great influence. He, however, incurred the jealousy of the nobles, and at their instigation, Concini was assassinated, 1617.—His wife was afterwards condemned to death for the practice of sorcery, and their son declared, by the parliament, disennobled, and incapable of holding any estates in the kingdom.

CONDÉ, Louis, *kon-dai*, the first prince of, a chief of the Huguenots, was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. He displayed great courage at the battle of St. Quentin; but, on the death of Henry II. of France, he became so discontented with the measures of the duke de Guise, that he joined the Huguenot party. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac, 1569; B. 1530.—The deeds of his son and grandson, Henry I. and Henry II., do not call for any special notice. The latter's greatest glory, according to Voltaire, was that he was the father of the great Condé.

CONDÉ, Louis II., prince of, known as the "Great Condé," was the son of Prince Henry II. of Condé, and was first known as duke d'Enghien. In early years he showed great military genius, and at twenty-two entirely defeated, in 1643, the Spanish at Rocroy, although very inferior to them in numbers. The following year he gained the battle of Friburg, and, in 1645, that of Nordlingen, in Germany. Less fortunate in Catalonia, he failed in his attempt to take Lerida, but, soon after, defeated the archduke Leopold at Lens, which led to the peace with Germany, in 1648. During the troubles of the Fronde, Condé, who had, at first, taken part with the court, afterwards sided against Mazarin. In 1650 he was arrested and deprived of his liberty for thirteen months. Set free, he hastened to avenge his wrongs, and, levying a body of troops, marched on Paris, but, after some successes, was beaten by Turenne, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. He then joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands, when, in 1659, the peace of the Pyrenees restored him to his country. War afterwards breaking out between France and Spain, he, in 1668, conquered Franche-Comté in three weeks, and in 1672 evinced great talents in the war with Holland. The hard-fought battle of Senef was his last exploit. His closing days he spent at Chantilly, enjoying the friendship of Boileau, Molière, and Racine. B. at Paris, 1621; D. 1686.—Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a masterpiece of eloquence.

CONDE, Jose Antonio, a Spanish orientalist, who distinguished himself, in 1796, by his translations of some of the Greek minor poets, and in 1799 by a translation of "Al-Edrisi's Description of Spain," from the Arabic. He subsequently became a member of the Spanish Academy, and superintended, in conjunction with two other *littérateurs*, the continuation of the collection of early Castilian poetry by Sanchez. When the French invaded his country, he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte chief librarian of the Madrid library. After the French were expelled from the Peninsula, he went to Paris, where he resided for some years, and returned to Spain only to pass the remainder of his days in obscurity, neglect, and poverty. B. at Parareja, in the province of Cuença, 1765; D. at Madrid, 1820.

CONDER, Josiah, *kon'-der*, was the son of a bookseller, which trade he himself followed, and became the proprietor and editor of the "Eclectic Review." In 1819 he retired from the bookselling business, but continued to manage the Review till 1837. In 1824 his "Modern Traveller" was commenced, and extended to thirty three volumes. He continued producing other works of a useful and some of a religious tendency, till 1832, when, in the interest of the dissenters, he undertook the editorship of the "Patriot" newspaper. In this situation he continued for twenty-three years, occasionally publishing pamphlets on passing topics, and works of greater importance. Amongst these latter may be noticed, "An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions;" and "The Harmony of History with Prophecy." B. in London, 1789; D. 1855.

CONDILLAC, Etienne Bonnot de, *kon-de'-yak*, a distinguished French metaphysician, whose admiration of the English philosopher, John Locke, led him, in 1746, to publish his "Essay on Human Perceptions," which in 1749 he followed by his "Treatise on Systems." The former was designed to advance the opinions of Locke, and the latter to oppose the abstract theories of Leibnitz and Spinoza, as being opposed to ideas received from experience. His third work was a "Treatise on the Sensations," which is considered his masterpiece, and in which his philosophical system is fully unfolded. After the publication of these works, he was appointed tutor to the prince of Parma, and in this situation, published his "Course of Studies," which he divides into the arts of writing, reasoning, and thinking, followed by a general history of men and empires. When he had finished the education of his royal pupil, he resigned himself once more to philosophical meditations, in which he passed the remainder of his days. Previous to his death, however, he published a work on "Logic." B. at Grenoble, 1715; D. 1780.—However ingenious Condillac

may be, he is to be considered neither a faithful nor a profound expounder of the views of Locke. His system may be characterized as one of nearly absolute sensation, whilst that of Locke unites sensation with reflection.

CONDORCET, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of, *kon-dor'-sai*, a French philosopher, educated at the college of Navarre, where he soon distinguished himself as a geometer. In 1765 he published his first work, "On the Integral Calculus," which was received with approbation by the Academy of Sciences. In 1767 he published his treatise, "Of the Problem of Three Bodies;" and the year following his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1773 secretary, in which capacity he distinguished himself by the elegance of his eulogies on those academicians who had died since 1699. His "Life of Turgot" is reckoned an admirable piece of biography; but that of Voltaire, of whom he was an original disciple, is flattering beyond bounds. On the approach of the Revolution, he endeavoured, by his writings, to extend its principles, and, in 1791, became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin club. He offered many insults to King Louis in his misfortunes, though he opposed his being brought to trial. When Robespierre arrived at power, Condorcet was denounced as a Girondist, and concealed himself for some time in the house of Madame Verney. Fearing, however, that she might suffer on his account, he voluntarily quitted her roof, and became a houseless wanderer in the country around Paris, with nowhere to lay his head. At last the necessities of hunger drove him into a small inn at the village of Clunart, where he was taken and committed to prison. On the following morning he was found dead in his cell, having terminated his existence by taking poison, which, to save himself from the ignominy of the scaffold, he always carried about with him. B. near Nion, in Dauphiny, 1743; D. in the prison of Bourg-la-Reine, 1794.—He left "A Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind," a "Tract on Calculation," and an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic." He had a lofty mind, and endeavoured to make his philosophy applicable to the happiness of his fellowmen, and influential in ameliorating the severities of social institutions. His manners were cold, but his heart was warm. D'Alembert said of him, that he was a volcano covered with snow.

CONFUCIUS, or KOONG-FU-TSE, *kon-fu'-she-us*, a Chinese philosopher, whose extraordinary precocity enabled him to be a mandarin in the third year of his age. He lost his father before this; but he had a learned man for his grandfather, who bestowed great pains upon him, and early brought his understanding to maturity. When he was 19 he took a wife, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called Tson-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. At the age of 23 he formed the project of a general reformation in the kingdom of Loo, and carried it out with success. At that time, however, the Chinese empire was not consolidated under one sovereign, but seems to have been divided into several separate kingdoms. Notwithstanding the respect which the king and the people of Loo had for the great wisdom of Confucius, he was driven from the country, and became an outcast and a wanderer. He continued,





however, to disseminate his doctrines, passing through several states, endeavouring to bring mankind to wisdom and happiness. His followers became numerous, and of them he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the treasures of wisdom. These assisted in spreading his tenets, until they were almost universally adopted by the people, when they became the great authority of Chinese politics and morals. Lived about the 6th century B.C.—When the king of Loo was informed of the death of the great philosopher, he burst into tears and said, "that Heaven, being displeased with him, had taken away Confucius." From that time his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures were raised to his honour. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom; and, according to all authorities, they deserve the praise bestowed upon them, as far as regards a pure morality. Their instructions are cherished not only by the Chinese, but by the Cochin-Chinese and the Coreans, and other people, forming, altogether, perhaps not less than nearly half the population of Asia. His descendants are held in veneration, and enjoy extra privileges, at this day.

CONGLETON, Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord, *kon-gel-ton*, a distinguished politician of the advanced Whig or Liberal party, was the son of Sir John Parnell, chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and Letitia Charlotte, daughter of Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, Fermanagh. He was also connected with the Portarlington family, having, in 1801, married the daughter of the first earl of Portarlington. Lord de Vesci was his cousin, being the son of his mother's sister. With such connexions, it was no difficult matter for Mr. Parnell to obtain a seat in Parliament. Accordingly he was returned, in 1802, for the borough of Portarlington, but soon resigned, and remained out of Parliament till 1806, when he was elected for Queen's County; and, though he had to encounter severe contests with the Tory party, he retained the seat till 1832, when he declined a contest with the then powerful repeal party. In 1833, he was returned for Dundee, in Scotland, which he continued to represent till 1841, when he was elevated to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Congleton of Congleton, county of Chester. He had previously (in 1812) succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother; and held at different periods under the Whig government the offices of lord of the Irish Treasury (1806), Secretary at War (1830); and Paymaster of the Forces (1835-1841). As Sir Henry Parnell (by which name he is best known) he took an active share in the debates in the House of Commons; and made the motion on the Civil List which upset the ministry of the Duke of Wellington in 1830. Lord Congleton published a number of pamphlets, &c., on subjects connected with currency, banking, trade, the penal laws against the Irish Catholics, financial reform, roads, &c. B. 1776; committed suicide while labouring under aberration of mind, in 1842.

CONGREVE, William, *kon'-greve*, an English dramatic poet, brought up in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; after which he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law. His first literary production was a romance called "Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled," written at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy of the "Old

Bachelor," which was received with great applause at Drury Lane, and drew from Dryden the remark that he had never seen such a first play. It was the means of recommending him to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of the Hackney-coach office. His next performance was the "Double Dealer;" and in 1695 he brought out his "Love for Love," and two years afterwards his "Mourning Bride." His next piece was "The Way of the World," which was so ill received, that it disgusted him with the stage, and determined him no longer to write for it. B. at Bardsa, near Leeds, Yorkshire, 1670; D. in London, 1729.—His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Judgment of Paris," a masque; "Semele," an opera; and some poems. He left his fortune to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.

CONGREVE, Sir William, Baronet, entered the army, and in 1816 was made a lieutenant-colonel, when he retired from the service. In 1808 he invented the Congreve rocket, for which he received from the emperor of Russia the decoration of St. Anne, for the effects it produced at the battle of Leipsic, in 1813. It proved similarly effective at Waterloo; but before either of these battles, it was employed by Lord Cochrane in his attack on the French fleet in the Basque Roads and at Walcheren. It is now in universal use in an improved form. Sir William sat in parliament for various constituencies, and was inspector of the royal laboratory at Woolwich. In 1826 he engaged in some mining transactions, which resulted in a suit in chancery and a decision against him for fraud. This was on May 3, 1828, when Sir William hastened to Toulouse, where, eleven days afterwards, he died. B. in Middlesex, 1772.

CONON, *ko'-non*, a famous general of Athens, who became governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, near Ægospotamos. He voluntarily went into banishment to Evagoras, king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artazerxes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he delivered his country from the Spartan yoke. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall. D. about 388 B.C.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia, *kon'-rad*, was elected emperor of Germany in 911. D. 918.

CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected emperor of Germany in 1024. In 1027 he was crowned at Rome, as emperor of the East. He also obtained, in 1033, the kingdom of Burgundy by the will of King Rodolphus III. D. 1039.

CONRAD III., son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, was elected emperor of Germany in 1138. After a long war with the duke of Saxony and Bavaria, he, in 1147, set out with Louis VII. of France for the Holy Land, laying siege unsuccessfully to Damascus. B. 1093; D. 1152.

CONRAD IV. was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father, Frederick II., in 1250. Pope Innocent IV., who claimed the right of disposing of the crown, nominated William of Holland, and preached a crusade against Conrad. Conrad thereupon marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died in the midst of his victories, 1254.

CONRADIN, or CONRADINO, *kon-rad'-in*, was the son of Conrad IV., and the acknowledged duke of Suabia; but his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia passed away from him finally by the battle of La Grandella, in 1265. In 1267, in his sixteenth year, Conradin took the field at the head of 1000 men, and after various successes, met Charles of Anjou at Tagliocozzo, where he was defeated, in 1268. He fled from the field, and, after passing through a series of misfortunes, not uncommon to crowned heads who have been unsuccessful in the field, he was caught and delivered into the hands of Charles for a sum of money. He was taken to Naples, and, with Frederick of Austria and several of his followers, condemned to suffer on the scaffold. Beheaded 1268.—There is a story about Conradin's throwing from the scaffold a glove to be given to Peter of Aragon, the husband of Constance, the daughter of Manfred, who first held his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia, and who fell at La Grandella. It rests, however, on doubtful authority. The mother of Conradin, when she heard of her son's capture, hastened from Germany to ransom him. She, however, was too late; when she applied the money to the founding of the great convent del Carmine, where, behind the great altar, the remains of Conradin and Frederick were deposited.

CONSCIENCE, Henri, *kon'-shens*, or *kon'-shai*, one of the most distinguished fiction writers of the Netherlands, was the son of a dealer in old iron, who determinedly opposed the literary bent of his son's mind. Opposition, however, was of no avail, and Henri, after serving some years in the army, obtained the patronage of King Leopold, and soon made himself a name famous not only in his own country, but throughout Europe. The scenes of his country's history, and the manners and mode of life of the people, are the themes Conscience delighted to portray. B. at Antwerp, 1812.

CONSTABLE, John, *kun'-sta-bel*, an eminent English artist, who began life as a miller with his father, but whose genius early led him into a very different pursuit. Having discovered a decided taste for drawing, he received much encouragement from Sir George Beaumont, and took instructions from R. R. Reinagle, R.A. Landscape-painting became his profession, and in 1795 he went to London, but does not seem to have received much encouragement. In 1799 he again visited the metropolis, and in 1800 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. Previous to this he had chiefly lived in Suffolk. He now became a steady exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and gradually worked himself into notice and fame. It was not, however, till 1829 that his merits received the acknowledgment they had long deserved. In that year he was elected a Royal Academician. B. at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; D. at Hampstead, 1837. —Constable made nature his study, and he painted many admirable pictures. Among these may be mentioned his "Cornfield" and his "Valley Farm." When yet a young man, he was asked by his patron, Sir George Beaumont, what style he intended to adopt. "None but God Almighty's, Sir George," was the reply. He could not have adopted a better. "I love," he used to say, "every stile and stump and lane in the village; and as long as I am able to hold a brush, I shall never cease to paint them." (*See* "Life," by Leslie, London, 1842.)

CONSTABLE, Archibald, an eminent Scotch publisher, to be remembered chiefly on account

of his connexion with Sir Walter Scott and the "Edinburgh Review." B. 1775; D. 1827.

CONSTANT, Henri Benjamin, *kon'-stang*, a distinguished French writer and statesman, studied English literature at Oxford, Scotch philosophy at Edinburgh, and German learning at Erlangen, and among his personal friends were all the great thinkers of the day—Kant, Goethe, Wieland, Gibbon, Mackintosh, &c. He was republican in his politics, but subsequently supported the constitutional monarchy, though always steadily maintaining the public liberties. Between 1818 and 1830, he was prominent in the chambers and elsewhere in discussing all great events. He was the founder of the "Constitutionnel" newspaper, which, under his auspices, was singularly successful. Though the recipient of favours from Louis Philippe, he carefully guarded against the idea that he thereby forfeited his independence of action, telling the king on one occasion that if the government made blunders, he would be the first to expose them notwithstanding his majesty's favours; to which the royal reply was, that "He expected and desired nothing else." Constant's great work, and his last, was "Religion, considered as regarded its Service, its Forms, and its Developments." He was author of several books besides. B. at Lausanne, 1767; D. at Paris, Dec. 1830, and was buried in the Pantheon.

CONSTANTINE, *kon'-stan-tine*, a name very common to the emperors of the East, the most celebrated of whom was Flavius Valerius, the son of Constantius, and surnamed "the Great" from the grandeur of his exploits. He conquered Licinius, his brother-in-law and colleague on the throne, and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, *en toutō nika,—in hoc vince.* This was about the year 312, when he became a convert to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting and using a cross as his standard. He soon rose to be sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council at Nicæa; abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 326, upon a false accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for attempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmother. She herself, however, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded a city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it after his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he transported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis the capital of the eastern. B. 274; D. at Nicomedia, 337. This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians; but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinople, where they were sumptuously interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome among the gods, and by the Christians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire. The other distinguished emperors of this name are the following:—

CONSTANTINE II., called the "Younger," eldest son of the above, received, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain. Desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his brother Constans, he invaded Italy, but was defeated, and killed near Aquileia, 340.

CONSTANTINE III., surnamed Pogonatus, or the "Bearded," who was the 19th emperor of the East, mounted the throne in 668, with his two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, on the death of their father, Constans II. He waged war successfully against the Saracens, but rendered himself odious by the murder of his two brothers, and died 685.—It was under this prince that the "Greek fire" was first employed.

CONSTANTINE IV., the 28th emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo the Isaurian, in 741. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who hurled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Romish church. D. of the plague, in an expedition against the Bulgarians, 775.—He was surnamed Copronymus.

CONSTANTINE V., the 30th emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 780, his mother Irene being regent. She at length took complete possession of the throne, and was cruel enough to put out the eyes of her younger son, who died 797. B. 770.—(*See* IRENE.)

CONSTANTINE VI., who was surnamed Porphyrogenitus, emperor of the East, son of Leo the Wise, mounted the throne in 911, at the age of six, under the regency of his mother Zoe. He was deposed in 919 by Romanus I., surnamed Lecapenus, but regained the throne in 945. He continued to reign without any associate in the imperial power until 959, when he was poisoned by his daughter Theophania at the instigation of her brother Romanus, who succeeded him.

CONSTANTINE VII., the third son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that Porphyrogenitus was deposed.

CONSTANTINE VIII., second son of Romanus II., succeeded John Zemisces, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother, Basilius II., who held the principal authority till 1025, when he died. Constantine was after that sole emperor. D. 1028. (*See* BASILIUS II.)

CONSTANTINE IX., who was surnamed the "Gladiator," obtained the empire in 1042, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debaucheries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia. B. 1000; D. 1054.

CONSTANTINE X., who was surnamed Ducas, succeeded, in 1059, Isaac Comnenus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythians ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes. D. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XI., a son of the preceding, who was associated with his brother Michael VII. on the throne of the Eastern empire. He ceased to reign in 1078, when Constantinople was taken by Nicephorus.

CONSTANTINE XII., (Palæologus), the last emperor of the East, the son of Manuel II., succeeded his brother John Palæologus II., 1448. In 1453, Mahomet II. laid siege to Constantinople with a formidable army. Constantine defended the city bravely, but, abandoned by the princes of Christendom, he was unable to hold the place, and died, fighting like a hero, in the breach, 1453. His death was followed by the capture and pillage of Constantinople, which Mahomet made the capital of the Ottoman empire.

CONSTANTINE, Flavius Julius, an usurper, who was proclaimed, in 407, although a private soldier, emperor of the West, by the Roman soldiery in Great Britain, and for some time sustained his dignity by the victories he won. He fixed his court at Arles, in France; but the emperor Honorius laid siege to this place, forced him to surrender, and put him to death, 411.—About this time Arcadius, the brother of Honorius, was emperor of the East.

CONSTANTINE, Paulovitch, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia. The name of Constantine was given him at baptism, in the hope that he would one day reign at Constantinople. This, however, was not destined to come to pass, for, from some unaccountable cause, he took a disgust at the honour designed for him, and at the age of seventeen, married a sister of the duchess of Kent, with whom, however, he did not live happily. In four years they parted by mutual consent. In 1799 he fought under Suwarrow in the Italian campaign, and distinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. In 1805 he headed the reserve on the field of Austerlitz, where he withstood the fierce and energetic charges of Bernadotte, and, when the battle was lost, retreated in good order. Throughout the remainder of the wars with Napoleon I. he preserved the character of a brave and resolute soldier. At the close of the war he became generalissimo of Poland, but had little sympathy with the nation over whose destinies he held the military power. In 1820 he procured a divorce from his wife, and married a beautiful Polish lady; and in 1825 the emperor Alexander died at Taganrog. He was the presumptive heir to the throne, and when the news of the death of the emperor reached St. Petersburg, Nicholas called the council of the empire together, and required them to take the oath of allegiance to his brother, who had now become viceroy of Poland. The council, however, produced a paper in which Constantine renounced his claim to the throne, and desired that it might be transferred to the next heir, who was the grand-duke Nicholas, and who, consequently, ascended the throne. Constantine was present at the coronation of his brother in Moscow, after which he returned to his government of Poland at Warsaw. Here he continued to reside till 1830, when an insurrection of the brave-spirited Poles took place, and he was driven from his palace of the Belvedere, and forced to quit Poland. War now commenced between the Russians and the Poles; but the best days of Constantine had passed. B. at St. Petersburg, 1799; D. of cholera, at Witepsk, 1831. (*See* NICHOLAS.)

CONSTANTINE, Pope, was elected to the papacy in 708. D. 715.—There was also an anti-pope of this name, who usurped the holy office in 767.

CONSTANTINE, Nicholaevich, the second son of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, was designed for the navy, and in 1831, when only four years of age, was declared admiral of the fleet. With increasing years he became more and more imbued with a desire to excel in his profession, and received nautical instructions from Admiral Lütke, a seaman as well as a man of science In 1845 he paid a visit to Constantinople, being the first imperial prince of Russia that had done so; and in 1847 he visited England with Admiral Lütke, as commander of the *Ingermanland*, on his way to a voyage up the Mediterranean to visit his mother, then an invalid at Palermo. Whilst in England, on this occasion, he left a very favourable impression, being of a lively disposition, and speaking English as well as French with great fluency. In the war of 1854-56 he had the defence of the Baltic intrusted to his care, in conjunction with Admiral Lütke. Whilst engaged in this duty, however, he scarcely sustained his reputation for spirit, seeing that the Russian fleet did all that it could to avoid a contest with the British and French fleets, even in what might be called the duke's native seas. In 1859 he paid another visit to England, where he made an inspection of its great naval arsenal at Portsmouth, the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, and many public works. B. 1827.

CONSTANTIUS I., *kon-stan'-she-us*, a Roman emperor, was adopted, in 292, by Maximian, and became emperor in 305. He reduced the Britons to subjection, who had risen against the Romans, and died at York, 306.—He was the father of Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTIUS II., was the second son of Constantine the Great, and had, for his share of the empire, the East and Greece. His brothers having died in the West, he, after defeating Magnentius and Decentius, became, in 353, sole possessor of the empire. D. on his march against the emperor Julian, who had been proclaimed by the soldiery, 361.

CONYBEARE, John, D.D., *kon'-e-beer*, bishop of Bristol, to which see he was elevated in 1750, was the author of a "Defence of Revealed Religion," written in reply to Tindall's "Christianity as old as the Creation." B. 1692; D. 1755.

CONYBEARE, Very Reverend William Daniel, was distinguished as a geologist, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Society. He discovered the antediluvian monster called Plesiosaurus, for which he was highly complimented by Cuvier. He also directed his attention to the coal-fields of several districts, and pointed out many facts in their physical geography, which enabled practical adventurers to proceed upon more certain data in making their mineralogical discoveries. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and became dean of Llandaff in 1845. B. in London, 1787; D. 1857.

COOK, James, Captain, *kook*, a celebrated navigator, who, at an early age, was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Staithes, Yorkshire, but being inclined to the sea, his master gave up his indentures, when he bound himself to a Mr. Walker, a shipowner in the coal trade at Whitby. He served nearly seven years in this line, after which he became mate in the same employ. On the breaking out of the war, in 1755, he entered on board the *Eagle* man of war, and in 1759, in the capacity of master of the *Mercury* sloop of war, was at the reduction

of Quebec by Wolfe. While on that station, he was employed in taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence, and, afterwards, was engaged in making a chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with Lord Colvil as master, in the *Northumberland* man of war, and was at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he made a survey. On his return to England, in 1762, he married a respectable young woman at Barking, in Essex, and in 1764, when Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed governor of Newfoundland, Cook became marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. The manner in which he performed his duties in this situation was the principal cause of his being chosen to conduct an expedition for astronomical and geographical purposes into the South Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, with the rank of lieutenant, he entered on board the *Endeavour*, and set sail in August, 1768. He was accompanied by Mr. Green, as astronomer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, and arrived at Otaheite, where the transit of Venus was observed, and where he remained till the 13th of July, 1769, when he resumed his voyage, and discovered a number of islands, to which he gave the name of Society Islands. On October 6th he reached New Zealand, which he circumnavigated. He then visited New Holland and New Guinea, and the description he gave of these new regions caused the settlement of Botany Bay, so long known as a penal colony. He returned to England in June, 1771, and was, shortly afterwards, appointed a commander in the navy. An account of this voyage was published from the captain's journals and other documents, by Dr. Hawkesworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, in order, if possible, to ascertain that point, Captain Cook was employed in another voyage, and sailed with two ships, the *Resolution*, commanded by himself, and the *Adventure*, by Captain Furneaux, in the July of the following year. In this voyage they explored the southern hemisphere as high as latitude 71° 10′, and, after making many additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead in July, 1774, having lost only one man out of 118. He was now raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to a post in Greenwich Hospital. The Admiralty having resolved to determine the disputed question as to there being a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook volunteered his services for the enterprise, and in the July of 1776 sailed from Plymouth in the *Resolution*. After sailing as high as lat. 70° 41′ N., the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and in November 1778, reached the Sandwich Islands to pass the winter. Here Captain Cook was slain in a quarrel with the natives, at Owhyhee, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, February, 1779. B. at Marton, Yorkshire, 1728.

Cook, George, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, was the son of John Cook, professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, and after going through the usual curriculum required from divinity students by the Scotch church, was licensed to preach the gospel in 1795, and was ordained minister of the parish of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, in the same year. Here he remained till 1828, when he was nominated to fill the chair at St. Andrews formerly occupied by his father. Dr.





Cook espoused the views of the moderate party in the Scottish church establishment, of which he was for many years the recognised leader. He was an able and voluminous writer on divinity, church history, &c. B. 1795; D. 1845.

Cooke, Benjamin, an eminent composer, who was a pupil of Dr. Pepusch. The university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Music in 1777. He became organist of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in 1782. He was the author of "Hark! the lark," and several well-known glees and catches. B. 1739; D. 1793.

Cooke, George Frederick, an English actor, who was bred to the trade of a printer, at Berwick-upon-Tweed; but imbibing a passion for the stage, made his first public appearance at Brentford, in the character of Dumont, in "Jane Shore." In 1778 he appeared in London, but was not successful. After an absence of twenty-two years, however, he reappeared in the character of Richard III., at Covent Garden, with the most complete success. He continued for a number of years to perform leading parts in the drama, until, in 1810, he sailed for New York. Here violent excesses in drinking, to which he had long given way, proved too much even for his constitution, which had been one of the most powerful, and he died in September, 1812. B. at Westminster, 1755.—Edmund Kean, his great successor in tragedy, during one of his visits to America, had a monument erected over Cooke's grave.

Cooley, Thomas, *kool'-ai*, architect of the Royal Exchange and Newgate Prison, Dublin, the former of which, though of but moderate size, is considered one of the finest, most elegant, and at the same time most convenient, public buildings of the kind in existence. He also commenced the erection of the noble pile, known as the "Four Courts," in the same city; but only lived to complete the west wing, the remainder having been executed by Gandon, but with some variations from the original plans. B. 1740; D. 1784.

Cooper, Sir Astley, *koop'-er*, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist, who rose to the summit of his profession, and in 1820 was called in to attend George IV., and removed a tumour from the royal head. In the same year he received a baronetcy, which, it was stipulated, was to descend to his adopted son and nephew Astley Cooper, he himself being without a son. In 1822 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1827 president of the college. In 1828 he became serjeant-surgeon to the king, and in 1830 vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1834 he received from Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of civil law, and subsequently visited Edinburgh, where the university made him an LL.D., and the freedom of the city was voted to him. Old age and ill-health had, with all his honours, now gathered upon him, and in 1840 he was struck with an illness which shortly afterwards carried him off. B. at Brooke, Norfolk, 1768; D. in London, 1841.—A statue by Baily was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. (See *Life*, by Bransby B. Cooper.)

Cooper, Samuel, a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, insomuch that Louis XIV. of France offered £150 for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called "Vandyck in Little." B. in London, 1609; D. in London, 1672, and was buried in old St. Pancras church, where his epitaph, in Latin, may be

seen, calling him the Apelles of his age. His wife was the sister of the poet Pope's mother.—He had a brother, Alexander Cooper, who became painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.

**Cooper**, James Fenimore, a distinguished American novelist, whose father was a judge in the state of New York. After passing through Yale College, he, in 1805, entered the navy as a midshipman, and for six years followed the sea, when he retired and got married. He now took up his abode in Cooperstown, a village founded by his father, on Lake Otsego, in Western New York. It was not, however, till 1821 that Mr. Cooper ventured to appear as an author. Then he produced his "Precaution," which was not well received; but which, being shortly afterwards succeeded by his "Spy," it may be presumed gave him courage to proceed in the style of novel-writing. This second production was a decided success, and led the way to a long list of fictions, which it would occupy a considerable space even to name. Among them we may specify his "Pioneers," and his "Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Red Rover," and "The Waterwitch," as sufficiently indicating the characteristics of his genius. B. at Burlington, New Jersey, 1789; D. at Cooperstown, 1851.—Cooper wrote in other paths besides those of the imagination. He produced "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," and several other works. Many of his stories have been translated both into German and French; and it is also affirmed that some of them are to be found even in one or more of the Oriental tongues.

**Cooper**, Thomas Sydney, began life as a scene-painter in the theatre at Canterbury, and, in 1823, went to London to enter the Royal Academy; but he was forced to return to the former town, and there he remained, giving instructions in drawing, till 1827. In that year he went to Holland, and there, under the animal-painter Verboeckhoven, made that particular branch of art the subject of his ardent study. In 1831 he returned to England, and adopted animal-painting as his special branch. In 1833 he exhibited his first picture in the gallery of the Society of British Artists, and from that time he steadily advanced in fame and fortune. In 1845 he was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy, and may be pronounced one of the finest cattle-painters England has produced. B. at Canterbury, 1803.

**Coote**, Sir Eyre, *koot*, an English general, who entered the army at an early age, and fought against the followers of Charles Stuart in 1745. In 1754 he went to India, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry. On account of his conduct there, the directors of the Hon. East India Company presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the Company's forces; but quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1781 he proceeded again to India as commander-in-chief, and, at the head of 10,000 men, defeated Hyder Ali, whose forces numbered 150,000. B. in Ireland, 1726; D. at Madras, in 1783.—There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

**Cope**, Sir John, *kope*, an English general, best known in connexion with the total defeat the royal army under his command sustained from the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, on September 21, 1745. Cope allowed himself to be completely surprised by the Highlanders, and, according to popular tradition, rather prematurely quitted the field, never drawing rein till he reached Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was the first to announce his own defeat. His conduct on the occasion was mercilessly, and perhaps somewhat unfairly, ridiculed by the Jacobite writers of the time, particularly in the song beginning,

"Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye waking yet?"

**Cope**, Charles West, R.A., an English artist, who, in 1843, was one of the three successful competitors for the prizes offered by the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts in cartoons. His subject was "The First Trial by Jury." The fresco competition of the following year brought him forward with "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," which caused him to be selected to paint one of the six frescoes for the House of Lords. The subject which he chose for this was "Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince." For the same building he afterwards executed "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," and "Griselda's First Trial," deemed his masterpiece in fresco. In 1843 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1848 a R.A. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and, both in imaginative and historical painting, reached a high standard of excellence. His works are numerous; among which the principal are—"The Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey," painted for Prince Albert; "Lear and Cordelia;" "Othello relating his Adventures;" and "The Children of Charles I. in Carisbrook Castle." B. at Leeds, 1811.

**Copernicus, Copernic, or Zepernic**, as he has been differently called, Nicholas, *ko-per'-ni-kus*, was a famous Prussian astronomer, whose family was noble, and whose uncle was bishop of Warmia. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor of medicine. He afterwards went to Italy, and in 1500 obtained a professorship of mathematics at Rome. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he became a canon in the church of Frauenburg. Here he passed the remainder of his days a quiet and grave man, deeply immersed in astronomical researches, whilst healing the poor by his medical knowledge, and comforting them by his ecclesiastical duties. The result of his solitary vigils appeared in his great work entitled "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium," which overturned the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and established for himself an enduring fame. This system makes the sun the "*centrum mundi*," round which the earth and other planets revolve. The MS. of his great work remained in his possession some years before he would publish it. At length he gave it to the world, and only lived to see a printed copy of it a few hours before his death. B. at Thorn, in Prussia, 1473; D. 1543, and was buried in the cathedral to which he belonged.

**Copleston**, Edward, D.D., *kop'-el-ston*, bishop of Llandaff, was the son of the rector of Offwell, Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford. He became fellow of Oriel College in 1795; in 1802 he succeeded Hurdis as professor of poetry; in 1810-11 he vindicated the university

from some attacks made upon it in the "Edinburgh Review;" in 1814 he was elected provost of Oriel College; was appointed dean of Chester in 1826; and in 1827 became the successor of Dr. Charles Sumner in the see of Llandaff. Among other works he was author of an "Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination;" "Prælectiones Academicæ;" an "Essay on Agriculture;" all of which are distinguished for learning, elegance of diction, and purity of taste. B. 1776; D. 1849.

COPLEY, Sir John Singleton, *kop'-ley*, a distinguished artist, born in America, but claimed by Ireland as a native, from his first "seeing the light" almost immediately after the arrival of his parents, who were from Ireland, in the United States. By natural impulse he became a painter, and rose to eminence in his profession on both sides of the Atlantic, before he had visited either England or Italy. In 1775, however, he arrived in London, and took up his residence in George-street, Hanover-square. During the previous year he had visited both England and Italy, and had now determined to settle in the former. In 1777 he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1783 a member. He devoted much of his attention to illustrations of history, and his "Death of Lord Chatham" is, perhaps, his best work. B. at Boston, United States, 1737; D. 1815.—He was the father of the venerable Lord Lyndhurst.

CORAM, Thomas, Captain, *kor'-ăm*, an English philanthropist, who instituted the London Foundling Hospital, an establishment founded for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted children. He was bred to the sea, in the merchant service, and spent all that he had on this and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble patrons, among whom was Frederick, prince of Wales. B. 1668; D. in London, 1751, and was buried in the Foundling Hospital, on the gate of which there is a statue of him.

CORBET, Richard, *kor'-bet*, an English prelate, but better known for his poems, mostly of a humorous and satirical character, which were first printed in 1647, under the title of "Poetica Stromata," and have since been several times reprinted. Many of them are satires on the Puritans, of whom Corbet was a decided, though not vindictive opponent. He was the son of a rich gardener at Ewell, in Surrey, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became dean; was successively bishop of Oxford and Norwich; and was noted in his day for the eccentric but genial tone of his mind. B. 1582; D. 1635.

CORBOULD, Edward Henry, *kor'-bould*, a skilful artist in water colours, and has also been successful in oil-painting. His themes are historical incidents, which he treats more in a romantic than in a realistic style. In 1843 he sent in a cartoon for the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, and obtained a prize of £100 under the second award. He was, in earlier life, a successful illustrator of books, and also painted well in fresco. The subjects of some of his pictures are—"The Plague of London;" "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark;" "The Baptism of Ethelbert;" and a scene from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur." B. 1815.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, Marie Anne Charlotte, *kor'-dai*, was born of a good family, who resided principally at Caen, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Belsunce, a major in the French army, who was denounced by Marat, and caused to be assassinated. This event animated Charlotte with a passion for vengeance against Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Paris, and on being, after some difficulty, admitted to his presence, stabbed him to the heart, July 13, 1793. Far from attempting to escape, she confessed the fact, and was condemned to suffer death, and was accordingly guillotined on July 17, 1793. B. near Seez, 1763.—This circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary. As she was being conducted to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty and heroism, that he hastened to the tribunal, and demanded to suffer death in her stead. This, however, was not conceded to him; but he was also condemned and executed with the same instrument.

CORMENIN, Louis-Marie de la Haye, Viscount de, *kor'-me-nă*, a distinguished French political writer, was at the age of twenty-two called by Napoleon I. to the council of state, was made a baron by Louis XVIII., and a viscount by Charles X. He was a member of the chamber from 1828 to 1846, and in all these positions distinguished himself as much by the originality of his genius as by independence of character. Cormenin was by profession an advocate; in politics he was opposed to every party in turn in which egotism, privilege, or administrative rapacity, was to be resisted; but the cause of political and social progress had no more earnest defender than he. He wrote the best treatise on administrative law yet published in France; and under the *nom-de-plume* of "Timon," published a vast number of pamphlets on almost every political topic of importance that had occupied attention in France during many years. His "Book of Parliamentary Orators" is held in high esteem by all thinking Frenchmen; and great powers of logic, wit, and sound knowledge rendered him one of the most powerful writers of his day. M. Cormenin was in 1855 added by imperial ordinance to the Institute, as member of the administrative section of the Academy of the Medical Sciences. B. at Paris, 1788.

CORELLI, Arcangelo, *ko-rail-le*, called by his countrymen "the divine," was an Italian musical composer, whose greatest work is his "Concerti Grossi," or twelve concertos. B. at Fusignano, 1653; D. at Rome, 1713.—As a violinist, he was unrivalled, and his compositions for that instrument are regarded as of standard excellence.

CORIOLANUS, *kor'-i-o-lai'-nus*, the surname of C. Marcius, from his victory at Corioli. His story, as given by the Roman historians, is regarded as a fiction by Niebuhr, who thinks it ought to be excluded from history. It is stated, however, that the consulship, which he had solicited, was refused him, he having rendered himself distasteful to the people on account of his haughty character. He afterwards proposed measures hostile to the interests of the people, and opposed the gratuitous distribution of the corn which had been sent, in a time of scarcity, by Gelo, king of Sicily. Eager for vengeance, Coriolanus offered his services to the Volsci, and soon appeared at their head, ravaging the

Roman territory, and laying siege to the "Eternal City" itself. The inhabitants, terrified, sent several embassies to him; but he was deaf to all their entreaties. He was about to deliver the assault, when Veturia, his mother, followed by his wife and a train of Roman women, arrived at his camp, to supplicate him to pause. Conquered by their tears, Coriolanus consented to raise the siege. He was assassinated some little time after, about 488 B.C., by the Volsci; although, according to others, he lived to an advanced age.—Shakspeare and other poets have dramatized his life.

CORNEILLE, Peter, *kor'-nai*, an eminent French dramatist, who was brought up to the bar, for which his genius was entirely unsuited. Accordingly, he quitted it, and commenced writing for the stage. His first comedy, "Mélite," was produced in 1629, and was followed by "Clitandre," "La Veuve," "La Galerie du Palais," and "La Place Royale," when, in 1637, appeared his "Cid," founded on the "Cid" of Guillen de Castro, of Spain. This performance filled the Parisians with enthusiasm. It carried their conceptions into new regions of dramatic history, and its author became "Le Grand Corneille." Whatever gratification this might bring to the vanity of the author, it was not quite universal. He had been so unfortunate as to offend the Cardinal Richelieu, who had himself some poetical pretensions, and who, as the founder of the French Academy, used his influence in endeavouring to abate the public admiration. One of the members of that learned body, therefore, wrote an elaborate critique on the "Cid," hinting at a deficiency of inventive genius in Corneille, seeing that he had borrowed the plan of his drama from a Spaniard. Such an insinuation was too damaging to be taken with indifference by Corneille, who set to work and produced his "Horace," and his "Cinna," which are in themselves sufficient to establish a claim to ingenious originality. In 1640 appeared his "Polyeucte," which was succeeded by "La Morte de Pompée," "Le Menteur," and several others; none of which, however, nearly approached the "Cid." Nay, they betokened an evident declension of genius, and, in 1653, his "Pertharite" decidedly proclaimed him a fallen star. This disgusted him with the stage, and he turned his attention to other kinds of poetical composition. His success in these, however, was not great, and he returned to the drama. In 1659 he produced his "Œdipe," and continued to write, but with no steady success. In 1672 his "Pulchérie" appeared, and, in 1674, his "Suréna;" but he had already ceased to be popular. B. at Rouen, 1606; D. at Paris, 1684.—For thirty-seven years he was a member of the Academy.

CORNEILLE, Thomas, brother of the above, was also a poet, a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. He wrote no fewer than forty-two pieces, which, with the exception of "Ariane" and "Le Comte d'Essex," have all passed into oblivion. Of this number, however, many met with the greatest success in their day. They were published, with those of his brother, in 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. B. 1625; D. 1709.—Besides his plays, he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts," in 2 vols. folio, and a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio.

CORNELIA, *kor-ne'-le-a*, wife of Pompey, and daughter of Metellus Scipio, accompanied her husband in his flight after the battle of Pharsalia, and saw him massacred before her eyes in the harbour of Alexandria. (*See* POMPEY.)—The mother of the Gracchi, and daughter of Scipio Africanus. She directed the education of her sons, and was greatly admired for her virtues. When a Campanian lady once made a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favour her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, "These are the only jewels of which I can boast." In her lifetime, a statue was raised to her, with this inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi." Lived in the 2nd century B.C. (*See* GRACCHUS.)—The daughter of Cinna. (*See* CÆSAR, JULIUS.)

CORNELIUS, Peter von, *kor-nai'-le-oos*, an eminent German artist, who became a painter by choice, and who, in his nineteenth year, was engaged to ornament, with figures in chiaroscuro, the cupola of the old church of Neuss, near Dusseldorf. After this, he proceeded to Frankfort, where he executed a series of designs illustrative of the "Faust" of Goethe, to whom the engravings were dedicated. His reputation was now fast rising, when he proceeded to Rome, where he united himself with several kindred spirits, and commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and Cornelius was commissioned to paint the walls of the villa of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognising his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admiration. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Dusseldorf he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Glyptothek at Munich. In one of these—the Hall of Heroes—he represented, in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad;" in the other—the Hall of the Gods—he symbolized the Grecian mythology. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. B. at Dusseldorf, 1787. D. 1867.

CORNERO, or CORNARO, Louis, *kor-nar'-o*, a Venetian nobleman, remarkable for protracting his life to a considerable length by a course of regimen. In his youth he lived freely, which brought him into a bad state of health. On this, he formed the resolution of confining himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine daily; by which means, with exercise, he acquired a vigorous constitution. The system he practised, included spare and simple diet, avoidance of heat and cold, late hours, sexual indulgences, and over-fatigue. It required gentle and pleasing excitements, occasional riding on horseback, field sports, and the hearing of music. All violent passions were to be restrained or repressed, and no indulgence allowed to envy, hatred, ambition, jealousy, and the like. The result of his plan was perfect health, cheerful spirits, and long life. At an advanced age he wrote his popular book on "Health and Long Life," which has been translated into most languages; he also wrote a "Treatise on Waters," particularly the lagunes about Venice. B. at



DISRAELI, BENJAMIN.



DANTE, ALIGHIERI.



DICKENS, CHARLES.

Venice, 1468; D. at Padua, 1566. His wife, who survived him, lived to about the same age.—The conclusion to be drawn from Cornaro's book on health is, that all men, or most of them, shorten their lives by over-eating and drinking.

CORNWALLIS, Charles Mann, marquis of, *korn'-wal-lis*, entered the army at a very early age, and in 1758 was made a captain in the light infantry. Three years afterwards he was aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, whom he accompanied in Germany till the end of the war. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the year following, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the title of Earl Cornwallis. On the breaking out of the American war, he was ordered to embark for that country, where he displayed great military talents, highly distinguishing himself at the battle of Brandywine and the reduction of Charlestown. He won the battles of Camden and Guildford, but in 1781 was forced to surrender at York Town to the united American and French army, in consequence, he declared, of the inefficient support he received from Sir Henry Clinton. Soon after this, he returned to England. In 1786, the affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor of Bengal, where, in December, 1790, he took Bangalore. This success he followed up by defeating Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Having successfully brought this war to a close, he returned to England, was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled an insurrection, defeated an invading French force, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union between the two kingdoms. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, when he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France; in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he accepted the governor-generalship of India, where, soon after his arrival, he fell ill of a fever, on his march to join the army at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. B. 1738; D. 1805.—Napoleon had a high opinion of the abilities and honesty of Cornwallis. He was a good soldier and statesman, and a man of undoubted integrity.

CORREGGIO, *kor-rai-dje-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Antonio Allegri, but called Correggio from having been born in the town of that name. His life is shrouded in obscurity. The little that is known of him seems to be rather the offspring of conjecture, eked out with imaginary probabilities, than facts obtained as the result of ascertained data. It is not known by whom he was instructed in his art; but Bianchi, Bartolotto, Lombardi, his uncle Lorenzo, and Mantegna, have all been named as his teachers. We believe that he was mostly self-taught, seeing that he seems never to have lived at Rome. His manner, however, combines grandeur of design with sweetness and gracefulness of execution. It is said that he married, in 1520, a lady of a Mantuan family, whose name was Girolama Merlini. She is the original in the picture of his Holy Family, "La Zingarella." None have excelled him in the delicacy of his flesh-colouring; and his "Penitent Magdalen" is affirmed to be the most exquisite female figure ever painted. Four of his best pictures are in the National Gallery of Great Britain:—"Mercury instructing Cupid in the presence of Venus," an "Ecce Homo," "La Vierge au Panier," and "Christ's Agony in the Garden." The first two, in 1834, were purchased by the British Government from the marquis of Londonderry for £10,000. B. at Correggio, 1494; D. 1534, and was buried in the church of St. Francis, at Correggio.



CORT, Cornelius, *kort*, a famous engraver, was a native of Holland. In 1566 he went to Italy, and was received into the house of Titian, at Venice, and engraved several of that master's pictures. He ultimately settled in Rome, where he established a school for teaching engraving, and is said to have given lessons to Agostino Caracci, which, however, is doubted. Cort engraved upwards of 150 pictures, among which are specimens of Raffaelle, Caravaggio, Correggio, Michael Angelo, and other eminent masters. He was also a designer. B. 1536; D. 1578.

CORT, Henry, of Gosport, invented the process by which pig-iron was converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English ironmasters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, Cort expended a fortune of upwards of £20,000, yet was robbed of the fruits of his discoveries by the villany of an official in a high department of government, and, both cheated and persecuted, he was ultimately allowed to starve, by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. In 1859 a public appeal for the benefit of his family was made, and, looking at the services he rendered to the iron trade and our iron constructions, there can be no hesitation in assigning to the name of Cort a place beside the illustrious names of Watt, Arkwright, and Wedgwood. B. 1740; D. 1800.

CORTES, Hernando, *kor-tais*, the conqueror of Mexico, a celebrated Spanish adventurer, whose family was respectable, but not opulent. He was bred at Salamanca, to the law, which he renounced to follow a soldier's life. The governor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortes, in 1504, went to St. Domingo, where he was appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511 he accompanied Velasquez in his expedition to Cuba, and displayed so much skill and bravery in the conquest of that island, that he was chosen to conduct a similar enterprise for the conquest of Mexico. Accordingly, in 1519, he set out on his expedition, and first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, he compelled the natives to submit to the Spanish yoke. Thence he sailed to St. Juan de Ulloa, in the Bay of Mexico, where he was met by several messengers from the governors of the province. Assuming now the title of ambassador of the king of Castile, he insisted on having an audience with Montezuma, the emperor, and for that purpose gave out that he intended to march on the capital. In the mean time, he founded a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of Vera Cruz, at the same time declaring himself independent of the governor of Cuba. For some time he had tried in vain to negotiate a friendly intercourse with Montezuma, and now, at the head of 500 Spaniards, indifferently armed he marched up the country.

After various events, on 7th July, 1520, he defeated the Mexicans in the great battle of Otumba, and finally succeeded in establishing himself in their capital. Meanwhile, a commission was sent from Spain to deprive him of his post; but this he contrived to elude, and afterwards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct to the natives was merciless in the extreme, and a new commission of inquiry arriving, he returned to his native country to vindicate his honour, in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created marquis of the Valle de Oajaca, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, where he proceeded in 1530. After an absence of ten years, he returned, to be treated with cold civility by Charles, and with neglect by his ministers. Disgusted alike with king, court, and courtiers, he, after an unfortunate expedition to Algiers, in which he served as a volunteer, retired to a residence in the vicinity of Seville, and there passed the remainder of his days. B. at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, 1485; D. near Seville, 1547.—W. H. Prescott, the American historian, has written a full and interesting account of the "Conquest of Mexico," in which full details are given of the life and deeds of Cortez.

Coryat, Thomas, *kor'-i-ăt*, an English traveller, who called himself the "Odcombian legstretcher." He was the son of the rector of Odcombe, and in 1611 published an account of his travels on the continent, with the singular title of "Coryat's Crudities." In the following year he set out again, with the design of spending ten years in the East. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Persia, and died at Surat, in 1617. B. at Odcombe rectory, in 1577.—"Coryat's Crudities" is now a rare book, and fetches, whenever it is sold, a very high price. It affords good illustrations of the state of society in the 16th century.

Cossé Brissac, Charles de, *kos brees'-sak*, a celebrated French marshal, who successfully commanded the French army in Flanders and Piedmont, under Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX. He acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes came to him to learn the art of war. B. 1505; D. 1563.

Cosway, Richard, R.A., *kos'-wai*, a distinguished painter, who, by his skill in miniatures, rose to the highest rank in his profession. He took immense sums, and was patronized by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and all the leading members of the aristocracy. He married Maria Hadfield, a lady also of considerable artistic talent, and who, after his death, retired to Lodi, in Italy, where she kept an educational establishment, and acquired great respect in the neighbourhood. Cosway lived in the greatest splendour throughout his career, and was, in 1771, elected a member of the Royal Academy. B. at Tiverton, in 1740; D. 1821.

Cotes, Francis, R.A., *kotes*, one of the originators of the Royal Academy of London, and distinguished as a drawer of portraits in crayons. In oil-painting he was regarded by many as superior to Reynolds. His most celebrated works are a full-length portrait of the queen of George III., with the princess royal in her lap, and another of the beautiful daughter of Wilton the sculptor. B. in London, in 1725; D. 1770.

Cotman, John Sell, *kot'-man*, an artist famous for his etchings of architectural subjects, such as old castles, cathedrals, churches, and other antiquities, was a native of Norwich. He published several volumes of etchings of the antiquities of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Normandy, &c. He was, for a few years, teacher of drawing in King's College, Somerset House; but the greater part of his life was spent in his native county. B. about 1780; D. in London, 1843.

Cotta, Bernhard, *kot'-ta*, an eminent German geologist, and author of a variety of works on that and cognate sciences, among which may be mentioned: "Geognostic Charts of Saxony and Thuringia;" "Geognostic Wanderings;" "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology;" "Inner Structure of Mountains;" "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos," &c. B. 1808.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, *kot'-ton*, a celebrated English antiquary, and founder of the famous Cottonian library, now at the British Museum, was educated at Cambridge, and, having acquired a high reputation for talent, learning, and integrity, was the adviser both of the king and the leading statesmen of the time. James I. first knighted him, and subsequently created him a baronet. Sir Robert, however, espoused the views of the reformers of the period, and joined, though with moderation, in urging redress of grievances. He, in consequence, became obnoxious to the court; a treatise, in manuscript, on a political topic, was surreptitiously obtained from his library; he was cast into the Tower, and his whole library seized. His constitution suffered from confinement, and this harsh treatment ultimately led to his death, which occurred in 1631. B. in Huntingdonshire, 1570. His valuable library, now the property of the nation, and full of most precious books and rare MSS., was subsequently enlarged by his son and grandson.

Coulomb, Charles Augustin de, *koo'-lomb*, a French mathematician, who, in 1779, produced a treatise on the "Theory of Simple Machines," which gained the prize of the Academy. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the torsion balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher. B. at Angoulême, 1736; D. 1806.

Courten, William, *koor'-ten*, an ingenious English naturalist, whose collections were purchased for £20,000, and deposited in the British Museum. B. in London, 1642; D. 1702.

Courtois, Jacques, *koor'-twa*, commonly called Borgonone, was the son of an obscure painter, who instructed him in his art. Jacques spent some years in the French army, and made sketches of all the most striking scenes of the camp, the march, and the battle-field. He left the army after three years' service, and elevated himself to painting battle-pieces, for which he became very famous. At Bologna he studied under Guido and Albani, but finally settled in Rome, where he became a lay brother of the Jesuits, for whose establishment he executed some religious works, besides the numerous battle subjects which he painted for others. There are specimens of Courtois at Florence, Venice, and other towns in Italy. B. near Besançon, Franche-comté, 1621; D. at Rome, 1676.—His younger brother, Guillaume Courtois, was also a famous painter, but of sacred subjects; his masterpiece being a great battle of Joshua, which was engraved by Clouet, and dedicated to Casimir, king of Poland. Several of this artist's paintings have been engraved,

and he occasionally etched himself. B. 1628; D. at Rome, where he chiefly lived, 1679.

COUSIN, Jean, *koo'-să*, an eminent French painter, sculptor, and geometrician. At the courts of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry IV., he was the principal favourite, and is the first French artist who excelled as an historical painter. His most celebrated picture is "The Last Judgment," now in the Louvre. His greatest work in sculpture is the monument of Admiral Chabot, in the church of the Celestines. His book on geometry was published in 1560. B. at Soucy, near Sens, about 1500; D. about 1590.

COUSIN, Victor, a distinguished French inquirer into the systems of mental philosophy, and lecturer on philosophy at the Faculté des Lettres, in Paris. The original idea upon which his own system is based is, that every system is true, but incomplete in itself; but when all systems are united, and suitably, as it were, dovetailed together, a complete system would be obtained. After various vicissitudes, incident to the political changes in France, he became, under Louis Philippe, a councillor of state, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a peer of France. Cousin wrote largely on educational as well as philosophical subjects, and translated the works of Plato, in thirteen volumes. B. at Paris, 1792; D. 1867.

COUTHON, Georges, *koo'-tawng*, was brought up to the bar, but on the outbreak of the French revolution, he became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Convention, and was one of the most sanguinary of the Mountain party. He strained all his efforts to accomplish, first, the destruction of the monarchy and the death of the king, and, next, to effect the ruin of the Girondists. He was the close friend and associate of Robespierre, and, along with him, initiated the most atrocious measures. He possessed considerable oratorical powers, which he invariably used in support of an extreme policy. He proclaimed death to all tyrants, and expressed a wish that kings might no longer have an earth to support, or a sun to enlighten them. He was sent as commissioner to Lyons, where he enacted terrible scenes of bloodshed and proscription. On one occasion, he struck with a hammer the noblest edifices in the city, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction!" Like his chief, and other leaders in that terrible epoch, Couthon was of mild features and suave manners; and so decrepit in body that he was allowed to sit while speaking in the Convention. He shared in the fall of Robespierre, and was guillotined, July 28, 1794. B. at Orsay, a village in Clermont, 1756.

COUTTS, Angela Georgina Burdett, *koots*, a lady possessed of great riches, and the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who for many years represented Westminster, as a Reformer, in parliament. Her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, the banker, having, at a late period of life, married Miss Mellon, an actress, bequeathed to the latter his very large fortune, which acted as a temptation to the duke of St. Albans to marry her. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at £2,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to charitable purposes generally, and the promotion of the English church especially.

B. 1814.—Her great wealth attracted many admirers, among whom were named the duke of Norfolk's eldest son and Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III.

COVERDALE, Miles, *kuv'-er-dail*, a distinguished reforming English divine, who, in 1532, united with William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. In 1551 he became bishop of Exeter. B. in Yorkshire, 1487; D. in London, 1568.

COWLEY, Abraham, *kow'-le*, an English poet, educated at Westminster school. After passing through various vicissitudes on account of his loyalty to the Stuart dynasty, he, on the death of Cromwell, obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, valued at about £300 a year. Early in life, however, he produced a small volume of poems, called "Poetical Blossoms," which gained him a considerable reputation. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet he is both tedious and affected. His Anacreontics are reckoned his best productions. He also wrote a comedy called "Cutter of Coleman Street," and some pieces in prose, particularly a "Discourse on the Government of Cromwell," and a "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy." B. in London, 1618; D. at Chertsey, 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory.

COWLEY, Mrs. Hannah, a poetess, whose effusions are perhaps more remarkable for their affectation than their merit. She wrote three narrative poems, called "The Scottish Village," "The Siege of Acre," and "The Maid of Aragon." For these, however, her name is not here preserved, but on account of her "Belle's Stratagem," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," which are her two best comedies, of the nine which she wrote. B. at Tiverton, 1743; D. at Tiverton, 1809.—Her maiden name was Parkhouse, and her husband a captain in the service of the East India Company.

COWLEY, Henry Richard Wellesley, Lord, many years British ambassador at Paris and other courts, was the son of the first Lord Cowley, better known as Sir Henry Wellesley. At an early age, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1852 succeeded the Marquis of Normanby at the Tuileries. In conjunction with Lord Clarendon, he represented England at the congress of Paris, held in 1856. B. 1804.

COWPER, William, *kow'-per*, and sometimes pronounced *koo'-per*, a celebrated English poet, was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., rector of Berkhampstead in Hertfordshire, and nephew to Lord-Chancellor Cowper. Being designed for the law, William, after finishing his education, was placed under an eminent attorney, and, at the age of 31, was nominated a clerk in the House of Lords. A constitutional timidity of disposition, however, prevented him from accepting it. He was next appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but when he found that it would be requisite for the clerk to appear at the bar of the House, it had such an effect on his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the office. A morbid melancholy now seized him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, where he gradually recovered the use of his faculties. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose

family he became an inmate. That gentleman being killed by a fall from his horse, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin took up their abode at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish, and where Cowper devoted himself to poetry. To a collection of hymns published by that gentleman, Cowper contributed sixty-eight. In 1782 he published a volume of his poems, which did not excite much attention; but another volume, in 1785, stamped his reputation as a true poet. His "Task," "The Sofa," "John Gilpin," and other productions, will immediately occur to the reader's mind as works of enduring excellence. He afterwards engaged in translating Homer into Miltonic verse; and though his version is not so pleasing as that of Pope, it renders the original with greater fidelity. In 1786 he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston, Northamptonshire, where he continued to cultivate his literary tastes. In 1794 his intellect again gave way, and not even frequent change of scene could rouse him from his despondency, for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never after recovered. B. at Berkhampstead, 1731 D. at Dereham, in Norfolk, 1800, and was buried in the parish church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Cox, Richard, *kox*, an English prelate and one of the translators of the "Bishops' Bible," to which he furnished the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans. He was bishop of Ely, but suffered a good deal of persecution on a charge of heresy, but was ultimately raised to that see by Elizabeth. B. 1499; D. 1581.

Cox, David, a distinguished water-colour artist, who unwearyedly devoted himself to the study of Nature under her ever-varying aspects, and reaped his reward in the general admiration which was awarded to his pictures. Although the opinion prevailed that they were merely rough sketches, being mostly executed on coarse paper, yet they exhibit a breadth and poetical embodiment, which stamp them with the mark of genius, and as the offspring of a highly vigorous and observing mind. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the gallery of that society, in London, his pictures were almost exclusively shown. B. at Birmingham, 1793; D. at Harborne, near Birmingham, 1859.

Coxe, William, archdeacon of Wilts, and author of the following among a great variety of other works:—"Sketches of the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland," "Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," "History of the House of Austria," "History of the Bourbon kings of Spain," "Memoirs and Correspondence of John, Duke of Marlborough," "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," "Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America," "Correspondence of Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury, with William III. and others," &c. B. 1747; D. 1828.

Crabbe, Reverend George, *krăb*, an English poet, who rose, from very humble circumstances, to hold the rectory of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire. He was educated for the medical profession; but being unsuccessful, applied to Burke, the great statesman, for poetical patronage. The politician took him under his protection, and advanced his fortunes by opening a path for his preferment in the church. His principal poems are "The Library," "The Village," which was revised by Dr. Johnson; "The Newspaper," "The Parish Register," and the "Tales of the Hall," for which Mr. Murray, the publisher, gave him £3000, with the remaining copyright of his previous poems. B. at Aldborough, in Suffolk, 1754; D. 1832.—The poetry of Crabbe is remarkable for its individuality, and the minuteness with which every picture is painted. Of the higher quality of invention he had none. He could paint what he beheld with pathos, vigour, and originality, although the colours which he sometimes uses have a tendency to repel, rather than invite, readers of delicacy and taste to the contemplation of his pages.

Craik, George Lillie, *kraik*, a Scotch *littérateur*, who, in 1824, went to London, and when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge commenced its labours, wrote for it a work called "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties." This brought him into notice, and he became a large contributor, in history and biography, to the "Penny Cyclopædia." In 1839 he assumed the editorship of the "Pictorial History of England," to which he contributed several of its most important chapters. These were subsequently published in an independent form, under the titles of "The History of British Commerce," and "The History of Literature and Learning in England." He also published a work on "Spenser and his Poetry," and in 1849 became professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Besides the above works, he produced the "Romance of the Peerage," "Outlines of the History of the English Language," and contributed to periodical publications. B. 1799; D. 1866.

Cranborne, Lord. (*See* Salisbury, Mar. of.)

Cranach, Lucas, *kra'-nak*, one of the most eminent of the old German painters, called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Sunder. He produced a great many works, which are to be seen chiefly in Upper Saxony. He excelled in portraits and altar-pieces, the principal of these last being the "Crucifixion," in the church of Weimar. He was court painter to three electors of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catharine Bora. B. at Cranach, near Bamberg, in 1472; D. at Weimar, in 1553.

Cranmer, Thomas, *krăn'-mer*, archbishop of Canterbury, whose opinion on the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. recommended him to that monarch, and whose first service, after his appointment, was to pronounce the divorce between the king and Katharine. He zealously furthered the Reformation, and by his means the Bible was translated and read in churches. On the death of Henry, he was named in the will of that monarch one of the regency of the kingdom, and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under his care, the Reformation, under this youthful sovereign, assumed a consistent form. The liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion were now framed, and in all of these, Cranmer had a principal hand. On the accession of Mary, he was condemned, first for treason, and pardoned; but a charge of heresy being afterwards brought against him, he was sent to the Tower, whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. The fate of these men

seems, without doubt, to have been already determined. The archbishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and convicted, when, after enduring great hardships for upwards of three years, he was at length induced to sign his abjuration of the Protestant faith, on the promise of life. For having committed this act, however, he was struck with deep remorse, and when brought into St. Mary's Church, Oxford, to read his recantation in public, he, instead of complying, besought God's forgiveness for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, denouncing him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol College. Here he endured the terrible fiery trial with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!" B. at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489; burned at Oxford, 1555.

CRASSUS, M. Licinius, *krăs-sus*, surnamed the "rich," a distinguished Roman, who decisively defeated Spartacus, who, at the head of the gladiators, had for some time defied the power of Rome. Afterwards, he formed one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey, and had the province of Syria allotted to him. Attempting to possess himself of Parthia, he was defeated by Surena, the Parthian general, who, subsequently, treacherously got possession of his person, and put him to death, 53 B.C.

CRATERUS, *krāt'-e-rus*, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary abilities as well as for his valour. He received as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. Killed in a battle against Eumenes, 321 B.C.

CRATES, *krai'-tes*, a philosopher of Bœotia, remarkable for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, while in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin. B. 324 B.C.

CRATINUS, *krā-tī-nus*, a satirical poet of Athens, who wrote twenty-one plays, and invented or improved comic poetry. D. 431 B.C.

CREBILLON, Prosper Joliot de, *kre-be'-yawng*, a French dramatic poet, who studied for the law, but, being attached to theatrical representations, became a dramatic writer. His first popular performance was "Atreus," which was followed by his "Electra" and "Rhadamistus." He next produced some tragedies, which procured for him the name of the French Æschylus. For many years he retired into seclusion. B. at Dijon, 1674; D. in Paris, 1762. By order of Louis XV. a monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Gervois. His works have been published in 12 vols. 4to.—His son, Claude Prosper Joliot de Crebillon, was also a man of letters, and wrote several esteemed novels, the principal of which is entitled, "Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit." B. 1707; D. 1771.

CREECH, Thomas, *kreetch*, an English poet, who wrote some original pieces, which are now almost forgotten. He is, however, known as a translator, of classical poetry, having executed versions in English verse of Lucretius, Horace, Theocritus, &c. He was educated at Sherborne Free School, and afterwards at Wadham College, Oxford. B. 1659; committed suicide, 1701.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A., *kres'-wik*, an eminent English landscape-painter, who produced a great many "Scenes," "Spots," "Shades," and "Streams," redolent of poetic beauty. In 1843 he became an associate in the Royal Academy, and, in 1847, exhibited his two greatest works: "England," and "The London Road a Hundred Years ago." B. at Sheffield, 1811; D. 1869.

CRICHTON, James, *krī'-ton*, a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of the "Admirable Crichton." He was educated at St. Andrews, and, at the age of twenty, visited Paris. Here he acquired great reputation not only as a disputant, but for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. At Mantua he slew a famous fencing-master in a duel. The duke of Mantua admired him so much, as to appoint him tutor to his son, a licentious young man, by whom, it is said, he was assassinated in the public streets, during the carnival. B. in Perthshire, 1560; assassinated, 1583.

CRŒSUS, *kre'-sus*, the last king of Lydia, of the race of the Mermnadæ, celebrated for his great riches. His court was the asylum of learning; and here were to be found Æsop and Solon. Showing, with pride, his treasures to the latter, that philosopher said, "Call no man happy before his death;" and, in truth, misfortune soon came upon the rich king. He was conquered by Cyrus, King of Persia, and placed on a burning pile, when, exclaiming "Solon, Solon," with great energy, his captor asked him the reason of such an exclamation. Crœsus then repeated the conversation he had had with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus, moved at the recollection of the instability of human affairs, ordered Crœsus to be taken from the burning pile, and became one of his most intimate friends. Mounted the throne, 560 B.C. The manner of his death is unknown.

CROKE, or CROOK, Sir George, *kroke*, an able and upright English lawyer, sprung from a family famous for producing men of talent in that profession, was a native of Buckinghamshire, received his education at University College, Oxford, and studied law at the Inner Temple. He was knighted in 1623, and made king's serjeant; he was created one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1625; in 1628 he succeeded Sir John Doddridge as justice of the King's Bench; in 1636 he took the part of Hampden on the question of ship-money, refusing to concur with the other judges in condemning the patriot for refusing to pay that illegal imposition. Sir George gained great popularity for his conduct on this occasion, but, such was his high character for rectitude, he still retained the favour of the king. His law reports obtained a high position for authenticity and impartiality, as well as for sound legal knowledge, and have been many times reprinted, translated, and edited, with notes, additions, and explanations. His arguments on ship-money, especially, attracted much attention, and were printed with those of Sir Richard Hutton at Chilton, 1559; D. 1641.

CROKER, Right Honourable John Wilson, *kro'-ker*, was educated for the bar, and, in 1800, was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn. He devoted much of his time, however' to literature and politics, displaying in the latter field strong Tory tendencies. In 1807 he became member of parliament for Downpatrick, in Ireland, and in 1809 secretary to the Admiralty. This post he held for twenty years, during which he sat as member in the House for various boroughs. Meanwhile he was almost continually engaged with his pen, and was a ready and versatile writer. His most extensive production is an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which Macaulay criticised with great severity in the "Edinburgh Review." He wrote, besides, "Stories from the History of England," and edited "The Suffolk Papers," "Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford," and several other works. B. in Galway, Ireland, 1780; D. at Hampton, 1854.

CROLY, Reverend George, *kro'-le*, a modern poet and imaginative writer, as well as the rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet's, London. His principal effusions are "The Angel of the World;" a tragedy entitled "Catiline;" a comedy called "Pride shall have a Fall;" "Salathiel," a romance; and "Marston," with "Tales of the Great St. Bernard," both works of fiction. He has likewise written a "Life of Burke;" but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. B. at Dublin, 1780; D. 1860.

CROMPTON, Samuel, *krump'-ton*, an ingenious mechanic, the inventor of the spinning mule was born near Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, in 1753. Bolton then was really "in the Moors, and only numbered about 5000 inhabitants which, mainly through the influence of Crompton's invention, had, in 1861, increased to upwards of 70,000. His youth was spent in a large picturesque old house, with quaint timber front, and there the thoughtful young weaver occupied his days with working upon Hargreaves's newly-invented jenny, and solaced his evenings with his violin—the first triumph of his mechanical skill. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the construction of a spinning-machine, which he called a "mule," because it united the features of Arkwright's and Hargreaves' machines. For five years did Crompton perseveringly work, with scarcely any tools except his clasp-knife, and a few others which he purchased with money earned by playing his violin in the orchestra of the Bolton theatre. He made his machine at length, but had to hide it in a garret, lest his ignorant neighbours should destroy it. As secretly as he could, for his house was besieged by the curious, Crompton and his wife worked upon the wheels, and spun yarn of such a fineness that manufacturers saw they would be able to produce in this country material similar to the much-coveted muslins of the East Indies. Being a man of simple habits, of great industry, of unquestioned probity, and of deep religiousness, one would have supposed that now a career of unexampled success and honour was open to him. Yet such is the singular history of his life, that with the triumph of his mechanical genius commenced a series of personal and family misfortunes that would have crushed the spirit of an ordinary man. Efforts were made to get from Crompton his secret, which he gave up with his first-made mule to a number of gentlemen on the promise of a subscription being raised to remunerate him. Only enough money, however, was raised to enable him to replace his mule with one of four more spindles than that had which he had given up. Crompton struggled on in poverty, while others with his mule were laying the foundations of colossal fortunes. In the year 1800, when the mule had been given to the public about twenty years, some gentlemen in Manchester promoted a subscription in favour of Crompton, and realized between £400 and £500, with which he increased his little manufactory for spinning and weaving. In 1807, when the nation had been immensely benefited by the increase of trade consequent upon the use of the mule, Crompton made some efforts to obtain a national recognition of his services. These efforts being without satisfactory result, four years later they were renewed. When Mr. Perceval was shot in the House of Commons, he had a paper in his hand relative to Crompton's claim, and he had said but a few minutes before that it was the intention of the government "to propose £20,000 for Crompton." But Perceval's assassination dashed the cup from Crompton's lips, and the parliamentary proceedings eventuated in a vote of £5000, barely sufficient to pay the expenses of the application. Crompton was greatly disappointed. After that time he engaged in several businesses, in all of which he was pursued by an apparent fatality; he became very shy, and at last fell into poverty. From this he was relieved by the purchase of a small annuity, which he enjoyed only three years. He died on the 26th of June, 1827, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the old churchyard, where two slabs of polished grey granite, surmounting a massive block of Lancashire gritstone, cover his remains. A monument to his memory was erected in his native town in 1862, and publicly inaugurated on the 24th of August of that year.



CROMWELL, Oliver, *krom'-well*, the great Protector, came of a good family on both sides, and after passing about a year at Cambridge, was removed to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of prosecuting his studies for the bar. It has been said that he was much addicted to low pleasures and gaming in his youth; but when we find him, in his twenty-first year, marrying the daughter of Sir John Bourchier, and spoken of by religious men as a professor of religion, we are inclined to believe that he has been vilified by malice, rather than spoken of with justice. In 1628 he was elected member of parliament for Huntingdon, and, in the following year, distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When the parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a grazing farm at St. Ives, where he became overseer of the parish, and a zealous member of the religious community with which he had connected himself. In 1636 Sir Thomas Stuart, his maternal uncle, died, leaving him property in the "Isle of Ely" worth £500 a year. To this place he now removed his family; but being disgusted with the measures of the government, he in 1637 actually took a passage for himself and family in a ship lying in the Thames, and bound for New England, in America. This vessel was detained by proclamation; but if she had been suffered to proceed on her voyage, the head of Charles I. would, perhaps, never have been forfeited to his country; England would never have been a commonwealth, nor Oliver Cromwell

its Protector. In 1640 he was returned to parliament for Cambridge, and, by this time, had become a popular leader, being called "Lord of the Fens," for having defended a portion of the fen country of Cambridgeshire from being wrested from the people by the grasping hands of certain proprietors who had been draining them for themselves. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, and which he himself so ably commanded, that he soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and, under his leadership, at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, acquired the name of "Ironsides." At Stamford, and in the second battle at Newbury, Cromwell greatly distinguished himself, and received from his party the title of "Saviour of the nation." This party consisted of the Independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous self-denying ordinance, by which all members of either House were excluded from commands in the army. From this, however, Cromwell, on account of his value to the cause, was excepted; a stroke of policy which preserved his ascendancy in the army, and paved the way for his future advancement. He was now made lieutenant-general, and by his conduct in 1645, the battle of Naseby, which decided the fate of the royalists, was won. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of £2500 per annum, and the thanks of the House. When the king was handed over by the Scotch to the parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected in 1647, by means of Cornet Joyce, a young and spirited soldier. He now obtained the chief command of the army, and at a conference at Windsor, which he himself opened with prayer, propounded the bold measure of punishing the king by a judicial sentence. Charles was now in the Isle of Wight, when Cromwell was called into the north against the Scots, and into the west against the Welsh. Wherever he fought, success attended him, and returning to London, he purged the parliament house of its members, by means of his troopers, under the direction of Colonel Pride. In the January of 1649 the king's trial commenced. Cromwell was the third to sign the warrant for his execution, and the monarch suffered accordingly. Cromwell was now called into Ireland, where he took a terrible vengeance upon the inhabitants of Drogheda, Wexford, and several other places. In 1650 he returned to England, and was sent against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. On September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated Charles at Worcester. The sovereign power was now within his reach, and he did not hesitate to grasp it. Accordingly, on February 16, 1654, he was invested with the dignity of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Court of Chancery. In this capacity, he vigorously directed the affairs of the kingdom, making the English flag, borne by men like Blake, respected wherever it was seen. In 1658, however, he became moody and suspicious. In the August of that year, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died at Hampton Court. This event, with the publication of a pamphlet by Colonel Titus, entitled "Killing no Murder,"





tending to prove the assassination of a tyrant a public duty, produced a slow fever, from which he never rallied. He was, by order of his physician, removed to Whitehall for change of air, but nothing would avail him now. He died on the 3rd of September, 1658, the anniversary of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester, and a day which he was accustomed to consider especially fortunate to himself. B. in the town of Huntingdon, 1599.—His corpse was interred on the 25th of April, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, whence, at the Restoration, it was taken and exposed on, and, it is said, buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. It is needless here to enter into the character of Cromwell. That he was one of the greatest statesmen and most valiant warriors England has produced, none will deny; and that he was as good, if not better, than most men would have been under the same circumstances, few will be inclined to dispute.—Cromwell had six children; viz., Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate; but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned and went abroad. Richard Cromwell subsequently returned to England, and a story is told of him, to the effect that, while a suitor for the restoration of his property he was met in Westminster Hall by one who mistook him for a countryman viewing the place, and remarked that, perhaps, he had never seen such a grand place before. "No," replied Richard, "not since I sat in that chair," pointing at the same moment to the chair of state which then occupied a prominent place in the justice-hall at Westminster. A portion of his property was restored to him, and he died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712.—Henry went to Ireland, as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character. It was the general opinion at the time, and has since been fully endorsed, that the Protector made a mistake in naming the mild and gentle Richard as his successor instead of Henry, who possessed more of the vigour, energy, and genius of his great father. D. in 1674.—Bridget married, first, General Ireton, and afterwards General Fleetwood.—Elizabeth, Cromwell's favourite daughter, married John Claypole, Esq., of Northamptonshire.—Mary married Lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712.—Frances married, first, a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly, Sir John Russell of Cambridgeshire.—Elizabeth, the wife of Cromwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in his career of ambition. She also governed her household with great address, and died in 1665.

Crotch, William, *krotch*, doctor of music whose almost infant performances are said to have rivalled those of Mozart. In 1797, when only twenty-two, he was appointed musical professor at Oxford, and in 1822, principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed a large number of pieces, both for the pianoforte and the organ, besides an opera called "Palestine." B. at Norwich, 1775; D. at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1847.

Crowne, John, *krown*, an industrious writer of plays during the reign of Charles II., who was set up by the earl of Rochester as a dramatic rival of Dryden, but whose productions—tragedies and comedies, for he wrote both—are of an inferior order, as well as regards

plot, construction, language, and morals. Nevertheless, of his tragedies (two) one called "The Destruction of Jerusalem," was popular when first produced; and his "Sir Courtly Nice," a comedy, was more than once reprinted. He was the son of an Independent minister in Nova Scotia, where he was born, but in what year has not been ascertained. D. about 1703.

CRUDEN, Alexander, *kroo-den*, a laborious compiler, who, in 1728, went from Aberdeen to London, and settled there as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his "Concordance to the Bible," a book of great merit. D. 1770.—He was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind.

CRUIKSHANK, George, *krook'-shănk*, the son of an artist, and an artist himself, devoted his time mostly to the humorous or political illustration of works. His "Comic Almanac" was published, with unflagging originality of design, for about twelve years; and some of the fictions of Mr. Charles Dickens were accompanied by sketches from his pencil. Subsequently, he published "The Bottle," a series of eight drawings, showing the progressive effects of intemperance upon a family; and then became a professional painter in oil. In this path he executed, among other pictures, "Tam O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," and a very curious allegorical picture called the "Worship of Bacchus." His excellence, however, lay in comic etchings for woodcuts. B. in London, 1792. D. 1878.

CTESIBIUS, *te-sib-e-us*, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments, also of a clepsydra, or water-clock. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

CTESIPHON, *tes'-i-fon*, an Athenian, who counselled his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, *kud'-worth*, a learned divine, who wrote upon "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," and whose attainments were of the highest order. His writings set men to think, and gave rise to much controversy. B. at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617; D. at Cambridge, 1688.

CULPEPPER, Nicholas, *kul'-pep-er*, an English astrologer and herbalist. He was the son of a clergyman, was bred an apothecary, and settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great success. D. 1654.—He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influence.

CUMBERLAND, William, duke of, the second son of George II., *kum'-ber-land*, was, in 1743, with his father, present at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. He, in 1745, commanded the British at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were defeated by the French, in consequence of not being properly supported by the Dutch. In 1746, at Culloden, he defeated Charles Stuart, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. B. 1721; D. 1765. Cumberland pursued the adherents of the Stuarts with such remorseless severity, and broke up the clan system of the Scottish highlands with such unflinching determination, as to acquire the title of "The Butcher," by which name his memory is still execrated on the hills and in the glens of the Scottish highlands.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, an English dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was educated for the church, but became secretary to the Board of Trade, and, in 1780, was despatched to Madrid, on a secret and confidential mission. In this office he considerably exceeded the expenditure allowed him; and subsequently, on a compensation allowance, retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he entirely devoted himself to literature. From this retreat he poured forth essays, operas, comedies, tragedies, poetry, novels, and pamphlets on various subjects. It is as an essayist, however, that he is most favourably known; for, out of upwards of thirty dramas, there is scarcely one which is now remembered. B. at Cambridge, 1732; D. at Tunbridge, 1811.

CUMMING, John, D.D., *kum'-ing*, a Scottish divine, and minister of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. He published a great many works on religious subjects, chiefly bearing on the fulfilment of the prophecies; and, as secretary to the Protestant Reformation Society, was frequently called upon to take a prominent part in questions of dispute between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. B. in Aberdeenshire, 1810.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan, *kun'-ning-hăm*, a Scottish peasant, who was apprenticed to the trade of a stonemason; but, in his leisure, applied himself to the cultivation of the homely Doric muse of his country, and rose to a considerable eminence as a lyric poet. In 1810 he went to London, where he eked out a subsistence by reporting for the newspapers and contributing to periodicals. He subsequently obtained the situation of manager of the extensive studio of Chantrey, which enabled him to pursue his literary tastes in accordance with his own sentiments, and without the usual hazards attending the precariousness of the profession of literature. Considering his education and occupation, his works may be viewed as both numerous and excellent. The principal of them are the novels of "Paul Jones," "Otterburn," and "Sir Michael Scott;" "Songs of Scotland, with Critical and Historical Notes;" "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama; "The Lives of the most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "The Life of Burns," and "The Life of Wilkie." He was highly appreciated by Sir Walter Scott, much admired by Hogg, and affectionately esteemed by Chantrey, who bequeathed him £2000, and an annuity of £100. B. in Dumfriesshire, 1785; D. in London, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, the eldest son of Allan Cunningham, was educated at a private school, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office. In 1854 he was promoted to one of the chief clerkships, and gave to the world some of the fruits of his leisure hours. In 1833 he published a "Life of Drummond of Hawthornden;" and, in 1835, "Songs of England and Scotland." In 1841 a new edition of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," and in 1849 a "Handbook of London." Beside these, he edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Goldsmith's works, and contributed to "Fraser's Magazine," and several other periodicals, articles of light literature. B. in London, 1816; D. 1869.

CUNNINGHAM, William, D.D., late principal of the New (or Free Church) College, Edinburgh, was one of the leaders of the "Non-intrusion" party in the Scottish church, whose struggles eventuated in a large proportion of the clergy and people of that church renouncing its authority, and establishing what is called the "Free

Church." The question in dispute was as to the right of the people to refuse clergymen appointed by the patrons of livings, the privilege of vetoing such appointments being all that was at first claimed; but the views of the leaders of the anti-patronage party gradually developed themselves into a claim of the right of election by the people. This was denied by the law courts and the legislature; and the result was that a large portion of the clergy and people repudiated state connexion and control, and set up the "Free Church;" though still maintaining their right to be regarded as the national church. This claim was of course only recognised by themselves; and they now occupy the position of an ordinary dissenting body, though probably the most numerous and influential one in Scotland. Dr. Cunningham, after passing through the ordinary educational curriculum, was appointed assistant to one of the ministers of Greenock, was afterwards removed to Trinity Church, Edinburgh; and, having taken a leading part in the ecclesiastical discussions which preceded and followed the disruption, on the formation of a denominational hall of divinity, was appointed one of the professors, and on the death of Dr. Chalmers in 1847, succeeded him as principal and professor of divinity in the New College. Dr. Cunningham was more distinguished for intellectual power and learning than for eloquence as a preacher; but his unquestionable talent and high character gave him much influence in the body to which he belonged. B. at Dunse, Berwickshire, October, 1805; D. 1861.

Curius Dentatus, Marcus Annius, *ku'-re-us den-tai'-tus*, a Roman, celebrated for his bravery, fortitude, and frugality. He was victorious over various nations, and when the Samnites attempted to bribe him, he said, "I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold and silver, and my desire is to command those who are in possession of money, while I have none, but live in poverty." Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

Curtius, Marcus, *kur-she-us*, a Roman, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. A wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the oracle had said that it would never close until Rome threw into it its most precious possession. Thereupon Curtius, arming himself, mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which instantly closed over his head, 360 B.C.

Cuvier, Georges Christian Leopold Dagobert, Baron, *koo'-ve-ai*, a distinguished French naturalist, who, at the age of 21, became tutor to the only son of Count d'Hérícy in Normandy, where, having a residence by the seacoast, he commenced the study of marine animals. In a short time he sent some papers to the Society of Natural History, and in 1795 received the appointment of assistant to Mertrud at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes. Here he commenced his collection of comparative anatomy, and in 1796, when the National Institute was formed, became one of its first members. He now began a series of works illustrative of fossil remains, and in 1800 was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the College of France, but still continued to lecture on comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1802 he was chosen by the first consul, Bonaparte, one of the inspectors-general to establish public schools in France, and became perpetual secretary to the Institute for the department of Natural Sciences. He now rose to the highest honours, and in 1814, just before the abdication of Napoleon I., was named a councillor of state, which appointment was confirmed by Louis XVIII. His next advancement was to the chancellorship of the university, which he held till his death. In 1819 he was created a baron; in 1826 Charles X. conferred on him the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour; and in 1832 Louis Philippe created him a peer. B. at Montbéliard, 1769; D. at Paris, 1832. Cuvier greatly advanced the natural sciences, the true object of which is, he declares, "to lead the human mind towards its destination,—a knowledge of truth." His works are very numerous, and, perhaps, his greatest is his "Theory of the Earth."

Cuvier, Frederic, was a younger brother of the above, and was also devoted to the pursuit of natural history. His most scientific work is "On the Teeth of Animals," published in 1822. B. at Montbéliard, 1773; D. at Strasburg, 1838.

Cuyp. (*See* Kuyp.)

Cynægirus, *sin-e-ji'-rus*, an Athenian, brother of the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately cut off by the enemy. Upon this, he grasped the vessel with his left hand; and when he had lost that also, retained his hold with his teeth.

Cyprian, St., Thascius Cæcilius, *sip'-re-an*, a learned father of the Latin church, who, in 246, embraced Christianity, on which he wrote his book "De Gratiâ Dei," addressed to Donatus. Persecuted and beheaded at Carthage, 258.—His works were edited by Bishop Fell, at Oxford, in 1682; and rendered into English by Dr. Marshall, in one vol. folio.

Cyrus, *si'-rus*, king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. There are different accounts of his youth. He restored the independence of Persia, which had long been under the domination of the Medes, and caused himself to be proclaimed king about 559 B.C. In a short time he extended the limits of his empire, which soon became the greatest in Asia. He decisively defeated Crœsus, king of Lydia, invaded Assyria, and took Babylon by turning the channel of the Euphrates. He afterwards, however, was beaten by the Scythians, taken prisoner, and put to death by their queen, 529 B.C.—Historians do not agree, however, as to the manner of his death. (*See* Crœsus.)

Cyrus, called the "Younger," was the youngest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. When the latter mounted the throne, he was made governor of Asia Minor. Desirous, however, of the supreme authority, he levied forces against his sovereign. A great battle was fought between the brothers at Cunaxa, 401 B.C., where Cyrus was defeated and himself slain by Artaxerxes. Cyrus had in his service Clearchus and Xenophon. (*See* Xenophon.)

## D

Dac, or Dach, John, *dak*, a German painter, who was employed by the emperor Rudolph II., and whose pieces are very excellent. B. at Cologne, in 1566; D. at Vienna, 1650.

Dacier, Andrew, *da'-se-ai*, a learned French

scholar, who, with his wife, produced the "Delphin" edition of the Classics for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace appeared the same year; and, in 1691, his translation of the "Reflections of Marcus Antoninus," and the next year Aristotle's "Poetics." For his services to literature, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, rewarded with a pension of 2000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. B. at Castres, 1651; D. 1722.—Besides the works above mentioned, he translated Plato into French; the "Lives" of Plutarch, the "Manual" of Epictetus, and several others.

DACIER, Anne, wife of the above, and daughter of Le Fèvre, professor of Greek at Saumur, received a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, and, in 1681, a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the "Plutus" and "Clouds" of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and, in 1711, produced her translation of the "Iliad." Three years after, appeared her version of the "Odyssey;" and this closed her literary labours. B. at Saumur, in 1654; D. 1730.—Madame Dacier was as remarkable for her modesty as her erudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and a sentence in his book. She excused herself as long as she could, but being strongly importuned, she complied, and added to her signature the sentence from Sophocles, "Silence is the ornament of the female sex."

DÆDALUS, *dé'-da-lus*, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, was the most ingenious artist of his age. To him we are supposed to be indebted for the invention of the wedge and many other mechanical instruments, as also the sails of ships. Having killed, from jealousy, his nephew Talus, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos gave him a cordial reception. Here he constructed a famous labyrinth for Minos, in which he himself and his son were subsequently confined; when he made for them wings of feathers and wax for their use, and they took their flight from Crete. The heat of the sun, however, melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, who flew too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean which, from him, has been called the Icarian sea. The father alighted at Cumæ, in Italy, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. He was ultimately put to death by Cocalus, who had been threatened with war by Minos. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass, at a distance, for wings.

DAGOBERT I., *dag'-o-bair*, king of France, was recognised as king of Austrasia in 622, and on the death of his father, Clotaire II., in 628, became possessed of Neustria, and in 631 of Aquitania, on the death of his brother Caribert. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons; but tarnished the splendour of his exploits by his cruel and dissolute habits. He founded St. Denis, near Paris, in 632, and was there buried, 638; B. 602.—Dagobert II. succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia in 656; assassinated 679. —Dagobert III. succeeded his father, Childebert III., 711; D. 715.

DAGUERRE, Louis James Mandé, *da-gair*, the inventor of the diorama and daguerreotypes, or sun-pictures, which take from him their name. He was originally an artist, and became a scene-painter to the opera at Paris, assisting M. Prévost in producing his panoramas of the great cities of the world. His ingenuity, however, was continually prompting him to make new efforts in his art; and in 1822, in conjunction with Bouton, he perfected and exhibited the first diorama, which had a great success. For seventeen years he continued in this line, when he discovered the means of delineating objects by the chemical action of light. Something similar had been attempted before, by various chemists; but it remained for Daguerre to work out the discovery. To him belongs the merit of producing sun-pictures perfect upon metallic plates. In 1839 he made an exhibition of these pictures, and was named an officer of the Legion of Honour. At the same time, on condition of publishing his method, an annuity of 6000 francs for life was voted to him by the government, and the process of daguerreotyping became generally known. B. at Cormeille, France. 1789; D. at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 1851, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

DAHL, Michael, *dal*, a Swedish portrait painter, who came to England, and met with great success. He had the honour to paint the portrait of Queen Anne, and was, during her reign and that of George I., the rival of Sir Godfrey Kneller. B. at Stockholm, 1656; D. in London, 1743.

DAHL, John Christian, a distinguished Norwegian landscape-painter, whose views of Italian and Tyrolean scenery were universally admired. In rendering the wild grandeur exhibited by his native country he was equally successful. B. at Bergen, 1788; D. 1857.

DAHLBERG, Eric, *dal'-bairg*, a Swedish general, who, after studying the science of fortification, was, in 1648, appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the Polish war. By his advice, the king undertook the enterprise of marching his army across the Great Belt, when frozen over, in 1657, whereby he extended his conquests to Copenhagen. In 1660 Dahlberg was ennobled, and in 1669 appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendent of fortifications. He so greatly improved these, as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm in 1703. B. 1625.—He published "Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna," 3 vols. folio, 1700.

DALBY, Isaac, *dal'-be*, a self-taught mathematician, who, in 1772, went to London, and received the appointment of usher to Archbishop Tenison's grammar-school, then near Charing Cross. Here he got acquainted with many celebrated men of science, and subsequently became mathematical master of the naval school at Chelsea. He was afterwards engaged in the trigonometrical survey of England, and in 1799 was appointed professor of mathematics in the senior department of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. On the removal of that institution to Farnham, Surrey, he accompanied it; but infirmities were now fast increasing upon him, and he was forced to resign his situation. B. in Gloucestershire, 1744; D. at Farnham, 1821. Besides other writings of less collective importance he composed for the Military College

a "Course of Mathematics," in 2 vols., which extended to a sixth edition.

DALE, David, *dale*, an extensive manufacturer and philanthropist, who, having acquired a considerable fortune, devoted it to the encouragement of industry and the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes. With this view he erected the cotton mills at New Lanark. The system he adopted was to give the workpeople an interest in the business by making them participators in the profits. They were generally engaged for a specified number of years, during which they were provided with food, lodging, and clothing, and, at the termination of their engagement, received the share of the surplus profits apportioned to them. Education and the care of their morals also formed prominent features in Mr. Dale's system of treating his workpeople. Mr. Dale likewise attempted, though unsuccessfully, to introduce the cotton manufacture into the county of Sutherland, in the Scottish Highlands. The works at New Lanark were long under the management of the celebrated Robert Owen, who had married Mr. Dale's daughter, and who succeeded to them on the death of his father-in-law. Mr. Owen further developed the system in operation in accordance with his socialist or community theories, but it did not succeed, and the New Lanark works afterwards passed out of his hands.—(*See* OWEN, Robert.)—Mr. Dale was born at Stewarton, Scotland, in 1738; and died at Glasgow in 1806.

DALE, Rev. Thomas, M.A., canon of St. Paul's, London, was educated at Christ's Hospital and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1822. He kept a school for some time at Greenwich, and also at Beckenham, Kent; and had for his first curacy St. Michael's, Cornhill. He subsequently held some other church preferments; from 1828 to 1830, was professor of English Language and Literature at the London University; and from 1836 to 1839 occupied a similar chair at King's College, London. Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, appointed Mr. Dale rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; and, in 1846, promoted him to a canonry in St. Paul's and the rectorship of St. Paneras. He resigned the latter post after an incumbency of 14 years, and was appointed to the living of Therfield, Herts. While at Cambridge, Mr. Dale published his "Widow of Nain," "The Outlaw of Taurus," and "Irad and Adah: a Tale of the Flood." Between 1819 and 1822 he published three successive volumes of poems, which, after having passed through several editions separately, were in 1836, collected into a single volume. He also gave to the world a translation of Sophocles, "The Sabbath Companion," "The Good Shepherd; a Commentary on the Twenty-third Psalm;" "The Domestic Chaplain and Family Liturgy," besides several volumes of sermons preached at St. Bride's, before the university of Cambridge, and on other occasions; and an edition of Cowper, with notes, critical and biographical. B. at Pentonville, August 22, 1797; D. 1870.

D'ALEMBERT. (*See* ALEMBERT, D'.)

DALHOUSIE, James Andrew Broun Ramsay, tenth earl and first marquis of, *dal-hoo'-se*, a modern English statesman, was educated at Harrow, and afterwards entered Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1838. In 1832 he became Lord Ramsay, by the death of his elder brothers, and in 1837 contested the representation of Edinburgh in the House of Commons, but was unsuccessful. In 1837, however, he was returned for Haddingtonshire. In the succeeding year, he was called, by the death of his father, to the House of Lords, and in 1843 entered upon official life under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel. His first office was that of vice-president of the Board of Trade, of which he became president in the following year. In this capacity his business habits were so eminent, and his reforms so judicious, that, on the accession of Lord John Russell to power, in 1846, he was requested to keep his appointment, which he accordingly did. In 1847, on the recall of Lord Hardinge from India, Lord Dalhousie was appointed governor-general. He had now an opportunity of developing those administrative talents with which he was endowed. On reaching Calcutta, he proclaimed that his policy was to acquire equally direct dominion over the territories of the native princes, as the British already had over those of other parts of India in their possession. Accordingly, on a revolt taking place in Mooltan, he marched a force into the North-western provinces, and, after defeating the Sikhs and Affghans, annexed the Punjab. In two years afterwards, the king of Ava provoked an expedition to be sent against him, when the coast of Burmah was taken by the British, and in 1852 Pegu was incorporated with their dominions. After this, a series of annexations were made, which greatly enlarged the British empire in India. Nagpore, Sattara, Jhansi, Berar, and Oude were successively appropriated, either on account of the tyranny and misrule with which they had been governed, or from the failure of their lawful heirs among the native dynasties. Whilst these events were taking place, the internal resources of the country were being energetically developed and improved. A uniform system of cheap postage was introduced, and a large portion of India intersected by railways; the Ganges Canal was cut, and grand trunk roads constructed through various parts. The energy of Lord Dalhousie's administration was apparent in every direction, when, with a broken constitution, he returned to England in 1856. In 1849 he had been created a marquis for his successes in the Punjab; and previous to his return he had, on the death of the duke of Wellington, been appointed to the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and the East India Company also settled on him a pension of £5000 a year. B. 1812; D. 1860.

DALLAS, Sir Robert, *dal'-as*, a distinguished English lawyer, was the eldest son of Robert Dallas, of Kensington, and after being educated at Geneva along with his brother George, was entered at the Temple, called to the bar, and soon made himself conspicuous by his talent. He was engaged in the defence of Warren Hastings, for his efforts on which occasion he obtained the silk gown of a king's counsel. He was elected to the House of Commons for St. Michael's, Cornwall, in 1802, but, being appointed chief-justice of Chester, he vacated his seat, and was subsequently returned for Kirkcaldy. He was appointed one of the puisne judges of the Common Pleas in 1813, and succeeded Vicary Gibbs as president of the same court in 1818. In 1823 he resigned his seat on the bench, and died December 25, 1824.

DALLAS, Sir George, brother of the above, an eminent political writer, began life as a civil

servant of the East India Company, having sailed for Calcutta when only eighteen years of age. He soon made a name in India, having published at Calcutta, shortly after his arrival, a clever poem called "The Indian Guide." Warren Hastings now took him in hand, and got him appointed superintendent of the collections at Ragaeshay, an office which he filled most satisfactorily for several years. Being obliged to return to England on account of his health, he was deputed by the residents in Calcutta to present a petition to the House of Commons against Pitt's India Bill. He published a pamphlet in vindication of Warren Hastings in 1789; in 1793 he wrote a work upon the state of affairs and the policy of a war with France, in which he strongly denounced the revolution in that country. This secured him the favour of Pitt, who had this piece and others by Dallas reprinted for general distribution. Sir George afterwards wrote a series of letters to Lord Moira on the state of Ireland, which originally appeared in the "Antijacobin." In 1798 he was made a baronet; in the following year he published a pamphlet against concluding peace with the "present regicide government of France," and was soon after returned to Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight. His subsequent publications were "A Letter to Sir W. Pultency on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe," "A Defence of the Wars of the Marquis Wellesley in the Deccan and Hindustan," and a tract on the religious conversion of the Hindus. B. 1758; D. 1833.

Dallas, George Mifflin, an American lawyer and statesman, was the son of James Alexander Dallas, secretary of the treasury and of war under Jefferson and Madison respectively. The family from which Mr. Dallas sprung has produced several men distinguished in literature, law, statesmanship, &c., in America; while the European branch boasts the names of the above-mentioned Sir Robert and Sir George Dallas; and the sister of the subject of this notice intermarried into the Byron family. George Mifflin Dallas was bred to the bar, and, after acting as private secretary to Mr. Gallatin in his mission to St. Petersburg, in 1813, to negotiate peace with England through the mediation of the czar, returned to America in 1815, and began to practise his profession. He held some legal offices in his native state of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 began his political career as one of the representatives in congress of his own state, attaching himself to the democratic party, and taking an active part in the debates of the house. Mr. Van Buren sent him to St. Petersburg as minister, in 1837, where he remained till 1841, when, on the election of General Harrison to the presidential chair, Mr. Dallas returned home and again devoted himself to the practice of his profession. At the next election he was chosen vice-president, Mr. Polk being the president; and in 1846, as president of the senate, he gave his casting vote against the protective tariff bill which was then the great question of the day. He was minister to the court of St. James under Mr. Buchanan's presidency, and in that capacity had charge of arranging the central American question with the British government. He resigned his post on the election of Mr. Lincoln as president. B. at Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. D. 1865.

Dalrymple, James, *dal'-rim-pel*, first Viscount Stair, was a native of Ayrshire, and received his education first at the parish school of Mauchline, and afterwards in the university of Glasgow. He served as a captain in Glencairn's regiment during the civil war; was appointed professor of philosophy at Glasgow in 1641, and while in this position studied civil law with a view to the bar. He resigned his chair in 1647, went to Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate in February, 1648. He was next year chosen secretary to the commission sent by the Scots to negotiate for the return of Charles II., and held the same post again in 1650. Cromwell recommended him to Monk for a seat on the Scottish bench, and in 1657 he was accordingly invested with the judicial ermine. Dalrymple was knighted at the Restoration, created a baronet in 1664, appointed president of the court of session in 1671, which office he held till 1681, when displeasing the government on the subject of the Test Act, he was superseded, and obliged to retire to Holland. He published "Institutions of the Law of Scotland," in 1681; and, while resident at Leyden, transmitted to the Edinburgh press "Decisions of the Court of Session from 1661 to 1681;" and published at Leyden in 1686, "Philosophia Nova Experimentalis." He returned to England with the prince of Orange, with whom he had become a favourite in Holland, and was reinstated in the presidency of the Scottish court. He was made a peer by the title of Viscount Stair in 1690; was reappointed lord advocate; and, in 1691, became one of the principal secretaries of state, an office which he continued to fill till the parliamentary inquiry into the massacre of Glencoe drove him from office in 1695. In the same year he published a work entitled "A Vindication of the Divine Perfections;" and died shortly afterwards. B. 1619.

Dalrymple, David, Lord Hailes, a Scotch judge, who, after finishing his education at Eton and Utrecht, was called, in 1748, to the Scotch bar, and in 1776 appointed a judge, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Hailes. In this capacity he was eminently distinguished for the diligence with which he fulfilled his duties; but it is on account of his labours in the field of literature that he is chiefly celebrated. He published a number of books in the form of memoirs and letters, relating to the history of Britain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; "Remarks on the History of Scotland," 12mo; "Annals of Scotland," 4to, 2 vols.; "Remains of Christian Antiquity," 3 vols.; several Memoirs intended for a Biographia Scotica; papers in the "World" and "Mirror," and a great many other works, every one of them bearing the stamp of considerable merit. B. at Edinburgh, 1726; D. 1792.

Dalrymple, Alexander, an eminent hydrographer, who, by the force of his talents, raised himself to considerable eminence in the service of the East India Company. He endeavoured to establish friendly commercial relations between the sultan of Sooloo and the Company, but was unsuccessful. He returned to England with a like object in view, but failed there also. In 1775 he again went to Madras, where he had been appointed a member of council, and one of the committee of circuit; but in 1777 was, with several others, recalled to have his conduct investigated regarding some of his proceedings. In 1779 he was appointed hydrographer to the Company, and in 1795, when a similar office was established by the

Admiralty, it was given to Dalrymple. This appointment he held till 1808, when he was called upon to resign it on the ground of superannuation. This, however, he refused to do, and was dismissed. B. at New Hailes, Scotland, 1737; D. from vexation, a month after his dismissal from office, 1808.

DALTON, John, *dal'-ton*, a distinguished mathematician, meteorologist, and natural philosopher, who, from humble circumstances, gradually worked his way into public notice and honourable fame. In his thirteenth year he kept a school at Eaglesfield, Cumberland, and in his fifteenth, removed to Kendal to fill the situation of usher in the school of his cousin, George Bewley. In 1793 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the New College at Manchester, which he held until the removal of that institution to York in 1799. He continued to reside in Manchester, and gave lessons in private seminaries, and also occupied himself with lecturing upon his favourite subjects. He also filled the appointments of secretary and vice-president to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and in 1817 became its president, to which distinction he was elected every succeeding year until his death. Meanwhile he had long been known as a contributor to the "Lady's Diary," "The Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society," and other serials; but it was not till 1803 that he commenced seriously to work out his grand discovery of the atomic theory. In the following year he explained it to Dr. Thomas Thomson, and subsequently in some of his own lectures, delivered in London and several other of the principal towns of England. In 1808 appeared the first volume of his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," which, in 1810, was followed by the second volume. In both of these volumes he treated of the atomic theory, which proved one of the most important contributions that had yet been made to the science of chemistry. By it, the constituents of any article could be regulated with perfect accuracy, and the knowledge of chemical combinations reduced to an amazing degree of simplicity and certainty. It is upon this discovery that his fame rests, as it at once places him amongst the most original inquirers and thinkers of his day. For it the first gold medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him. In 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the title of D.C.L.; in the following year William IV. gave him a pension of £150 a year, which, in 1836, was raised to £300. In 1834 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and in 1833, £2000 was subscribed by his friends in Manchester for a statue to him, to be sculptured by Chantrey, and placed in the entrance-hall of the Royal Institution of that city. In 1821 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was also a member of various other learned societies. B. at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1766, D. at Manchester, 1844.

DAMASUS I., POPE, *dăm'-a-sus*, was a native of Portugal, and rose to the pontifical chair in 366. He laboured to reform the morals of his time, and extend the discipline of the church. The Arians were opposed by him in several councils. B. 304; D. 384.—DAMASUS II. was elected pope in 1048, and only survived his election twenty-three days.

DAMER, Hon. Anne Seymour, *dal'-mer*, whose talents as a sculptor have rendered her name famous, was the daughter of field-marshal Conway, and was, in 1767, married to the Hon. John Damer. Little felicity, however, followed her union, Mr. Damer having put an end to his own existence in 1776. Mrs. Damer then devoted herself to the cultivation of her taste for the fine arts—a taste which had distinguished her even in youth. She studied under Cerracchi, the sculptor, and soon became well known for the chaste and classical productions of her chisel. A statue of George III., in the Register Office, Edinburgh; a bust of her mother, the countess of Aylesbury, in Tunbridge Church, Kent; and the bust of Lord Nelson in the council chamber at Guildhall, London, may be named as specimens of her works, of which she produced a great many. B. 1748; D. 1828.

DAMOCLES, *dăm'-o-klees*, a flatterer of Dionysius the tyrant, whom he pronounced the happiest man on earth. This prince, in order to convince him of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed, invited him to a banquet, and caused him to be arrayed and treated as a monarch. During the entertainment, a sword was suspended from the ceiling, over the head of Damocles, by a single horsehair; and thus was typified the happiness of a tyrant.

DAMON and PYTHIAS, *dăm'-mon*, two Pythagorean philosophers of Syracuse, rendered memorable by their friendship. Dionysius the tyrant having condemned Damon to death, permission was granted him to return to his native place, in order to settle his affairs, Pythias remaining in his stead. The hour fixed for the execution arrived, and Pythias was about to suffer the punishment; but Damon returned in time, and a generous contest ensued between them as to who should be the victim. Dionysius was so touched by this faithful friendship, that he pardoned Damon, and asked to be admitted as a third friend. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

DAMPIER, William, *dăm'-peer*, an English navigator, who was early sent to sea, and first sailed in a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, principally from the Spaniards, Dampier went aboard another buccaneering ship. Not meeting with success, he sailed for the East Indies, where he left the vessel, and proceeded to the English factory at Acheen. Afterwards he became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked for England, and arrived there the same year, when he published his "Voyage round the World," which was well received by the public. He had now made himself known, and was sent out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas. In this expedition he explored the north and north-west coasts of Australia, with Shark's Bay. He also explored New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland; but, on his return home, was wrecked on Ascension Island. In 1701, however, he arrived in England, and published an account of his voyage. He continued to follow the sea till 1711, after which his life is lost in obscurity. B. in Somersetshire, 1652. There is a portrait of Dampier in the Trinity House. His "Voyages" bear the stamp of truth, and are written in a vivid style of narrative.

DANA, Richard Henry, *dai'-na*, an American writer, who was educated at Harvard College, Massachusetts, with a view to his following the legal profession. Delicacy of health, however, forced him to quit his legal studies, when he

applied himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature and politics. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North American Review," and, from the attractive character of his articles, was introduced to a share in its management. This continued till 1820, when his connexion with that periodical ceased. He now started "The Idle Man," which lived only through one volume, and in which his "Tom Thornton" appeared. In 1825 he wrote his poem of "The Dying Raven," which appeared in the "New York Review;" and in 1827 he published his "Buccaneer, and other Poems." In 1833 he published a collection of his poems and prose writings, and another edition in 1850. Mr. Dana, however, principally confined himself to miscellaneous writing, and to occasional lecturing on poetry. B. at Cambridge, near Boston, 1787; D. 1879.

DANBY, Francis, A.R.A., *dăn'-be*, a modern artist, received his earliest lessons in design at the School of Arts in Dublin, and after acquiring some distinction in that city, he, in 1820, removed to England, and took up his residence at Bristol, whence he sent his pictures annually to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, but with little success till 1824, when his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm" attracted considerable notice. This picture was purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The following year he sent his "Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," which was highly thought of, and he became an associate of the Academy. He now worked hard, and exhibited several pictures, which increased his reputation. In 1829, on account of some domestic affairs, he left England, and was absent for ten or twelve years, when he returned, and began to exhibit again. He had now attained the summit of his art, and continued to produce a great many first-class paintings. Among these may be named his "Morning at Rhodes," "The Enchanted Island," "The Deluge," "A Holy Family," "Caius Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," "The Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca," and "A Wild Seashore at Sunset." B. at Wexford, in Ireland, 1793. D. 1861.

DANCE, George, jun., *dance*, an eminent architect, whose first work was the prison of Newgate, begun by him in 1770. He also designed St. Luke's Hospital and the front of Guildhall, which, as an artistic performance, is remarkable only for its absurdity. He was also the architect of the British Institution, formerly the Shakspeare Gallery, Pall Mall, and the theatre at Bath. He held the appointment of city surveyor till 1816, when he resigned in favour of Mr. W. Montague, a pupil of his own. B. in London, 1740; D. in 1825; and was buried near Wren and Rennie in St. Paul's Cathedral.

DANCER, Daniel, *dan'-ser*, an extraordinary English miser, who, in 1736, succeeded to a considerable estate. Notwithstanding this, he led the life of a hermit for more than half a century. His only dealing with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when gathering logs of wood from the common, or old iron or sheep's dung from under the hedges. He was frequently robbed, and therefore shut up the door of his house, and got in and out by an upper window, making use of a ladder, which he drew up after him. His sister, who lived with him many years, left him, at her death, a considerable increase to his wealth; and, on this occasion, he bought a second-hand pair of black stockings to put himself in decent mourning. This was an article of luxury, for, at other times, Daniel wore haybands on his legs. B. 1714, near Harrow, in Middlesex; D. 1795; and left his estates to Lady Tempest, who had been very charitable to both him and his sister, under the notion that they were poor.

DANCOURT, Florence Carton, *dang-koor*, a French dramatist of the time of Louis XIV., by whom he was patronized. He was originally intended for the church, but preferred the bar, which he in turn abandoned for the profession of actor and author. He was a great favourite with Louis, in whose service he passed thirty-eight years, and then retired to his estate in Berri, where he passed the remainder of his life in retirement. His works, principally farces, the scenes of which are laid in low life, occupy six volumes. B. at Fontainebleau, 1661; D. 1726.

DANDOLO, Enrico, *dan'-do-lo*, doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1192, being then 84 years old. He raised the Venetian republic to a considerable height by the vigour and wisdom of his government. In 1201 he engaged in the crusade, and conquered Zara, which had revolted against the Venetians. In 1203, though nearly 90 years of age, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Constantinople, on the taking of which he was created despot of Romania. D. in 1205.

DANDOLO, Andrea, doge of Venice, extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, which lasted several years. He was a man of letters, wrote a "History of Venice," and corresponded with Petrarch. B. about 1307; D. in 1354.

DANICAN, Andrew. (*See* PHILIDOR.)

DANIEL, Samuel, *dăn'-yel*, an English poet and historian, who became groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the close of his life he retired to a farm in his native county, where he died in 1619. B. in Somersetshire, 1562. His poems and dramatic pieces were collected, and printed in 2 vols. 12mo, 1718. The most important are an heroic poem in six books, on the Wars of York and Lancaster; "Musophilus," a very elegant composition; a tragedy of "Cleopatra;" and the "Complaint of Rosamond." Besides these, there are several masques, sonnets, odes, and epistles. He also wrote the "History of England to the End of the Reign of Edward III.," which, according to some authors, is the best of all his works.

DANIEL, Gabriel, *da'-ne-el*, a French historian, who entered among the Jesuits at the age of eighteen, and became historiographer of France under Louis XIV., who gave him a pension of 2000 francs. One of his first productions was a "Voyage to the World of Descartes," which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is "The History of France," published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to, 1722. This work is said to have little merit as a whole. It is rather a history of the kings than of the people, is feeble in style, and full of inaccuracies. He also wrote several miscellaneous and theological treatises. B. at Rouen, 1649; D. at Paris, 1728.

DANIELL, William, R.A., *dăn'-yel*, an artist and engraver, who, at the age of fourteen, went with his uncle to India, and commenced sketching all that struck them as beautiful or interest-

ing between Cape Comorin and Serinagur, in the Himalaya mountains. They were ten years engaged in this task, and many of their views were subsequently published in a work called "Oriental Scenery," which appeared, completed, in 6 vols. folio in 1808. As an engraver, Mr. Daniell produced several other works of great merit, and between 1814 and 1825 was occupied in getting up a work entitled a "Voyage round Great Britain," for which he spent the summer of every year in making notes and collecting drawings. Besides these, he painted in oil many large pictures of scenes in India, and, in conjunction with Mr. Paris, produced, in 1832, a panorama of Madras, and, more recently, "The City of Lucknow." B. 1769; D. 1837.

DANIELL, John Frederick, a distinguished chemist and meteorologist, who commenced life as a sugar-refiner, but, becoming acquainted with Professor Brande, they, together, started the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art," and superintended the first twenty volumes of that serial. In 1820 Daniell published an account of his new hydrometer, an instrument which has been of immense service to meteorology. In 1823 his "Meteorological Essays" appeared, and raised him still higher in the rank of men of science. His "Essay on Artificial Climates" appeared in 1824, and in 1831, on the establishment of King's College, he was made professor of chemistry. About this time a description of his new pyrometer was given to the world, and for the invention of this instrument, the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. In 1837 he received the Copley medal for discovering a mode by which a continuous current of voltaic electricity may be maintained. In 1842 he received one of the Royal medals for a paper on the theory of salts. In 1843 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in the same year a second edition of an "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy" appeared. With his professorship, he held other important appointments, and was for thirty years a member of the Royal Society. B. in London, 1790; D. 1845. Besides the above, he wrote a great many treatises upon subjects connected with his favourite studies.

DANNECKER, John Henry, *dan'-ak-ker*, a distinguished German sculptor, was born at Stuttgardt of humble parentage, but early evincing a taste for the fine arts, and especially for sculpture, he attracted the notice of Charles Duke of Wurtemberg, who took him under his protection, and procured his admission to the Military Artistic Academy of Stuttgart, where he made such progress, that when only 16 years of age, he obtained a prize for his model of Milo. This was in 1774. He subsequently visited Paris and Rome, in the latter of which cities he met Canova, and derived much benefit from his conversation and instruction. Dannecker returned to Germany in 1796, and shortly afterwards completed the "Ariadne," one of his finest works. His noblest effort, however, is his statue of Christ, which occupied him eight years, was finished in 1824, and is now in the possession of the Emperor of Russia. Dannecker was especially eminent for the beauty of the features, the elegant pose, and the fine proportions of his statues. B. 1758; D. 1841.

DANTAN, Jean Pierre, *dan'-tà*, a French sculptor, whose father followed the same profession, and in whose studio he first imbibed the principles of his art. He subsequently





studied under Bosio, and, when he first essayed on his own account, produced several bust and portrait studies, which excited considerable admiration, and at once brought him prominently into notice. His genius, however, led him into the study of caricature, when, about 1832, he captivated the humorous inclinations of the Parisians by a series of grotesque statuettes, which he called "Charges," of the principal celebrities of the capital. These were nothing more than exaggerated portraits of the leading features of the face, rendered with great ingenuity, yet without being ridiculous. They were new and striking, and "took" with the public amazingly. One of the peculiarities of these "Charges" was, that the heads were disproportionately large, whilst the bodies upon which they were placed were as disproportionately diminutive. They were executed with a view to correctness of attitude and expression, in so far as regarded the individuals they were intended to represent, although all about them was either exaggerated or diminished to an amusing degree of absurdity. The consequence to these "celebrities" in the hands of Dantan was great popularity; and as many of them, such as Paganini, Lablache, Thalberg, were men continually before the public, it may be presumed that the genius of the sculptor helped to extend rather than circumscribe their fame. B. at Paris, 1800; D. 1869.

DANTE, or DURANTE, Alighieri, *dan'-tai*, the most distinguished of Italian poets, in early life served his country both as a soldier and a politician. He became one of the priori or chief magistrates of his native city of Florence about 1300, when the contentions of the two factions of the Bianchi and the Neri were at their height. He joined the former, which, being the weakest, was overcome in the struggle, and Dante falling with his party, was banished, and his property confiscated. For many years he was doomed to bear the sorrows of an exile. At length he was taken under the protection of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna, under whose roof he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Florence, 1265; D. at Ravenna, 1321.—It was during his exile that Dante wrote his poem, of world-wide fame, "La Divina Commedia." It comprises three poems, or distinct acts—Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. The poet, describing the fate of souls after "shuffling off this mortal coil," places in hell and purgatory all those who are remarkable either for their crimes or vices (especially those who were the authors of his misfortunes), and in paradise those who have done good deeds on earth. He is supposed, in company with Virgil, to descend to the infernal regions, and there describe the various punishments of sinners, whilst Beatrice, his first-loved earthly companion, leads him through the delights of paradise. This extraordinary composition is one of the most sublime productions which have ever emanated from the genius of man, although many passages are full of extravagances, and others, from their peculiar allusions, are very obscure. "La Commedia" was the first poem ever written in the Italian language; before it, the Latin tongue was always employed. The best edition is that of Venice, 1757, 5 vols. 4to. This poem has found in all countries a host of editors, commentators, and translators. Dante also wrote some works in Latin, particularly one on Monarchy, and

another, "De Vulgari Eloquentiâ." It is, however, on his "Divina Commedia" that his fame securely rests. A monument was erected to his memory in the church of Santo Croce, in Florence, and opened to public view on the 24th of March, 1830. This tardy justice to the memory of a great poet, by his countrymen, may have been stimulated by the reproving lines of Byron, in the 4th canto of "Childe Harold," beginning—

"Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar!"

DANTE, Jean Baptiste, of the same family as the poet, was remarkable for his mechanical genius, the most noted production of which was a pair of wings, which were so nicely constructed, that he could support himself in the air, and fly across the Thrasimenus lake, near Perugia, of which city he was a native. This machine nearly immortalized him in a not very agreeable manner, however, for in an exhibition of its powers before the people, one of the wings broke, Dante fell upon the top of the church of Notre Dame, and severely shattered his thigh. This put an end to his aërial excursions, and he subsequently devoted himself to mathematics, of which he was professor at Venice. Died towards the end of the 15th century, before he had attained his 40th year.

DANTON, George Jacques, *dan'-tawng*, a leading demagogue in the French revolution, was a lawyer, and attained notoriety in that storm which brought prominently into notice a number of persons who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed extraordinary talents in the National Convention, and was a powerful speaker. He was the leader of the Cordeliers club, was accused of having instigated the massacre of the 2nd of September, and was a man of debauched character in private life. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the opposition to the Prussian invasion after the sanguinary scenes of September, his declaration, in the midst of general terror and confusion, that the "country was in danger, and could only be saved by boldness, incessant boldness, nothing but boldness," having roused the populace to make those efforts which resulted in the defeat of the Duke of Brunswick at Jena, and the commencement of that career of conquest and aggression which closed only on the field of Waterloo. Robespierre supplanted him, and he died under the guillotine in 1794. B. at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759.

D'ARBLAY, Madame Frances, *dar-blai*, was the daughter of Charles Burney, the author of the "History of Music," and, in 1793, married a French emigrant artillery officer, with whom she afterwards went to France; and who, on the restoration of the Bourbons, attained the rank of general. After the termination of the war, they returned to England, and settled at Bath, where her husband died in 1818. She continued to reside at Bath up to the time of her death. B. at Lynn Regis, 1752; D. at Bath, 1840.—Madame D'Arblay's maiden name was Frances Burney, and she gained considerable celebrity by her literary productions. These were mostly in the paths of fiction, in which she produced four novels, "Evelina," "Cecilia," "Camilla," and the "Wanderer." For this last she received £1500, although it is but an indifferent performance. She wrote several other works, among which were Memoirs of her father, which, in 1832, she published in 3 vols.

DARCET, John, *dar'-sai*, a French chemist and physician, who became professor of chemistry in the National Institute of Paris. He published several papers on the management of potteries, and the nature of earths fit to be used in those manufactories. He also gave analyses of several minerals, and published the "State of the Pyrenees, and of the Causes of their Wasting." B. at Donazit, Landes, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801.

DARCY, Patrick. (*See* ARCY, Patrick d'.)

DARIUS THE MEDE, *dă-rī'-us*, the prince mentioned in the Scriptures, is, according to some, the same as Cyaxares, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus. D. at Babylon, about 348 B.C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, whom they slew, and then made an agreement that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. By a plan concerted by the groom of Darius, a certain spot was fixed upon, and when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He subsequently took Babylon, after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and restored the captive Jews to their own country. At Marathon his forces were defeated by the Greeks, on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparations, 485 B.C.; B. about 550 B.C.

DARIUS II. was surnamed Ochus or Nothus (bastard), because he was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. After the murder of Xerxes, he ascended the Persian throne, and espoused Parysatis, his sister, a cruel princess, by whom he had Artaxerxes Mnemon, afterwards king, and Cyrus the Younger. D. 404 B.C.

DARIUS III., surnamed Codomannus, was the last king of Persia. The peace of his kingdom was early disturbed by Alexander, who invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, however, more for the splendour of its equipment than its military courage. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus, where Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field, and took, among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favoured the retreat of Darius, who saved himself by flying in disguise. These losses weakened, but did not discourage, the Persian monarch, who assembled another more powerful army, with which he encountered his enemy at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepidity of Alexander, and the superior valour of the Macedonians, ultimately prevailed over the effeminate Persians, and Darius fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now almost at an end. Bessus, the governor of Bactria, in hopes of succeeding him on the throne, attempted his life; and Darius was found by the Macedonians, in his chariot, expiring, covered with wounds, 330 B.C. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished, 229 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. (*See* ALEXANDER THE GREAT.)

DARNLEY, Earl of, *darn'-le*, son of the Earl

of Lennox, the ill-fated husband of Mary queen of Scots, was married to her in 1565, and two years afterwards was blown up by gunpowder in a house where he was lying unwell, in the neighbourhood of Holyrood palace, at Edinburgh. (*See* MARY STUART.)

DARQUIER, Augustin, *dar'-ke-ai*, a French astronomer, and member of the National Institute, who early discovered a strong inclination for the study of astronomy, which he cultivated with ardour; purchasing instruments, and establishing an observatory in his own house. He also educated pupils, paid the expenses of calculations, and sought for no pecuniary aid from government. His last observations were printed in Lalande's "Histoire Céleste," and are brought down to March, 1798. B. at Toulouse, 1718; D. 1802.

DARU, Pierre Antoine Noel Bruno, Count, *dar'-oo*, a distinguished poet, historian, and statesman of France, who entered the military service of his country, notwithstanding an ardent attachment which he had to literary pursuits. He rose through a succession of employments, writing poetry, and assisting in the military organization of the army. He attracted the notice of the first consul, and, in 1802, became a member of the Tribunal. In 1805 he was made a counsellor of state, and general-intendant of the Imperial household. This last office he hesitated to accept. "I have spent my life among books," said he, "and have not had time to study the arts of the courtier." "Of courtiers I have plenty," said Napoleon I.; "they will never fail; but I want a minister, at once enlightened, vigilant, and firm." He subsequently became the confidential friend of the emperor, and his prime minister. In 1812 he opposed the expedition to Russia, as he did several other of the emperor's schemes. On the abdication of Napoleon, he retired from public life, and, although exiled by the first government of the restored Bourbons, was recalled in 1819, and made a peer of France. He afterwards wrote a "Life of Tully," and a "History of Venice." B. at Montpellier, 1767; D. 1829.

DARWIN, Erasmus, *dar'-win*, an English physician and poet, who, in 1755, took his bachelor's degree in medicine at Cambridge, and on that occasion produced a thesis in which he maintained that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree, after which he practised at Lichfield. In 1757 he married Miss Howard, of that city, who died in 1770; after which he married the widow of Colonel Pole, who brought him a good fortune. He then removed to Derby, where he passed the remainder of his life. Dr. Darwin's literary fame rests upon his "Botanic Garden," with philosophical notes, in two parts:—1. "The Economy of Vegetation." 2. "The Loves of the Plants," 2 vols. 8vo. 3. "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," 8vo. 4. "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," 1 vol. 4to. In these works the poet, botanist, and philosopher appear to advantage, although they are now little read. Besides these, he was the author of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and a tract on "Female Education," 4to. He had also a share in the formation of the "System of Vegetables" of Linnæus, published in the name of the Botanical Society at Lichfield. B. near Newark, Nottinghamshire, 1731; D. at Derby, 1802.

DARWIN, Charles, F.R.S., an eminent modern naturalist, who distinguished himself by his discoveries in the paths of zoology and geology. He is also widely known by his work entitled "The Voyage of Naturalists." This is a record of the observations which he made in several of the countries visited by his Majesty's ship *Beagle*, between the years 1832 and 1836, to which he had been attached as naturalist. He also wrote several other works, which place him high among geologists. His "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," has gone through several editions, and been the occasion of much controversy among the learned. B. at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809.

DATAMES, *dat'-a-mees*, a Persian general under Artaxerxes II., who gained many victories over the enemies of that prince. Being disgraced, however, by the king, to whom envious courtiers had misrepresented him, he raised Cappadocia in revolt, and defeated Artabazes, whom the king sent against him. Assassinated by Mithridates, 361 B.C.—Cornelius Nepos has written his life.

DATIS, *dai'-tis*, a general of Darius I., had the command, in conjunction with Artaphernes, of the Persian army which was defeated by Miltiades at Marathon, 490 B.C.—He was subsequently put to death by the Spartans.

DAUBENTON, Louis-Jean-Marie, *do-ben'-tawng*, a French anatomist and naturalist, who became assistant to Buffon in the royal garden, and keeper of the king's museum. In 1744 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and contributed several valuable papers to their memoirs. He had also a considerable share in the production of Buffon's "Natural History," generally furnishing the anatomical descriptions. His "Instructions to Shepherds," 1784, 8vo, is an excellent work. He was likewise the author of "A Methodical View of Minerals," and contributed several articles to the "Encyclopædia." Daubenton was the principal means of introducing and successfully propagating the breed of Spanish sheep in France. He was married to the authoress of "Zélie dans le Désert," with whom he lived in great happiness. B. at Montbard, Burgundy, 1716; D. at Paris, 1800.

DAUBENY, Charles Giles Bridle, M.D., F.R.S., *daw'-be-ne*, distinguished himself by his labours in the fields of geology, chemistry, and physiological botany. On these subjects he published a great many papers, whilst performing his duties as professor of botany and chemistry in the University of Oxford. In 1856 he was elected president of the British Association. B. 1795; D. 1867.

D'AUBIGNE', Jean Henri Merle, *do-been'-yai*, a Swiss theologian, who, for some time, was the pastor of a French church in Hamburg, whence he removed to Brussels, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. It is, however, on account of his great work, entitled "A History of the Reformation of the 16th Century," that he is here noticed, a performance which has acquired an immense popularity. He also wrote several other works; among which we may name "The Protector (Cromwell); a Vindication;" and "Germany, England, and Scotland." His sympathies leant greatly towards the evangelical Protestantism of the last-named country, to which he paid

frequent visits, and, in 1856, received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. B. at Geneva, 1794; D. 1872.

D'Aubigne', Theodore Agrippa. (*See* Aubigne', D'.)

Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count, *doun*, a celebrated Austrian general, who served the empress Maria Theresa with the greatest zeal and glory. He commenced his military career against the Turks; but it was as a commander in the armies which were engaged in the Seven Years' War against the king of Prussia, that he attained the acme of his glory. After a series of good fortune, however, he met with a defeat at Torgau, in 1760. B. 1705; D. at Vienna, 1766.

Daunou, Pierre Claude François, *dau-noo*, a distinguished politician and man of letters, after being a student of divinity at Montmorency, was professor at Troyes, Soissons, and Boulogne. His first appearance as an author was in 1787, when he published an essay on the influence of Boileau on French literature, which was well received. In 1792 he became a member of the National Convention, in which he voted for the detention of Louis XVI., but opposed his execution. He was subsequently imprisoned by the Jacobins, and escaped the guillotine on the occurrence of the revolution of 9th Thermidor. On resuming his seat in the Convention, he was appointed one of a commission to draw up a new constitution, was for some time reporter, and afterwards secretary of the Convention, in which last office he continued till the close of its sittings, when he was appointed a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He pronounced, by order of the republic, the eulogium on General Hoche in the Champs de Mars; was sent to organize the Roman republic in 1799; and elected president of the Council of Five Hundred on his return. He opposed the proceedings of Napoleon on the 18th Brumaire, and refused several offices tendered to him. He, however, as a member of the Tribunate, pronounced an harangue on the battle of Marengo, and moved the honours decreed to Desaix. He was archivist to the legislative body and the empire from 1804 till the restoration, when he lost his places, and took to journalism, having conducted the "Journal des Savants" till 1838, which position he resigned on being named perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He was restored to his offices at the revolution of 1830, and was subsequently made a peer of France. He was a voluminous writer, having contributed to the "Biographie Universelle," the "Histoire Littéraire," and the "Journal des Savants," upwards of 330 different papers, besides other writings. B. 1761; D. 1840.

Davenant, Sir William, *dăv'-nant*, an English poet, who, after being some time at Lincoln College, became page to the duchess of Richmond, and then to Lord Brooke. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate; and, having fought for the king during the civil war, received, in 1643, the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause, he went to France, and formed a plan of carrying out to Virginia, in America, some artificers; but his ship was taken by English cruisers, and he himself would have suffered death, had not Milton interceded on his behalf. This generous act he was enabled, at a future day, similarly to repay to Milton. At the Restoration he obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and devoted himself to dramatic composition and poetry. B. at Oxford, 1605; D. in London in 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His works were published together in 1673.—His son, Charles Davenant, was well versed in politics, and acquired some reputation by his poetic works, as also others connected with political and social economy. His works were published in five volumes 8vo, 1771. B. 1656; D. 1714.

David, St., *dă'-vid*, a British saint, who, in the 5th century, was bishop of Caerleon, and the metropolitan of the Welsh church. He subsequently removed his see to Mynyw, which came to be called Ty Dewi, or the house of St. David. There are many churches dedicated to him in Wales; but the notion of his being the patron saint of that country, and his originating its symbol in the leek, are treated as modern inventions. Lived in the 5th century.—The wearing of the leek, in Wales, on St. David's day, probably originated from the custom of "Cymhortha," or the friendly aid, practised among farmers. In some districts of South Wales, all the neighbours of a small farmer were wont to appoint a day when they attended to plough his land, and the like; and, at such time, it was the custom for each to bring his portion of leeks with him for making the broth or soup.

David I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He was reared in England, and married Maud, grandniece of William the Conqueror. When called to the Scottish throne, he held the earldom of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and, on the death of Henry I., king of England, maintained the claim of his daughter Maud against Stephen, and seized Carlisle. He was, however, defeated at the battle of Northallerton, in 1138. The following year a negotiation was entered into, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. D. at Carlisle, 1153.

David II., king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was but five years old. On the invasion of his country by Baliol, he was sent to France; but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned in 1342. He made several inroads on England, but was taken prisoner and conveyed to the Tower, where he was confined till 1357, when, on paying a heavy ransom, he was set free. D. in 1371.

David of Hirazug, surnamed the Black, a Welsh divine, bard, and grammarian. The literary compositions of the Welsh being affected by their conquest by Edward I., this divine was chosen to modify the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeably to the regulations which took place on that occasion. He also translated several copies of a Missal, or the Office of the Virgin, into Welsh. Flourished in the 14th century.

David ap Gwilym, a celebrated Welsh bard, who composed a variety of beautiful poems, under the patronage of Ivor the Generous. The subject of the greater part of these is love. One hundred and forty-seven of them he dedicated to the fair Morvid, his mistress; but she rejected his suit, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer in the English army at the battle of Cressy. Flourished in the 14th century. His works were printed in London, in 1789.

David Comnenus, the last emperor of

Trebizond, usurped the throne on the death of his brother John. In 1461 he relinquished his kingdom to Mahomet II., on condition that the latter should espouse his daughter Anne, and that his own life should be saved. The sultan observed the first of these conditions, but caused David to be put to death, with seven of his sons, 1462.

DAVID, Jacques Louis, *da'-veed*, a celebrated French artist, who, after studying in Paris, went to Rome, where his talents for historical painting rapidly developed themselves. In 1789 he produced his picture representing Lucius Junius Brutus passing sentence of death upon his son Titus, which, to some extent, may be considered to have indicated the tendency of his mind towards democratic political principles. He became a devoted admirer of the monsters Robespierre and Marat, and eagerly accepted office in the bloodiest periods of the great Revolution. He became a member of the National Convention, an adherent of the Jacobins, and imagined he discovered in Robespierre a resemblance to Phocion, and in Collot d'Herbois a reproduction of Marius. He painted pictures of republican heroism, voted for the death of Louis XVI., and escaped guillotining himself only on account of his artistic celebrity. In 1800 Napoleon appointed him painter to the government; and throughout the imperial rule, his influence controlled, to a large extent, the fine arts in France. On the fall of the emperor, he was driven into exile. B. at Paris, 1748; D. at Brussels, 1825. The best paintings of David, however excellent in other respects, are deficient in vitality. His figures have the form, but not the breath of life in them; consequently, they can be considered as little more than beautiful sculptures represented on canvas. His best works are the "Oath of the Horatii," the "Rape of the Sabines," the "Death of Socrates," and "Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to his Troops." His portrait of Napoleon I. is generally well known.

DAVID, Félicien, a modern French composer, who, after attaining to considerable excellence on the violin, became musical director at the church of Saint-Sauveur, Aix. Here he continued to devote himself to his professional duties; but becoming imbued with the doctrines of Saint-Simon, he, with some others, paid a visit to Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Desert. He was gone three years, and when he returned, published some "Oriental Melodies," which were not well received. Still devoting himself to study, he adopted loftier themes for the exercise of his genius, and in 1844 produced his ode entitled "The Desert," which met with a brilliant success. After this, came his "Moses on the Mount," "Christopher Columbus," for which Louis Philippe conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honour; and several other works of great merit. B. at Cadenet, in Vaucluse, 1810.

DAVIES, Sir John, *dai'-vis*, an English poet, lawyer, and political writer, who, on the accession of James I., had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was made attorney-general for Ireland. In 1626 he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, but died in the same year. Sir John wrote a valuable book on the state of Ireland. His poetical works, of which that entitled "Nosce Teipsum" is the principal, were collected and published in 1773, 12mo. B. at Chisgrove, Wiltshire, 1570; D. 1626.

DAVIES, Thomas, an intelligent and enterprising publisher, who was educated at Edinburgh, and becoming an actor, received an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, London. He subsequently became a bookseller in Russell-street, Covent-garden, where he was patronized by Dr. Johnson, and, through him, by other celebrities of his time. In 1780 he published the "Life of Garrick," which had a good sale. He also wrote "Dramatic Miscellanies," the "Life of Henderson the Player," and several fugitive pieces. Dr. Johnson declared that Davies was "learned enough for a clergyman." The Doctor was first introduced to Boswell in his back shop; and both he and his wife, distinguished by her beauty, were highly esteemed by the great lexicographer, who lived on as easy an intimacy with them, as with any family he visited. It was the unmerciful ridicule of Churchill in his "Rosciad" which drove Davies from the stage:—

"With him came mighty Davies;—on my life,
That Davies has a very pretty wife!—
Statesman all over—in plots famous grown,
*He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone!*"

B. 1712; D. 1785.

DAVILA, Henrico Caterino, *da'-ve-la*, an Italian historian, whose family was of Spanish extraction, and had furnished several constables to the island of Cyprus. The Turks taking this island, at an early age he was brought from Padua to France, where his father enjoyed the favour of Henry III. and Catharine de Medici. In compliment to these royal friends, he received his baptismal names; and, at first a page, he afterwards took service under Henry IV., and was present, during the civil war in 1597, at Honfleur and Amiens. He afterwards returned to Padua, and then fixed his residence at Venice, where he again took up arms and rendered great services to the republic. He now set about writing, in Italian, a "History of the Civil Wars in France, from the Death of Henry II. to the Peace of Vervins," which was published at Venice, 1630. His history is universally esteemed for the exactness of its facts and the excellence of its style, although the author has been reproached with showing some partiality for Catharine de Medici. It has been translated into French several times, and also into English. B. near Padua, 1576; assassinated near Verona, 1631.

DAVIS, John, *dai'-vis*, an English navigator, who, in 1585, had the command of an expedition to discover a N.W. passage to America. In this voyage he discovered the strait called by his name. The year following he sailed on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as lat. 62° N. In 1591 he went as second in command with Cavendish, in his voyage to the South Seas. After this, he made five voyages to the East Indies, but was killed in the last of these in a fight with some Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca. He wrote an account of some of his voyages, and invented a quadrant, which was used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, till superseded by Hadley's sextant. B. near Dartmouth, Devonshire; slain, 1605.

DAVIS, Jefferson, the president of the Confederate States of America, the son of Samuel Davis, a planter, who soon after his son's birth removed from Kentucky, where he had pro-

viously resided, to the state of Mississippi. Young Davis received an academical education, and was sent at the usual age to Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824 to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1828, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant. He remained in the army seven years, and served in wars with several Indian tribes, acquitting himself in a satisfactory manner. He resigned his commission, June 30, 1835, returned to Mississippi, and became a cotton planter, living in retirement till 1843, when he began to take an active part in politics on the democratic side, and in 1844 was chosen one of the presidential electors of Mississippi to vote for Polk and Dallas. In November, 1845, he was elected a representative in Congress, and took his seat in December of that year. He bore a conspicuous part in the discussions of the session on the tariff, on the Oregon question, on military affairs, and particularly on the preparations for war against Mexico, and on the organization of volunteer militia when called into the service of the United States. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico in 1846, Mr. Davis was elected colonel of the 1st Regiment of Mississippi volunteers, and led it to reinforce the army of General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was actively engaged in the attack and storming of Monterey, in September, 1846; was one of the commissioners for arranging the terms of the capitulation of that city; and highly distinguished himself in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, being complimented for his coolness and gallantry by the commander-in-chief in his despatches. At the expiration of the term of its enlistment, in July, 1847, the Mississippi regiment was ordered home; and Colonel Davis was offered a commission from President Polk as brigadier-general of volunteers, which he declined accepting, on the ground that the constitution reserves to the states respectively the appointment of the officers of militia, and that consequently the appointment by the Federal Executive is a violation of the rights of the states. In August, 1847, he again took his seat in the senate as one of the representatives of Mississippi, and was chosen chairman of the committee on military affairs, and took a prominent part in the debates on the slavery question in defence of the institutions and policy of the slave states, and was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of state rights. In 1851 he was a candidate for the governorship of his state, but was defeated, and remained in retirement until the presidential contest of 1852, when he took an active part in securing the election of General Pierce, who, on forming his cabinet in 1853, appointed Colonel Davis secretary of war, which post he held till the accession of President Buchanan in 1857. His administration was conspicuous for energy and ability, and for the numerous reforms which he introduced into the department of war, and into the discipline and organization of the army. Colonel Davis was once more elected to Congress, and would have continued a member of that body till March 4, 1863, had nothing occurred to interfere with the ordinary course of events; but the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair in 1860, and the secession of the Southern States which followed, induced him to withdraw from Congress. On the consolidation of the seceded states in a definite government, Mr. Davis was chosen president. At the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, he was taken prisoner, and was kept in close confinement until 1867, when he was released, on bail, to appear for trial when called on. He was finally pardoned in 1869. B. in Kentucky, 1808.

DAVISON, William, *dai-vi-son*, a Scotchman, or of Scotch extraction, who rose through various grades to be secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. He was employed in missions to Scotland and to Holland, and was the negotiator of the treaty between Elizabeth and the United Provinces when the latter determined to throw off their allegiance to Spain. After his return he was raised to the privy council, and named secretary of state along with Walsingham. He was ultimately sacrificed to clear his mistress of complicity in the death of Mary Queen of Scots, whose execution at Fotheringay he was accused of having unduly hastened, contrary to Elizabeth's wish. For this he was condemned to 10,000 marks fine, and imprisonment during pleasure, and the conviction used to justify the virgin queen to the son of her victim. The fact seems to be, however, as Camden states, that Davison only acted in the matter in accordance with Elizabeth's orders, and that he was sacrificed in order to remove the odium of the transaction from the name of his mistress. Walsingham either was, or affected to be, sick, and the duty of presenting the warrant for Mary's execution to the queen for signature devolved upon Davison, and hence the trouble which came upon him. His subsequent history is involved in obscurity.

DAVOUST, or DAVOUT, Louis Nicholas, *da'voost*, a celebrated French marshal, began life with Bonaparte as a student at Brienne. In 1785 he entered the army, and, taking the side of the revolutionists, fought under Dumouriez at Jemappes, on November 6, 1792. In 1793 he was made a general; but being of a noble family, he was forced to resign his command, on account of the decree which forbade such to enter upon active service. The downfall of Robespierre, however, enabled him to recover his rank in the army, with which he fought on the Rhine, under Pichegru. In the Italian campaigns he procured the friendship of Napoleon I., and afterwards accompanied him to Egypt. On his return, he was made a general of division, and commanded the cavalry of the army of Italy. He contributed to the victory of Marengo, and became a marshal under the imperial dynasty. He commanded the right wing at Austerlitz, and, on October 14, 1806, defeated the duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt. For this he was created duke of Auerstadt. For his services at Eckmuhl he was created prince of Eckmuhl, and at Wagram once more commanded the right wing. He was with the Russian expedition, and was wounded in the battle of Borodino. After the retreat from Moscow, he held Hamburg, where he had his head-quarters, against all the forces of the allies, and only, after the peace of 1814, surrendered to General Gérard, who was the bearer of the commands of Louis XVIII. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he became minister of war. After Waterloo, he lived in retirement till 1819, when he re-entered the Chamber of Peers. B. at Auxoux, in the Yonne, 1770; D. 1823.

DAVY, Sir Humphry, *dai'-ve*, a distinguished modern chemist, who was intended for the medical profession, but who relinquished that

design, and became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. While fulfilling his duties in this capacity, he published his "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," which obtained for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Institution of London. In the April of 1801 he gave his first lecture, and, from that time, his popularity extended to all parts of the country. In the following year he was made professor to the Board of Agriculture, and, in 1818, had a baronetcy conferred on him. In 1820 he was elected president of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he continued to contribute papers, on subjects of the greatest interest, for several years. B. at Penzance, Cornwall, in 1778; D. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1829. The exertions of Davy in the fields of science have given his name an imperishable fame. He discovered the metallic bases of the earths and alkalies, the principles of electro-chemistry, and invented the miners' safety-lamp. In reference to his discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies, Dr. Paris says, "Since the account given by Newton of his first discoveries in optics, it may be questioned whether so happy and successful an instance of philosophical induction has been afforded as that of Davy." The same writer says of him, that "he was endued with the spirit, and was a master of the practice of the inductive logic; and that he has left us some of the noblest examples of the efficacy of that great instrument of human reason in the discovery of truth." Besides his philosophical works, he wrote "Salmonia; or, Days of Fly-fishing;" and "Consolations in Travel."—His brother and biographer, John Davy, M.D., F.R.S., was also an eminent chemist, physiologist, and geologist. He entered the army as a surgeon, and became inspector-general of army hospitals, on half pay. He wrote largely on general subjects, as well as on those connected with the natural sciences.

Davy, John, a singularly precocious musical genius, who, when only four or five year of age, could play an easy tune after hearing it once, and who, when six years old, constructed an instrument with eight horse-shoes and an iron rod, with which he imitated the Crediton chimes very successfully. He was subsequently placed under the charge of the organist of Exeter cathedral, and having learned all he could from him, went to London, where he was engaged in composing music for operas and other works at Covent Garden Theatre. Some song-music of his was much admired at the time, and is still sung—for instance, his "Just like Love is yonder Rose," which he composed to Strangford's translation of that piece from Camoens. B. at Upton Helion, near Exeter; D. 1824.

Dawes, Richard, *daws*, a learned critic, who, in 1736, published proposals for a Greek translation of "Paradise Lost," which was never completed. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in 1745, published his "Miscellanea Critica; or, a Collection of Remarks on various Ancient Authors," a work of high value. In 1749 Dawes resigned the mastership of his school, and died at Haworth, near Newcastle, 1766; B. at Market-Bosworth, 1708.

Day, Thomas, *dai*, an English writer, the author of "Sandford and Merton," whose father was a collector of the customs, and died while he was an infant, leaving Thomas £1200 a year. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and a friend of his, called Bicknell, took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Milnes, of Yorkshire. He wrote several works; but the one by which his name will be perpetuated is "The History of Sandford and Merton," a romantic tale for young persons, pleasing, but fanciful, and of much the same stamp as Rousseau's "Emilius." B. in London, 1748; D. 1789.

De Candolle, Augustin Pyramus, *kan'-dol*, a French botanist, who, in 1807, was made professor of botany in the University of Montpellier. A chair was subsequently specially established for him in Geneva, when he designed to produce a work which should comprehend a description of all known plants. Such an undertaking was of too great magnitude for one man; consequently, he was obliged to abandon his design. He, however, wrote largely on his favourite science, besides contributing papers to the Transactions of almost every scientific society in Europe. B. at Geneva, 1778; D. 1841.

Decatur, Stephen, *de-ka'-tur*, an officer of the United States navy, who distinguished himself in several encounters with the ships of the British. When in command of the *Chesapeake* he captured the *Macedonian* of inferior power, on the 25th of October, 1812. On this occasion, he declined to accept Capt. Carden's sword, saying that he could not think of taking the sword of so brave an officer. He was subsequently, while in command of the *Macedonian* and the *United States*, blockaded in the port of New London; and, in 1815, when in command of the *President*, attempted to get to sea, but after fighting the *Endymion*, was captured by three other English vessels. He served at a later period against the Algerine pirates in the Mediterranean, where he captured a large frigate, and compelled the Algerine regency to conclude a treaty advantageous to his country. After his return to America, Decatur was appointed one of the commissioners of the navy board; but in 1820, was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, in consequence of the censures he had passed upon that officer for surrendering the *Chesapeake* to the *Shannon*. B. in Maryland, 1779.

Decius Mus, *de'-she-us mus*, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, throwing himself into the midst of the ranks of the enemy, and dying, covered with wounds, 338 B.C.—His son and grandson also imitated his devotedness in the same manner; the first in a battle with the Gauls and Samnites, 295 B.C.: the second, in the war against Pyrrhus, 280 B.C.

Decius, a Roman emperor, who distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths, he entered a morass, where he and his army, attacked by the enemy, perished, 251 A.D.

Decker, Thomas, *dek'-ker*, an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirized him in his "Poetaster," under the name of Crispinus. Decker retorting in his

"Satyromastix; or, Untrussing of a Humorous Poet." He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. D. about 1641.—The best-known drama of Decker is "Fortunatus, or the Wishing-cap;" and his best-known tract is "The Gull's Horn-book." From this, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel," draws largely for his description of London life. It was first printed in 1609, and gives a very minute and curious picture of the manners and customs of the middle classes of society in the seventeenth century.

DEE, John, *dee*, an English mathematician and philosopher, who, on the founding of Trinity College, Cambridge, was chosen one of its fellows. Becoming, however, suspected of practising magic, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He there read lectures in the mathematics, and also at Paris, where he was offered a mathematical professorship in the university. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn; but his devotion to mathematical studies again brought him into trouble, by causing him to be accused of practising magical incantations. He was also accused of preaching against the life of Queen Mary, for which he suffered imprisonment. On the death of Mary, he rose into favour with Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he resided, and collected a library. As the people would have him a magician, he seems, at length, to have believed that he was one, and in 1581, with Edward Kelly, began magical operations, which lasted two years. In these they were joined by a Polish nobleman, called Laski, who persuaded Dee to go to Poland, where they remained some time, holding communication with spirits. He subsequently returned, by order of the queen, and, in 1595, was made warden of Manchester College. B. in London, 1527; D. at Mortlake, 1608.—He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed; but in 1659 Dr. Casaubon published "A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits," &c. The genius of Dee was comprehensive, and seems to have been misunderstood in the age in which he lived.

DE FOE, Daniel, *de-fō'*, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was the son of James Foe, a butcher, of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He himself prefixed the De to his name, but for what reason we have no intimation. In 1688 our author kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill; but becoming a bankrupt, had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. He subsequently received the appointment of accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his "True-born Englishman," and in the following year appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," a pamphlet which drew upon him the vengeance of the government. Beholding the danger with which he was threatened, he absconded, when, on the 10th January, 1703, the following interesting descriptive advertisement appeared in the "London Gazette":—"Whereas, Daniel De Foe, *alias* De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' He is a middle-sized spare man, about 40 years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown-coloured hair, but wears a wig; a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's Yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever will discover the said Daniel De Foe to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, or any of her majesty's justices of the peace, so that he may be apprehended, shall have the reward of £50, which her majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery." The luckless author was discovered brought to trial, and sentenced to be pilloried, fined, and imprisoned. In the "Gazette" of the 31st July of the same year, it is recorded, that "on the 29th instant Daniel Foe, *alias* De Foe, stood in the pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, as he did yesterday near the Conduit in Cheapside, and this day at Temple Bar, in pursuance of his sentence, given against him at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for writing and publishing a seditious libel, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' By which sentence he is also fined 200 marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, and to remain in prison till all be performed." However cruel had been the design of the government in passing sentence on De Foe, the punishment itself was a complete failure. Such a pillory exhibition had seldom been seen in England; for exulting thousands accompanied him each day from Newgate to the pillory, to protect him from hurt or insult, and greeted him, also, with shouts of triumph on his return to Newgate. The very pillory itself was said to have been decorated with garlands; for it was the height of summer, when there was an abundance of flowers; and not only this, but refreshments were provided for him. On regaining his liberty, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds, where he continued to exercise his pen, and was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. While in Edinburgh on this business, he was mobbed by the populace, the feeling being at the time very strong against the union and all who were supposed to be engaged in promoting it. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but Lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared his greatest work, the romance of "Robinson Crusoe," supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez. De Foe wrote a number of other fictions of considerable merit. B. in London, 1661; D. 1731.—In concluding this brief sketch of one of the greatest and most original of England's fiction-writers, we cannot resist the temptation to insert the following record of what were his sentiments regarding the opinions of mankind, and what had been his own experience of life. The above advertisement describes the outward man. The inward shall be described by himself. "I am a Stoic," says he, "in whatever may be the event of things. I'll do and say what I think is a debt of justice and truth, without the least regard to clamour and reproach; and as I am utterly unconcerned at human opinion, the people that throw away their breath so freely in censuring me, may consider of some better improvement to make of their passions, than to waste them on a man that is both above and below the reach of them. I know too much

of the world to expect good in it, and have learned to value it too little to be concerned at the evil. I have gone through a life of wonders, and am the subject of a vast variety of providences. I have been fed more by miracle than Elijah when the ravens were his purveyors. I have, some time ago, summed up the scenes of my life in this distich:—

No man has tasted different fortunes more;
And thirteen times, I have been rich and poor.

In the school of affliction I have learned more philosophy than at the academy, and more divinity than from the pulpit. In prison, I have learned that liberty does not consist in open doors and the egress and ingress of locomotion. I have seen the rough side of the world as well as the smooth, and have, in less than half a year, tasted the difference between the closet of a king and the dungeon of Newgate. I have suffered deeply for cleaving to principles." Such is the experience of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," one of the most delightful romances that ever emanated from a human brain. "Was there ever anything written by mere man," asks Dr. Johnson, "that the reader wished longer, except 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Don Quixote,' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress'?"

Deiotarus, *dei-o-ta'-rus*, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created, by the Romans, king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined the party of Pompey, but, on the defeat of that general, submitted himself to Cæsar, who dethroned him, but soon afterwards restored his estates. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

De la Beche, Sir Henry Thomas, *baish*, an eminent geologist, who first imbibed a taste for that science whilst residing at Charmouth and Lyme Regis, previous to his being sent to the military school at Great Marlow, since removed to Sandhurst. In 1814 he entered the army, and in 1817 became a fellow of the Geological Society. Of this society he subsequently became secretary, foreign secretary, and finally president in 1847. Throughout the whole of his life he ardently devoted himself to his favourite science, reporting on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wales, and other parts; and was, by his map of Cornwall, the cause of suggesting to the government the geological survey. He founded the Museum of Practical Geology, and succeeded in establishing the School of Mines. His mind was of an eminently practical character. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1848 was knighted. In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; but by this time his career was drawing to a close. B. near London, 1796; D. 1855.—Sir Henry wrote largely on geology, and published several excellent manuals for the young student. His "How to Observe," first published in 1835, has been pronounced a truly Baconian volume—a sort of "Novum Organum" of geology.

Delacroix, Ferdinand Victor Eugène, *del-a-krwaw*, a distinguished French painter. His father passed through the sternest scenes of the great revolution, and, in 1805, died prefect of the Mouths of the Rhone and the Gironde. Young Delacroix was well educated, and entered the Academy of Arts in his 18th year. His first exhibited picture represented "Dante and Virgil sailing round the Infernal City," and excited a great deal of controversy; which may be taken as a sign of its being differently executed from the style of French art then in vogue, as well as of its indicating proofs of genius. It was succeeded by the "Massacre of Scio," which placed him at the head of a school designated the "Romantic." Both of these pictures now belong to the national collection, and hang on the walls of the Luxembourg. His position was now in a measure fixed, and he continued to work with unremitting assiduity. Among his earlier performances, we may notice his "Christ in the Garden," "Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," and "Mephistopheles appearing to Faust." The revolution of 1830 supplied him with other themes; but having become an attaché of the government mission to Marocco, the scenes of the East suggested new subjects. On his return, he exhibited, in 1834, "Women of Algiers;" a work which Parisian judges declared placed him on a parity with Rubens as a colorist. M. Thiers, who had from the first been his admirer, being now Minister of the Interior, gave him the walls of the Salon du Roi, at the Palais Bourbon, to paint; which he accomplished by symbolically illustrating the arts, winning for himself still greater fame. He was now called upon to adorn other public buildings, at which he laboured, whilst at intervals he produced other important gallery and cabinet paintings. Among these may be named "Hamlet with the Skull of Yorick," "Medea," "Cleopatra," "Christ at the Tomb," and the "Resurrection of Lazarus." His works, as a whole, are numerous, and marked by great energy of style and originality of invention. His admirers place him on the same pedestal with Paul Veronese. B. at Charenton-Saint-Maurice, near Paris, 1799; D. 1863.

Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph, *del-ambr*, a distinguished modern French astronomer, who was first taught by the poet Delisle, at Amiens, and who afterwards entered the astronomical class under Lalande, in the College of France, at Paris. This teacher, as did Delisle, became the friend of Delambre; and many of the calculations of the master were performed by the pupil. Up to this period, Delambre had supported himself by translating foreign works for publishers, and by giving instructions as a professor of languages; when he became tutor to the two sons of a person of the name of Dassy. This gentleman fitted up a small observatory for his use, and Delambre soon became an adept in the use of the instruments, and resolved to devote himself to the study of astronomy and its history. Persevering by nature, and devoted to whatever he engaged in, he surmounted every obstacle that came in his way, and, in 1781, formed the table of the motion of Herschel's newly-discovered planet, which procured him the prize awarded by the Academy of Sciences. He now entered upon the construction of his solar tables and those of other planets; in 1792 completed his calculations, and received another prize, which the Academy had offered in the preceding year. He was now deputed, with Mechain, to measure the arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which, from the death of his assistant, he had to complete himself. The result of the measurements taken in the performance of this duty, furnished the data for his work entitled "Base du Système Métrique Décimal," for which the Institute of France decreed him a prize. He had now at-

tained what may reasonably be supposed to be the summit of a philosopher's ambition, and was chosen an associate of almost every learned body in Europe. In his own country honours were showered upon him, and in 1817 he was made a chevalier of the order of St. Michael. His scientific works are very numerous. B. at Amiens, 1749; D. at Paris, 1822.

DELANY, Patrick, *de-lai'-ne*, an eminent Irish divine, who by his learning and ability raised himself from a humble origin to be chancellor of Christ Church, tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and ultimately to the deanery of Down, where he was educated. He married for his second wife the daughter of Barnard Granville, Lord Lansdowne, a woman of superior intellect and acquirements. Dr. Delany's principal works are—"Revelation Examined with Candour," 3 vols.; "Reflections upon Polygamy;" "An Historical Account of the Life of David, King of Israel," 3 vols.; "Sermons on the Social Duties and Vices," 2 vols.; besides "Essays on the Origin of Tithes," "Critiques on Lord Orrery's Life of Swift," with whom Delany was long on terms of intimacy. B. about 1686; D. 1768.

DELANY, Mary Granville, second wife of the preceding, when seventeen years of age married Alexander Pendarves, Esq., but in 1724 was left a widow, and after remaining in that condition for nineteen years, married Dr. Delany. She lived for several years with the Duchess of Portland, at Bulstrode; and on the latter's death was assigned a house in Windsor, with a pension of £200 a year, by George III., which she enjoyed till her death. Her correspondence with many of the wits and learned men of the day, which is distinguished for elegance and spirit, has made her well known to the reading public; but she was especially distinguished for her skill in drawing and painting. When 70 years of age she invented a beautiful and ingenious Flora, constructed of coloured paper, skilfully cut out with scissors, and arranged on a black ground, which was so tastefully executed as almost to equal nature. In this amusement Mrs. Delany spent her time till her 83rd year, when failing sight compelled her to relinquish the pursuit. B. 1700; D. 1788.

DELAROCHE, Paul, *del-a-rosh'*, an eminent French painter, who early became devoted to his art. At first he applied himself to landscape, but by degrees entered upon historical subjects, and became the head of the "Eclectic" school. His style and pictures are so generally familiar, that it is hardly necessary to do more than enumerate the names of some of them, to recall them to mind, and prove his claim to the eminence he attained. "Joan of Arc in Prison with Cardinal Beaufort," the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," "The Children of Edward IV. in the Tower," "Cromwell contemplating the Dead Body of Charles I.," "Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Charles I. insulted by the Parliamentary Soldiers in the Guard-room," "Strafford receiving the Blessing of Laud, on his Way to the Scaffold," "The Death of the Duke of Guise," "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," and many more. Most of these, if not all, have been engraved; and may be said to be almost universally known. In 1834 Delaroche was created an officer of the Legion of Honour. B. at Paris, 1797; D. 1856.

DELAVIGNE, Jean François Casimir, *de-la-veen'*, a modern French poet, whose best effusions are his "Messéniennes," which refer to the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. He also wrote several dramas, which enjoyed an ephemeral success. B. at Havre, 1793; D. at Lyons, 1843.

DELILLE, Jacques, *de-leel'*, a modern French poet of considerable eminence. He translated the "Georgics" of Virgil, which obtained for him admission to the French Academy. He became professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France, and of the Belles-lettres in the Paris University. Having twice withdrawn from the unsettled social condition of his country, he came to London, where he translated Milton's "Paradise Lost." On his return he produced his poem entitled "Conversation;" but shortly afterwards became blind, and died. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced the "Three Kingdoms of Nature," "Misfortune and Pity," and "Imagination." The chief characteristics of his effusions are sweetness of versification, true pathos, and purity of moral sentiment. B. at Aigues-Perse, Auvergne, in 1738; D. 1813.

DELISLE, Joseph Nicholas, *de-leel'*, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, who had for his pupil the celebrated Lalande. Being invited to Russia, he there held the appointment of astronomer-royal for upwards of twenty years. On returning to Paris, he was appointed professor in the Royal College. In 1724 he paid a visit to England, and there became acquainted with both Newton and Halley. B. 1688; D. 1768.

DELISLE, Guillaume, a French geographer of distinction, who, after studying under the direction of his father, also a geographer, conceived the notion of remodelling the existing system of geography, and accordingly, in 1700, published maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and also constructed globes of both the terrestrial and celestial spheres. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1702, and was subsequently appointed teacher of geography to Louis XV., who named him, in 1718, his first geographer, and allowed him a pension of 1200 livres a year. Peter the Great invited him to St. Petersburg, where his brother Joseph was already settled; but this invitation he declined, and died of apoplexy in 1726 B. at Paris in 1675.

DELOLME, Jean Louis, *de-lolm'*, a political writer, who first practised as a lawyer in his native Switzerland, and afterwards travelled to gain a knowledge of the constitutions of various countries. He fixed his abode in England, where he remained until near the close of his life, composing political essays, and writing in the journals. In spite of considerable talents, he led a miserable existence, having an unfortunate passion for gaming. Delome is best known by his "History of the Constitution of England," written in French, but translated into English, and often reprinted. "It is the best work to consult on the government of England," says a foreign writer, "and proves its superiority over all other existing governments." B. at Geneva, about 1740; D. 1806.

DELORME, Philibert, *de'-lorm*, a celebrated French architect, who first studied in Italy, and was attracted to Paris by the Cardinal du Bellay, who introduced him to the court of Henry II. Delorme was commissioned to execute the plans of the châteaux of Anet and Meudon, and subsequently, for Catharine de Medici, those of

the Valois court at St. Denis, and of the palace of the Tuileries, of which he was created governor. He left some writings on architectural art; amongst which is a treatise entitled "New Inventions, in order to build better and at small cost." B. at Lyons, 1518; D. 1577.

DELLAMARIA, Domenico, *del'-la-ma-re-a*, a musical composer of some distinction, who was born in Marseilles, but of Italian parents. He had composed a grand opera when only eighteen years of age, which was well received on its representation in his native city. He afterwards studied in Italy, where he wrote six comic operas, all of which were received with applause. In 1796 he returned to France, and within two years produced four operas and several other works, all exhibiting talent of a superior order. His best operas are—"Il Maestro di Capella" (comic), "Le Prisonnier," "L'Oncle Valet," "Le Vieux Château," and "L'Opera Comique." B. 1764; D. suddenly at Paris, 1800.

DELUC, John Andrew, *de-look'*, a modern philosopher, who principally devoted himself to the study of physics and geology, extending his observations to all parts of Europe, and endeavouring to make his discoveries tally with the text of the book of Genesis. He passed a portion of his life in England, and was there appointed queen's reader. His principal works are, "Theory of Barometers and Thermometers," "New Notions on Meteorology," "Letters to the Queen of England on the Mountains and History of the Earth," and "Geological Journeys." In 1802 he published "An Account of the Philosophy of Bacon," with a view of opposing Lasalle, a French infidel translator of the English philosopher; but the work was not much esteemed. To Deluc we owe many important improvements in the barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer. B. at Geneva, 1727; D. at Windsor, 1817.

DEMADES, *dem'-a-dees*, an Athenian, who, from being a mariner, became a distinguished orator, and rose to high station in the republic. He was made prisoner by Philip of Macedon at the battle of Chæronea, 338 B.C., and succeeded, by his frankness, in gaining the esteem of his captor, and was set at liberty. He remained some time attached to Macedon, and used his influence in favour of the Macedonian party at Athens. When on an embassy to Antipater in 318 B.C., he fell into the hands of Cassander, the son of Antipater, who put him to death for having used disrespectful expressions towards his father in a letter he had written to Perdiccas.

DEMETRIUS, *de-me'-tre-us*. Many of this name are mentioned in ancient history, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—

DEMETRIUS, king of Macedon, surnamed Poliorcetes, on account of the many places which he destroyed, was the son of Antigonus, one of Alexander the Great's generals and successors. At the age of twenty-two, he was sent with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza; he soon, however, repaired his losses, and, with a fleet of 250 ships, sailed to Athens, which he conquered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ, but was subsequently himself overthrown at the battle of Ipsus, fought 301 B.C., when he fled to Ephesus, the Athenians refusing to receive him. Notwithstanding this ingratitude, he raised another army, and when they groaned under the power of a foreign enemy, came to





their help. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedon. At the end of seven years he was obliged to quit his kingdom and retire into Asia, where, being reduced to great distress, he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, in which he was defeated. Seleucus then confined him in a castle, but allowed him to take the diversion of hunting. D. of excessive drinking, 283 B.C.—His posterity reigned till the time of Perseus, who was vanquished by the Romans.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed Soter, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was for some time deprived by usurpers of his rightful inheritance; but the Syrians, recognising him as their lawful sovereign, placed him on the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which conflict Judas Maccabæus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was subsequently formed against Demetrius, and he was slain, 150 B.C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, the son of the preceding, was placed on the throne by Ptolemy Philomator, king of Egypt, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, 146 B.C. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy, but gave himself up to dissipation; when, after various vicissitudes, his reign became so intolerable, that his subjects solicited the king of Egypt to grant them another sovereign. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, 126 B.C.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, attached to the Macedonian party, and elected archon, by their influence, 317 B.C. He governed wisely; and the Athenians, charmed by his eloquence, erected 360 bronze statues in his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and Demetrius Poliorcetes took possession of the city, and proclaimed the liberty of the Athenians to throw off the yoke of the Macedonians. His life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions. D. by the bite of an asp, 283 B.C.—He wrote several books, and it is said that the library of Alexandria was commenced by his advice, and that he contributed to it 200,000 volumes. There is a treatise on rhetoric ascribed to him; but it is of more modern date. (*See* DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.)

DEMETRIUS, the son of Ivan IV., czar of Russia, was still in his cradle at the death of his father. He was the brother and sole heir of Fedor. The ambitious Boris Godonov caused him to be assassinated in 1591, thus hoping to pave his own way to the throne. B. about 1581.—The disappearance of Demetrius furnished an opportunity for a crowd of impostors to assert their right to the crown. One of these, a monk, and whose real name was Gregory Otrepieff, caused himself to be recognised as czar in 1605, and, after a reign of a few months, was assassinated in Moscow, 1606. The false Demetriuses ceased not to make their appearance until the rise of the house of Romanoff in 1613.

DEMIDOV, or DEMIDOFF, *dem'-i-dof*, a wealthy and influential Russian family, whose head was a skilful blacksmith of Tula. This Demidoff was intrusted by Peter the Great with the

business of casting the cannon for that prince's numerous warlike expeditions. He actively seconded all the exertions of the czar, and in 1725 discovered the mines of Kolyvan, the working of which speedily enriched him.—He left a son, Nitika, and several grandsons, who distinguished themselves in the same career as their progenitor, and amassed colossal fortunes. The best-known of these are Procop Demidoff, who worked with great profit the iron, copper, and gold mines of the Ural Mountains. B. at Moscow about 1730.—Nicolas Nikitich, a zealous philanthropist, who introduced into his country several branches of industry, founded establishments of public utility, and carried to a great state of perfection the working of mines. He had an annual income of a quarter of a million sterling. His last years he passed in France and Italy, enjoying the society of learned men, and heaping benefits on all around him. B. near St. Petersburg, 1773; D. at Florence, 1828.—He left two sons, Paul and Anatol, who, as well as inheriting his fortune, had also the same high taste and benevolence. Of these Count Anatol allied himself to the Bonaparte family, by marrying, in 1840, one of Napoleon's nieces, the princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and sister of Prince Napoleon. In 1845, however, a separation took place between them.

Democedes, *dem'-o-se'-dees*, a physician of Crotona, who went to Athens, and resided at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. On the death of that prince, he and his family became captives to the Persians, and were carried to Susa, where he worked with other slaves. Happening to cure Darius from the effects of a wound received whilst hunting, he was liberally rewarded, admitted to the royal table, and requested by the monarch to remain at his court. He returned, however, to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo the wrestler. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

Democritus, *de-mok'-ri-tus*, a famous Greek philosopher, whose father was a man of wealth; but Democritus, preferring philosophy to riches, spent his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. There was a law in his country, that whoever reduced himself to poverty should be deprived of sepulture. Democritus had incurred this fate; but his talents were such, that the magistrates decreed he should be buried at the public expense. He was constantly laughing at the follies of mankind, and therein had the advantage of Heraclitus, who was always weeping over them. None of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomical philosophy, and the precursor of Epicurus. B. at Abdera, in Thrace, about 460; D. 357 B.C.

Demoivre, Abraham, *dem'-ouvr*, a clever mathematician, was a native of Vitri, Champagne, France, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was compelled to leave his country, and came to England, where he devoted himself to the study of the positive sciences, his favourite work being the "Principia" of Newton, gaining a livelihood in the meanwhile by lecturing on mathematics in London. He became a member of the British Royal Society and of the Academies of Paris and Berlin. The rival claims of Leibnitz and Newton to the merit of inventing the method of fluxions, was referred to Demoivre for decision —a proof of the high estimation in which his talents and learning were held. His principal works are—"Miscellanea Analytica," "A Treatise on Annuities;" "The Doctrine of Chances," the latter being his greatest effort, and which, dedicated to Newton, was first published in 4to, in 1718, and three times reprinted. B. 1667; D. in London, 1754.

De Morgan, Augustus, *de mor'-gan*, was professor of mathematics in University College, London, from its foundation, in 1828, till 1831, when he resigned. In 1836, however, he returned to the same post. He wrote a great many works on arithmetic, trigonometry, mathematics, and the kindred sciences. B. in the island of Madura, East Indies, 1806; D. 1870.

Demosthenes, *de-mos'-the-nees*, the greatest of Grecian orators, was the son of an Athenian, a wealthy armourer. Losing his father when a child, his guardians embezzled a considerable portion of his estate, and, at the age of seventeen, he pleaded his cause against them, in which he was successful. His first attempts at oratory, however, in the public assembly, were not so happy; for his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. He now retired for some years from public life, and by great perseverance overcame his defects. He would declaim as he walked up the side of steep hills, and by the seashore when the waves were roaring, and accustom himself to speak with pebbles in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture, he would practise before a mirror; and to correct a habit he had of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp-pointed sword just over it, in the place where he stood. The principles of his art he had acquired under Isæus, and he had also attended the lectures of Plato. Not being ready in speaking extemporaneously, he studied orations with great care in a cave, on which account his detractors declared that they smelt of the lamp. He read and re-read, too, all the great writers of antiquity, especially the history of Thucydides, which he transcribed, it is said, some eight or ten times. Having thus gained confidence that he had overcome his faults of manner and style, he returned to public affairs at the age of twenty-seven, and after passing some years at the bar, entered the government, and filled the highest offices of state. The encroachments of Philip of Macedon at this period alarmed all the Grecian states, particularly Athens. Demosthenes was foremost in rousing his countrymen to a sense of their danger. He depicted the ambitious designs of Philip in glowing colours in his celebrated orations called Philippics. When Philip was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Bœotians to assist them; in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Chæronea, where the orator, however, played the coward, and fled, and for his conduct there, several accusations were preferred against him; but he was acquitted. Philip dying, Demosthenes thought this a favourable opportunity to crush the Macedonian power, and by his exertions a new confederacy was formed among the Grecian states, and the Persians were solicited to commence hostilities against Philip's son, Alexander. The vigorous activity of this prince, however, and the dreadful chastisement he inflicted on Thebes, soon had the effect of breaking up the confederacy. The Athenians found it expedient to divert the victor's wrath by sending to him an embassy,

of which Demosthenes formed one; but his apprehensions induced him to turn back on the road. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required to be delivered up; but Demades pacified the king without this sacrifice. The influence of Demosthenes being now on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it, to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Chæronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration "De Coronâ," that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had revolted from Alexander, and instigated the Athenians to rise against his authority. To avoid punishment, Demosthenes fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. Declaring war against Antipater, Alexander's successor, and that general defeating the Athenians, he required the citizens to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, 322 B.C. B. at Athens, 384 B.C. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and maintained his eldest child at the public expense. Majesty and energy are the characteristics of the eloquence of Demosthenes. To convince the understanding, rather than to exert a power over the passions of his hearers, was the object of this speaker's oratory; and, as Cicero said, this is the ideal model of true eloquence. Of the orations of Demosthenes which are extant, the text of Bekker is now regarded as the standard, and many of his orations have been translated into the English and other languages. Of the former, the work of Leland is the best.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, *demp'-ster*, a Scotch writer, who studied at Cambridge, whence he removed to Paris, and afterwards became professor of philology at Pisa. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a "Martyrology of Scotland," a "List of Scottish Writers," and a "History of the Etruscans;" but, either from carelessness, indolence, or ignorance, none of them are to be relied upon. B. at Muiresk, Aberdeenshire, 1579; D. near Bologna, 1625.

DEMPSTER, George, a native of Dundee, Scotland, who was bred to the Scottish bar, but only practised for a short time, and then devoted himself to politics, having been elected for his native town in 1762. He became a member of the Rockingham party, and supported Pitt till the regency question came under consideration, when he joined Fox. He retired from Parliament in 1790, and directed his attention to the improvement of the Scottish highlands, by developing the resources of those districts in agriculture and the fisheries. He published several essays on agricultural and other subjects, together with a volume of speeches in Parliament. B. 1736; D. 1818.

DENHAM, Sir John, *den'-ham*, an English poet, whose father was baron of the Court of Exchequer. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of following the law; but in this he made little or no progress. In 1641 his tragedy of "The Sophi" appeared; and soon after he was made governor of Farcham Castle





for Charles I. In 1643 he published his "Cooper's Hill," the best of all his works. It is in this poem that the celebrated couplet, so very much admired, appears:—

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

It relates to the Thames. After the decapitation of Charles I., he attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and created knight of the Bath. B. at Dublin, 1615; D. in London, 1668; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Denham's "Cooper's Hill" is a descriptive poem, and gave rise to a new species of composition, which, says Johnson, may be denominated local poetry. Pope has bestowed on him the compliment of the "majestic Denham."

DENINA, Carlo Giovanni Maria, *dai-ne'-na*, an Italian professor and writer of history, who held chairs at Pignerol and Turin, but was deprived of the latter appointment, and banished to Vercelli. He was shortly afterwards pardoned, however, recalled to Turin, and appointed librarian to the king. He visited Berlin in 1782, on the invitation of the Prussian king, and in 1804 was introduced at Mayence to Napoleon, who made him his librarian, and he then settled in Paris, where he died in 1813. B. at Revello, Piedmont, 1731.—His writings are very numerous, but the following may be considered the most important:—"Revolutions of Literature" (1760), which drew upon the author the resentment of Voltaire, and which has been translated into English; "Revolutions of Italy," 5 vols. (1769); "Discorso sull' Impiego delle Persone," (1777), which was the occasion of his losing the rhetoric chair at Turin; "Observations on the Principal Languages Written and Spoken in Europe," 3 vols. (1805); "La Russiade," (1799); "Bibliopea ossia l'Arte di compor Libri," (1776); &c., &c.

DENISON, the Rt. Hon. John Evelyn, *den'-e-son*, entered parliament as member for Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1823, and served as one of the Lords of the Admiralty under Mr. Canning. He succeeded Mr. Shaw Lefevre (now Viscount Eversley) as Speaker of the House of Commons in 1857, and was unanimously re-elected to that office in 1859, 1865, and 1868. B. 1800; D. 1873.

DENMAN, Thomas, Lord, *den'-man*, received the rudiments of his education at Diss, under the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. He subsequently entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and, in 1806, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1818 he was returned member of Parliament for Wareham, Dorset, and in 1820, for Nottingham. In the House of Commons he leagued with Brougham and Burdett, and in 1820, became solicitor-general to queen Caroline. His conduct in behalf of that unfortunate lady was so highly approved by the London citizens, that they presented him with the freedom of their city. In 1830 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1832, chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage, and, till 1850, presided over the court of Queen's Bench, when he retired on account of failing health. B. in London, 1779; D. at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, 1854.

DENNER, Balthazar, *den-ner*, a celebrated

German portrait painter, distinguished for the excessively elaborate finish of his works; their extraordinary finish, however, being their chief merit. Little is known of Denner's early life. He was a native of Altona, and after living for some time with a painter at Dantzic, and distinguishing himself at the courts of some of the minor princes of Germany, he came to England on the invitation of George I. Here he spent a few years, but did not succeed so well as he anticipated, his portraits exciting more surprise than admiration, and he left this country in 1728. He subsequently travelled over the north of Europe for some years, and died rich, either at Rostock in 1749, or at Hamburg in 1747. B. 1685.—Though Denner bestowed more labour upon his pictures than probably any other artist ever did, he still contrived to paint a considerable number, which are scattered over the galleries of Germany, some being at Vienna, some at Munich, and others elsewhere. All his pieces are not finished in the same high degree, but some are so to such an extent as, it is said, to require the aid of the microscope to discover all the minute details of the execution. Denner painted nearly all the German princes of his day, besides two kings and one emperor, namely, Frederick IV. of Denmark, Augustus II. of Poland, and Peter III. of Russia.

DENNIE, William Henry, *den'-ne*, a brave and skilful British officer, who won a prominent place among those who have made their country's arms famous in the East. He entered the army in 1800; became lieutenant in 1804, captain in 1810, and lieutenant-colonel in 1832. After taking part in the Indian campaign under Lord Lake, in 1805-6, and being present at the capture of the Isle of France, in 1810, he won marked distinction by his services in the Burmese war of 1826-27. In the Affghan war, in 1839, he led the assault on Ghuznee, and was the first man who made his way within the walls. In September, 1840, Colonel Dennie was sent to watch the Wullee of Khooloom, who was then in the field at the head of 10,000 men, in aid of Dost Mohammed, and succeeded, on the 18th of September, after some difficult and able manœuvres in the Hindu Koosh defiles, in forcing the enemy to accept battle at Bameean, where, with only 1000 men, he dispersed the enemy's 10,000. The result of this action was the termination of the campaign and the surrender of Dost Mohammed. When the Khyber Pass was forced by the British troops, April 5, 1842, Colonel Dennie was at first in command of the rear-guard, and on Sir Robert Sale being disabled by his wound, the charge of the whole force devolved on Dennie, which he continued to hold during the greater portion of the siege of Jellalabad, where he was killed on the 7th of June, 1842, almost at the conclusion of the siege. He generally rode a white charger, and the colonel and his horse were ever conspicuous objects in the midst of danger, and indeed this circumstance is said to have caused his death by making him an easily-distinguished mark for the enemy's riflemen, who, after many attempts, at last succeeded in hitting him. The queen had named him one of her aides-de-camp, but before the intelligence of the appointment reached Jellalabad, Colonel Dennie was no more.

DENNIS, John, *den'-nis*, an English author and critic, who, in 1692, wrote a Pindaric ode on King William, after which he published several other poems, two of which, on the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, procured him the favour of the duke of Marlborough, who gave him £100 and placed him in the Custom-house. In 1704 appeared his tragedy of "Liberty Asserted," which, as an invective against the French nation, became popular. This was followed by his "Orpheus and Eurydice," "The Comical Gallant," an alteration of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" "The Invader of his Country," which was also an alteration of "Coriolanus." When the treaty of Utrecht was negotiating, he imagined himself of so much consequence, that he went to the duke of Marlborough, and begged that he would use his interest that he might not be delivered up to the French king. The duke gravely told him that "he had made no provision for himself, though he could not help thinking that he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis." In 1712 he made a merciless attack on the "Cato" of Addison, and his reflections on Pope's "Essay on Criticism" secured him a place in the "Dunciad." His attack on "Cato" drew forth a whimsical pamphlet, called "The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis." B. in London, 1657; D. 1734.

DENON, Dominique Vivant, Baron de, *den-awng'*, was appointed to the office of a gentleman about the person of Louis XV., and afterwards, as secretary to an embassy, resided several years in Italy. Here he studied the arts, and subsequently, after passing through the horrors of the French revolution, attracted the notice of Bonaparte. With him he went to Egypt, and on returning to Paris, received the appointment of general director of the museums, with the superintendence of the medallic mint, and such works of art as were executed in honour of the victories of France. On the abdication of the emperor, he was still allowed to retain his office, but in 1815, having rejoined Napoleon on his escape from Elba, was deprived of it. He now retired from public life, and occupied his leisure with preparing a general history of art. In this performance he was assisted by eminent artists; but he did not live to complete it. B. at Châlons-sur-Saône, 1747; D. at Paris, 1825.—He wrote "Travels in Egypt," which is considered a great work, a comedy, and several other productions of considerable merit.

DENTATUS, Lucius Sicinius, *den-tai'-tus*, a Roman tribune, who had been engaged in 120 conflicts, and was 45 times wounded. He was murdered by the soldiers of Appius Claudius, but not until he had slain 15 of them and wounded 30 more.

D'EON DE BEAUMONT, Chas. Genevieve Louise Auguste André Timothée, Chevalier, *dawng*, was a native of Tonnerre, and played the parts of equerry to Louis XV., doctor of law, parliamentary advocate, officer in the army, ambassador, royal censor, &c., during a long life; but the most singular affair in connexion with him is, that his sex was long a complete mystery. He came to England in attendance on the duke de Nivernois in 1761, and was appointed plenipotentiary on the departure of the duke after the conclusion of peace in that year. An affront subsequently put upon him by the appointment of the count de Guerchy to the post of ambassador, and the order to himself to act as secretary, induced D'Eon to publish some severe comments on de Guerchy, and to disclose certain state secrets. For this he was prosecuted in

the Court of King's Bench, convicted, and outlawed. Doubts respecting his sex, which had originally been started at St. Petersburg, about 1771, became the topic of much conversation in London, and several heavy bets were made on the subject, one of which became the occasion of an action at law. The belief was now general that the chevalier was a woman, and in 1777 he left England, and on arriving in France assumed female attire, which he continued to wear during the remainder of his life. He had been granted a pension by the French government, which he lost at the Revolution, although he petitioned the National Assembly as *Madame* D'Eon, requesting to be employed as a soldier. He subsequently fell into great poverty, and was supported mainly by his friends, one of whom, a medical gentleman, along with numbers of the same profession, made an examination of the chevalier's body after his death, which proved that he was of the male sex, but his motive for making a mystery of the matter was never ascertained. The chevalier was a scholar and an author, and his works were published in 13 vols., under the title of "Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon." B. 1727; D. 1811.

De Quincey, Thomas, *de quin'-cy*, was a merchant's son, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He devoted himself to literature, and few employed their pens upon so many and such varied subjects. His "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" reveal much of the history of his earlier years, and were first published in the "Old London Magazine," in 1821. From that time De Quincey constantly kept his name before the public, in metaphysics, political economy, philosophy, and biography. To enumerate the number of his essays would occupy a considerable space; but a complete edition of his works has been published in America, under the editorship of Mr. J. T. Fields. This, we believe, is the most complete edition which has yet appeared. It is impossible here to give the slightest criticism of the various writings of Mr. De Quincey. Every department of literature touched by him he has either illumined with new lights, or given it additional graces by the magical fertility of his pen. Of the edition of his works to which we have above alluded, he says, "It is astonishing how much more Boston knows of my literary acts and purposes than I do myself. Were it not, indeed, through Boston, hardly the sixth part of my literary undertakings —hurried or deliberate, sound, rotting, or rotten —would ever have reached posterity; which, be it known to thee, most sarcastic of future censors, already most of them have reached." B. at Manchester, 1785; D. 1859.

Derby, James Stanley, earl of, *dar'-be*, an English nobleman, and an active supporter of Charles I. in the civil war. In an action at Wigan, in Lancashire, he displayed considerable bravery against superior forces. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, was beheaded in 1651. This earl wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Isle of Man," and none shed greater lustre on the cause for which he fought than he. His countess retired to the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and which she defended with the utmost gallantry, being the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the parliament forces.

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth earl of, a modern English statesman, who, as Mr. Stanley, was first returned to parliament in 1820 as member for Stockbridge. He afterwards represented Preston, Windsor, and Lancashire. His first efforts in addressing the House were very successful; and, under various administrations, he held office with credit to himself. During the early part of his career, he strenuously supported reforming changes, and was chief secretary for Ireland, and subsequently, colonial minister under Lord Grey's administration, from 1830 to 1834. In the discussion on the Reform Bill of that period, he resolutely defended its provisions with great warmth and talent, and also carried the bill for national education in Ireland. He was likewise a principal instrument in the success of the measure for the emancipation, in 1833, of the West-India slaves. Now came, however, the crisis upon which he separated, for the remainder of his political life, from the Liberal party. Alarmed at the intended project to reduce still further the Irish Church establishment, he, with other members of the cabinet, resigned his office. He was once more, under Sir Robert Peel, colonial minister; and, in 1844, he was called to the House of Lords, in his father's lifetime, as Baron Stanley. About 1845, when Sir Robert declared for free trade, Lord Stanley headed the protectionist opposition, and from that time became the leader of the Conservative party. In 1851, his father dying, he succeeded to the earldom of Derby. The year following, he was enabled to form an administration to succeed Lord John Russell's, but he had only a few months' tenure of power. In 1858, on the fall of the Palmerston administration, he again had the formation of a ministry intrusted to him, which lasted until 1859. In 1866 he again became premier, but resigned, in favour of Mr. Disraeli, early in 1868, in consequence of ill health, and retired from active political life. The eloquence of Lord Derby was remarkable for the purity and fire of its style, and earned him the title of the "Rupert of debate." B. at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, 1799. D. 1869.

Dercyllidas, *der-sil'-li-dăs*, a Lacedæmonian general, who, about 404 B.C., entered Asia Minor, defeated the Persians, and took several of their cities; thus preserving the Greek colonies, which had been threatened by their neighbours. He also built a wall between Thrace and the Chersonesus, to prevent the incursions of the people of the former country.

Derham, William, *deer'-ham*, an English scholar and divine, who devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the Royal Society, and contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1713 he published his "Physico-Theology," being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his "Astro-Theology," which was also delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. The last thing he printed of his own was "Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion," 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise entitled "The Artificial Clockmaker," in 12mo, which has been several times reprinted. He was rector of Upminster, where he died, 1735. B. near Worcester, 1657.

DERING, Sir Edward, *deer'-ing*, an English gentleman, who distinguished himself, in the reign of Charles I., by his zeal for the reform of abuses. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters. Notwithstanding these revolutionary tendencies, he afterwards espoused the king's cause, which he supported with a regiment of horse equipped at his own expense. He was a great sufferer in the civil war, and died before the Restoration. His speeches in parliament are in 1 volume 4to.

DERMODY, Thomas, *der'-mo-de*, an Irish poet, was the son of a schoolmaster, who is said to have employed his son as Greek and Latin assistant when only nine years of age. He ran away to Dublin when ten years old, and after leading a somewhat questionable life for several years, enlisted, and went abroad under the command of the earl of Moira, who, for his good conduct, made him a second lieutenant in the waggon corps. By intemperance, however, he forfeited his position, and the earl's favour, and ultimately died in utter poverty. He published a small volume of poems in 1792, which had been written in his thirteenth year; another volume of poems appeared in 1800, and a third in 1801; he subsequently issued a poem called the "Battle of the Bards," and likewise wrote a pamphlet on the French Revolution, annexed to which was a poem entitled the "Reform." B. at Ennis, 1775; D. at Sydenham, 1802.

DESAGULIERS, Jean Theophile, *dai'-sa-goo-le-ai*, a French philosopher, who came to London with his father, who was a minister, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Entering into holy orders, he, in 1702, succeeded Dr. Kiel as lecturer in experimental philosophy at Oxford, and published a "Course of Experimental Philosophy," a "Dissertation on Electricity," "Fires Improved; being a New Method of Building Chimneys, so as to prevent their smoking." He also translated into English "Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy." He was an active member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to its "Transactions." B. at Rochelle, 1683; D. 1749.

DESAIX, Louis Charles Anthony, *des-ai'*, a French general, who early entered the military service of his country, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In the early part of the Revolution he became aide-de-camp to Prince de Broglie, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lauterberg, but kept the field, and rallied the battalions after they had been thrown into disorder. Named successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the success of the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, the left wing of the army being commanded by him on that occasion. He afterwards defended the bridge and fort of Kehl, for two months, against the Austrian army, with great bravery, and was wounded; but subsequently joined Bonaparte at Milan, when it was announced that "the brave General Desaix had come to visit the army of Italy." He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. It was here he achieved his greatest glory. He completely subdued Upper Egypt, and received, as a testimony of admiration from Bonaparte, a sword, with this inscription on its blade, "Conquête de la Haute Egypte!" He was obliged, however, in 1800, to sign the unfavourable treaty of El Arish with the Turks and English, and, on his way to France, was captured and detained by Lord Keith as prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He once more fought under the banner of Bonaparte in Italy, but was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1800. B. at St. Hilaire-d'Ayat, in Avignon, 1768.—A statue was erected to this general, in the Place-Dauphiné, in Paris.

DESAULT, Pierre Joseph, *des'-olte*, a French surgeon, who, in his twentieth year, went to Paris, and soon became popular as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in 1782 was appointed surgeon-major to the Hospital of Charity, after which he became head surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his "Journal de Chirurgie," a work of high reputation. During the violence of the Revolution he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison; but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was despatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. B. near Macon, 1744. He left a work entitled "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales," &c., 2 vols. 8vo.

DESBARREAUX, Jacques Vallée, Count, *dai-bar'-ro*, a French nobleman, who became counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, but which position he resigned, in order to devote himself more fully to the enjoyment of good cheer and the pursuit of pleasure. He changed his abode and climate according to the seasons, and was intimately associated with all the fine wits of the day; Balzac, Chapelle, Descartes, and others. He composed several songs and fugitive pieces; but the only production of his which is preserved is the beautiful sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugements sont remplis d'équité," &c. Voltaire, however, denies the authorship to Desbarreaux, and gives it to the Abbé Lavau. B. at Paris, in 1602; D. 1647.

DESBILLONS, François Joseph Terrasse, *dai-bel'-yawng*, a French Jesuit, who wrote 2 vols. of fables resembling those of La Fontaine, and some Latin poems. He also published an edition of Phædrus, with notes. B. at Châteauneuf, in 1711; D. at Mannheim, 1788.

DESCARTES, René, *dai-kart'*, a celebrated French philosopher, who received his education at the Jesuits' college at La Flèche. Here he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; but on leaving that seminary, removed to Paris, applying himself to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered the army of the prince of Orange, and afterwards served under the duke of Bavaria, fighting with great bravery at the battle of Prague, in 1620. While in the garrison at Breda, he solved a difficult mathematical problem, which had been posted in the public streets; and this introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckmann, principal of the college of Dort. He also wrote, at this time, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. After this, he quitted the military life, and travelled into Holland, Switzerland, France, and Italy, where, although it has been said that he *saw* Galileo, at Florence, it does not appear that he visited him. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied himself

assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, where he made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, meeting with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. Gilbert Voet, rector of the University of Utrecht, wrote against it, and Descartes replied with a virulence unbecoming a philosopher. To escape religious persecution, he accepted an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to go to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. By this queen he was treated with great distinction, although she pursued her studies under his direction at five o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding that his health was far from being vigorous. B. at La Haye, in Touraine, 1596; D. at Stockholm, 1650, when his remains were conveyed to Paris, and interred with great pomp in the church of St. Geneviève. Descartes was a man of great parts, and of a vigorous imagination. He was the first to reduce the science of optics to the command of mathematics. His principal works are, 1. "Principia Philosophiæ;" 2. "Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis," &c.; 3. "Dioptricæ;" 4. "Meditationes;" 5. "Geometry;" 6. "Letters."

Desfontaines, Pierre François Guyot, *dai-fon'-tain*, a French critic, who studied under the Jesuits, and in 1724 went to Paris, where he contributed to several periodical papers, especially to the "Journal des Savants," which he greatly aided by the cleverness of his articles. Offending Voltaire by the freedom of his criticisms and censures, a bitter literary warfare was the consequence. Besides other works, he published a prose translation of Virgil. B. 1683; D. 1745.—There was also a French botanist of this name, who published several works on flowers and plants. B. 1751; D. 1833.

Deshoulieres, Antoinette, *dai-shool'-e-air*, a distinguished French poetess of the reign of Louis XIV., who was intimate with all the literary celebrities of that sparkling age, and appears to have borne herself, throughout many difficult circumstances, with a propriety much to be commended. Her contemporaries called her the "Tenth Muse" and the "French Calliope." She attempted poesy in all its various forms, from the song to tragedy; but the idyl and eclogue were those in which she most excelled. One of the most admired of her compositions is "Les Moutons," a charming allegory, in which she deplores, in beautiful verses, the sad lot of children who have lost their father. She married, in 1651, the Seigneur Deshoulières, but who died leaving her without fortune. B. 1633; D. 1694.

Desiderius, or Didier, *des'-i-deer-e-us*, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. Desiderius invading the papal territories, the pope called in Charlemagne to his aid, who marched into Lombardy, took his father-in-law prisoner, and sent him with his family to France, where they died. Dethroned in the year 777.

Desmahis, Joseph François Edouard, *de-ma-his'*, a French dramatic poet, was the friend of Voltaire, and the associate of the leading wits of the time in Paris. He was a man of singularly





amiable manners and disposition, and used to remark that "If literary men were only agreed, they would, though few in number, rule the world;" and that, "If my friend laughs, he ought to tell me the cause of his joy; but if he weeps, it is my duty to find out the sources of his grief." Desmahis was the author of a play called the "Impertinent," which was received with great applause; and of two volumes of miscellaneous works in verse. B. at Sully-sur-Loire, 1722; D. 1761.

Desmaizeaux, Pierre, *dai'-mai-zo*, a French biographical writer, who came to England, and became fellow of the Royal Society. He translated into English "Bayle's Dictionary," and wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales. He had also a concern in the great Historical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio. B. at Auvergne, 1666; D. in London, 1745.

Desmarets, François Seraphin Regnier, *dai-mar-ai*, a French poet and critic, who translated the odes of Anacreon into Italian, and was the author of poems in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, besides an excellent French grammar. He was perpetual secretary to the French Academy, and was at one time secretary to the French embassy at Rome. B. in Paris, 1632; D. 1713.

Desmolets, Pierre Nicholas, *dai'-mo-lai*, a French ecclesiastic, who continued Sallengre's "Memoirs of Literature," 11 vols. 12mo, and edited several of Lami's treatises. B. at Paris, in 1677; D. 1760.

Desmoulins, Camille, *dai'-moo-lin*, a fellow-student of Robespierre, who, in 1789, was the favourite orator with the people of Paris, and made his idea of liberty the idol of his worship. He had the greatest contempt for everything that wore the appearance of religion; and although his talents were considerable, they seem only to have hastened his downfall. In the heat of the great revolution, his colleagues conspired against him, and brought him to the scaffold. B. at Guise, 1762; guillotined, 1794.

Despard, Edward Marcus, *des'-pard*, an Irishman, who early entered upon a military life, and became an able engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main, in which he had for a coadjutor Captain, afterwards Lord, Nelson. For his services there, he was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1784 he was appointed English superintendent at Honduras; but his conduct causing him to be suspended, he demanded an investigation. This, however, was refused him, when he became violent against the government, and was sent to Coldbath Fields prison, whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill Fields Bridewell. On his liberation, he endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held meetings at alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies, it is said that various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and, at last, it was determined to make the attack when his majesty went to the Parliament House. The plot being discovered, he and several other persons were arrested, and, being found guilty, suffered on the scaffold, in 1803.

Dessalines, Jacques, *dai-sa-leen*, a negro, who, from being a slave, was made the first king of St. Domingo. He was carried in early life from

the Gold Coast of Africa, of which he was a native, to St. Domingo, and joined the negro chief Toussaint L'Ouverture on the outbreak of the negro insurrection in the island after the French revolution, became Toussaint's first lieutenant, and, after his capture, headed the rebellion against General Rochambeau, whom he mainly contributed to defeat in the battle of St. Marc. He was proclaimed emperor of Hayti on the 8th of October, 1804; but his cruelty and avarice making him obnoxious, Christophe and Pethion raised an insurrection, and Dessalines was killed by a musket shot on the 17th of October, 1806, and was succeeded by Christophe, under the title of Henry I. Though of low stature, Dessalines was firmly built, and his eyes were possessed of uncommon brilliancy. He was utterly uneducated. B. about 1760.

DESTOUCHES, Philip Néricault, *dai-toosh'*, a French dramatic writer, who was attached to a political mission to England, and resided in London for a number of years. On his return to his own country, he refused the office of ambassador to Russia, and retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. B. at Tours, 1680; D. 1754.—His principal pieces are "Le Philosophe marié," and "Le Glorieux;" the last of which is esteemed one of the best comedies in the French language. His works were printed at the Louvre, in 4 vols. 4to, 1757, and since in 10 vols. 12mo.

DEVIS, Arthur William, *de'-vis*, an English painter, who received, when very young, a silver medal from the hands of Sir Joshua Reynolds, then president of the Royal Academy, for proficiency in the arts. He was employed by the East India Company, when only twenty years of age, as draughtsman on a voyage of discovery; but the ship despatched on the expedition was wrecked on the Pellew Islands, and Devis, after much privation, succeeded in reaching Bengal, where Sir William Jones and other distinguished individuals received him kindly, and warmly patronized him. He returned to England in 1795, and successfully practised his art for many years. His most important pictures are — "King John Signing Magna Charta," "Lord Cornwallis receiving the Sons of Tippoo Sahib as Hostages," and the "Battle of Trafalgar." Before executing the last-named work, Devis went on board the *Victory*, and made a sketch of the cockpit where Nelson died, and likewise took portraits of the officers and others who surrounded the hero in his last moments. B. Aug. 10, 1762; D. Feb. 11, 1822.

D'EWES, Sir Symonds, *duse*, an English antiquary, who employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a history of Great Britain, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles I. In 1641 he was made a baronet, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, accepted the Solemn League and Covenant. He compiled the "Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," published in 1682, folio, and wrote his own life, which is in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa." The "Journals of Parliament" are an authority for the parliamentary transactions of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. B. at Coxden, Dorsetshire, 1602; D. 1650.

DE WITT, John, *de wit*, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who laboured to retrench the power of the house of Orange by endeavouring to prevent the union of the offices of stadtholder, captain-general, and high-admiral in one and the same person. In 1654 he negotiated the peace with Cromwell, in which it was arranged that no member of the house of Orange should be made high-admiral or stadtholder. B. at Dort, 1625; murdered, with his brother, at the Hague, 1672. He had gone in his carriage to receive his brother as he came out of prison, having been unjustly confined, when he was set upon by the populace and killed.

D'HILLIERS, Baraguay. (*See* BARAGUAY.)

DIAGORAS, *di-ăg'-o-răs*, a Greek philosopher of Melos, and a disciple of Democritus, who, having been the victim of a perjury which remained unpunished, passed from superstition to atheism, and was generally called the Atheist. He was driven from Athens on the charge of having turned into ridicule the Eleusinian mysteries, and perished by shipwreck, about 412 B.C.

DIAZ, Bartolomeo, *de'-az*, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Tempests; but on his reporting this, in 1486, to John II., king of Portugal, he commanded it to be called Cabo de Buena Esperanza, or the Cape of Good Hope. Said to have been lost in a storm in 1500.

DIBDIN, Charles, *dib'-din*, an English actor, dramatist, and distinguished sea-song writer, was educated at Winchester, and originally intended for the church; but going to London, at the early age of sixteen he produced an opera, called "The Shepherd's Artifice," which was brought out at Covent Garden. In 1778 he was appointed musical manager at Covent Garden. Subsequently he built the "Circus," afterwards called the "Surrey;" and in 1788 published his "Musical Tour." In the following year he gave his entertainment called "The Whim of the Moment," of which he was sole author, composer, and performer. In this piece he sung his ballad of "Poor Jack," which completely won the ear of the public; and, from that time, his reputation as a balladist was established. He wrote no fewer than 900 songs, according to some, and 1200 according to others. Whichever number is correct, does not much signify; as a soil so prolific must have produced many weeds. Many of his lyrics, however, have great merit. They have solaced the seaman during long voyages, sustained him in the storm, and inspired him in battle; and they have been quoted to restore the mutinous to order and discipline. In 1805 he retired from public life, and received a government pension of £200 per annum. B. at Southampton, 1745; D. 1814. "Poor Tom Bowling" was written upon a brother of his, who had been the captain of an East Indiaman, and was twenty-nine years older than the author.—Thomas, a son of Charles, was long connected with the London stage, as an actor and dramatist. He wrote and adapted a vast number of pieces; but none of them are distinguished by much original merit. He also wrote a work of amusing "Reminiscences." B. 1771; D. in Pentonville, 1841.

DIBDIN, Rev. Thomas Frognall, was the son of the brother of Charles Dibdin's celebrated

"Poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew."

He lost his parents when only in his fourth year, and was designed for the law, but ultimately became a clergyman, and an eminent bibliographer. In 1809 appeared his "Biblio-

mania," and an enlarged edition in 1811. The work was well received, and brought him £200 of profit, and considerable reputation. After it, came his edition of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," the "Bibliographical Decameron," and several "Antiquarian Tours." He was the founder of the Roxburghe Club, a literary association, instituted for the purpose of reprinting books. He also wrote "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," and several theological works. B. at Calcutta, 1776; D. 1847.

DICEARCHUS, *di'-se-ar'-kus*, a peripatetic philosopher of Messina, in Sicily, whose treatise on the "Geography of Greece" was published by H. Stephens, in 1589, and by Hudson in his "Collection of Writers on Geography," in 1709. His principal philosophical work was one "On the Soul," which he divided into three dialogues, and which argued against its existence. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

DICK, Sir Alexander, *dik*, a Scottish physician, who studied at Edinburgh, and at Leyden under Boerhaave; and having taken his degree of M.D., returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and when he came back settled in Pembrokeshire, where he practised with success. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the family estate of Prestonfield, where he resided the remainder of his days. In 1756 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. B. at Prestonfield, in 1703; D. 1785.—He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.

DICK, Sir Robert Henry, major-general, entered the army as ensign in the 75th foot in 1800; obtained a company in the 78th, in 1804; was in the expedition to Sicily, and was wounded in the battle of Maida; was present in the battle of Alexandria, under Abercromby, and again wounded at Rosetta. He was attached to the 42nd Highlanders in 1808, and went to the Peninsula with the 2nd battalion, where he was present, in command of his battalion, at Busaco, Ciudad-Rodrigo, the storming of Fort St. Michael, and the siege of Burgos. He again joined Wellington in the campaign of 1815, and was a third time wounded at Quatre-Bras, while in command of the 42nd. At the conclusion of the war he retired to Tullimet, his paternal estate in Perthshire; but, having lost his wife, he once more sought active service, obtained a command in India, and was killed in the battle of Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846, while in the act, as Lord Gough in his despatches expressed it, of "personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th regiment in their career of noble daring."

DICK, Thomas, LL.D., the "Christian philosopher," was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the ministry of the Secession Church. Much of his time was passed in teaching and lecturing on scientific subjects. He also contributed to many periodicals, whilst producing the following more permanent works:—"The Christian Philosopher," "The Philosophy of Religion," "Philosophy of a Future State," "On the Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind," "Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness,"





"Celestial Scenes," "The Solar System," "The Atmosphere and Atmospherical Phenomena," and "The Telescope and Microscope." Some of these works have been translated into other languages, and the "Solar System" into the Chinese. All his works have received the highest commendation, and merit a place in every Christian library. Towards the close of his life a small pension was granted to him by the government. B. near Dundee, Scotland, 1772; D. 1857.

DICKENS, Charles, *dik'-ens*, one of the most successful of modern novelists, was intended for the profession of the law, but became a reporter for the newspapers. His first engagement was in the office of "The True Sun," and his next in that of the "Morning Chronicle," in the evening edition of which paper first appeared his "Sketches of Life and Character." These were subsequently collected, and given to the world under the title of "Sketches by Boz." Their success induced an enterprizing publisher to engage Mr. Dickens and Mr. Seymour, the comic draughtsman, "the one to write, and the other to illustrate, a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of cockney sportsmen." The result was the "Pickwick Papers," a performance which at once placed Mr. Dickens in the foremost rank as a popular writer of fiction. After it, came his "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," the "Old Curiosity-Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," and many more, teeming with original wit, humour, and sentiment, besides abounding with vivid descriptions of human life and character. In 1841 he paid a visit to America, where his fame had preceded him, and where he received a hearty welcome. On his return, he published a work recording the impressions made by his visit. In 1845 he was appointed principal editor of the "Daily News," a paper of liberal politics; but he did not long hold this position. To its columns he contributed "Pictures of Italy." On his retirement from that paper he resumed the pen of fiction, and produced "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," several "Christmas tales," the "Child's History of England," "Little Dorrit," and edited the "Memoirs of Grimaldi." He, besides, till 1859, conducted the periodical called "Household Words," and was a constant contributor to its pages. In that year he relinquished his connexion with that serial, to establish another on a similar plan, and entitled "All the Year Round," of which the first series was completed and the second commenced in December, 1868. In 1867–8, he visited the United States for the purpose of giving readings in the principal towns, and, on his return from America, commenced a series of farewell readings in the chief towns of the United Kingdom. B. at Landport, Portsmouth, 1812; D. 1870.

DICKONS, Mrs., *dik'-ons*, whose maiden name was Poole, a celebrated singer, sustained the same range of characters as Mrs. Billington, to whom, however, she was inferior as a vocalist. She began her career at Covent Garden, in 1793, after having been the pupil of Rauzzini, the teacher of Braham, and from that time till 1818 was constantly engaged at the operas and oratorios in the metropolis. Ill-health compelled her to retire in the year last-mentioned; and she died in 1833.

DIDEROT, Denis, *de'-de-ro*, a French writer, was the son of a master cutler, and was intended

for the profession of the law; but, from sheer indolence and the love of reading, he relinquished this intention, and gave himself up to literature and philosophy. His first work, entitled "Philosophical Musings," was published in 1746, and was afterwards reprinted under another title. In 1747 he was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique," which, with the assistance of others, he completed. His share in this work was large, and the whole of the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. His own opinion of it, however, is not very flattering. "In its execution," said he, "I had neither time nor the power to be particular in the choice of my contributors, who were mostly very inferior men, badly paid, and, consequently, careless in their work." While engaged in the "Encyclopédie," he wrote some other books; such as a licentious novel, called "Bijoux Indiscrets," and two comedies, the "Fils Naturel" and the "Père de Famille." In 1749 appeared his "Letters on the Blind," the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty, he wrote "Letters on the Deaf and Dumb." His other works are, "Principles of Moral Philosophy," "Reflections on the Interpretation of Nature," "The Code of Nature," "The Sixth Sense," "Of Public Education," "Panegyric on Richardson," "Life of Seneca." Diderot was an ingenious, rather than a useful writer. His works are fanciful, and full of prejudices against religion; but he made himself rich by them, if that is of consequence when a man comes to his deathbed. The last remark he was heard to make by his daughter, shortly before his death, was, that "the first step towards philosophy is incredulity." B. at Langres, in Champagne, 1713: D. in Paris, 1784.

Didius Julianus, M. Salvius Severus, *did'-e-us ju-li-an'-nus*, a Roman emperor, who was consul in 179 A.D. He purchased the imperial diadem from the soldiers at an enormous rate, in 193; but did not pay the sum agreed upon, and made himself odious by his luxurious and extravagant habits. Shortly afterwards, however, Severus was declared emperor by the prætorian bands, and Didius was slain, having reigned only sixty-six days. B. at Milan, about 133.

Dido, or Elissa, *di'-do*, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She married Sichæus, priest of Hercules, who, for the sake of his riches, was murdered by Pygmalion, the successor of Belus. Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, sailed with a number of Tyrians, and settled on the coast of Africa, where she purchased a tract of land, on which she built a citadel, called Byrsa. This place soon increased, and her dominions extended. Iarbas, king of Mauritania, wooed her; but she rejected his suit; when he threatened to invade her territories. She requested three months to reconsider her refusal, and, in the interval, caused a funeral pile to be erected, on which she stabbed herself in the presence of her subjects, about 953 B.C. Virgil and Ovid have represented this action as the effect of grief, occasioned by the departure of Æneas, of whom she was enamoured.

Didot, François Ambrose, *de-do*, a celebrated printer, who invented stereotyping, ascribed also to a Scotchman named Ged, and executed several works with beauty. He also improved the construction of paper-mills, and invented many useful machines relative to the typographic art. At the age of 73 he read over five times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotyped edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. He had likewise projected, and partly executed, an index to that writer. B. 1730; D. at Paris, 1804.—His brother, Pierre François, and his sons (particularly François) and a nephew, also did much to improve the arts of printing and type-casting in France.

Didron, Adolphe Napoléon, *de'-drawng*, one of the greatest modern French students of mediæval Christian art, who made himself familiar with all the remarkable mediæval monuments in France and Greece. In 1848 he lectured on Christian iconography in Paris, and afterwards became editor of the "Annales Archéologiques." His principal work, however, is his "Iconographie Chrétienne," a portion of which has been translated into English by Mrs. Millington. B. at Hauteville, 1806.

Diebitsch, Sabalkanski Hans Karl Frederich Anton, *de'-bitsh*, a Prussian, who entered the military service of Russia, and in 1805 was wounded at Austerlitz. After the battle of Friedland, he rose to the rank of captain, and subsequently became major-general. He fought at the battle of Lutzen, and was at that of Dresden. In 1814 he opposed the hesitation of the allies to march on Paris, for which the emperor Alexander bestowed on him the order of St. Alexander Nevski. In 1820, he became chief of the imperial staff of Alexander, whom he attended on his death-bed at Taganrog. In the war with Turkey in 1828-9, he took Varna, and greatly extended his reputation by making the passage of the Balkan. He advanced to Adrianople, when the treaty of that name was signed, and which saved his army. In 1831 he was sent to quell the insurrection in Poland, and fought the battle of Ostrolenka. Thence he transferred his head-quarters to near Pultusk, where he died of cholera, in 1831. B. at Grossleippe, in Silesia, 1785.

Dieffenback, Johann Frederich, *de'-fen-bak*, esteemed one of the most skilful operating surgeons that ever lived, originally studied for the church, participated in the war of liberation in Germany, and did not commence the study of surgery and medicine till after the fall of Bonaparte in 1815. He attended the classes at Vienna and Wurtzburg, and then settled at Berlin, where he was appointed to the chair of surgery. He published several useful works, but his fame mainly rests on the skill with which he performed the most difficult operations, among others, those of making artificial noses, cheeks, eyelids, &c. He also invented the valuable method of curing squinting which is now generally practised by the faculty. B. 1795; D. 1848.

Diemen, Anthony van, *de'-men*, governor of the Dutch East India possessions, first went to India as an accountant, in the employ of his government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council, and in 1631 returned to Holland as commander of the Indian fleet; but the year following, went out again as director-general. Subsequently becoming governor-general, he greatly extended the Dutch interest in the East. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south; the consequence of which was the discovery of that large island which was called after him Van Diemen's Land; but which

name was changed, at the desire of the colonists, to Tasmania. B. at Kuileuberg; D. 1645.

DIENECES, *di-en'-e-sees*, a Spartan, who, hearing, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun, observed, that it would be a great convenience, for the Spartans would then fight in the shade.

DIEPENBECK, Abraham van, *de'-pen-bek*, an eminent Dutch painter, of the Flemish school, was a fellow-pupil of Vandyke in the studio of Rubens, at Antwerp. He was one of the best scholars of his great master, and acquired a high reputation. In 1641 he was elected director of the Antwerp Academy, an office which he held as long as he lived. He designed chiefly for the booksellers, and his works on canvas are very scarce. In the churches of Antwerp there are several painted windows by him. B. at Bois-le-Duc, about 1606; D. 1675.

DIES, Albert, *dees*, a German landscape-painter and engraver, who acquired considerable reputation in his art. After gaining a slight knowledge of this in Hanover, he proceeded to Dusseldorf, and thence to Rome, where he took up his abode in the neighbourhood of Tivoli and Albano. Here he devoted himself to the study of the ever-varying aspects of nature; and, in Rome, published, in conjunction with several German artists, a set of landscape-etchings. He now married a Roman lady, and, in 1796, returned to Germany, taking up his residence in Vienna. Here he rose into fame; but from having accidentally taken some sugar of lead, by mistake, for a medicine, he was afflicted with a nervous debility, which forced him to resign the use of his pencil. He now applied himself to poetry, in the study of which he had always been more or less occupied, and to musical composition. We are not aware that his excellence was great in either of these pursuits. B. in Hanover, 1755; D. at Vienna, 1822.

DIETRICH, Johann Wilhelm Ernst, *de'-treesh*, an eminent German artist, whose father was court-painter at Weimar, and from whom he received his first instructions in art. In his 12th year he was sent to study at Dresden, and there, in his 18th, was presented to Augustus II., king of Poland, whose court-painter he became. He obtained other patrons, and now rose rapidly. In 1741 he was appointed court-painter to Augustus III. In 1763 he became one of the professors in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, and director of the school of painting in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen. Dietrich was a persevering artist, but with little original power. His excellence lay chiefly in landscape painting. B. at Weimar, 1712; D. at Dresden, 1774.

DIEZ, Juan Martin, *de'-aith*, known as the "Empecinado," the celebrated guerilla chief who made himself famous, and gained great renown, during the Peninsular War, was the son of a peasant of Valladolid, and entered the army of his country as a dragoon. With a band of about fifty followers, he, in 1808, commenced a career of guerilla warfare which greatly harassed the French, and was of material value in aiding in their expulsion from Spain. The Duke of Wellington, to whom he was of great use, fully appreciated his services, and he was at length made a brigadier general of cavalry. He attended the Duke in his triumphant entry into Madrid, and was ordered by him to join the army at Tortosa, in command of 5000 men. Diez gave offence to the government of Ferdinand VII., by addressing to the king in 1815 a singular letter, and by the independence of his conduct; and, as is not unusual with kings, all his services were forgotten, and he was charged with conspiracy, tried, condemned, and executed in 1825. B. 1775.

DIGBY, Sir Everard, *dig'-be*, an English gentleman, who was visited by James I. at Belvoir Castle, and knighted by that sovereign, when on his way from Scotland to ascend the throne of England. He became a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was executed in 1606. B. 1581.—He pleaded guilty at his trial, and endeavoured to extenuate his crime by alleging conscience as his motive.

DIGBY, Sir Kenelm, son of the above, was brought up in the Protestant religion, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he studied philosophy; after which he made the tour of Europe, and was absent two years in France, Spain, and Italy. On his return, he received the honour of knighthood at Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon, the house of Lord Montague. In the reign of Charles I. he was appointed to several posts, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians, was dispatched with a fleet into the Mediterranean, and gained considerable reputation by his conduct. About 1636 he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome, and vindicated this change in a composition, entitled "A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion." At the commencement of the civil war, he was imprisoned by the Parliament in Winchester House, during which time he wrote a refutation of Brown's "Religio Medici." In 1643 he regained his liberty, went to France, and, soon after, travelled into Holland to visit Descartes, with whom he established an intimate friendship. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and was frequent in his attendance at the court of the Protector. He also became at member of the Royal Society, and was one of the council. B. 1603; D. in London, 1665, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate-street. With his son the males of that branch of the Digby family became extinct. Sir Kenelm wrote "A Treatise on the nature of Bodies;" "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul;" "Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque, cum Appendice Theologicâ de Origine Mundi;" and several other works. Sir Kenelm's wife was Venetia Anastasia Stanley, distinguished for her beauty, which he tasked his ingenuity to preserve, by the invention of cosmetics for her use. There is a portrait of her, by Vandyke, in Windsor Castle.

DIGBY, John, an English nobleman, who was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., and by whom he was sent ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made Lord Digby, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1622 he was again sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta, and, the same year, was created earl of Bristol. On his return, he and Buckingham preferred charges against each other in parliament, which, however, did not lead to a trial. When the civil war broke out, he went abroad, and died at Paris, 1653. B. at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1580. He wrote some poems.

DIGBY, George, Earl of Bristol, an English nobleman, the son of the above, received his education at Oxford. He became a member of the Long Parliament, wherein he, at first, opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and was expelled. He exerted himself in the service of Charles I., and when that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from pardon, when he went abroad. At the Restoration he was made knight of the Garter. In 1663 he impeached Lord Clarendon in the House. B. at Madrid, Spain, 1612; D. at Chelsea, 1676.—He wrote a play called "Elvira, or the Worst not always True," which was printed in 1667.

DIGGES, Thomas, *digs*, was educated at Oxford, after which he became muster-master-general of the forces sent by Queen Elizabeth to assist the oppressed Netherlanders. He wrote,—1. "Alæ, sive Scalæ Mathematicæ," containing demonstrations for finding the parallax of any comet, or other celestial body, 4to. 2. An arithmetical treatise, named "Stratioticos," requisite for the perfection of soldiers, 4to. 3. "Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs," 4to. 4. "Humble Motives for Associations to maintain the Religion established," 8vo. 5. "England's Defence," a treatise concerning invasion, folio. B. in Kent; D. 1595.

DIGGES, Sir Dudley, the eldest son of the above, was educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do in the next reign, for which he was sent to the Tower. In 1636 he was bought over by the grant of the mastership of the Rolls. He wrote,—1. "A Defence of Trade," 1615, 4to. 2. "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject," 4to. 3. "Speeches," in Rushworth's Collections. 4. A collection of letters, which appeared after his death, under the title of the "Complete Ambassador." B. 1583; D. 1639.

DILKE, Charles Wentworth, *dilk*, a publicist, closely connected with the literature of his day. Receiving, at an early age, an appointment in the Navy Pay-office, he found leisure to contribute papers to various magazines and reviews, and to edit a collection of old English plays, in 6 vols. This work appeared in 1814. He subsequently became connected with the "Athenæum," a literary journal, and by skilful management raised it to an influential position in periodical literature. B. 1789; D. 1864.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, son of the above, was one of the most active promoters of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and to his unwearied industry in working out its details, its success was greatly attributable. He was also one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and took the most active part in its organisation and superintendence. He was made a baronet in 1862, and entered parliament in 1865. B. 1810.

DILLENIUS, Johann James, *dil-le'-ne-us*, an eminent German botanist, who, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum," and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford, on Dr. Sherrard's foundation. In 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M.D. He published a work, entitled "Hortus Elthamensis," and a "History of Mosses." B. at Darmstadt, 1687; D. 1747.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, *dims'-dail*, a celebrated physician, who accompanied the duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the army of Prince Charles Stuart, as assistant-surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surrender of Carlisle, when he returned to Hertford. In 1761 he commenced practice, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768, accompanied by his son, he went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand-duke, for which he was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of £12,000 was given him for his journey, and a pension of £500 a year. In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand-duke. The year preceding, he was elected member of parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. About this time he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes by cataract, from which he was relieved by Baron Wenzell. In 1790 he retired from parliament. He wrote "Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo, 1781, in which is an account of his first journey to Russia. B. in Essex, 1712; D. 1800.

DINARCHUS, *di-nar'-kus*, a native of Corinth, who established himself at Athens, and there received large sums of money for the composition of orations, which he prepared by order for those who wanted them. Accused of taking bribes from the enemies of Athens, he went into involuntary exile about 307 B.C., but was recalled after an absence of fifteen years. Three of his orations only have come down to us, and are in Stephens's Collection, 1575.

DINOCRATES, *di-nok'-ra-tees*, an architect of Macedonia, who rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, burnt down, 356 B.C., by Eratostratus; extended and beautified Alexandria, at the command of Alexander the Great; and was called into Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus. To him, as well as to others, has been ascribed the gigantic project of cutting Mount Athos in the form of a statue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other a basin, into which all the waters of the mountain could empty themselves. Lived in the 4th century.

DIOCLETIAN, Caius Valerius, *di-o-kle'-she-an*, a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family, and raised from a common soldier to the rank of general. On the death of Numerian, in 284, he was chosen emperor. He took Maximian to be his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Cæsars. He was a great commander, and a patron of learning; but, in 303, stained his reign by a persecution of the Christians. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died, 313. B. at Dioclea, in Dalmatia, about 245.—This was one of the most distinguished of the Roman emperors.

DIODATI, Giovanni, *de'-o-da'-te*, a distinguished divine, descended from a noble family of Lucca, was educated as a Catholic, but embraced Protestantism, became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, was the friend of Milton, and at one time visited England. He made a translation of the Bible into Italian, for which his name has become famous. B. 1576; D. 1649.

DIODORUS SICULUS (of Sicily) *di'-o-dor'-us sik'-u-lus*, an historian, who produced an "Historic Library," or "Universal History," in 40

books, which contained the history of the world from the creation to 60 B.C. Unfortunately, of this work only 15 books and a few fragments remain. Though his chronology is erroneous, and there are many great defects in his writings, they are, nevertheless, extremely valuable, containing, as they do, facts to be met with in no other collection. He flourished about 44 B.C. B. in Sicily. The best edition of his work is that of Wesseling, in 2 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1745.

DIOGENES, *di-odj'-e-nees*, a Cynic philosopher, who being forced to leave his native country for coining false money, went to Athens, and applied himself to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynics. He carried the austerities of his sect to a great extreme, wearing a coarse ragged cloak, living on the meanest food, and lodging under porticos and other public places. It is said that he also took up his residence in a tub, and that this became his favourite abode. At Corinth he used to harangue in the Craneum, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, who, on approaching him, said, "I am Alexander the king;" to which the other replied, "And I am Diogenes the Cynic." The monarch then asked him if he could render him any service. "Yes," said he; "stand out between me and the sun." The independence of mind shown by the philosopher struck the king, and he said, "If I was not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." He is supposed to have died at Corinth, and a public funeral was decreed him by the Athenians. The people of Sinope erected statues to his memory. B. at Sinope, a city of Pontus, 414 B.C.

DIOGENES, surnamed the Babylonian, a Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Chrysippus, and the successor of Zeno as teacher of philosophy. He accompanied Carneades and Critolaus on an embassy from Athens to Rome. Lived about 200 B.C. His works are lost.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, *la-er'-she-us*, a Greek historian, who wrote the "Lives of the Philosophers," in ten books. The best edition of Laertius is that of Amsterdam, 1692, 2 vols. 4to. The most convenient edition is that of H. G. Hübner, Leipsic, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Laertes, in Cilicia. Lived during the reign of Severus or Caracalla.

DIOGENES, a Cretan philosopher, who succeeded his master, Anaximenes, in his school of philosophy at Miletus, about 480 B.C.

DION, *di'-on*, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, who was the disciple and friend of Plato, when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter, Arete, he married. Being afterwards ill-treated and banished his country by Dionysius, he resolved upon revenge, and with a small force landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. The tyrant, informed of this, hastened to Sicily, and made a violent assault on the citadel, in defending which Dion was wounded. Being supplanted by Heraclides, the commander of the Syracusan fleet, who had defeated that of Dionysius, Dion retreated to Leontium, whence he was recalled when the city was besieged by another force sent against it by Heraclides. He relieved the place, pardoned his enemies, and retired to a private station. In a subsequent conspiracy, he fell by assassination, 354 B.C.

DION CASSIUS, *kash'-se-us*, a Bithynian historian, whose father was proconsul of Cilicia, whence Dion went to Rome; and here his pleadings recommended him to notice, leading him, at length, to the office of consul. He wrote in Greek the "History of Rome," from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which, however, is lost. That which remains was printed by Robert Stephens at Paris, in 1548, and afterwards by Reimar, with a Latin translation. He died, in his native country, it is said, about the age of 70. B. at Nicæa, in Bithynia, about 155.

DIONYSIUS I., *di'-o-nish'-e-us*, king or tyrant of Syracuse, who, from being a plain citizen, became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king, 405 B.C. While he was engaged in an expedition against Carthage, a body of his forces deserted, and returning, took possession of the citadel, plundered his riches, and offered violence to his wife. Dionysius hastened back, and having defeated his enemies, took upon them a severe revenge. He now concluded a peace with the Carthaginians, and employed himself in defending the city. Having defeated another insurrection, he disarmed all his subjects. He conquered several cities, and, after a long war with the Carthaginians, succeeded in driving them from Sicily. Dionysius affected a taste for polite literature, and repeatedly contested the poetical prize at the Olympic games, without success. To raise money for his expeditions, he plundered the temples, and committed dreadful cruelties. Being of a suspicious disposition, he caused a subterraneous prison to be so constructed as to carry, by tubes to his private apartment, every sound or speech uttered by his prisoners. He invited Plato to his court; but being displeased with his moral discourses, he sent him away in disgrace, and ordered the master of the ship to sell him for a slave. B. at Syracuse, 430; D. 367 B.C. (*See* DAMOCLES.)

DIONYSIUS II., the younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he exceeded in cruelty, but whose equal he was not in policy. He also sent for Plato to his court, profiting little, however, by the conversation of that philosopher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dion, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged Dion, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B.C. 356. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon; on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster D. 343 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, was invited to Rome about 30 B.C., and there wrote his "Roman Antiquities," only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one written by him, entitled a "Companion" of some ancient historians, and another on the "Structure of Language." The best edition of his works is that of Reiske, Leipsic, 1774, 6 vols. 8vo. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

DIONYSIUS, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was, it is said, of a most corpulent and somnolent habit, so that it was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins. B. 359; D. 304 B.C.

DIONYSIUS (the Areopagite), a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it and made his famous speech respecting the

"unknown God," which was the means of the conversion of Dionysius. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works; but their authenticity is questionable.

DIONYSIUS, surnamed the Little, a Romish monk, who drew up a body of canons, called "Collectio, sive Codex Canonum Ecclesiasticorum," translated from the Greek; he also compiled a body of decretals. To him is attributed the invention of the Victorian period, or chronological mode of computing the time of Easter. Lived in the 5th century.

DIOPHANTUS, *di-o-fan'-tus*, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. When he lived is not settled; some placing him before the Christian era, and others afterwards. A Latin translation of his works was published by Holtzman, at Basle, in 1575, in 1 vol. folio.

DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius, *di'-os-kor'-i-dees*, a physician and botanist, of Greece, who wrote five books on the Materia Medica, containing the medical virtues of plants. These are the most abundant source from which we can draw a knowledge of the botanical attainments of the ancients; the best edition of these is that of Sarracenus, folio, Frankfort, 1598. B. at Anazarba, Cilicia. Lived in the 1st century.

DIPPEL, John Conrad, *dip'-pel*, a German physician, who, at first, studied theology at Giessen, and afterwards read medical lectures at Strasburg. He asserted that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, and other wonderful secrets. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Hamburg; but was given up to the Danish government for some freedoms he had taken in regard to the government of that country, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the island of Bornholm. After seven years' confinement, he was set at liberty, and, about the same time, was invited to Sweden, to attend the king, who was dangerously ill. The influence of the clergy, however, procured his expulsion in 1727. He then went to Germany, and in 1733 gave out that he would not die till 1808; but the year following, he was found dead in his bed. B. at Darmstadt, 1672.—He wrote a number of enthusiastic books, under the name of "Christianus Democritus." In the midst of his extravagances, however, Dippel did some good. He made several useful discoveries; amongst others, those of the animal oil which goes by his name, and of Prussian blue.

DISRAELI, Isaac, *dis-rai'-le*, was the descendant of a family of Spanish Jews, who, in the 15th century, fled from the religious persecutions in the Peninsula, and settled in Venice, where they assumed the name of Disraeli, "which was never borne before or since by any other family." The father of Isaac came to England in the middle of the 18th century, and made a fortune by commerce; and he, himself, was the only child by a mother of the same race as his father. He was intended for the pursuits of commerce, but having a strong aversion to that line of life, he was suffered to apply himself to literature, and, after some performances in the region of poetry and romance, published, in 1790, a small volume entitled "Curiosities of Literature." The success of this volume stimulated him to pursue his researches in the same path, and, by 1839, the one volume had become six, full of interesting matter. In 1795 appeared his "Essay on the Literary Character," which was succeeded, at various periods, by "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," an "Inquiry into the Political Character of James I.;" "Literary Miscellanies;" "Life and Reign of Charles I.;" and a few other works. In 1841 he published his "Amenities of Literature," and, afterwards, amused the remainder of his days with revising what he had before written. B. at Enfield, 1766; D. at Bradenham, Buckinghamshire, 1848.

DISRAELI, the Right Honourable Benjamin, the son of the preceding, at an early age discovered such precocity of talent as seemed to prognosticate future success in the paths of literature; but, as he was intended for the legal profession, he was placed in an attorney's office, where he continued for some time. In 1826 he became a contributor to a paper started in the Tory interest, and called "The Representative." This paper lived only five months; but it seems to have had some effect upon the mind of Mr. Disraeli, in so far as to give it a political bias. In 1828 appeared his novel of "Vivian Grey," which was, at various times, succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia," "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred." Besides these, he produced, in 1834, a quarto poem, entitled "The Revolutionary Epic;" and, in 1839, "Alarcos, a Tragedy." He also wrote some pamphlets, and a biography of Lord George Bentinck. Whilst thus actively engaged in the world of letters, he was continually before the public eye as a politician. In this character, however, he did not at first figure so satisfactorily as in that of a writer of fiction. After travelling on the continent between the years 1829 and 1831, he returned, and stood for the representation of the borough of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, in the interest of the radical reforming party. He was unsuccessful, but nothing daunted; and, in 1833, he came forward in the same interest as a candidate for Marylebone. Here he was again unsuccessful, notwithstanding that he declared himself the friend of triennial parliaments and of vote by ballot. Having failed as a Radical, he, in 1835, came forward as a Conservative candidate for the borough of Taunton. He was still unsuccessful; but, in 1837, as a Conservative, he was returned member for Maidstone. His first speech in the House was, like his first endeavours to obtain a seat there, a complete failure. The oration was laughed at throughout, and he was compelled to sit down before it was finished. This, however, he did not do until he had said, "I have begun, several times, many things, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me." These words proved prophetic. The time did come when he was listened to, and that, too, with the most anxious eagerness. By 1841 he was recognized as the leader of "the Young England party." Between that year and 1846 his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel were as frequent, as they were often brilliant and severe. He was then member for Shrewsbury, and, in 1847, was elected member for Buckinghamshire. In 1848 his friend Lord George Bentinck died, when he became leader of the old Tory or Protectionist party in the House of Commons. In

1852 he became chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby, and again in 1858 and in 1866. On the retirement of Lord Derby from the premiership in January, 1865, Mr. Disraeli succeeded him, and held office until after the general election in that year, when, in consequence of the majority against him in the House of Commons, he resigned. B. 1805.

DITTON, Humphrey, *dit'-on*, a learned mathematician and master of Christ's Hospital, who wrote various articles in the "Philosophical Transactions," but is best known for his work, "The Institution of Fluxions," etc. B. at Salisbury, 1675; D. 1715.

DIVINI, Eustachius, *de-ve'-ne*, an Italian, who distinguished himself by his skill in grinding telescope glasses. In this, however, he was soon outstripped by Huygens, who introduced such improvements as enabled him to discover Saturn's ring. Divini contested the truth of this, Huygens replying and Divini rejoining. D. about 1664.

DIXON, W. Hepworth, *dix'-on*, a modern English writer, who first brought himself into notice by contributing some papers to the "Daily News," "On the Literature of the Lower Orders." He wrote another series on "London Prisons," and then produced several biographical works of considerable merit. Among these we may notice that of "William Penn," in which he undertakes the defence of his subject against several charges made by Lord Macaulay in his "History of England." To the arguments and statements of Mr. Dixon, Macaulay never replied. He also wrote lives of Blake and of Bacon, and, in 1853, was appointed to the editorship of the "Athenæum." Since that time he has written "The Holy Land," "New America," and "Spiritual Wives"; and, in 1869, produced his latest work, "Her Majesty's Tower." B. 1821; D. 1880.

DOBSON, William, *dob'-son*, an English painter, who imitated the manner of Vandyck, by whom he was introduced to Charles I. He painted both historical subjects and portraits with great excellence. B. 1610; D. 1646.

DOBELL, Sydney, *do'-bel*, an English poet, the author of the "Roman," "Balder," "England in Time of War," and, in conjunction with Alexander Smith, of "Sonnets of the War." B. at Peckham Rye, London, 1824; D. 1874.

DODD, William, *dod*, an unfortunate English divine, who, in 1753, entered into orders, and became a popular preacher in the metropolis. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D., at which time he was chaplain to the king; in 1771, he published "Sermons to Young Men," and the year following, obtained the living of Hockloff, in Buckinghamshire. The rectory of St. George, Hanover Square, becoming vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to the chancellor's lady, offering £3000 for the presentation. Being discovered as the writer of this letter, King George III. caused him to be struck out of the list of chaplains. On this he went abroad, and meeting his pupil, the earl of Chesterfield, at Geneva, that nobleman presented him with the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire. This generosity he ill requited; for, being of an extravagant disposition, and more expensive in his habits than his income would allow, he forged Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond for £4200, in the hope of being able to take it up before it was due; but the fraud was discovered, and he was tried and condemned to the gibbet. B. at Bourne, Lincolnshire, 1729; hanged at Tyburn, 1777. Dodd published a translation of the Hymns of Callimachus; four volumes of "Sermons on the Miracles and Parables;" "A Collection of Poems;" "Reflections on Death," 12mo; "Comfort for the Afflicted," 8vo; and after his death appeared his "Thoughts in Prison," with his life prefixed. He also selected the "Beauties of Shakespeare," which he interspersed with criticisms throughout the body of the volume.

DODD, Ralph, a civil engineer, and the originator of several public works of importance, such as Vauxhall Bridge, the South Lambeth Waterworks, and a project for a tunnel at Gravesend. He also wrote on subjects connected with his profession. B. in Northumberland, 1761; D. in consequence of an accident, 1822.—His son, George Dodd, was also an engineer, and planned, and for a time superintended, the erection of Waterloo Bridge. D. 1827.

DODDRIDGE, or DODDERIDGE, Sir John, *dod'-ridj*, an English judge, and author of various works on legal science, among which are—"The Lawyer's Light," "The English Lawyer," "The Law of Nobility and Peerage," "The Complete Parson," &c. B. 1555; D. 1628.

DODDRIDGE, Philip, an eminent dissenting divine, who, after several preferments, settled at Northampton, as minister and tutor, and acquired a great and merited reputation by his learning, candour, and piety. Many eminent persons were educated under him, and he held friendly relationships and correspondence with the greatest dignitaries of the established church. Being of a consumptive habit, he went to Bristol, to endeavour to improve his health; but finding little or no benefit from the change, he went to Lisbon, where he died, 1751. B. in London, 1702.—He published a number of excellent works, the principal of which are, his "Family Expositor on the New Testament," 6 vols. 4to; the "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," of which numerous editions have been printed; the "Life of Colonel Gardiner;" and "Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity." His single sermons and tracts were collected in 3 vols. 12mo, after his death; also his "hymns," "Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity;" and a volume of his letters, was issued by Mr. Stedman, of Shrewsbury, after the author's death.

DODDINGTON, George Bubb, Lord Melcomb-Regis, *dod'-ing-ton*, a British statesman, remarkable alike for his talent and for the subtle subserviency of his character, came into Parliament in 1715 for Winchelsea; was shortly afterwards sent envoy to Spain; was a lord of the treasury in Sir Robert Walpole's government; and obtained as the reward of his political subserviency and intrigue, the title of Lord Melcomb-Regis. He associated much with the wits and learned men of the time, some of whom—such as Churchill and Pope—ridiculed and satirized him, while Hogarth introduced him and his wig into his picture called the "Orders of Periwigs." His "Diary," published in 1784, is curious as exhibiting the traits which distinguished the statesmanship of the time. B. in Dorsetshire in 1691; D. 1762.

DODSLEY, Robert, *dods'-le*, an author and bookseller, but who first figured in life as footman to a lady. While in this station, he published a volume of poems by subscription, entitled the "Muse in Livery." His next piece

was a dramatic trifle called "The Toyshop," which had the approbation of Pope, and was brought upon the stage with so much success, that the author was enabled to commence bookseller in Pall Mall, where he carried on an extensive business many years, and then left it to his brother. He also wrote the "King and Miller of Mansfield," which was followed by a sequel to it, named "Sir John Cockle at Court." His greatest dramatic effort, however, was the tragedy of "Cleone," which was successfully brought out at Covent Garden theatre. He also produced a little book, entitled "The Economy of Human Life," which, owing to a notion that prevailed that it was the production of the earl of Chesterfield, had a large sale. In 1760 he published select fables of Æsop and other fabulists, to which he prefixed an essay on fable. He also edited a valuable collection of poems by different authors, 6 vols.; and a collection of old plays, 12 vols. Mr. Dodsley was likewise the projector of the "Preceptor," a useful book for youth, 2 vols. 8vo; and of "The Annual Register," a work of high and deserved reputation. His own miscellaneous pieces were collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Mansfield, 1703; D. at Durham, 1764.

DODSWORTH, Roger, *dods'-worth*, an English topographer, who collected the antiquities of Yorkshire, in 162 large volumes, which are in the Bodleian library at Oxford. B. in Yorkshire, 1585; D. 1654.

DODWELL, Henry, *dod'-wel*, a learned writer, who, after various vicissitudes, was, in 1688, appointed Camden professor of history at Oxford, but was deprived of that place in 1691, for refusing the oaths to King William, on which he retired to Cookham, and afterwards to Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire. In 1701 he published an account of the ancient Greek and Roman cycles, a quarto volume, of which Dr. Halley had a high opinion. To follow him through his numerous publications would exceed our limits; but his most famous book was on the "Natural Mortality of the Soul," in which he endeavoured to prove, from Scripture and the fathers, that "it is immortalised actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit." This book made a great noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly Dr. Samuel Clarke. He wrote and edited several other works, and died at Shottesbrooke in 1711. B. at Dublin, 1641.—Henry, a son of the above, was bred to the law, and was an active promoter of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He wrote a pamphlet, but did not affix his name to it, entitled, "Christianity not founded on Argument," in which, under the pretence of friendship, he endeavoured to undermine the Christian religion. It was answered by Dr. Leland, Dr. Doddridge, and the author's brother William, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became D.D., rector of Shottesbrooke, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berkshire.

DOGGET, Thomas, *dog'-get*, the legator of "Dogget's coat and badge," was an English actor and dramatic poet, who excelled in the representation of comic characters, playing at Drury Lane theatre, and becoming joint manager of that house. D. in 1721.—He left a legacy to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for, from London Bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen, yearly, on the 1st of August, the day of the accession of George I.

DOLABELLA, P. Cornelius, *dol'-a-bel'-la*, the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself to Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made consul. On the death of Cæsar he obtained the government of Syria; but having slain Trebonius, the governor of Asia Minor, and one of Cæsar's assassins, he was declared an enemy of the republic. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, where he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age. D. 43 B.C.

DOLCI, Carlo, *dol'-chai*, an artist of Florence, who attained great eminence as a painter of religious subjects. His heads are said to be inimitable. B. 1616; D. 1686.

DOLLOND, John, *dol'-lond*, an eminent English optician, who, though put to the trade of silk-weaving, devoted himself to the study of astronomy, which led him to consider the means by which the power of the telescope might be improved. Commencing business as an optician with his eldest son Peter, he invented the achromatic object-glass, and succeeded in applying the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, and made many other improvements. B. in Spitalfields, 1706; D. 1761.—His son Peter also made great improvements in optical instruments, and, in conjunction with his father, acquired a well-merited reputation. B. 1730; D. 1820.

DOLOMIEU, Deodat, *do'-lo-me-u(r)*, an able French mineralogist, who served with Bonaparte in Egypt, but on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, interested himself successfully for his release, which he obtained in 1801. B. at Grenoble, 1750; D. in 1801.—His principal works are, "Voyage to the Isles of Lipari in 1781;" "Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria in 1783;" and several papers contributed to the "Mineralogical Dictionary." He was commander of the Order of Malta, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the National Institute.

DOMAT, Jean, *dom-ar'*, a distinguished French jurist, who presided for nearly 30 years over one of the courts of law at Clermont. He wrote an important work on the civil law of France, entitled, "Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Natural, suivies du Droit Public," which was the origin of the system of Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws." It was translated into English, in 1772 by William Strahan. Domat's "Legum Delectus" was published after the author's death. B. 1625; D. 1695.

DOMBROWSKI, Henry John, *dom-broo'-ske*, a Polish general, who, in 1791, was engaged in the cause of the independence of his country against Russia and Prussia. Obliged to take refuge in France in 1796, he there formed a Polish legion, and had the command of it in the Italian campaign. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, he hastened to Poland, and there assembled a force of 30,000 men, which he united with Napoleon's army. In 1812, having made the greatest exertion to cover the retreat of the French from Moscow, he led the remains of his army beyond the Rhine. He was appointed, in 1815, commander of the cavalry, and senator of the new kingdom of Poland, but did not long enjoy these dignities. B. near Cracow, 1755; D. 1818.

DOMENICHINO, *do'-main-e-ke'-no*, an Italian painter, who studied in the school of the Caracci,

where his fellow pupils, from his slowness, called him the "Ox." On this, one of his masters told them, that "this ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." The prediction was verified. He was also deeply skilled in architecture, and filled the appointment of architect to Gregory XV. B. at Bologna, 1581; D. 1641.

DOMINIC, ST., *dom'-e-neek*, a Spanish priest, who founded the order of the preaching friars called Dominicans, and, according to some authorities, the Inquisition. This, however, is an error, as the formal establishment of the "Holy Office" did not take place until 1233, when Gregory IX. named Pietro da Verona, a Dominican monk, the first inquisitor-general. B. at Calahorra, Spain, 1170; D. at Bologna, 1221. He was canonized by Pope Gregory IX.

DOMITIAN, Titus Flavius, *do-mish'-e-an*, the younger son of the emperor Vespasian. He obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, A.D. 81. The commencement of his reign seemed auspicious for the happiness of the Romans; but he soon discovered the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to the most detestable crimes. He assumed the title of deity, and, at the same time, amused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was afraid of his own shadow, and took a number of precautions to secure himself from assassination, by which fate, however, he was overtaken, A.D. 96, in the 45th year of his age. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

DOMITIANUS, Domitius, *do-mish'-e-a'-nus*, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 286, and fell by violence two years afterwards.

DON, David, an eminent botanist, who, in 1836, was appointed to the chair of Botany in King's College, London, which he held till his death. He wrote several excellent works upon the science of which he was a professor, and was, for some time, librarian to the Linnæan Society. B. at Forfar, Scotland, 1800; D. 1840.

DONALDSON, Thomas Leverton, *don'-ald-son*, professor of architecture in University College, London, gradually rose to the high position he attained, and published several works illustrative of the subject of his profession. After pursuing his studies abroad, visiting Naples, and spending a year at Rome, he returned, and commenced publishing several works, which brought him prominently into notice. When the Institution of British Architects was inaugurated, in 1835, he was chosen one of its secretaries, and subsequently became chairman of the commissioners of sewers for Westminster. In 1843 he was appointed professor of architecture at University College. He acted on the committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and, in 1855, received, for his own drawings from the committee of the "Exposition Universelle," a gold medal. He gave up his professorship in 1861. B. 1795.

DONATELLO, or DONATO, *don-a-tail-o*, a Florentine sculptor, was the first who abandoned the dry Gothic style, and attempted to restore to his art the grace and beauty of the antique. His works are to be found in many of the Italian churches. Michael Angelo, it is said, held Donatelli's performances in high admiration. B. 1383; D. 1466.

DONATI, M., *do-na'-te*, a modern Italian astronomer, of the museum at Florence, who was the first to discover, on the 2nd of June, 1858, the magnificent comet of that year, and which was known by his name. At that date it was 228,000,000 miles distant from the earth, being visible only by the most powerful telescopes. From that time it gradually approached our world until the 10th of October, when it was at its nearest, viz., 51,000,000 miles. Donati's comet was unexpected, and was new to astronomers who, however, at its arrival, had been anxiously looking out for the return of that of 1556.

DONELLY, Sir Ross, *don'-el-e*, a British admiral who entered the navy when young, and served in Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, where he so distinguished himself as to obtain promotion to flag rank, and was in commission for some time in the Mediterranean. In 1803, Nelson entrusted him with the command of the squadron of frigates engaged in blockading Toulon; and in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, shortly afterwards, he evinced the most determined bravery. His next sphere of action was South America, where he was at the capture of Buenos Ayres; and during the investment of Monte Video he commanded the brigade of seamen and marines acting on land along with the army, and took part in the storming of the town on the 3rd of February, 1807, for his services on which occasion he received the thanks of Parliament. He next served on the Cadiz station, and, in 1810, joined Lord Collingwood off Toulon. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1814; vice-admiral in 1825; and admiral in 1838. D. at an advanced age in 1841.

DONIZETTI, Gaetano, *don-e-zet'-te*, a distinguished Italian musical composer, who received his first instructions in his art in the Musical Institute of Bergamo. In 1815 he removed to Bologna, and, entering the army, produced, in Venice, in 1818, his first opera, entitled "Enrico di Borgogna." In 1822 he left the army, but still continuing to cultivate his musical abilities, he put forth, in 1830, his "Anna Bolena" at Milan. Up to this period he had produced no fewer than thirty-one operas; and during the next fourteen years he added to these thirty-three more. Many have sunk into oblivion, but others, being of the highest class, retain their popularity with the musical public. Among these we may mention "Anna Bolena," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Fille du Regiment," "Don Pasquale," &c. In 1833 he was appointed professor of counterpoint in the Royal College of Music at Naples, and afterwards became chapel-master and composer to the imperial court at Vienna. Having unfortunately contracted habits of intemperance, he was for some time confined in a lunatic asylum. In 1847 he was taken to Bergamo, where he died in the following year. B. at Bergamo, 1798.

DONOVAN, Edward, *don'-o-van*, a writer on various departments of natural history, one of whose earliest works was "A Natural History of British Insects," begun in 1792 and finished in 1816. This work, although of great value at the time of its appearance, has since been superseded by others. Between 1794 and 1797 he published four volumes of a work entitled "The Natural History of British Birds," and in 1798, he commenced a series of illustrated volumes of the insects of Asia, containing epitomes of the natural history of the insects of China, India, and Asia generally, which has

a very large sale. He subsequently published other works, and conducted a periodical called the "Naturalist's Repository," of which three vols. appeared. Science is not indebted to Donovan for any new discovery or important generalization: but his illustrated works have done much to engender a taste for the study of natural history. D. 1837.

DONNE, John, *don*, an English divine and poet, who, though reared a Roman Catholic, embraced, at the age of nineteen, the Protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, when he privately married a daughter of Sir George More, lieutenant of the Tower. The latter was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the chancellor to dismiss him from his service, but got him imprisoned in that ancient fortress. His confinement, however, was short, and a reconciliation was effected. At the desire of King James, he entered into orders, and became his chaplain. He was made D.D. by the university of Cambridge, and rose to such fame by his preaching, that he had the offer of no fewer than fourteen different livings during the first year of his ministry. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn; in 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and soon after, Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. B. in London, 1573; D. 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. —Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by Dryden, who calls him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." They were rendered into modern English by Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays.

DONNE, Benjamin, an English mathematician, who made a survey of Devonshire in 1761, for which he received a premium of £100 from the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. About the same time he published "Mathematical Essays," in 8vo, which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kept an academy many years. In 1771 he printed an "Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy," and in 1774 a work entitled "The British Mariner's Assistant." In 1796 he was appointed master of mechanics to the king. B. at Bideford, 1729; D. 1798.—Besides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry.

DOO, George Thomas, *doo*, an English artist, who was appointed historical engraver to the queen, and is best known by his "Knox preaching before the Lords of the Covenant," after Wilkie; Etty's "Combat," and Eastlake's "Italians coming in Sight of Rome." From the little encouragement, however, extended to his art, he nearly entirely abandoned it, and became a painter of portraits in oil. B. in London, 1800.

DORAN, John, Ph.D., *dor'-an*, a modern English writer, who, at the age of fifteen, manifested a predilection for literature, and produced a melodrama entitled "The Wandering Jew," which was, in 1822, first played at the Surrey Theatre, London. After passing some years in France, he became, successively, private tutor in four of the noblest families in Britain; and, in 1835, published his "History of the Borough and Castle of Reading." This work obtained for him the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the university of Marburg, in Prussia. His other works are Xenophon's "Anabasis," with notes; "Life of Dr. Young;" "Filia Dolorosa," which was written in conjunction with MRS. Romer, and published in 1853. The share of that lady in it, however, was very small. "Table Traits, and Something on Them," "Habits and Men," "Knights and their Days," "Queens of England of the House of Hanover," "Monarchs retired from Business," and "The History of Court Fools." These works passed through several editions, and Dr. Doran also acted in the capacity of editor to a weekly paper, and contributed largely, both in prose and verse, to various periodicals. B. in London, 1807; D. 1878.

DORCHESTER, Dudley Carleton, Viscount, *dor'-ches-ter*, an eminent English statesman, who, after visiting different European courts in a diplomatic character, was appointed ambassador to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. On his return to England, he was, in 1626, created a peer by the title of Baron Carleton. He was soon after sent again to the Hague, and was employed there in several important measures, when he was recalled, created Viscount Dorchester, and made secretary of state. B. in Oxfordshire, 1573; D. 1632.—His letters during his embassy were printed in 1757, and again in 1775.

DORIA, Andrea, *dor'-e-a*, a celebrated Genoese naval commander, who, born of a noble family, early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required his assistance against the rebels of Corsica, and these he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of a fleet of galleys, and inflicted severe loss on the African pirates. On a revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of Pope Clement VII., but shortly afterwards joined the party of Charles V. of Spain, and succeeded in driving the French out of Genoa. Charles now offered to invest Doria with the sovereignty of Genoa, but he nobly refused it, stipulating only that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. Having delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, he was, in 1528, honoured by the senate with the title of the "father and saviour of his country," and had a statue erected to his honour, and a palace built for him. He made his name famous through the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. B. at Oneglia, 1468; D. 1560.

DORÉ, Paul Gustave, *dor-ai'*, a French artist, noted chiefly for his drawings illustrative of the Bible, Milton, Dante, etc., which are marvellously effective. He is the most prolific draughtsman and painter of the present day. B. at Strasbourg, 1833.

DORIGNY, Nicholas, *do-reen'-ye*, an eminent French engraver and designer, who resided for a lengthened period in Italy, and engraved many celebrated Italian paintings. Among these may be mentioned the "Transfiguration," by Raffaele; the "Taking down from the Cross," by Daniel da Voltera; and the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," by Domenichino. In 1711 he came to England for the purpose of engraving the cartoons of Raffaele, and had a room set apart for him at Hampton Court. He

completed his task in 1719, when he received a purse of 100 guineas for a couple of sets which he presented to George I., who also knighted him. His sight having begun to fail, he, in 1723, disposed of his drawings, and in the following year returned to Paris. B. at Paris, 1657; D. 1746.—He had an elder brother named Louis, distinguished as a fresco-painter, who passed his life chiefly in Italy. D. at Verona, 1742.

Dorislaus, Isaac, *dor-is-lai'-us*, a Dutch doctor of civil law at Leyden, whence he went to England, and was appointed to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, was obliged to resign. He afterwards became judge-advocate in the king's army, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up the charge against Charles I. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed, while at supper, by some exiled royalists. The parliament caused his body to be brought to England, where it was interred in Westminster Abbey. Here, however, it was not suffered to remain. At the Restoration it was exhumed, and finally buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

Dorochoff, Ivan, *dor'-o-koff*, a Russian general who entered the army at the age of twenty, and won distinction in the wars with the Turks in 1788. He displayed great courage in the siege of Warsaw in 1794, for which he was promoted and obtained a gold medal. He was made major-general in 1803, and from that time till 1807 served against the French, and was decorated both by his own sovereign and by the king of Prussia. He was charged with the defence of the fortresses on the Gulf of Finland; and in the campaign of 1812, again came into prominent notice, having greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Smolensko, Borodino, and Moskwa, for which he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. B. 1762; D. 1813.

D'Orsay, Alfred, Count, *dor'-sai*, a clever Frenchman, distinguished as a man of fashion, and for his drawings and models, especially of horses. He married a daughter of the Countess of Blessington, but subsequently separated from her. He befriended Napoleon III. when residing in London as an exile, for which the emperor made him Director of Fine Arts in Paris in 1852, a few months before his death. B. 1798.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, earl of, *dor'-set*, grand treasurer of England, was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the peerage, under the title of Lord Buckhurst. He was one of the Commissioners who tried Mary Queen of Scots, and it was he who was deputed to announce her sentence to that unfortunate lady. In 1598, he succeeded Lord Burleigh as treasurer, and was president of the commission appointed to try the earl of Essex. James I. created him earl of Dorset, and he continued to receive in his reign the same favour he had enjoyed in the preceding. B. at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536; D. at the council-board, 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dositheus, *do-si-the'-us*, a heresiarch of Samaria, who asserted that he was the Messiah, and had with him a woman whom he called the moon. Retiring into a cave, he there starved himself, in order that his disciples might believe he had ascended to heaven. His sect, which lasted till the 6th century, abstained from animal food, and observed the sabbath with excessive rigour.

Dossi, Dosso, *dos-e*, an artist of Ferrara, some of whose paintings bear a resemblance to those of both Raffaele and Titian. He is mentioned in terms of high praise by Ariosto. B. about 1475; D. 1560.—His brother, Giobattista, aided Dosso in the execution of his works, though only in the subsidiary parts.

Doubleday, Edward, *dub'-el-dai*, a distinguished English naturalist, who, in the departments of entomology and ornithology, produced some excellent works. After making a tour in the United States, he returned, and became one of the curators in the British Museum. Here he was enabled to pursue his favourite studies to a large extent, and commenced a work in parts, "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." This work he did not live to complete. B. in London, 1810; D. 1849.

Douce, Francis, *dooce*, an antiquarian, chiefly known by his work entitled "Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners." At his death he bequeathed his writings and correspondence, in a strong box sealed up, to the British Museum, which would not accept it, on account of its being labelled with the following inscription:—"Mr. Douce's papers, to be opened in the year 1900." It was then presented to the Bodleian library. B. in London, 1762; D. 1834. —Mr. Douce also wrote a dissertation on Holbein's "Dance of Death," accompanied by 54 engravings on wood, which are admirably executed.

Douglas, *dug-las*, the name of a family who have played a distinguished part in Scottish history, and who were long the leading noble house in that kingdom. The name, which is of Gaelic derivation, signifies "dark gray," and is said to have originated in the following circumstance. In a battle between the Scots and an invading body of Danes, in which the latter were defeated, the Scottish king had observed a man of stalwart proportions, grizzled locks, and dusky aspect, perform prodigies of valour in the battle, and after the conclusion of the combat, seeing the hero leaning on his sword at a little distance, directed one of his attendants to call yonder *dhu-glas* man to him. On the approach of the warrior, the monarch complimented him on his prowess, knighted him, and assigned him certain lands for his inheritance. This, according to a tradition, was the origin of the noble house of Douglas; and whether the story be true or not, it is certain that the race have generally been distinguished by the courage, the stalwart frame, and the swarthy complexion of their alleged progenitor. The family has produced many eminent warriors, of whom the following are the most distinguished:—

Douglas, William, surnamed the "Hardy," was besieged in Berwick by Edward I., and notwithstanding a gallant defence, was taken prisoner. D. 1302.

Douglas, James, eldest son of the above, usually called "The Good Sir James," was one of the most eminent of the associates of Sir Robert Bruce in his efforts to restore the independence of Scotland, and did distinguished service at the battle of Bannockburn, where he commanded the left wing of the Scottish host, and was made a knight banneret under the royal standard. He afterwards, in company with Lockhart of Lee, undertook to convey the heart

of King Robert to Jerusalem, in accordance with a vow that monarch had made. On arriving at Sluys he learned that the young king of Leon and Aragon, Alphonso XI., was engaged in a war with the Saracens, and joined his army. In a battle which was fought, and in which the Christians were victorious, Douglas was killed in consequence of pursuing the routed enemy too impetuously. He had a heart added to his armorial bearings for this service, which ever afterwards was the special cognizance of the Douglases. He left no legitimate issue, and was succeeded in the bulk of his estates by his two brothers, Hugh and Archibald.

Douglas, William, the knight of Liddesdale, was a natural son of the preceding, and is called by Fordun, "England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark." He stained his name, however, by his treatment of Ramsay of Dalworthy, whom he long confined in Hermitage Castle, and subjected to great cruelty and privation. He made many inroads into England, and after performing numerous famous exploits in arms, was captured at the battle of Durham, along with David II., in 1346; and was slain, in 1353, by his father's nephew, Sir William Douglas, while hunting in Ettrick forest.

Douglas, Archibald, brother of the "Good Sir James," became regent of Scotland in 1333; but having invaded England, his forces were routed by those of Edward III., and himself taken prisoner, mortally wounded, at the battle of Halidon Hill, fought July 19, 1333. In this battle upwards of 14,000 Scots are said to have fallen, and by the decisive victory obtained on this occasion, Edward Baliol was placed on the Scottish throne.

Douglas, William, first earl of, was a younger son of Archibald, brother of the "Good Sir James," by Marjory, sister of John Baliol, king of Scotland. In right of his wife, a daughter of the earl of Mar, he was styled earl of Douglas and Mar; and fought in the battle of Poictiers. D. 1384.

Douglas, James, second earl of, was the son of the preceding, and is the hero of the battle of Otterburn, where he was slain in 1388. Douglas had made an excursion as far as Newcastle, where he encountered in single combat and overthrew the famous Hotspur, Harry Percy. The Percies pursued him on his retreat, and overtook him at Otterburn, and the battle and death of Douglas were the results. This combat has given rise to a romance by Allan Cunningham, and some of its incidents have been incorporated in the old ballad of "Chevy Chase," though the main portions of that composition refer to a different encounter, the epoch of which is not ascertained.

Douglas, Archibald, third earl, was a natural son of the "Good Sir James," and succeeded the hero of Otterburn on the death of the latter without issue. He was called "Archibald the Grim," from his swarthy complexion, stern manners, and great prowess in battle. He was made prisoner at Poictiers, but effected his escape. The date of his death is unknown.

Douglas, Archibald, fourth earl, gained a signal victory over the earl of March and Hotspur in 1401, but was defeated and made prisoner by Percy, at Homildon, in the following year. He afterwards went to the aid of Charles VII. of France, and was killed at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy, in 1424. He was called "Tyneman," in consequence of being generally unfortunate in his enterprises. This nobleman also bore the title of duke of Touraine in France.

Douglas, William, the sixth earl, having been murdered in Edinburgh Castle, while young, by the chancellor Crichton, a deadly feud arose between the families, which was warmly pursued by his successors. D. 1440.

Douglas, William, the eighth earl, the most powerful, haughty, and imperious of his race, who acted in the kingdom with a high hand; and, having beheaded McAllan of Bombie, for refusing to join him in an attack on Crichton, the deed was keenly resented by the king, James II., who invited Douglas to a conference at Stirling, and there stabbed him with a dagger. The earl fell, mortally wounded, and was despatched by Sir Patrick Gray with a battle-axe. This was on Feb. 13, 1452, and is the occurrence to which Sir Walter Scott alludes in the "Lady of the Lake," when, in reference to James Douglas of Bothwell, he makes the burghers of Stirling—

> "Mourn him pent within the hold
> 'Where stout earl William was of old'—
> And there his word the speaker stayed,
> And finger on his lip he laid,
> Or pointed to his dagger blade."

Douglas, James, the ninth and last earl of, having taken up arms to revenge his brother's death, the king mustered an army, and laid siege to Abercorn Castle, the great stronghold of the earl, and the latter, deserted by his followers, fled to Annandale, and thence into England, pursued by the royal troops under the command of his kinsman, the earl of Angus. Douglas was subsequently made prisoner, committed to the Abbey of Lindores, and died there in monkish seclusion, in 1488, his brothers, the earls of Ormond and Moray, being both taken and beheaded for joining in his rebellion. With this nobleman the direct and senior branch of the house of Douglas closed, and their power and influence passed to the collateral line of the earls of Angus, or the "Red Douglases," as they were called to distinguish them from the elder line, who were always known as the "Black Douglases." The Angus line of the Douglases sprung from George, the son of William, first earl of Douglas, by his marriage with Margaret, sister and heiress of the third earl of Angus. On the resignation of his mother, George Douglas obtained a grant of the earldom of Angus, and in 1397, married Mary, second daughter of the third king Robert. The most distinguished of this branch of the family were—

Douglas, Archibald, sixth earl of Angus, commonly called the "Great Earl of Angus," and popularly known as "Bell-the-Cat," from an expression he made use of when volunteering to head the movement against Cochrane, the architect-favourite of James III., which resulted in that unfortunate man being hanged over the bridge of Lauder, which he had himself built, and to the rebellion in which king James was slain after the battle of Torwood, where Angus commanded the right wing of the rebels. This earl was warden of the East Marches, lord high chancellor of Scotland, and was an accomplished gentleman, as well as brave warrior. His greatest honour, however, is, that he was the father of Gawin Douglas, the learned bishop of Dunkeld. The earl in vain endeavoured to dissuade James IV. from his disastrous invasion

of England; and his two sons, George, master of Angus, and Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, having fallen on the field of Flodden, the old earl retired into Galloway, and died soon after of a broken heart. This nobleman figures, in a characteristic manner, in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." D. 1514.

Douglas, Archibald, the seventh earl of Angus, and grandson of "Bell-the-Cat," was high chancellor of Scotland, married Margaret of England, the widow of James IV., and for a long time, in concert with his brother, Sir George Douglas, completely swayed the young king, James V., till that monarch, determined to break the thraldom in which he was held, escaped from their control, banished the whole race, and confiscated their estates. It is upon the fortunes of one of the family, described as James of Bothwell, involved in the common ruin of the race, that the interest of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" turns. This nobleman was the grandfather, by Queen Margaret, of Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots.

Douglas, James, younger son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, became earl of Morton, and was the famous regent of Scotland. (*See* Morton, James Douglas, fourth Earl of.)

Douglass, or Douglass, Frederick, an American negro, who has evinced considerable talent as a writer and speaker, and who, until the fall of the "peculiar institution" of slavery, brought about by the American civil war of 1861–4, was a zealous and untiring champion of the cause of his less able brethren. He was born in Maryland about 1816, and learnt to read and write when a boy. After having been sold twice, he escaped from his last master, and took refuge, with his wife, in New York, where he assumed the name by which he is now known. In 1847 he visited England, and a sum of money was raised to secure his freedom. On his return he settled at Rochester, U.S., as the publisher of an abolitionist journal, "L'Abeille du Nord."

Douglas, Gawin or Gavin, a Scotch poet, was younger son of the sixth earl of Angus, and obtained the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which was added the rich abbey of Aberbrothick. B. at Brechin, 1475; D. 1522. His works are—1. A translation of Virgil's "Æneid;" 2. "The Palace of Honour," a poem; 3. "Aureæ Narrationes, Comediæ aliquot Sacræ;" 4. "De Rebus Scoticis Liber." His "Palace of Honour" is his principal original composition, designed to show the instability of worldly pomp, and to prove that true honour and happiness are only to be found by a constant practice of virtue. His translation of the Æneid was the first made of a classic author into any British tongue, unless Hector Boethius be called a classic. It is a work of great merit. (*See* Beaton, James.)

Douglas, Admiral Sir Charles, entered the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. The American war commencing, he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained a great reputation, and in 1787, was made rear-admiral. B. in Scotland; D. 1789.

Douglas, David, an eminent British botanist and enterprising traveller. In 1823 he visited the United States as a botanical collector, and in the following year, explored the vegetable productions of the country in the neighbourhood of the Columbia, towards California. He further extended his researches, and, in 1827, crossed the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, where he met with Sir John Franklin, then returning from his second overland expedition. With him he returned to England; and in 1829, sailed again for Columbia river. He afterwards visited the Sandwich Islands, where he fell into a trap set for the capture of wild bulls, and met his death from one of these animals, which had also fallen into it. B. at Scone, Scotland, 1799; killed, 1834. The botany of England stands greatly indebted to Douglas. He introduced almost all the new hardy plants in its gardens, many valuable timber trees, besides numerous beautiful species of ornamental shrubs.

Douglas, General Sir Howard, Bart., an English military officer, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his profession. After serving in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1812, he published a treatise "On Military Bridges," which was succeeded by another on "Naval Gunnery," and brought him prominently before the lords of the Admiralty. To the edition of 1855 of this work he appended a chapter on the siege of Sebastopol and the operations in the Crimea generally. One of his prophecies regarding the fall of Sebastopol, in this portion of his treatise, was doomed to be falsified. As a military engineer, his judgment was considered to be entitled to great weight. B. at Gosport, 1776; D. 1861.

Dounman, Hugh, *doon'-man*, an English poet, and author of "Edith, a Tragedy;" "Infancy," a poem; "The Land of the Muses," &c. He was a native of Exeter, studied at Oxford, and settled in his native city as a physician. B. 1740; D. 1809.

Dousa, Janus, *doo'-sa*, a learned Dutchman, whose real name was Vander Does. He became eminent as a scholar and soldier, and, in 1574, was nominated governor of Leyden. On the establishment of its university, he was appointed first curator. B. 1545; D. 1604. He wrote Latin poems, among which is one on the history of Holland.—His son Janus distinguished himself, in his childhood, by his Latin poems. He was an eminent critic, mathematician, and philosopher. His poems were published at Leyden in 1607. B. 1571; D. 1596.—Three other sons of the first-named Dousa—George, Francis, and Diedrick—were distinguished scholars and travellers.

Douvre, Thomas de, *doovr*, archbishop of York, in which station he was placed by William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied from Normandy. He was a great benefactor to his clergy, and rebuilt his cathedral. D. in 1100.—His nephew (or brother) Thomas was made archbishop of York in 1108. He had some disputes with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, relating to the primacy. D. 1114.

Douw, or Dow, Gerard, *dou*, an eminent Dutch painter, who was the disciple of Rembrandt, and acquired uncommon excellence in painting in miniature. B. at Leyden in 1613; D. 1675 or 1680.—His works are to be found in all great collections.

Dow, Alexander, was in the military and civil service of the East India Company, having attained the rank of colonel in the army and acted as secretary to the governor of Bencoolen. He was the author of a translation of Ferishta's Persian history of Hindostan, bringing the narrative down to the time of Aurungzebe, in three vols. 4to, published between 1768 and 1772;

"Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Despotism in Hindostan;" "An Inquiry into the State of Bengal," &c. B. at Crieff, Perthshire; D. 1779.

DOYLE, Sir John, *doil*, a military officer, who entering the army as ensign in 1771, won distinction in the first American war, in the principal actions in which he took part. He afterwards served under Lord Moira, and in Holland under the duke of York; was secretary at war in Ireland under earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Camden, and acquired great influence in the Irish House of Commons, in one of his speeches in which he produced a great sensation by relating the conduct of a corporal of the 16th dragoons, named O'Lavery, who, being sent with despatches through a dangerous country, was attacked by the enemy, wounded, and, to conceal his despatches, hid them in his wound, where they were afterwards found completely covered by the congealed blood. Sir John was subsequently employed (as brigadier-general) in Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta; went as a volunteer to Egypt, and shared in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, 1801; accompanied General Hutchinson in the expedition to Grand Cairo, where he greatly distinguished himself; travelled from Rosetta to Alexandria, a distance of 40 miles, while suffering from fever, and, in command of a division of the army, defeated the attempts of General Menou upon his position. In 1804 he was appointed governor of Guernsey; in 1805 was created a baronet; in 1808 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; in 1812 was made a knight of the Bath; in 1819 attained the grade of general; and was subsequently made governor of Charlemont, an honorary office. B. 1756; D. 1834.

DOYLE, Sir Charles William, also a distinguished British officer, who began his career as lieutenant in the 14th foot, in 1793, and subsequently served with great merit in various parts of the world, but especially in Spain, principally in the armies of the country, but with the approval of Wellington and the British government, who had appointed him military commissioner with the patriotic forces. He attained the rank of major and lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, had the cross of Charles III. conferred upon him for his services in 1808-9, a corps called the Triadores of Doyle having been previously raised and named in commemoration of his conduct at Olite, in 1810; he took by assault the battery of Bagur, Sept. 10, and assisted in the capture of Palamos on the 14th, in honour of which services a special medal was struck by the Spanish authorities. For his defence of Tarragona, in 1811, and for his conduct in three battles in Catalonia, he received the Grand Cross of Distinction from the Spanish government, and was made commander of the army of reserve raised at Cadiz during the siege. He was made a companion of the Bath and a knight of the Legion of Honour in 1812; was created a knight of the Guelphic Order for his services with the Hanoverians at Valenciennes and Lanois, and was advanced grand cross of the same order in 1839. He attained the rank of colonel in the British army in 1813; major-general in 1815; and lieutenant-general in 1837. D. in Ireland; D. 1843.

DOYLE, Richard, an English artist who excelled in depicting the passing whims and oddities of the day, and was for some time a constant illustrator of the pages of "Punch." It was in that facetious periodical that he illustrated with great success, and in endless variety, "Ye Manners and Customs of ye English," and produced many other sketches, discovering much originality of invention, as well as humorous appreciation. In 1850 he ceased to contribute to "Punch," and afterwards produced "The Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and other works. B. in London, 1826.

DRACO, *drai'-ko*, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who exercised the office of archon, and, in 623 B.C., compiled a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said, by the orator Demades, to be written in letters of blood. He punished all crimes with death, alleging that, as the smallest crimes deserved it, he could not find a more severe punishment for the most atrocious. These laws were at first enforced, but were afterwards often neglected, on account of their extreme rigour, Solon ultimately totally abolishing them, except that which punished a murderer with death. Notwithstanding the severity of his code, his popularity was so great that it was the proximate cause of his death. The Athenians, agreeably to a custom among them, out of great respect, heaped hats and cloaks on him at the theatre to such a degree, that they smothered him. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

DRAGUT, *dra'-goot*, the favourite and successor of the corsair Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. After a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta in 1565. (*See* BARBAROSSA.)

DRAKE, Sir Francis, *draik*, a celebrated British admiral, who early went to sea, and served under his relative, Sir John Hawkins. After passing through some adventures, and playing some doubtful parts, he, in 1570, raised sufficient volunteers to man two ships, and went to the West Indies, where he reaped considerable advantages. In 1572 he sailed again for the Spanish Main, and after a short absence returned to Plymouth loaded with treasure. He next served under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to America, sailing through the Strait of Magellan, plundering the Spanish towns on the coast of Chili and Peru, and sailing northward till he reached the 48th parallel. Here he took possession of New Albion, and then steered for the East Indies. He doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Plymouth in 1580. This voyage round the world occupied two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth ordered his ship up to Deptford, and partook of a banquet on board of her, and then conferred the honour of knighthood on Drake. In 1585, and the whole of 1586, he was engaged in the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards; visited the colony of Virginia, in America, planted by Raleigh, and brought some of the colonists to England with him, by whom it is supposed that tobacco was first introduced into England. Drake returned from this expedition also loaded with treasure. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of thirty sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping; and afterwards, between St. Vincent and Cadiz, burned 100 vessels, and destroyed several castles on the coast. This Drake humorously termed "singeing the Spanish monarch's

beard." The year following, he commanded as vice-admiral, under Lord Howard, and was instrumental in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins; but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. B. at Tavistock, 1545; D. in the harbour of Nombre de Dios, in America, 1596. He was member of parliament for the town of Plymouth, to which he was a great benefactor, by causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at eight miles distance.

DRAKE, James, a political writer, who gave great offence by the publication, anonymously, of a pamphlet called "The Memorial of the Church of England." A proclamation was issued to discover the author, which was not successful; but Drake was afterwards prosecuted for editing a newspaper entitled "Mercurius Politicus," and, though acquitted, the trial caused so much excitement in him as to occasion his death. He was a physician by profession, and was, besides his political writings, author of a "System of Anatomy," in 3 vols. B. at Cambridge, where he was educated, 1667; D. 1707.

DRAKENBERG, Christian Jacob, *dra'-ken-bairg*, a Norwegian seaman, who is noticed here on account of the great age he attained. In his 13th year he went to sea, in his 68th was captured by Algerine pirates, and was kept in slavery till his 84th. In his 102nd he was taken into the service of Count Samsoe, with whom he went to Copenhagen. In his 111th he married a widow 60 years of age, and died at the age of 146. B. at Blomsholm, Norway, 1626. He was never known to be intoxicated.

DRAKENBORCH, Arnold, *dra'-ken-bork*, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with learned notes. B. at Utrecht, 1684; D. 1747.

DRAPER, Sir William, *drai'-per*, an English general, whose father was collector of customs at Bristol. He received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with Admiral Cornish; but the place was preserved from plunder, on condition of its paying a ransom of four millions of dollars, which was never discharged. For this service he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1769 he was engaged in a controversy with Junius, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca. When that place surrendered, he brought an action against General Murray, the governor, after whose trial General Draper was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. B. at Bristol, 1721; D. at Bath, 1787.

DRAPER, William, a distinguished chemist, a native of Liverpool, but who emigrated to America in 1833. In 1836 he was appointed professor of chemistry, natural philosophy, and physiology, in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia. In 1839 he was transferred to the chair of chemistry and natural history in the university of New York, and was one of the founders of the medical college of that seat of learning. Dr. Draper contributed to a variety of scientific journals, and was a very prolific writer, having between 1837 and 1857 supplied no less than 40 treatises to the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" alone. Among his other works may be mentioned "Memoirs on the Chemical Action of Light," 4to, which has been translated into French, German, and Italian; "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man," which is his principal performance; "Treatise on the Forces which Produce the Organization of Plants;" and "Text Books on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy." B. May 11, 1805.

DRAYTON, Michael, *dray'-ton*, an English poet, who received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published a collection of pastorals, entitled "The Shepherd's Garland," which was followed by his poems of "The Barons' Wars," and "England's Heroical Epistles." The "Barons' Wars" contains many passages of great beauty, which were imitated by Milton. In 1613 he published his "Polyolbion," or a Description of England, to which Mr. Selden wrote notes. This is his great work, "exhibiting, at once, the learning of an historian, an antiquary, a naturalist, and a geographer, besides being embellished with the imagination of a poet." B. at Hartshill, Warwickshire, 1563; D. 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works were reprinted in 1748 in one volume folio, and in 1753 in 10 vols. 8vo.

DREBBEL, Cornelius van, *dreb-el*, a Dutch philosopher, whose chief work is "De Naturâ Elementorum," 8vo. He invented the thermometer which bears his name, and is also said, although erroneously, to have been the discoverer of the microscope and telescope. B. at Alkmaar, 1572; D. in London, 1634.

DREYSE, Nicholas, *draice*, the inventor of the famous Prussian needle-gun, which was mainly instrumental in giving the Prussians the victory over the Austrians at Sadowa, and the encounters of the "Seven Weeks War" in 1866. He was brought up as a locksmith. B. at Sommerda, 1788; D. 1867.

DREW, Samuel, *droo*, was born of humble parents in the parish of Austell, Cornwall, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and though nearly destitute of education, he became noted for his shrewd and subtle powers of debate among his fellow-workmen, while his free manners of life induced him to slight the principles of religion. Having, however, heard Dr. Adam Clarke preach, he was induced to change his opinions; determined to obtain knowledge, which he pursued with great energy, and became a local Methodist preacher, while still following his trade of a shoemaker. In 1799, he appeared as an author, in a tract entitled "Remarks on Paine's 'Age of Reason,'" which was well received; he subsequently published "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," which established his fame as a metaphysical theologian. He now abandoned trade, and devoted himself to divine literature, producing, among other valuable works, a "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God." He edited, with much ability and critical calmness and acumen, the "Imperial Magazine," from 1819 to his death, which occurred in 1833. B. 1765.

DROUET D'ERLON, Jean Baptiste, *droo-a dair'-lawng*, a French marshal, who, at an early age, joined the army, and, after passing through the various ranks, became a general of division in 1805. In 1807 Dantzic capitulated to him, he was wounded at Friedland, served in Spain

under Massena, and was opposed on many occasions to the English. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he was one of the most eager to receive him, and commanded the first *corps d'armée* during the "hundred days." He was condemned, in 1816, to death, but found an asylum in Prussia, and returned, in 1825, to his country; but did not rejoin the service till 1830. In 1834, he was appointed governor-general of Algeria. Here he was the author of several administrative reforms; but, not displaying against Abd-el-Kader the necessary energy, he was recalled in 1835, being made, however, a marshal in 1843. B. at Rheims, 1765; D. 1844. He wrote his autobiography, under the title of "The Military Life of General Drouet."

DROUET, Jean Baptiste, a leading actor in the great French revolution, and who, when postmaster at St. Menehould, recognised Louis XVI. and the queen, when attempting to escape in 1791, pursued them to Varennes, and caused them to be conducted back to Paris, for which service he was voted 30,000 francs by the National Assembly. He became a member of the Convention in 1792, and being appointed to keep guard over the Temple, where the king and royal family were confined, behaved towards them with the greatest rudeness and insolence. In 1793, he proposed that all the English in France should be shot, under the pretence that they were spies, and that all his associates in the Convention should declare themselves brigands. His next employment was as commissioner with the army of the North. He was taken prisoner at Maubeuge by the Austrians, who carried him to Brussels, from thence to Luxembourg, and in 1794 consigned him to the castle of Spielberg, in Moravia, where he remained for two years, till exchanged for a daughter of the unfortunate French monarch. He next acted as a member, and subsequently as secretary, of the Council of Five Hundred; but, falling under the displeasure of that body, he fled to Teneriffe, where he took an active part in resisting the attack made upon the place by Nelson. At the revolution of 18th Fructidor he returned to France, became a member of the Convention, and on the overthrow of the Directory by Bonaparte on 18th Brumaire, he was named sub-prefect of St. Menehould, and became a warm partisan of Napoleon. On the final downfall of the emperor, Drouet was excepted from the amnesty, and banished. After living some time in Germany, he returned secretly to France, where he lived in concealment till 1824, when he died at Macon. B. at St. Menehould, 1763.

DROUYN DE LHUYS, Edward, *droo'-awng de(r) lweece*, a modern French statesman, who early entered the diplomatic service of his country, and was employed in several minor positions at various courts. He was also elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Here he was opposed to the policy of M. Guizot, and was one of those who signed the list of charges drawn up against the ministry by Odillon Barrot. In the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon, after he became president, Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed foreign minister, and acquitted himself with considerable ability in those difficult times. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to England, and subsequently, in 1852, being again foreign minister, addressed to the various powers despatches announcing the establishment of the empire under Napoleon III. During the dispute between Turkey and Russia, he strenuously exerted himself in favour of peace. He took part in the conferences at Vienna in 1855, and, on their breaking up without any result, resigned his office. The following year he also tendered his resignation as senator. In 1863 he again became minister of foreign affairs on the retirement of M. Thouvenel, but resigned office in 1866. B. at Paris, 1805.

DRUMMOND, William, *drum-mond*, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, and was destined for the law; but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden, he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady, to whom he was about to be married, affected him so much, that he went abroad, where he remained some years. On his return, he settled at Hawthornden, and wrote his "'History of the Six Kings of the Name of James," and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. B. at Hawthornden, 1585; D. 1649.—This poet excited the envy of rare Ben Jonson, as well as attracted his praise. That bard, in 1619, made a journey to Scotland expressly to see him. Hazlitt says of his sonnets, that "they come as near as almost any others to the perfection of this kind of writing."

DRUMMOND, Sir William, of Logie Almond, an eminent scholar, and accomplished writer, statesman, and diplomatist, first became known by a work entitled "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens," published in 1794. He was returned to Parliament for St. Mawes in 1795, and subsequently sat for Lostwithiel in the Parliaments which met in 1796 and 1801, on both occasions being elected while absent on diplomatic service—in 1796 at Naples, and in 1801 at Constantinople. While residing at the court of Palermo in 1808, he endeavoured to secure the regency of Spain, which had then taken up arms to get rid of the French yoke, for Prince Leopold of Sicily, for which he was severely censured. The latter part of his life was spent chiefly abroad, in consequence of the state of his health, and he died, after a lingering illness, at Rome, March 29, 1828. The date of his birth is not known. Besides that already mentioned, Sir William Drummond published the following works:—"Translations of the Satires of Persius," 1798, about the same time as Mr. Gifford's version of the same poet appeared; "Academical Questions," 1805; "Archæological and Philological Dissertations, containing a MS. found at Herculaneum," 1810; "Essay on a Punic inscription found in Malta," 1811; "Odin," a poem, 1818; "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 1824-1826, in 3 vols, which is his ablest work. His "Œdipus Judaicus," which was printed, though not for sale, in which he endeavours to prove that certain of the histories and other portions of the Old Testament are astronomical and other allegories, brought upon him severe criticism from Dr. D'Oyly, and the "Quarterly Review," and led to a controversy in which Sir William got the worst, both in science and scholarship. The style of the preface to the work in question is very elegant, but this does not compensate for the irreverence and flippancy of some of the remarks which it contains.

DRUMMOND, Captain Thomas Henry, was appointed to a cadetship at Woolwich, where



DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS.



DUNDONALD, EARL OF.



EDWARD VI.



ELIOT, SIR JOHN.

he soon began to distinguish himself by his mechanical talents in the engineering department of the government institution of that place. Having served there some time, he went to Plymouth, thence to Chatham, and thence to Edinburgh, where he got acquainted with Captain Colly, then engaged in the trigonometrical survey. From this officer he obtained employment, and, in surveying a portion of Ireland, invented a new light, which greatly assisted his observations in foggy weather. He also invented a heliostat, an instrument for reflecting the rays of the sun, which was used in this survey. This instrument, in an improved form, connected with the theodolite, has been found of great service. He continued to devote himself to scientific pursuits, until ill-health compelled him, for a time, to resign his situation. He was subsequently engaged in laying down the boundaries to the old and new boroughs, under the provisions of the Reform Bill; in which capacity he distinguished himself by his usual perseverance and accuracy. In 1835 he became under-secretary for Ireland. His labours now took a political direction, into which it is unnecessary to enter. B. at Edinburgh, 1797; D. 1840.

Drury, Robert, *droo'-re*, an English seaman, who, in 1702, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained fifteen years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island, 8vo, 1729.

Drury, Dru, an English naturalist, supposed to have been descended from Sir Dru Drury, a knight of the reign of Elizabeth. He was for several years a jeweller in the Strand, London, and was a great collector of specimens of natural history. He wrote three volumes on insects. D. 1804.

Drury, Joseph, a learned divine and distinguished scholar, who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1785 became head-master of Harrow school, where he had as pupils Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel. Byron on various occasions speaks of him in the highest terms, saying, in the notes to "Childe Harold," "My preceptor, the Rev. Joseph Drury, was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed; whose warnings I have remembered but too well, though too late, when I have erred, and whose counsels I have but followed when I have done well or wisely." Dr. Drury retired to Cockwood, Devonshire, in 1805, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He held the prebendal stall of Daltingcot, in Wells Cathedral. B. in London, 1750; D. 1834. A cenotaph, with a suitable inscription, has been erected in Harrow church to his memory.

Drusus, *dru'-sus*, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—1. A son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raised to the greatest honours by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia, the wife of Drusus, and, in conjunction with her, the former caused him to be poisoned by a eunuch, 23 A.D.—2. A son of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius. His enemy, Sejanus, however, effected his ruin by his insinuations;





Drusus was confined by Tiberius, and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, 33 A.D.—3. Claudius Nero, was a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, and was adopted by Augustus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly signalized himself in the wars in Germany and Gaul against the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honoured with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse, in the 30th year of his age, 9 B.C. B. 38 B.C.

Dryander, John, *dre-an'-der*, a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in Upper Hesse-Cassel. He was a professor at Marburg, and wrote several books on physic and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem. D. at Marburg, 1560.

Dryander, Jonas, a Swedish naturalist, a pupil of Linnæus, went to England, and there became a member of the Linnæan Society, being also charged by Sir Joseph Banks with the care of his library. He wrote several memoirs, and also compiled a catalogue of Sir Joseph's library. B. 1748; D. in London, 1810.

Dryden, John, *dri'-den*, an English poet, educated at Westminster school, under Dr. Busby, whose severe discipline and constant use of the rod are well known; whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. He proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1657 removed to London, where, in the following year, he wrote an elegy on the death of Cromwell. His sorrow, however, was of short duration; for at the Restoration he complimented Charles II. in a poem, entitled "Astrea Redux." In 1662 appeared his first play, called "The Wild Gallant," which was indifferently received. Soon afterwards he produced "The Rival Ladies," and next "The Indian Emperor," which made him famous. This last was written in conjunction with Sir Robert Howard, who introduced him to the earl of Berkshire, whose eldest daughter he married, but who brought him no happiness. Soon after the fire of London, he engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. On the death of Sir William Davenant, he was nominated poet laureate, and in 1668 obtained the place of historiographer royal, with a salary of £200 a year and a butt of wine. His eminence as a dramatic writer was now established, but it exposed him to the envy of several rival wits. Among these the duke of Buckingham held him up to ridicule in the character of Bayes, in "The Rehearsal;" and the earl of Rochester being offended, it is supposed, at some allusions in an "Essay on Satire," written jointly by Dryden and Lord Mulgrave, caused the former to be cudgelled by some hired ruffians as he was going home from a coffee-house. Others, however, declare that the vanity of the duchess of Portsmouth, one of the king's mistresses, was wounded by a *jeu d'esprit* of Dryden, and that this procured him the cudgelling. To his antagonists in satirical weapons he was decidedly superior. "His keen and trenchant blade," says Sir Walter Scott, "never makes a thrust in vain, and never strikes but at a vulnerable point." The duke of Buckingham is the Zimri of the poet's "Absalom and Achitophel." On the accession of James II. Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem called "The Hind and

Panther," which was admirably parodied by Prior and Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, in "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse." At the Revolution he lost his posts, and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom Dryden satirized under the name of Mac Flecknoe. In 1697 his translation of Virgil appeared; which performance alone is sufficient to immortalize his name. Pope pronounces it "the most noble and spirited translation in any language." No other translations are equally excellent. B. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, Aug. 9, 1631; D. in London, May 1, 1700, and was buried between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley, in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory, erected by Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. Dryden's works are too numerous to be here distinguished. His critical prefaces are admirable; his prose being matchless for its freedom, vigour, variety, and copiousness. It ranks with the best in the English language. His poetry is correct, harmonious, and strong, particularly his satires. As a dramatic writer, he chiefly excelled in tragedy. His plays are numerous, he having been the sole or joint author of twenty-seven.—He had three sons: Charles, who became usher of the palace to Pope Clement XI., and was drowned in 1704; John, who wrote a comedy, called "The Husband his own Cuckold;" and Henry, who entered into a religious order abroad.

Du Barry, Jeanne Vaubernier, Countess. (*See* Barry, Marie Jeanne.)

Du Bartas. (*See* Bartas, William de Sallust.)

Duaren, or Douaren, François, *doo'-ar-en*, a French lawyer of eminence, who was originally a tutor in the family of M. Budé, Maitre des Requêtes, at Paris, and acquired his knowledge of the rudiments of law from frequent conversations on the subject with the father of his pupils. When Cujacius attacked the old system of instruction in jurisprudence, Duaren, who was then settled at Bourges in the exercise of his profession, warmly defended it; and to this controversy, Cujacius allowed that he owed much of his knowledge of law. B. 1509; D. 1559.

Du Bellay, *doo bel'-lai*, a French cardinal and statesman, who enjoyed the favour of Francis I., and was sent as ambassador to Henry VIII. of England and the pope, Paul III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the absence of Francis, who was engaged against the emperor Charles V. in Provence. Falling into disgrace on the death of this king, he retired to Rome. B. 1492; D. 1560. This cardinal protected and encouraged letters, and it was at his suggestion that the College of France was founded. Rabelais was attached to his establishment.—His brother William was one of Francis I.'s bravest generals, and was viceroy of Piedmont, where he defeated the Imperialists; he wrote some interesting memoirs, which he called "Ogdoades."

Dubocage, Marie Anne le Page, *doo'-bo-kaj*, a talented French authoress, who was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen. She early distinguished herself by a taste for poetry, and translated Pope's "Temple of Fame" into French. In 1746 she obtained the prize given by the academy at Rouen, and afterwards translated Milton's "Paradise Lost," which she followed by a translation of the "Death of Abel." In 1749 she produced a tragedy, called "The Amazons," and subsequently "The Columbiad," an epic poem on the discovery of America, which is esteemed her greatest work. She also published "Travels through England, Holland, and Italy," in the epistolary form. B. at Rouen, 1710; D. 1802.

Dubois, William, *doo-bwaw'*, archbishop of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France, was the son of a poor French apothecary. He first became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader to the duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans and Regent, he received the rich abbey of St. Just, and subsequently became counsellor of state. In 1717 he was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance, which had been entered into against Spain, between England, France, and Holland. On his return, he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the archbishopric of Cambray. In 1721, the pope advanced him to the cardinalate, and, in the following year, he was appointed first minister of state. From that time he reigned absolute master, and the French court, already so depraved, sank still lower in its vices; but happily his death soon put an end to his power. B. at Brives-la-Gaillarde, in Limousin, 1656; D. 1723. He possessed great talents, but these were sullied and clouded by his vices of debauchery, avarice, and guilty ambition.

Dubois, Edward, a writer of light literature who attained a high degree of popularity in his time, and was connected with the "Mirror" and "Morning Chronicle" in their palmy days, under the direction of Thomas Hill and Mr. Perry respectively. Dubois had studied for the bar, but paid little attention to his profession, though he held two legal appointments, the deputy judgeship of the Court of Request and the secretaryship to the Commissioners of Lunacy. His principal works were—"My Pocket Book, or Hintes for a Right Merrie and Conceited Tour in Quarto," published anonymously, and written in ridicule of the books of travel got up by Sir John Carr, and which passed through several editions. "The Wreath," "Old Nick," a satirical poem; the "Decameron of Boccaccio," with remarks on his life and writings; a work on the "Letters of Junius," which he attributed to Sir Philip Francis, with whom he was said to have been connected. B. 1775; D. 1850.

Dubos, John Baptist, *doo-bo'*, a French writer, who was employed in some secret transactions by M. de Torcy, minister of foreign affairs, for which he was rewarded with several benefices. He is principally known by his "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," 2 vols. 12mo; a work which, at the time of its appearance, was highly esteemed. He also wrote some political pieces, and a "Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul." B. at Beauvais, 1670; D. at Paris, 1742.

Du Cange, Charles Dufresne, Seigneur, *doo-kanzh*, a French author, who studied for the profession of the law, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to history and philosophy. His first work was "A History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," which was succeeded by his "Scriptural Glossary," a work of great value in enabling us to understand the writers of the dark and middle ages. He also produced some other historical

works, and left a large number of manuscripts. B. at Amiens, 1610; D. 1688.—His children received a pension of 2000 francs from Louis XIV.

DUCAREL, Andrew Coltee, *doo'-ka-rel*, an eminent civilian and antiquary, who published a number of topographical and antiquarian works. His best known is one on Anglo-Gallic, Norman, and Aquitaine coins, which appeared in 1757. "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," considered in a tour through Normandy, is another valuable work on the particular subject of which it treats. B. in Normandy, 1713; D. at South Lambeth, 1785. Ducarel was commissary of St. Catherine's and Canterbury, and was brought to England soon after his birth. When the Society of Antiquaries was incorporated, in 1755, he was appointed one of its first fellows.

DUCAS, Michael, *doo'-kăs*, the author of a history of the Greek empire, from the reign of John Palæologus I. to its fall in 1453. His work was printed at the Louvre in 1649.

DUCASSE, Jean Baptiste, *doo-kas-sui*, a French naval officer, who during the reign of Louis XIV. made himself formidable to the English while governor of St. Domingo, and gained fame by obtaining a victory over the renowned Admiral Benbow. D. 1715.

DUCKWORTH, Sir John Thomas, Bart, *duk'-werth*, a British admiral, who entered the navy in 1759, under Admiral Boscawen, and took part in several engagements with the French. Having served in various ships, and seen a great deal of active service, he, in 1793, was attached to Lord Howe's fleet, and, in the celebrated action of June 1, 1794, greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, as well as naval skill. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Leeward Islands; and in 1801 for aiding in the reduction of the Swedish and West India islands, was created a K.C.B. In 1803 he was appointed commander-in-chief of Jamaica, and, for the vigorous measures he adopted in protecting the commerce of that island, received the thanks of its House of Assembly, with the presentation of a sword valued at £1000. In 1805 he defeated the French in the Bay of St. Domingo, for which he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and had an annuity of £1000 bestowed upon him. In 1807 he forced the passage of the Dardanelles, in spite of the Turks; and, from 1810 to 1815, was commander-in-chief at Newfoundland. He subsequently became governor of Plymouth, and, in 1813, was created a baronet. B. in February, 1748; D. at Devonport, 1817.

DUCLOS, Charles Pineau, *doo-klo'*, an historiographer of France, who became perpetual secretary to the French academy, and died in 1772. B. at Dinant, 1705. His principal works are—1. "Memoirs on the Manners of the 18th Century," 1 vol. 12mo; 2. "The History of Louis XI.," 3 vols. 12mo; 3. "The Confessions of Count * * *."

DUDEVANT, Madame Amantine Lucile Aurore, *dood'-vant*, better known by her assumed name of Georges Sand, having been married at 17, parted from her husband in her 27th year, and went to Paris to pursue a life of literary independence. There she produced, in conjunction with a young student named Jules Sandeau, a novel, called "Rose et Blanche," which met with success. Her next performance, entitled "Indiana," was entirely her own, and it immediately made her celebrated. She affixed the name of Georges Sand to it, to commemorate her friendship with Sandeau. She subsequently wrote voluminously in the region of fiction; but perhaps the best of all her tales is "Consuelo." In 1848 she started a democratic newspaper of her own in Paris; but her views proving unpalatable to the régime of Louis Napoleon, it was suppressed. From that time she mostly wrote for the stage, but not with equal success to that which marked her former efforts in stories of the imagination. B. at Paris, 1804.

DUDLEY, Edmund, *dud'-le*, an English statesman, who being, when young, introduced to the court of Henry VII., became one of the favourites of that monarch. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, Lord Lisle. In the parliament of 1504 he was speaker of the House of Commons, and, two years afterwards, obtained the stewardship of Hastings. On the king's death, he and Empson were sent to the Tower, and in 1510 were beheaded on Tower-hill. B. 1462. While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece, entitled "The Tree of the Commonwealth," which is still in MS.

DUDLEY, John, son of the preceding statesman, was created Viscount Lisle and knight of the Garter, by Henry VIII. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick. On the execution of Sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high admiral, and in 1551 was created duke of Northumberland. Pursuing an ambitious policy, he effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, the eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and a branch of the royal family. When the days of Edward VI. were drawing to a close, he prevailed upon him to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, in favour of Lady Jane, and on his death he caused his daughter-in-law to be proclaimed. An insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, however, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed, 1553. B. 1502. (*See* EDWARD VI., ELIZABETH, MARY.)

DUDLEY, Robert, son of the above. (*See* LEICESTER, Robert Dudley, Earl of.)

DUDLEY, Ambrose, son of the above, was condemned with his father, but received a pardon. In 1557 he went with his two brothers to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army before St. Quentin. In the next reign, he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound, received in defending Newhaven against the French in 1589. B. 1530.

DUDLEY, Sir Robert, the son of the earl of Leicester by Lady Douglas Sheffield, though treated by his father as illegitimate, yet was left the bulk of his estate, after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas, and, in the following year, commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy; but the countess dowager of Leicester filing an information against him for a conspiracy, he went to Florence, where the grand duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. B. at Sheen, in Surrey, 1573; D. at Florence, 1639. He wrote several pieces, the chief of which is "Del Arcano del Mare."

**Dudley**, Sir Henry Bate, a noted literary character and politician, was the son of the Rev. Henry Bate, incumbent of St. Nicholas, Worcester and of Farmbridge, Essex. He was educated for the church, and took orders, but was in early life notorious for living a free life about London, where his exigencies induced him to have recourse to literature, in order to recruit his finances. He established the "Morning Post" and "Morning Herald" newspapers, and was the author of several dramatic pieces, among others, the "Woodman," "Rival Candidates," and the "Flitch of Bacon." He became curate to the Rev. Mr. Townley, author of "High Life below Stairs," at Hendon, Essex, and subsequently obtained a baronetcy and considerable church preferment, both in Ireland and England. In the discharge of his clerical functions, but particularly in the judicial sphere as a magistrate, Sir Henry Dudley was remarkable for the ability he displayed, and for always favouring and promoting improvements wherever his influence extended. B. 1745; D. 1824.

**Dufresny**, Charles Rivière, *doo-frés'-ne*, a French comic writer, who was descended from Henry IV., to whom he bore considerable resemblance. He possessed great talents for landscape and ornamental gardening, and was, on this account, appointed by Louis XIV. comptroller of the royal gardens. The "grand monarch" also gave him several privileges; amongst which was the monopoly of the manufacture of looking-glasses. This right, however, with others, he soon disposed of for certain sums of ready money, and always managed to be penniless in an exceedingly short space of time. In reference to his want of funds, one of his friends observed that poverty was not a crime. "No, it's much worse," answered he. Louis XIV., who was very much attached to him, supplied him liberally with funds on many occasions, but at length grew tired of the continual demands made by Dufresny, saying, "I am not powerful enough to make Dufresny rich." Losing his first wife, he married his laundress, in order to pay the washing bill due to her. Paris was full of this occurrence for a few days, he being well badgered for this *mésalliance;* and the following is an anecdote told of him at this time. Meeting the Abbé Pellegrin, who was not conspicuous for cleanliness, he reproached him for always wearing such dirty linen. "Ah!" replied the Abbé, "every one isn't so fortunate as to marry a washerwoman." On leaving the court, Dufresny began to write for the theatres with Regnard, and afterwards alone, composing some dramatic pieces, which, though containing much wit, were uneven and irregular in their style. B. at Paris, 1648; D. 1724.

**Dufferin**, the Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.C.B., Lord, *duf'-fer-in*, whose mother was a member of the Sheridan family, was born in 1826, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1860 he published an account of his voyage to Iceland in the preceding year, under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." In the same year he went to Syria, as British Commissioner, to inquire into the massacre of Christians that had been perpetrated there. In 1866 he accepted office as under-secretary of state for India; and in 1868, at the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

**Dugdale**, Sir William, *dug'-dail*, an English antiquary, who, in 1638 was made a pursuivant-at-arms by the name of Blanche Lyon. He subsequently became Rouge Croix, which gave him a residence in Heralds' College, and opened up the treasures of antiquity to his inspection. He was with Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M.A. by the University of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause, he compounded for his estate, settling in London, where he completed his "Monasticon Anglicanum," in 3 vols. folio. At the Restoration he was made Norroy, and in 1677 Garter king-of-arms, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, which, on account of his limited estate, he would much rather have declined. B. at Shustoke, Warwickshire, 1605. D. there, 1686.

**Duguay-Trouin**, Réné, *doo-gai-troo-ă*, a famous French admiral, born at St. Malo, who showed as a boy a love for a seafaring life, and, when 18, was in command of a privateer. When 20, he fought an action with a 40-gun ship against six English vessels, but was defeated and captured, and carried to Plymouth, from which he escaped by a romantic adventure. In 1697 he encountered, vanquished, and took prisoner the Dutch admiral De Wassenaer; subsequently served during the war of the Spanish succession; and, in 1706, was made Chevalier of St. Louis for his defence of Cadiz, then threatened with a siege. In 1707, he was sent, along with Count de Forbin, to intercept an English convoy which was carrying provisions for the service of the archduke of Austria, competitor for the Spanish throne with Philip V., and in this service captured the *Cumberland*, of 82 guns, and scattered or destroyed the rest of the fleet. On September 23, 1711, he captured Rio Janeiro, his most notable exploit; and after serving in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, and having greatly raised the character and fame of the navy of his country, died at Paris, respected and honoured by king and people, in September, 1736. B. 1673. His memoirs were published in Paris in 1740, and appeared in an English translation at London in 1742.

**Dugommier**, Jean François Coquille, *doo-gom-e-ai*, a native of Guadaloupe, who had large estates in Martinique, which, having espoused the revolutionary cause, he defended against a body of royalist troops, and afterwards coming to France, entered the army, and rose through various grades till made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, at the head of which he gained several victories over the combined Austrian and Sardinian forces. In 1793 he captured Toulon, after a severe contest and a protracted siege, during which Napoleon first made himself conspicuous. Dugommier subsequently commanded in the Eastern Pyrenees, gained the battle of Alberdes, and took possession of Montesquieu, where he captured 200 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners. He was killed in an engagement at St. Sebastian in 1794, after having further distinguished himself by repeated successes in the field. B. 1736.

**Du Guesclin**, Bertrand. (*See* Guesclin, Du.)

**Duhalde**, Jean Baptiste, *doo'-hald*, a French Jesuit, who compiled, from the accounts of the missionaries, an "Historical and Geographical Description of the Empire of China and Chinese Tartary," 4 vols. folio, a work formerly held as an authority. B. at Paris, 1674; D. there, 1743.

**Duillius Nepos**, *du-il'-le-us ne'-pos*, a Ro-

man consul, who obtained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Lipari Islands, in which they lost fifty-eight vessels, this being the first engagement at sea which the Romans had fought, 260 B.C. He was honoured with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome, and was also allowed peculiar honours. Some medals were struck in commemoration of this victory, and there still exists at Rome a portion of the column which was erected in the Forum on this occasion, and the inscription on which is one of the most ancient specimens of the Latin language.

DUJARDIN, Charles, *doosh'-ar-dă*, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his representations of market scenes, mountebanks, and robbers. He also engraved in aquafortis. B. at Amsterdam, 1640; D. at Venice, 1678.

DUMARESQ, Henry, *doo-mar-esk*, a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, who served throughout the wars with Napoleon, and was present in the thirteen battles for which medals were struck, besides many affairs of outposts in the sieges of Badajoz and Burgos, and the attack on the forts of Salamanca. His last field was Waterloo, where he was on the staff of Sir John Byng, and was sent with an order by the Duke of Wellington to his general of brigade. This he delivered, and in returning with the answer was shot through the lungs; but, determined to do his duty, he rode up to the duke, delivered his despatch, and then fell from his horse apparently a dying man. The wound was not immediately fatal, however; but as the ball was never extracted, it is supposed to have produced paralysis, and caused his death in 1838, at the establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, where he was chief commissioner. B. 1792.

DUMAS, Lewis, *doo'-ma*, an ingenious Frenchman, who was brought up to the law, but applied himself to mathematical and mechanical studies, inventing an instrument called the *bureau typographique*, to teach children reading and writing mechanically. He also devised another for instructing them in music, and wrote works on these subjects, explanatory of his method. B. at Nimes, 1676; D. 1744.

DUMAS, Alexandre Davy, one of the most fertile French dramatists and romancists. His dramas number more than eighty, and his novels more than forty. He wrote about 1200 volumes, many of them representing a low state of morals, rather repulsive than attractive to the general tone of English sentiment. He also wrote "Impressions of Voyages," and his "Memoirs," which were commenced in 1852, and by 1856 had extended to twenty-seven volumes. His most popular work is, perhaps, the "Count of Monte Christo," which has been reproduced in English in several forms. Dumas affected to be a universal genius, took to politics, and started a newspaper in Naples during the dictatorship of Garibaldi in 1860, which, however, did not live long. He also prided himself on his skill as a cook, and on the rapidity with which he could serve up a dinner. B. at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne, 1803.

DUMAS, Alexandre *fils*, son of the above, wrote "Trois Hommes forts," "La Dame aux Camélias," and the "Demi-Monde;" productions which, however they may exhibit the possession of talent in their author, are very low in their morality. B. 1824.





DUMAS, Jean Baptiste, a distinguished French chemist and botanist, who, in 1823, received the appointment of demonstrator of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, and was also made professor of chemistry at the Athénée of Paris. From this period the science of organic chemistry stands deeply indebted to his exertions. In 1829 he founded the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and, in 1834, became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine. In 1845 he was made president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, and, in 1849, received the *porte-feuille* of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1851 he acted as vice-president of the Great Exhibition in London, and subsequently became vice-president of the superior council of public instruction in France. B. at Alais, in the department of the Gard, 1800.

DUMONT, Pierre Etienne Louis, *doo'-mawng*, a Swiss divine, who became minister of the Protestant church in Geneva, and afterwards went to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Samuel Romilly, and other eminent men. After a visit to France, he returned, and became the editor of several of the treatises of Jeremy Bentham, from pure admiration of the wisdom of that philosopher. In 1814 he returned to Geneva, and became a member of its representative council; and there, on the panopticon plan of Mr. Bentham, had a prison erected, in 1824. B. at Geneva, 1759; D. travelling in Northern Italy, 1829.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, Jules Sébastien César, *door'-veel*, a French naturalist and navigator. Being commissioned by Charles X. of France, in 1826, to go in search of La Perouse, the French navigator, and his companions, he took the command of the frigate *Astrolabe*, and was so far successful, as to obtain a knowledge of the fate of these voyagers. Whilst engaged in this duty, he made some important surveys of the coasts of various islands in Australasia and the Eastern seas. An account of his labours was published in 1830, and is esteemed as a valuable contribution to science. In 1837 he proceeded on a voyage to the south pole, and penetrated to lat. 64° 20′ S.; lon. 184° 18′ E. On his return he published an account of his expedition. B. 1790; killed in a railway accident between Versailles and Meudon, 1842.

DUMOURIEZ, Charles François, *doo-moor'-e-ai*, an officer in the French military service, who, at the commencement of the great revolution, espoused the liberal side, although attached to the constitutional monarchy of 1791. Suspected, as well as detested, by those whose political principles were more violent, he retired from internal politics, and took service under General Luckner, then fighting against the Austrians on the northern frontier. Here he soon distinguished himself, and, receiving the command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick, took up a position in the forest of Argonne, which enabled Kellermann to beat the Prussians at Valmy, and saved France from invasion. He next entered Flanders, won the battle of Gemappes, took Liège, Antwerp, and a large portion of the country; but was compelled to return to Paris on the trial of Louis XVI. After the execution of that monarch, he resumed his command, entered Holland, and took Breda; but was defeated at Neerwinde and Louvain. As he still wished for a return of the

government to constitutional monarchy, he displeased the Convention, because he was averse to their proceedings against the Belgians, and entered into secret negotiations with the enemy, which brought an accusation of treason against him, when, with several of his officers, he fled to the Austrian head-quarters. His ideas of a constitutional monarchy, however, were not conformable to the notions of the allies, and he refused to serve against his country. He now wandered through several parts of the continent, with a price set upon his head, and at length crossed to England; but was thence driven by the operation of the Alien Act. He then took refuge in Hamburg, where he remained for some time; but again returned to England, and, throughout the remainder of his days, enjoyed a pension from the British government. B. at Cambrai, 1739; D. at Henley-upon-Thames, 1823.

DUNBAR, William, *dun'-bar*, a Scottish poet, who wrote several beautiful effusions, and, after being almost unknown for 200 years, was resuscitated in his poems, which are now acknowledged to be amongst the most original in his language. His "Thistle and Rose," an allegory celebrating the matrimonial union of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., is a rich specimen of poetical imagery. B. it is supposed, about 1460; D. about 1520. His poems were published, with notes, by Sir David Dalrymple.

DUNCAN, Adam, Lord, *dun'-kan*, a British admiral, was bred to the sea, and, in 1761, attained the rank of post-captain. Being intimate with admiral Keppel, the latter appointed him his captain; and, in 1787, he became rear-admiral; in 1793, vice-admiral; and, in 1795, admiral of the Blue. In the war he was appointed to the North Sea station, where he blockaded the Dutch in the Texel, till the summer of 1797, when an alarming mutiny broke out in his squadron. His conduct on this occasion was firm, and, notwithstanding the difficulties in which he was placed, he detained the Dutch until he was enabled to meet them in action. An engagement then took place on October 11, off Camperdown, when the Dutch admiral, De Winter, after a brave resistance, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken, two of which carried flags. For this service the gallant admiral received the thanks of parliament, was created viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and baron Duncan of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. An annual pension, also, of £2000 was granted him, and the two next heirs of the peerage. B. at Dundee, Scotland, 1731; D. 1804. Lord Duncan was of a singularly manly and athletic form, his height being six feet three inches. His character was that of an amiable, upright man. It is said that when Duncan and De Winter, who was also of gigantic stature, met on the surrender of the latter, each was struck with the fine physique of the other; and that Duncan exclaimed, neither having been wounded, "Why, Admiral, how has it happened that two such marks as we present should have been missed in such a shower of bullets as that we have just passed through?"

DUNCOMBE, William, *dun-kum*, a poet, and author of a tragedy entitled "Lucius Junius Brutus," besides other works, and a translation of Horace, was born in London in 1690, and died in 1769.—His son John was also a poet, and wrote "The Feminead," and other poems. B. 1730; D. 1786.

DUNDAS, Sir David, *dun-dass*, a general in the British army, who enjoyed a high reputation as a tactician, was for a short time commander-in-chief on the resignation of the duke of York, and was author of two works, "Principles of Military Movements," and "Regulations for the Cavalry," which are both standard authorities in the army. B. at Edinburgh, 1736; D. 1820.

DUNDAS, Thomas, a gallant British officer, who greatly distinguished himself at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1794, and died there in the succeeding year. There is a cenotaph to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. B. 1750.

DUNDAS, Henry. (*See* MELVILLE, Lord.)

DUNDAS, Sir James Whitley Deans, a modern English naval commander, entered the navy at an early age, and was present at several minor actions during the Napoleon wars. He was for some years a lord of the admiralty under lord Melbourne, and, in 1841, became rear-admiral. In 1853 he was appointed to the command of the English fleet which was to assist Turkey against Russia. At the commencement of the following year he entered the Black Sea, and in April the English and French fleets bombarded Odessa. In the December of the same year, however, Admiral Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Lyons superseded him in the command. His family name was Deans, his father being James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta; but he took the names of Whitley and Dundas on marrying his cousin Janet, daughter of the late Lord Amesbury. B. in Scotland, 1785; D. 1862.

DUNDAS, Sir Rich. Saunders, K.C.B., an English naval commander, but having no relationship to the above. Entering the service at an early age, he was a captain at 22, and, in 1840, took a part in the war with China, and afterwards commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, under the orders of admiral Parker. Between 1828 and 1846, he was twice secretary to the admiralty, and from 1852 to 1855 was a lord of the admiralty. In 1853 he was appointed rear-admiral, and, in 1855, was nominated to succeed Sir Charles Napier in the command of the English fleet sent to act against Russia in the Baltic Sea. Doubting, like his predecessor, the success of an attack on Cronstadt, he took vigorous measures to destroy the enemy's commerce in the north, and, assisted by the French admiral Penaud, attacked Sweaborg. After a bombardment of 45 hours, the Russian arsenals, barracks, and magazines were almost entirely destroyed, with a loss also of 2000 men. This was the most terrible blow to the naval power of the czar during the whole of the war. B. at Melville Castle, Edinburghshire, 1802; D. 1861.

DUNDONALD, Thomas Cochrane, Earl of, *dun-don'-ald*, a British admiral, and the tenth earl of this name, entered the naval service in 1793. He soon distinguished himself by his bravery, being almost continually engaged in the most difficult and daring enterprises, in boarding vessels, or cutting out rich prizes from beneath the very mouth of the guns in the land fortresses of the enemy. In 1809 he commanded a fleet of fire-ships, with which he destroyed the French fleet in the Basque Roads, for which he was rewarded with the knighthood of the Bath. In 1814 he was charged with having spread a report relative to the abdication of the emperor Napoleon I., which had a great effect on the

funds, and which caused him to be brought to trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay £1000, to stand in the pillory, and to undergo one year's imprisonment. When this happened, he was a member of the House of Commons; he was therefore deprived of his seat, stripped of the order of the Bath, and struck off the list of captains. These proceedings were iniquitous in the extreme, as they arose almost entirely from his being a radical reformer and strong opponent of the Liverpool-Castlereagh administration. The public were enraged at such a sentence. The punishment of the pillory was remitted, he was reseated in parliament, and his fine paid by public subscription. His prospects of advancement in the service of his country were, however, for the time, annihilated. Accordingly, he sought employment abroad, and in 1818 received the command of the fleet of the Chilians, to fight for their independence. In this war he displayed his usual bravery. In 1822 he exchanged the Chilian for the Brazilian service, and, in the following year, was made marquis of Maranao by Don Pedro. On leaving this service he returned to Europe, and, in 1827 and 1828, assisted the Greeks in their war of independence. He had hitherto borne the title of Lord Cochrane, but by his father's death he now succeeded to that of Earl of Dundonald, and, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, was reinstated in his command in the British navy, and made a rear-admiral. In 1841 he became vice-admiral of the Blue, and, in 1847, had his order of the Bath restored to him. In 1851 he became vice-admiral of the White, and, in 1854, admiral of the United Kingdom. Being greatly devoted to scientific pursuits, he offered, in 1856, to blow up the walls of Sebastopol during the siege of that fortress; but the committee appointed to consider his plan, rejected it. B. 1775; D. 1859. His Life, written by himself, was recently published under the title of "Autobiography of a Seaman, by Thomas, Earl of Dundonald."

DUNNING, John, *dun'-ning*, an eminent lawyer, was the son of an attorney at Ashburton, in Devonshire. After studying under his father some time, he entered the Middle Temple in 1752, and in 1756 was called to the bar. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself on the side of the opposition. Afterwards he became solicitor-general, recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1782 he was created Lord Ashburton, but died in the following year. B. at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1731. His lordship was an upright lawyer, and often pleaded the cause of the poor, unsolicited, and without a fee.

DUNOIS, John, *doo'-nwaw*, count of Longueville, and called the "Bastard of Orleans," grand chamberlain of France, was a natural son of Louis, duke of Orleans. It is said that when but a youth, his mother-in-law, the duchess of Orleans, who was a daughter of the Visconti of Milan, when on her death-bed, called her family together, and charged them never to rest till they had revenged the death of her husband, who had been assassinated by the Burgundians. On this young Dunois stepped forward, and pledged himself never to forget his father's wrongs while he could wield a sword or rein in steed. "Ah," exclaimed the dying duchess, "they have robbed me—*you* should have been my son." At a very early age he distinguished himself by his great bravery, and had the better in an action with the English in 1427, at Montargis. At the siege of Orleans, he shared the laurels of success with Joan of Arc, and in 1432 contributed greatly to the victory at Patay. The same year he brought under the royal authority the town of Chartres, and in 1436 re-occupied Paris, which had been taken by the English. After these considerable services to the state, he sullied his fair fame by engaging in a conspiracy against Charles VII., and instigating against that king the revolt of his son, afterwards Louis XI. He repaired his disloyalty, however, by throwing himself at the feet of the former monarch, and caused all to be forgotten in his devotion at the sieges of Harfleur, Gallardon, and Dieppe. In 1444 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and, from this time to 1450, was engaged against the English, who were now driven out both of Normandy and Guienne. He was appointed, for his services, grand chamberlain. B. at Paris, 1402; D. 1468. This is the warrior alluded to in the opening lines—

"C'était le jeune et brave Dunois"—

of the favourite French national air "Partant pour la Syrie," which was composed by Hortense Beauharnais, the mother of Napoleon III.

DUNS, John, *duns*, commonly called "Duns Scotus," a famous Franciscan divine, who was educated at Oxford. In 1301 he became professor of theology at Oxford, and was so distinguished by his eloquence, that it is said 30,000 scholars came to listen to his precepts. In 1304 he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "subtle doctor." He opposed the notions of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scotists. B. supposed at Dunstanee, near Alnwick, Northumberland, 1265; D. at Cologne, 1308. His works were printed at Lyons in 12 vols. folio, 1639.

DUNSTAN, St., *dun'-stan*, an English monk and celebrated statesman, who, at a very early age, was made abbot of Glastonbury by king Edmund I. King Edgar made him bishop of Worcester, and, in 959, archbishop of Canterbury. The pope confirmed the appointment, and appointed him his legate. Dunstan extended the papal power in a most arbitrary manner, though opposed by the English clergy; for which he deprived many of their benefices, and placed monks in their room. On the death of Edgar, in 975, he placed on the throne his son Edward, who being a minor, Dunstan assumed the regency. Under Ethelred, however, he lost his influence, and died of grief, 988. B. at Glastonbury, 925. The popular story of his taking the devil by the nose with a pair of tongs when his satanic majesty was too importunate with the saint, is well known, and is believed to have had its origin in the fact of Dunstan having rather rudely separated the young king and the wife he had presumed to marry without the sanction of the reverend minister.

DUNTON, John, *dun'-ton*, a noted bookseller, who published the "Athenian Mercury," which was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo, under the title of the "Athenian Oracle." In 1710 appeared the "Projects of Mr. John Dunton." He also wrote a book called "Dunton's Life and Errors" which abounds in literary history of a curious kind. B. in Huntingdonshire, 1659; D. 1733.

DUPATY, Jean Baptist Mercier, *doo-pä-te*, an

eminent French publicist, and president of the parliament of Bordeaux, was author of "Historical Reflections on Penal Laws," "Academical Discourses, and Letters on Italy." B. at Rochelle, 1746; D. at Paris, 1788.—His son, Charles, was a famous sculptor, whose works are distinguished by their classic purity of style. B. 1771; D. 1825.

DUPERREY, Louis Isidore, *doo'-pair-re*, a French hydrographer, who in 1817 made a voyage in the North Pacific Ocean, and mapped the Ladrone Islands and several others; but, whilst engaged in his duties, suffered shipwreck among the Sandwich Islands, in 1820. After remaining ten weeks on an island, he and the crew were taken by an American ship to Monte Video, whence he returned to France in the same year. He was subsequently engaged in making surveys in the South Pacific, and afterwards published the results of his expeditions. B. at Paris, 1786.

DUPIN, Louis Ellies, *doo'-pà*, a French writer, who, about 1684, commenced his valuable work entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques," &c., or "History of Ecclesiastical Writers," which, notwithstanding its general excellence, was much censured by zealous Romanists for some freedom of sentiment, which the author was compelled to retract. He afterwards became involved in a profitless dispute with Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, on a projected union between the English and Gallican churches. B. at Paris, 1657; D. there 1719. Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the scriptures, church government, and practical divinity.

DUPIN, André Marie Jean Jacques, an eminent French lawyer, who, in 1815, became a member of the Chamber of Representatives, and opposed the proposal to proclaim the son of Napoleon I. emperor, under the title of Napoleon II. In the same year he was united with Berryer in the defence of Marshal Ney. Subsequently, he defended several others, among whom may be named Béranger, in 1821, from the vengeance of arbitrary power. In 1826 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted by his influence and opposition to produce the revolution of 1830. In the same year he was made procureur-général of the Court of Cassation, and, in 1832, became president of the Chamber of Deputies, to which office he was re-elected seven times. After the forced abdication of Louis Philippe, in 1848, he proposed the young count of Paris as king of the French, but failed in this attempt to stem the republican tide. He then endeavoured to form a new government, and, in the following year, became president of the Legislative Assembly. During this stormy period of political vicissitude, his conduct was marked by great firmness and courage. In 1852, when the decrees confiscating the property of the House of Orleans were published, he resigned his procureur-generalship. In 1857, however, he again accepted the office of procureur-général, and in his address, written at the time, he says, "I have always belonged to France, and never to a party." He wrote several valuable works on law. B. at Varzy, in the department of the Nièvre, 1783; D. 1865.

DUPIN, Charles, Baron, brother of the above, entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer, and, after performing some services in the Mediterranean, became professor of mechanics and the physical sciences in the Ionian Academy, which he assisted in forming, at Corfu. In 1812 he returned to Paris, and, in 1813, instituted the maritime museum at Toulon. After the peace of 1815, he visited Great Britain, for the purpose of examining her public engineering works, and afterwards published the results of his observations. In 1828 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, as representative for the department of Tarn, and, after the revolution of 1830, represented Seine. When the change of 1848 was effected, he became a representative in the Constituent Assembly, and also in the Legislative Assembly. After the revolution of 1851, he became a senator. In 1851 he was president of the French jury at the Great Exhibition in London. He wrote a great number of important works connected with the science of engineering. B. at Varzy, 1784; D. 1873.

DUPINO, Charles François, *doo-pe'-no*, a modern French philosopher, who, during the revolutionary era, distinguished himself as a politician, and rose to the presidency of the Legislative Assembly. Previous to this, however, he had filled the chair of rhetoric in the college of Lisieux, and had deeply devoted himself to astronomical studies. He was the inventor of a telegraph, by which he corresponded with a friend at some distance, until dread of the political factions then rampant compelled him to lay it aside. By this time he had published several scientific works, and, in 1794, appeared his "Origine de tous les Cultes; ou, la Religion Universelle," a great work, which ultimately led to the "commission" undertaken to explore the ruins of Upper Egypt, in the time of Napoleon I. This production was succeeded by other volumes, relating to astronomy and mythology. B. at Frye-Château, near Chaumont, 1742; D. at Issur-Lille, 1809.

DUPLEIX, Scipion, *doo-plaï'*, historiographer of France, wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed; but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died in 1661. B. at Condom, 1569. Besides the above, he produced,—1. "Memoirs of the Gauls;" 2. "History of France," 6 vols. folio; 3. "Roman History," 3 vols. folio; 4. "A Course of Philosophy," &c.

DUPLEIX, Joseph, a celebrated French merchant, who, in 1731, was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, where he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the Indies. In 1742 he was made governor of Pondicherry, which, in 1748, he defended against two English admirals. For this he was created a marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the Mogul. He was recalled, however, in 1754, and died in 1763.

DUPONCEAU, Peter S., LL.D., *doo-pawng'-so*, a native of the Ile de Rhé, in France, after completing his education in his native province, went to Paris, where he acted for some time as secretary to De Gebelin, author of a well-known work entitled "The Primitive World." Duponceau accompanied Baron de Steuben to America in 1777, served four campaigns in the colonial army during the War of Independence; and after the conclusion of peace in 1783, was appointed to a post in the office of the Republic's secretary for foreign affairs. He subsequently

studied for the bar, then devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote two very learned and ingenious works, the one being on the languages of the aboriginal American Indians, and the other on the nature of the Chinese written character, which, although neither alphabetic nor syllabic, he explains to be still lexicographic or strictly representative of particular vocables, with their grammatical accidence, and not pictorial or vaguely indicative of ideas or things. Later investigations have elucidated those questions more fully; still Duponceau's work is of considerable value. B. some time between 1750 and 1760; D. 1844.

DUPONT, Pierre, *doo'-pawng*, a gifted French song writer, the son of humble parents, made himself famous by his lyrics, especially those from rural scenes. He has been called the "Burns of France," and is so, perhaps, more truly than even Béranger. His first published production is entitled "The Two Angels," and was issued in 1844. This was followed by "The Oxen," which was received with a burst of applause, which encouraged the author to sing of the scenes and occupations of the country, and the joys and sorrows, the manners and the lives, of the French peasantry. Having obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute, he became a resident of Paris, and was affected by the political and social questions of the time. His "Song of Bread" was produced prior to the revolution of 1848, as was likewise his "Song of the Workers." In the midst of the din of the convulsion which cost Louis Philippe his throne, the strains of Dupont sounded clearly out in tones of triumph and encouragement. He was arrested after the *coup d'état*, and condemned to transportation to Cayenne; but strong representations having been made to Louis Napoleon, he ordered his release. The poems of Dupont have been published in a collected form under the titles "Cahiers de Chansons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique," Paris, 1850-54. B. at Lyons, April 21, 1821; D. 1870.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel, *doo-pawng-dai-nai-moo(r)*, a political economist of France, was twice president of the Constitutional Assembly, and held several high official positions, and was eminent for his steady opposition to the anarchists, from whose enmity he was obliged to fly to America in 1797. He returned thence in 1805, became president of the Chamber of Commerce, and, in 1814, was appointed secretary to the provisional government. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba in 1815, Dupont finally retired to America. He was the author of a variety of works on various departments of political economy and other subjects, the most prominent of which are his "Tableau raisonné de Principes de l'Economie Politique," "Reflexions sur l'Ecrit intit. Richesses de l'Etat," and "Philosophie de l'Univers." B. 1739; D. 1817.

DUPPA, Brian, *dup'-pa*, a pious prelate, who, in 1638, was appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., and, about the same time, made bishop of Chichester, whence, in 1641, he was removed to Salisbury. He attended Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, and is supposed to have assisted him in the composition of "Eikon Basilike." At the Restoration he was made bishop of Winchester and lord almoner. B. at Lewisham, Kent, 1589; D. 1662. He published a few devotional pieces, but his greatest works were those of charity.





DUPRAT, Anthony, *doo-pra'*, a French statesman, who became president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was also appointed tutor to the count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., and was the author of the famous Concordat, which rendered him so acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments and a cardinalship. D. 1535.

DUPRÉ DE ST. MAUR, Nicholas Francis, *doo'-prai*, a French writer, who was a member of the Academy of Paris, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into French. He also wrote an essay on the coins of France, "Inquiries concerning the Value of Moneys," &c. B. at Paris, 1696; D. 1775.

DUPUYTREN, Guillaume, le Baron, *doo-pwe'-tren*, a distinguished modern French surgeon and anatomist, who invented several surgical instruments, and greatly extended the limits of his profession by the scientific character which he gave to his clinical instructions. He wrote very little, and on the evening before he expired, desired that a medical paper might be read to him, "that I may carry," said he, "the latest news of disease out of the world." B. at Pierre-Buffière, in the department Haute-Vienne, 1777; D. in Paris, 1835. Whilst pursuing his studies, Dupuytren was so poor that he could hardly obtain the means of keeping life in his body; yet he bequeathed a fortune of £20,000 to an only daughter, and £8000 for the endowment of a pathological and anatomical chair in Paris.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, Marquis, *doo-kain'*, a celebrated French naval warrior, first went to sea under his father, who was in the service. He distinguished himself at so early an age, that at seventeen he had the command of a vessel, in which he fought several successful actions with the Spaniards. In the troubles which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV., he was in the service of Sweden, and defeated the Danish fleet commanded by King Christian IV. Recalled to France in 1647, he got together a squadron at his own expense, and was engaged several times both with the English and Spanish. In the French war of 1672 with Holland, Louis XIV. sent him against De Ruyter, and Duquesne defeated him in a terrible engagement near Messina, in 1676. He afterwards gained great successes against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and humbled the dey of Algiers. B. 1610; D. 1688. Being a Protestant, Louis XIV. did not raise him to those high positions which his services entitled him to; and thus he never became an admiral. (*See* RUYTER, DE.)

DURAN, Don Augustin, *door'-an*, a modern Spanish critical and miscellaneous writer, who made some excellent collections of the romances of his native country, and acquired considerable fame by some of his own poetical imitations of old ballads. B. at Madrid about 1793; D. 1862.

DURAND, Jean Nicholas Louis, *doo'-rant*, an eminent French architect, who, in 1780, obtained the great prize for an architectural design from the Royal Academy of Architecture in Paris. He afterwards became professor of architecture in the Polytechnic School, and produced several works illustrative of his Art. These are not considered very valuable, although they have been greatly commended. B. at Paris, 1760; D. at Thiais, in the vicinity of Paris, 1834.

DURANTI, Jean Etienne, *doo-rant'-e*, first president of the parliament of Toulouse in 1581, wrote "De Ritibus Ecclesiæ," printed at Rome in 1591. B. 1534; murdered by the Leaguers in 1589.

DURAS, Clara, duchesse de, *doo-ra'*, a French literary lady of considerable talent and of high moral excellence, was authoress of "Ourika" and "Edouard," two imaginative works. She was more distinguished, however, for exertions to promote education, and her support of charitable institutions, than even for her mental capacity. Her father, the Count de Kersaint, was sacrificed to the popular fury for having voted against the regicides in the National Convention. The Duchess de Duras was born in 1779, and died at Nice, where she had gone for her health, in 1828.

DURER, Albert, *doo'-rer*, the first engraver on wood, and an eminent artist, the son of a goldsmith in Nuremberg. He engraved more than he painted; so that his pictures are scarce, and highly valued. The people of Nuremberg show with pride his portraits of Charlemagne and other emperors; but it is as an engraver that he is most celebrated. He is said to be the first who engraved upon wood; yet, as a painter, he was so highly esteemed, that the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. appointed him their artist, and conferred upon him rank and riches. Dürer's best historical paintings are in the collections of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Prague. He was also the first who printed woodcuts in two colours. B. at Nuremberg, 1471; D. there, 1528. Dürer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works; and since the revival of German art, he is looked upon as its great exemplar.

D'URFEY, Thomas, *dur'-fe*, a facetious English poet, who wrote a number of plays and songs, which are very licentious. Charles II. was wont to lean upon his shoulder, and hum the tunes of some of his songs. His effusions, however, on account of their looseness, are now justly forgotten. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knowle, where is a portrait of him, painted when he was asleep, after dinner; for he had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c., were printed in 6 vols. 12mo, under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy." B. at Exeter, about 1645; D. in London, 1723.

DURHAM, John George Lambton, Earl of, *dur'-ham*, was educated at Eton, and, in 1813, became member of Parliament for the county of Durham. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and, in 1830, became prominently connected with the reform agitation. In the same year he was made lord privy seal, under the administration of Earl Grey. In framing the Reform Bill at that time, he proposed the introduction of the ballot; but this was rejected. In 1833 he resigned his office in the government, and was created earl of Durham. In the same year he was sent on a special mission to Russia, and, on his return, differed from his colleagues, but was, in 1835, again sent to Russia, where he remained for two years, and became an especial favourite with the emperor of that country. In 1838 he was sent as governor-general, with extraordinary powers, to Canada; but conceiving himself not supported in his measures by the home government, he returned, without being recalled, in the same year. For this step he was rebuked, and not permitted to land under the usual salute. This may be regarded as the close of his public life. B. at Lambton Castle, Durham, 1792; D. at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1840.



DURHAM, Joseph, sculptor, was the son of a London merchant, and sprung from an old family at Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. He was the pupil of Francis, and of Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., and first attracted notice by his bust of Jenny Lind, in 1848, of which more than 1000 copies were sold in a brief period. In 1855 he executed, for Sir F. E. Moon, a bust of the queen for presentation to the corporation of London; and shortly afterwards was commissioned to make a bust of Hermione for the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house. He also executed a statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., for the public park at Halifax; and his design was selected for the work of art commemorative of the Exhibition of 1851—his design being unanimously adopted from among the many sent in in response to the invitation which had been issued to the "artists of all nations." Amongst Mr. Durham's minor works are "Paul and Virginia," "Chastity," "Fate of Genius," "Go to Sleep," &c., all displaying much merit. B. 1821.

DUROC, Michael, *doo'-rok*, entered the French army in 1792, and accompanied Napoleon I. to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. When the imperial court was formed, in 1805, he was made grand-marshal of the palace, and was subsequently engaged in several diplomatic missions, although he still continued to play his part in the wars of France. He was made Duke of Friuli, and fell in the battle of Wurtzchen, 1813. B. 1772. (For full details of Duroc's connexion with the emperor and the Imperial family, *see* Bourrienne's "Memoirs.")

DUSSEK, John Louis, *doo-sek*, a celebrated musical composer, and an excellent performer on the pianoforte, was a native of Bohemia, and a pupil, at Hamburg, of Emanuel Bach. Having gone to France, the occurrence of the revolution forced him to leave that country and come to London, where he established a musical warehouse in the Haymarket; but this speculation did not succeed, and he returned to the continent, and was successively attached to the household of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia and of Talleyrand. His compositions, though unequal, are very voluminous, and few authors have written so much that is both good and popular. B. 1762; D. 1812.

DUVAL, Nicholas, *doo-val'*, a Dutch painter, who studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. King William III. appointed him director of the Academy at the Hague. B. 1641; D. 1732.

DUVAL, Valentine Jamerai, an extraordinary person, who, after serving as a shepherd, became, in his eighteenth year, keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Ann, near Luneville. Under these brothers he ardently devoted himself to study, and, by an accident, got introduced to the duke of Lorraine, who placed him in the college of Pont à Mousson. The duke afterwards made him his librarian, and professor of history in the Academy of Luneville. In 1738 he followed the grand-duke Francis to Florence, and on the marriage of that prince with the heiress of the house of Austria, he accompanied him to Vienna, where the emperor

appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals. B. 1695; D. 1775.

DWIGHT, Timothy, *dwite*, an American divine of high reputation, both as pulpit orator and lucid expounder of the Scriptures. In 1795 he became president of Yale College, Newhaven, where he also held the professorship of theology. He wrote several religious works, but the one upon which his fame rests is entitled "Theology Explained and Defended, in a Series of Sermons." This is an extensive work, and consists of a course of lectures delivered by him, as professor of divinity, on the Sundays in term-time. These extended over four years, and although exhibiting no great depth or originality of thought, are still, as a whole, a pleasing collection of divinity. B. at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1752; D. 1817.

DYCE, William, R.A., *dice*, a distinguished Scottish painter, who was taught the rudiments of his art in the Scottish Academy. In 1844 he exhibited at the Royal Academy "King Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance," which raised him to the rank of an associate of that institution. He afterwards exhibited specimens of his skill in fresco-painting, and soon afterwards received a commission from Prince Albert to paint, in that style, one of the compartments of his summer-house at Buckingham Palace. He was subsequently similarly employed at Osborne. He was also among the first artists engaged upon the new palace of Westminster, and his "Baptism of Ethelbert," in the House of Lords, is considered one of the best paintings in the chamber. After this he was appointed to paint the queen's robing-room. In 1848 he was elected R.A.; after which he produced "Omnia Vanitas," the "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," "King Lear and the Fool in the Storm," "Christabel," the "Good Shepherd," and several other works of more or less merit. B. in Scotland, about 1800; D. 1864.

DYCE, Rev. Alexander, was educated for the church, and officiated, for some years, in both Cornwall and Suffolk; but, going to reside in London, in 1827, he entered upon a literary career, and soon rose to distinction. He edited editions of the poems of Collins and Skelton, "Specimens of British Poetesses," and several of the elder dramatists. He also appeared as a commentator on Shakspeare, and edited works for both the Camden and Shakspeare Societies. In 1856 he edited a volume of "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers." B. at Edinburgh, 1798.

DYER, Sir Edward, *di'-er*, a poet of the Elizabethan era, who was educated at Oxford, and after having travelled, received many appointments from the queen, principally in the foreign diplomatic service. He studied chemistry, was thought to be a Rosicrucian, and was made a dupe by the famous astrologers and impostors, Dee and Kelly. His pieces were mostly pastoral odes and madrigals, and are to be found in "England's Helicon," published at the close of Elizabeth's reign, and reprinted in the "Bibliographer." B. about 1549; D. some time after the accession of James I.

DYER, John, an English poet, who was educated for the bar; but, quitting the legal profession for painting, went to Italy, where he wrote a poem, entitled "The Ruins of Rome," which he published in 1740. He had before favoured the public with a descriptive piece, called "Grongar Hill," which, according to Dr. Johnson, is "the happiest of his productions." Not long after his return, he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorp, in Leicestershire, which he exchanged for Belchford, in Lincolnshire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby, in the same county, to which was added that of Kirby. In 1757 appeared "The Fleece," a poem which possesses considerable merit, notwithstanding that it only treats of

"The care of sheep, the labours of the loom."

B. in Carmarthenshire, 1700; D. 1758.

DYER, George, a poet, a scholar, and an antiquary, deeply versed in books and their history, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1778. He spent some time as usher at a school, and in officiating as a Baptist minister. He ultimately settled in London, where his time was occupied first as a parliamentary reporter, which, however, he abandoned after a trial of two months, then as a private teacher, and finally in various literary undertakings. As a poet, Dyer attracted notice, but not fame; as a scholar he edited some plays of Euripides, and an edition of a Greek Testament, but is best known as editor, or joint-editor, of "Valpy's Editions of the Classics," in 141 volumes, in which all the original matter, except the preface, was contributed by him; as an antiquary, his principal works are a "History of the University of Cambridge," in 2 vols., and "Privileges of the University of Cambridge," also in 2 vols. Dyer was a man of great simplicity of character, and his studious habits made him somewhat absent-minded—traits of character which afforded his friend "Elia" (Charles Lamb) an opportunity of making sundry jokes at his expense in articles in the "London Magazine." B. 1755; D. 1841.

DYMOND, Jonathan, *di'-mond*, a linen-draper, and a member of the Society of Friends, published, in 1823, an "Inquiry into the Accordance of War with the Principles of Christianity." This work was well received; but his fame rests more particularly upon his "Essay on the Principles of Morality, &c.," which first appeared in 1829. This work was reviewed by Southey, at great length, in the "London Quarterly Review." It may be regarded as one of the most valuable works on moral government in the language, even by those who may not be inclined to indorse all the views it contains. B. at Exeter, 1796; D. 1828.

## E

[Where *e* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *e* in bed, fed, led; where *ee* is used, it is sounded as *e* in mete, or *ee* in been, or beer.]

EACHARD, John, *e'-chard*, an eminent English divine, who became fellow, and afterwards master, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he published a piece entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into." This he attributed to the improper education of the young men for the ministry, and to the absurd style of preaching too generally adopted. He blended much humour with his remarks, which occasioned considerable controversy. His best work, however, is his "Dialogues between Philautus and

Timothy," which were intended to expose, what he considered, the absurdity of the philosophy of Hobbes. He had great powers of ridicule, but on serious subjects he exhibited not much talent. B. in Suffolk, 1636; D. 1697. His works were published in 3 vols. 12mo, in 1779.

EADMER, *ede'-mer*, an ancient English historian, who, in 1120, was elected bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, but was never consecrated. He was the friend and biographer of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury; but his principal work is the "Historia Novorum," or History of his own Times, which was first printed by Selden in 1623. He also wrote lives of St. Wilfrid, St. Oswald, St. Dunstan, &c., which were inserted by Warton in his "Anglia Sacra." D. 1124.

EARLE, John, *earl*, an English bishop, who was tutor to Charles II. while Prince of Wales, and suffered much during the civil war and the Commonwealth. At the Restoration, he was made dean of Westminster, and afterwards bishop of Worcester, and then of Salisbury. Dr. Earle was a scholar and author, having written a humorous work called "Microcosmography, or a Piece of the World Discovered; in Essays and Characters." He also translated into Latin the "Eikon Basilike," and Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity;" the latter, however, was destroyed through the carelessness of the bishop's servants. B. at York, 1601; D. 1665.

EARLOM, Richard, *er'-lom*, an eminent English engraver, who was distinguished for his skill in mezzo-tint, and produced a great number of imitations of chalk-drawings. He engraved after many of the most celebrated masters, both English and foreign. B. in London, about 1742; D. about 1822.

EASTLAKE, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A., *eest'-laik*, a modern English artist, early became a student under Fuseli, at the Royal Academy of Painting, and afterwards settled at Plymouth as a portrait painter. In 1817 he visited Italy and Greece; in 1823 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, and in 1827 was elected an associate of that institution. In 1828 he exhibited on its walls his "Peasants on a Pilgrimage to Rome," &c., which is a work of great merit, and has been several times engraved. His next great work was his "Christ weeping over Jerusalem." This placed him at the head of his profession, and was, at the time of its production, esteemed as one of the best paintings in the historical style that had appeared for a lengthened period of time. It was succeeded by his "Christ blessing little Children" and his "Hagar and Ishmael;" both, though excellent, are considered, as pictures, by no means equal to the other. In 1841 he was made secretary to the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts, and, in 1843, was appointed keeper of the National Gallery. In 1850 he was elected president of the Royal Academy, with the honour of knighthood, and in 1855 was made director of the National Gallery, with a salary of £1000 a year. In the same year he was created a knight of the Legion of Honour, and two years previously, had the degree of D.C.L. presented to him by the University of Oxford. Besides his eminence as an artist, Sir Charles has contributed some valuable works to the literature of art. Among these may be named his "Contributions towards a History of Oil-Painting," first published in 1847. B. 1793; D. 1865.

EASTLAKE, Elizabeth Rigby, Lady, the wife of





Sir Charles, won, under her maiden name, considerable literary celebrity by a work which appeared in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," being a record of observations made during a lengthened visit to that region, which the authoress paid to a sister who was married to a nobleman of Esthonia. Subsequently she published "Livonian Tales," and was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," some of her papers in which have been reprinted in a separate form. She was the daughter of Edward Rigby, M.D., of Norwich, and was married to Sir Charles Eastlake in 1849. B. about 1816.

EASTMAN, Mary H., *eest'-man*, an American authoress, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S. army, and the wife of Captain S. Eastman, of the same service. Her writings principally relate to the aborigines of America, and are entitled "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of the Sioux," "Romance of Indian Life," "American Aboriginal Portfolio," "Chicora, and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered," and "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," designed as an answer to Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She likewise contributed to various magazines and other periodical works.

EBERHARD, John Augustus, *ai-ber-hard*, a German philosopher and divine, was professor of theology at Halle, a member of the Royal Academy at Berlin, and privy councillor of Frederic the Great of Prussia. He was a decided opponent of Kant's philosophy; and wrote "A General Theory of the Faculty of Thought and Sentiment," "A General History of Philosophy," &c. B. at Halberstadt, 1739; D. 1809.

EBION, *e'-bi-on*, a Jew, the founder, in the 1st century, of a sect called Ebionites. This sect differed little in its doctrines from the Nazarenes, denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the writings of the apostles, with the exception of the gospel of St. Matthew, which they mutilated. To the precepts of the Christian religion they added Mosaic practices. The first Ebionites were strictly moral, but, in process of time, they gave themselves up to great excesses. Some think that the Ebionites derived their name from a Hebrew word meaning "poor."

ECHARD, Laurence, *e'-chard*, an English divine and historian, was brought up at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1695. On entering into orders, he obtained two livings in Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published a "History of Rome," 3 vols. 8vo, and, in 1702, his "General Ecclesiastical History," 2 vols. 8vo. His principal work, however, is the "History of England," 3 vols. folio. He also published a "Gazetteer, or Newsman's Interpreter," which was once a popular book, and the foundation of all of its class. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and, some time after, obtained three livings in Suffolk. B. in Suffolk, about 1670; D. 1730.

ECHELLENSIS, Abraham, *ek'-el-len'-sis*, a Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome. He translated Apollonius's "Conics" from the Arabic into Latin, and assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible. D. 1654.

ECKIUS or ECHIUS, John, *ek'-e-us*, was professor in the university of Ingoldstadt, and was chosen to be the champion of the church against the early reformers. He accordingly disputed with Luther, before the duke of Saxony, at Leipsic, in 1519; with Carlostadius, in 1519;

and at the Diet of Augsburg, in 1538, he argued against the Protestant Confession. He held a three days' debate with Melancthon and others at Weimar, in 1541, on the continuance of sin after baptism; and again, on the same topic, at Ratisbon, to which place the discussion had been adjourned. He was the author of numerous polemical works, and some homilies. He was considered a clever debater, but it is believed that he did not greatly aid the cause he defended. D. 1586; D. 1543.

ECLUSE, Charles de l', *ai-klooz'*, a physician of Arras, and professor of botany at Leyden, whose works on botany were published at Antwerp, in 2 vols. folio, 1601. B. 1526; D. 1609.

EDELINCK, Gerard, *ed'-e-link*, an eminent Dutch engraver, who mostly resided in France, where he executed the bulk of his works; among which may be noticed, as his finest, the picture of the "Holy Family," by Raffaelle, and the "Tent of Darius," by Le Brun. B. at Antwerp, 1649; D. 1707.

EDEMA, Gerard, *e'-de-ma*, a Dutch landscape-painter, who went to Norway and Newfoundland to delineate the plants and insects of those countries. He settled in London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes. B. about 1652; D. 1700.

EDGAR, *ed'-gar*, king of England, at the age of 16 succeeded his father Edwy, in 959. He made war against the Scots, and compelled Wales to pay him yearly a certain number of wolves' heads, which cleared the country of those animals. Securing his kingdom from invasion by a large fleet, he is said to have subdued Ireland, and governed his people with a vigorous success. His queen dying, and hearing of the great beauty of Elfrida, a daughter of the earl of Devon, he sent Earl Ethelwald, one of his favourite courtiers, to see if the charms of the lady were equal to what was reported of them. The moment he beheld her, the earl forgot his duty to his master, gave a false report of her charms, and married the lady himself. His conduct ultimately became known to the king, who caused him to be slain for his treachery, when the beautiful Elfrida became the wife of Edgar. D. 975. The quiet enjoyed in England during his reign procured him the name of the Peaceable. (*See* ELFRIDA.)

EDGAR, king of Scotland in 1098, was the son of Malcolm III., by the sister of Edgar Atheling of England. His sister married Henry I. of England, which circumstance terminated a war which had been raging between the two countries. D. 1107.

EDGEWORTH, Richard Lovell, *edg'-werth*, an English writer, was designed for the profession of the law; but on the death of his father, in 1769, he relinquished all intention of carrying out this design, and went to Ireland, in 1782, to dedicate the remainder of his life to the improvement of his estate and the education of his children. To this duty he nobly devoted himself, and reared a large family by four different wives, he having been as often married. B. at Bath, 1744; D. at Edgeworthtown, Longford, Ireland, 1817. He greatly assisted his celebrated daughter, Maria, in her works, although he himself was by no means "a ready writer." The following, however, appeared in his name:—"Poetry Explained," "Rational Primer," "Professional Education," "Speeches in Parliament," and an "Essay on the Construction of Roads and Carriages." He was a member of the last Irish House of Commons, and an active magistrate in the neighbourhood where he resided.

EDGEWORTH, Maria, the daughter of the preceding, a favourite modern English authoress, was the offspring of his first marriage, and resided in England till 1782. She then removed to Ireland, where her education proceeded under the direction of her father, and in 1798 they published a joint production on "Practical Education." "Early Lessons" was the next production, which attained great popularity. In 1802 appeared the "Essay on Irish Bulls," another joint production; but it is not on these that the fame of Miss Edgeworth rests, but on the excellent series of novels, which already had begun to appear under her sole name; the first of these was "Castle Rackrent," which was issued in 1801, and which indicated the possession of powers of a very rare character. In all her novels her pen was devoted, not only to make us *feel* what is good, but to make us *do* what is good. This is especially the case in her "Belinda," "Leonora," "The Modern Griselda," "Moral Tales," "Popular Tales," "Tales of Fashionable Life;" in short, in all that she has written. Her last and most popular novel was "Helen," which appeared in 1834, and which was closed by the juvenile story of "Orlandino." It was to her "rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact" in the delineation of her Irish characters, that Sir Walter Scott was indebted for the suggestion to do something in a similar way for his own country. He accordingly began the Waverley novels, keeping, no doubt, the productions of Miss Edgeworth clearly in his view. As a general estimate of her genius, the following discriminating criticism of Lord Jeffrey is as just as it is happily expressed:—"The writings of Miss Edgeworth exhibit so singular a union of sober sense and inexhaustible invention — so minute a knowledge of all that distinguishes manners, or touches on happiness, in every condition of human fortune—and so just an estimate, both of the real sources of enjoyment, and of the illusions by which they are so often obstructed—that it cannot be thought wonderful, that we should separate her from the ordinary manufacturer of novels, and speak of her tales as works of more serious importance than much of the true history and solemn philosophy that come daily under our inspection. . . . . It is impossible, we think, to read ten pages in any of her writings, without feeling not only that the whole, but that every part of them, was intended to do good." B. at Hare Hatch, Reading, 1767; D. at Edgeworthtown, Longford, Ireland, 1849.

EDINBURGH, Duke of. (*See* ALFRED, Prince.)

EDMUND, St., *ed'-mund*, became king of the East Angles in 855, and was in 870 conquered, and put to death, by the Danish princes Ingwar and Hubba, whose propositions for peace, from their humiliating conditions, he had rejected. "His body," Fuller says, "was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels and precious stones, at Bury, in Suffolk." He was canonized, and Bury St. Edmund's was so named from its being the place of his burial.

EDMUND I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 940. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. For his personal elegance and splendour, he received the name of the Magnificent, and was stabbed at a feast in Gloucester, in 946.

by Leolf, a robber, whom he had caused to be banished.

EDMUND II., commonly known as Ironside, son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded on the English throne in 1016. A fierce war raged between him and Canute, king of Denmark, and he ultimately was forced to agree to a participation of the kingdom with the Danish prince. Assassinated in 1017, at Oxford, by two of his chamberlains. (*See* CANUTE.)

EDRED, *ed'-red*, king of the Anglo-Saxons, was the youngest son of Edward the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. He repressed several revolts of the Danes, and defeated Malcolm, king of Scotland. D. 955, leaving the throne to his nephew, Edwy.

EDRISI, *ed-re'-se*, an Arabian writer on geography, who produced a work on that science, which has been translated into several languages. In 1836-1840, it was published in France, and formed the fifth and sixth volumes of the "Recueil de Voyages et de Mémoires" of the French Geographical Society. B. 1099; D. 1164.

EDWARD the Elder, *ed'-ward*, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland. D. 925.

EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle. His youth and innocence, coupled with his tragical death, procured for him the designation of the Martyr. B. 961; assassinated 978, after a reign of three years.

EDWARD, king of England, called the Confessor, was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Hardicanute in 1042, and was crowned at Westminster on Easter-day. Having been brought up in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his Saxon subjects. Notwithstanding this, he kept possession of his throne, and framed a code which is supposed to be the origin of the common law of England. He abolished the tax of Danegelt, was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by touch, and restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, and this afterwards furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, in 1066, when he was buried in Westminster Abbey. B. at Islip, Oxfordshire, about 1005.

EDWARD I., king of England, surnamed Longshanks, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. At the time of his father's death he was in Palestine, fighting against the Saracens for the recovery of Jerusalem, and when he returned, completed the conquest of Wales and subdued Scotland. To preserve Wales, he caused his son, who was born in Caernarvon, to be called the "Prince of Wales," which, ever since, has continued to be the title of the eldest son of the king of England. In endeavouring to break the spirit of the Scotch, he was unsuccessful, the patriotism of Wallace and his followers completely baffling his attempts at the entire subjugation of that people. B. at Westminster, 1239; D. at Carlisle, on his way to Scotland, 1307.—Whilst in the Holy Land, Eleanor, the wife of this sovereign, is said to have saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound which he received from a vengeful assassin. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The laws which he framed entitle him to the name of the English Justinian. (*See* HENRY III., and MONTFORT, Simon de.)

EDWARD II., the son of the above, was created Prince of Wales in 1284, and after his accession to the throne, suffered himself to be governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Despensers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. In his reign the battle of Bannockburn was fought near Stirling, in Scotland, which restored to that country whatever she had lost of her independence in the previous reign. In 1327 he was deposed by his subjects, and his crown conferred on his son, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in 1327. B. at Caernarvon, 1284.

EDWARD III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne when about fourteen years of age. His reign was active and glorious. He obliged the Scots to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. This was the result of the battle of Halidon Hill, in which the Scots were defeated, and had 14,000 men slain. He next laid claim to the crown of France, and gained the battles of Cressy and Poictiers. In the first was defeated Philip of Valois, and in the last king John, who was taken prisoner, and sent to England. He also defeated the French in a naval engagement off the coast of Flanders, which is the first sea fight on record between the English and the French. His queen also, about the same time, defeated David Bruce, king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. He afterwards reduced Calais, and peopled it with English. B. at Windsor, 1312; D. at East Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey, 1377. In this reign Chaucer, the father of English poetry, lived: the order of the Garter was instituted; the art of weaving cloth introduced from Flanders; gunpowder invented; and cannon first used at Cressy. As his gallant son, Edward the Black Prince, died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. (*See* EDWARD, Prince of Wales, etc.)

EDWARD IV. was the eldest son of Richard, duke of York, and disputed the crown with Henry VI., whom he succeeded in 1461. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, whose husband had fallen, as an adherent of the house of Lancaster, and whose beauty, whilst pleading for the restoration of her husband's lands, won the heart of the king. This marriage so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and, in 1469, defeated Edward's forces near Banbury. Soon afterwards Edward was taken prisoner, but, effecting his escape, he put himself at the head of his followers, and obtained a victory over Warwick, near Stamford. The earl fled to France, whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry VI., who had been confined in the Tower for six years, and set him on the throne. This event procured for Warwick the title of "king-maker." Edward had fled to Holland, but soon returned with assistance, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. Shortly afterwards, he met Warwick on the field of battle at Barnet, where the Lancastrians were defeated, and the earl slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured Edward the quiet possession of the throne,

after which there are few memorable events to record of this monarch. B. at Rouen, 1441; D. 1483, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In Edward's reign the art of printing was introduced into England.

EDWARD V., king of England, son of the above, succeeded his father at the age of twelve. Richard, duke of Gloucester, his uncle, afterwards Richard III., took the guardianship of both him and his brother, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1483. B. in the sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, 1470. The bodies of these princes were discovered in 1674, and removed, by command of Charles II., to Westminster Abbey. (*See* RICHARD III.)

EDWARD VI., the son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The Reformation, begun by his father, was energetically carried on by Archbishop Cranmer throughout his reign. His aversion to popery was so great, that he signed a will, in which he set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, lest they should favour the Roman Catholics, and settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey. B. at Hampton Court, 1537; D. at Greenwich, 1553. He founded the hospitals of Christ Church, Bridewell, St. Thomas, and a number of grammar-schools, which are still popularly known as King Edward's Schools.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour, was the eldest son of Edward III. He accompanied his father to France in his 16th year, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age; particularly at the battle of Crécy, or Cressy, where he captured the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich feathers, and the motto *Ich dien*, "I serve." These he adopted himself; and from that time to the present, they have continued to be the crest and the motto of the princes of Wales. He also gained the victory of Poictiers, where he took prisoners John, king of France, and his son, whom he brought captives to London. Their entry into the capital took place in 1356. In 1361 he married the daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II., a widow, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. By the peace of Bretigny, he obtained the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, taking up his residence at Bordeaux. Here he gave an asylum to Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, who had been driven from his throne by his brother Henry, count of Trastamare. Peter was restored to his kingdom by Edward; but the Castilian behaved to him with the basest ingratitude, refusing to find supplies for the English troops, and, it is alleged, even causing poison to be administered to the English hero, from the effects of which he never recovered. B. at Woodstock, 1330; D. 1376.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, the son of George, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and Richard III., by Isabella, daughter of the famous earl of Warwick, the "king-maker," was allowed by his uncle Edward to take the title of earl of Warwick, but refused the dukedom of Clarence. When Henry VII. attained to the throne, he confined the young earl in the Tower, and in 1486 Lambert Simnel assumed his name, and got up a party to maintain his right to the crown as the last of the Plantagenets. On this the king paraded the prince through the streets of London, but again consigned him to the Tower, where he was involved in a plot by Perkin Warbeck, who had personated Richard, duke of York, second son of Edward IV., and both were in consequence executed in 1499. This unfortunate prince was of weak intellect, and was left by Henry VII. almost totally uneducated.

EDWARDS, Richard, *ed'-wards*, an early English dramatic writer, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1561 master of the singing boys of the chapel royal, and in 1566, when her majesty visited Oxford, one of his plays, "Palamon and Arcite," was performed before her. His compositions consist of dramas, masques, and poetry for pageants, the best known of his works being the "Paradise of Daintie Devices," from which Shakspeare quoted the song "When griping Grief," in "Romeo and Juliet," act iv. scene 5. B. in Somersetshire, 1523; D. it is believed about 1566.

EDWARDS, Thomas, a furious polemical divine, who warred both with Episcopalians and Independents, and withdrew into Holland when the latter party gained the ascendancy, having previously hurled against the "Sectaries," as he called them, a work called "Gangræna," which exhibits a curious picture of the religious animosities of the time. He belonged to the Presbyterian party, and was utterly intolerant of all opposition to the tenets of his sect. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and died in exile in 1647.

EDWARDS, George, an eminent English naturalist, who, after travelling some time abroad, returned, and became librarian of the College of Physicians, London. He published a "History of Birds," 7 vols. 4to; "Gleanings of Natural History," 3 vols. 4to; and a volume of "Essays," 8vo. B. at West Ham, Essex, 1693; D. 1773.

EDWARDS, Thomas, an English divine, who, in 1755, printed a translation of the Psalms, and afterwards was chosen master of the grammar-school at Coventry, and presented to the rectory of St. John Baptist in that city. In 1759 he published the "Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament;" and, in 1762, defended Bishop Hare's system of the Hebrew metre against Dr. Lowth, in which he failed. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree, and, four years later, obtained the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. B. at Coventry, 1729. Besides the above works, he published selections from Theocritus, with notes, and some other pieces.

EDWARDS, William, an architect who acquired great skill in bridge-building. He was only a common mason, but by dint of genius and skill, he rose to distinction in the line mentioned. His first performance was on the river Taafe, which brought him into notice, and gave him opportunities for displaying his powers, which he did in numerous other structures. B. in Glamorganshire, 1719; D. 1789.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, an American divine, who, in 1757, was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. B. at Windsor, Connecticut, 1703. Mr. Edwards was an acute metaphysician, but a rigid Calvinist. He wrote "A Treatise concerning Religious Affections," "An Inquiry into the Modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will

which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency;" "The Great Doctrine of Original Sin Defended," "Sermons," &c. &c.

EDWARDS, Bryan, an ingenious writer, who became a member of the Assembly of Jamaica, W. Indies, where he delivered a speech against Mr. Wilberforce's proposition concerning the slave trade, in 1789. He afterwards settled in England, and became member of Parliament for Grampound, in Cornwall. He made his first speech in defence of his countrymen against the advocates for the abolition of slavery, and distinguished himself by a blunt roughness of manner, blended with sound sense and judgment. B. in Wiltshire, 1743; D. 1800. He wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," 2 vols. 4to; "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes;" and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo," 8vo.

EDWARDES, Sir Herbert Benjamin, K.C.B., a gallant British officer, who, entering the service of the East India Company in 1840, soon became noted for his talents, which first particularly displayed themselves in a series of letters in an Indian newspaper, from "Brahminee Bull in India to his cousin John Bull in England." He was present as aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough at the battles of Moodkee and Sobraon. He afterwards served against the Affghans in the Bunnoo Valley, of the operations in which he published an account; but his principal achievement was against Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan, who, having rebelled against the Sikh government at Lahore, Lieut. Edwardes collected a Sikh force, defeated Moolraj in two pitched battles, and shut him up in the fortress of Mooltan till a regular army could be brought against him. The siege of the rebel governor's stronghold shortly followed by a British force under General Whish, and Moolraj surrendered on Jan. 22, 1849, just as a breach in the walls was about to be stormed. For his services in this war in the course of which he lost his right hand by the accidental explosion of a pistol, Lieut. Edwardes was raised to a brevet majority, and by special statute was created an extra companion of the Bath. He subsequently served under Sir Henry Lawrence in the Punjaub, and was of essential service in raising troops to aid in the suppression of the great Indian rebellion of 1857, for which he was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and was promoted to brevet colonel in 1861. B. at Frodesley rectory, Shropshire, in 1819; D. December 23, 1868.

EDWY, *ed'-we*, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. Edwy was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication in 958; B. 939.

EGBERT, *eg'-bert*, the first king of all England, and the last of the Saxon heptarchy, was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and, in 827, united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself against the Danes. D. 837.

EGEDE, Hans, *ai'-geed*, superintendent of the Danish missionaries in Greenland, went, in 1721, and resided there for fifteen years, labouring to convert the inhabitants. B. 1686; D. 1758. Egede wrote a description of Greenland, published first in 1729.—His son Paul became assistant to his father, and afterwards bishop of Greenland. He published a new edition of his father's book, and a journal respecting Greenland. B. 1708; D. 1789.

EGERTON, Thomas, *edj'-er-ton*, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I., received his education at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1592, received the honour of knighthood, and was made attorney-general. Soon afterwards he became master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord keeper. In 1603 he was made Baron Ellesmere and lord chancellor. In 1616 he was created Viscount Brackley. B. about 1540; D. 1617. After his death were published his "Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery," and his "Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor."

EGG, Augustus, R.A., *eg*, a painter, who first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838, and was elected an associate in 1848. His forte lay in depicting scenic and humorous subjects, Shakspeare in his lighter moods and Le Sage furnishing him with themes. He also executed some historical pieces; but even in these his sense of the humorous exhibits itself. Mr. Egg was entrusted with the arrangement of the gallery of modern paintings at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857; and exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1859, a triptych, which was considered to be superior to anything he had previously produced. His other works are numerous and much esteemed. He was made R.A. in 1860. B. 1816; D. 1863.

EGINHARD, *ai'-gin-hard*, a German historian at the court of Charlemagne, and appointed secretary to that sovereign, who gave him his daughter Imma in marriage. He afterwards embraced a religious life, and became superintendent of several monasteries. D. about 841. Eginhard wrote a curious "Life of Charlemagne," in elegant Latin; also the "Annals of France from 741 to 829."

EGIL, Scallegrim, *ai'-gil*, an Iceland poet and warrior of the 10th century, who was in the habit of joining the incursions made by his countrymen into the north of England and Scotland, in one of which he slew a son of Eric of the Bloody Axe, the exiled king of Norway; and being afterwards taken prisoner, was condemned to death, but having delivered extemporaneously a poem in praise of Eric, he was pardoned. This poem has been preserved, and is entitled "The Ransom." A Latin version of it was printed in Wormius's "Danish Literary Antiquities," in 1636.

EGMONT, Lamoral, Count, *eg'-mont*, a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, who served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, on the pretence that he meditated designs in favour of the prince of Orange, caused him, together with count Horn, to be beheaded at Brussels in 1568. B. 1522.—(*See* ALVA, and Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

EHRENBERG, Christian Gottfried, *air-en-bairg'*, a distinguished German microscopist and naturalist, who made several scientific expeditions into various parts of the globe; among which

may be noticed one with Humboldt into the Ural and also the Altai mountains. He wrote largely on his favourite pursuits, and investigated the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings with success. B. at Delitsch, in Prussian Saxony, 1795.

EHRET, George Dionysius, *ai'-rait*, a botanical painter, a native of Germany, who was employed in 1736 in illustrating the "Hortus Cliffortianus," and afterwards came to England, where he was liberally encouraged, and became a member of the Royal Society. B. 1710; D. 1770.

EICHORN, Johann Gottfried, *ike'-horn*, a German professor of oriental and biblical literature in the university of Göttingen. He filled several important posts, and in 1819 was appointed privy councillor of justice for the kingdom of Hanover. His writings, illustrative of oriental literature, are numerous, and procured for him a reputation of being amongst the most learned and distinguished scholars of Germany. B. at Dorrenzimmern, 1752; D. 1827.—Charles Frederick, a son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a jurisconsult. B. at Jena, 1781; D. 1854.

ELBEE, Gigot d', *dai(l)-bai*, the general-in-chief of the Vendeans in the war of the French revolution, was a native of Dresden, but became naturalized in France, and served some time in the army. He quitted the service, however, in 1793, and retired to Beaupréau, in Anjou. In 1793 he became leader of the royalists in La Vendée. B. 1752; taken and shot, Jan. 2, 1794.

ELCHO, the Rt. Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris, *el'-ko*, the popular lieut.-col. of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, was born in 1818. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1841, was returned to parl. for East Gloucestershire. Since 1847 he has represented Haddingtonshire. He was a lord of the treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1852, and a prominent member of the "Adullamite" party that aided the Tories to throw out Gladstone's Reform Bill in 1866.

ELEANOR, *el'-e-nor*, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father, William IX., at the age of 15, in 1137, and the same year married Louis VII., king of France. She accompanied him to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond, prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and her husband, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and subsequent conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence in the Holy Land, was made regent. D. in 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fontevrault.

ELDON, John Scott, earl of, *el'-don*, after passing through the university of Oxford, entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in 1773, and took his degree of Master of Arts in the following year. After patient and laborious study, he rose into notice, and in 1783 was returned member of parliament for Weobly. In 1787 he was appointed chancellor of the bishopric and county palatine of Durham; and, in the following year, solicitor-general. In 1793 he was made attorney-general, and in 1799 was raised to the chief-justiceship, with a seat in the House of Lords, as Baron Eldon. In 1801 he became lord chancellor, which office he finally resigned in 1827. In 1821 he had been created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1751; D. Jan. 13, 1838.

ELGIN, Thomas Bruce, seventh earl of, *el'-gin*, entered the army at an early age, and, in 1793, accompanied the Prussian army in its operations in Germany. In 1795 he was made envoy extraordinary, and sent to Berlin, and in 1799 dispatched to Constantinople in the same capacity. Here he remained till the French were expelled from Egypt, in 1802. In 1800 he made a journey to Athens, for the purpose of recovering some of her remains of Grecian art, and was so far successful as to make an excellent collection, which, in 1816, was purchased by the government, and placed in the British Museum, where it is known as the "Elgin Marbles." B. 1766; D. at Paris, 1841.

ELGIN, James Bruce, eighth earl of, was, in 1841, returned member of parliament for Southampton; but on the death of his father in the same year, succeeded to the earldom, and in the following year was appointed governor of the island of Jamaica. In 1846 he became governor-general of Canada, where the character of his policy rendered him an especial favourite, not only with those over whom he had been called to rule, but with the ministers in England. In 1849 he was created an English peer, and in 1854 appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Fifeshire, Scotland. War having broken out between England and China, lord Elgin was, in 1857, sent out by the British government as plenipotentiary to China, with the view of obtaining satisfactory terms of peace, or, if this could not be done, to prosecute the contest with vigour. The Indian mutiny of the same year, however, prevented him from carrying into effect his instructions so soon as he would otherwise have done; for not only was part of the force destined for China diverted from its route and sent to Calcutta, but he himself left Hong-Kong with all the troops that could be spared, to go to the assistance of Lord Canning. Returning to China at the end of the year, he immediately made a demand of redress for injuries sustained by the British, and upon the refusal of the Chinese, through commissioner Yeh, to comply, Canton was attacked and captured. Lord Elgin then, in conjunction with Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, determined to proceed with an armed force to the vicinity of Pekin, and reached the mouth of the Peiho river, which he found strongly defended by forts on each bank. These being taken by Admiral Sir M. Seymour, the force proceeded to Tien-tsin, and there the plenipotentiaries were met by Chinese commissioners, to adjust the terms of a treaty. After much procrastination, on various pretexts, which were met by Lord Elgin with great determination, the Chinese commissioners agreed to execute a treaty in conformity with the terms proposed to them, and on the 25th June, 1858, this was signed at Tien-tsin. This great point gained, Lord Elgin determined to proceed to Japan, in order to obtain from that government a treaty which would throw open its ports to British commerce, so that it might participate in the advantages possessed by the Dutch. Taking with him a yacht, as a present from the queen of England to the emperor of Japan, he reached the port of Nagasaki, and proceeded up the Gulf of Jeddo, be-

yond where any foreign vessel had hitherto been allowed to pass. After effecting a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, he returned to England, and took office, in 1859, under Lord Palmerston as postmaster-general. In 1860, in consequence of the Chinese having refused to permit the British envoy to Pekin to pass up the Pei-ho, and having fired on the British ships of war when endeavouring to force the passage of the Taku forts, Lord Elgin was again sent to China in company with the French plenipotentiary, Baron Gros. His expedition was successfully ended by the capture of the Summer Palace near Pekin, which induced the Chinese minister, Prince Kung, to promise a strict observance of the treaty of 1858. In 1862 he succeeded Earl Canning as viceroy of India, but died the following year at Dhurumsala, in Cashmere. B. 1811 ; D. 1863.

ELIE DE BEAUMONT. (*See* BEAUMONT.)

ELIOT, John, *el-yot*, a pious divine, called the "Apostle of the Indians," was educated at Cambridge; but on embracing puritanism, he, in 1631, emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a congregation of Independents at Roxbury, where he established a grammar-school. In 1646 he began to learn the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and several pieces of practical divinity. B. 1604; D. at Roxbury, 1690. Baxter says of this divine, "There was no man on earth whom I honoured above him." A handsome memorial, to perpetuate his name, was erected in the "Forest Hills Cemetery," at Roxbury.

ELIOTT, or ELLIOT, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield, educated at Leyden and the military school of La Fère, in France. He afterwards entered the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1735. Not long after this, he joined the engineer corps at Woolwich, and obtained an adjutancy in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation. On his recall from Germany, he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. At the peace, the king conferred on his regiment the title of royal. In 1775 General Eliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, for which important post no man could have been better fitted. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself more than four hours' sleep at a time, and was so accustomed to hardiness, that it became habitual, and enabled him to defend that important fortress against the formidable operations of the French and Spaniards, 1779–83, with such persevering obstinacy, that the siege of Gibraltar will always stand out as one of the most glorious incidents in military history. On his return to England, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar. B. in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1718; D. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1790. Lord Heathfield married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving one son and a daughter. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Heathfield, in Sussex, where a monument was erected to his memory.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded in 1536. She was educated in the Protestant religion, and, in the reign of her sister Mary, was sent to the Tower, whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock, where she was kept till 1555, and then taken to the royal palace of Hatfield. On the death of her sister, in 1558, she was proclaimed queen, and Philip of Spain, the husband of Mary, made her an offer of marriage, which, after a considerable amount of coquetting, she civilly declined. Now was commenced the restoration of those religious reforms which had been proscribed in the previous reign, but with that prudence and moderation, which showed how well qualified she was to guide the destinies of the people over whom she had been called to reign in such troublous times. One of her first measures was to send succours to the reforming party in Scotland, which produced the treaty of Edinburgh and the departure of the French from that country. She next gave her assistance to the French Huguenots, who put Havre de Grâce into her hands, whilst she continued gradually to tighten the reins of government upon her own Catholic subjects, and such other religionists as would disturb the peace of the state by their zeal and violence. Dudley, earl of Leicester, became her favourite, and had the ambition to aspire to her hand; she, however, preferred to make an apparent effort to unite him to Mary queen of Scots. In 1568 that unfortunate princess fled to England for protection from the religious persecution of her subjects; but being a Catholic, and having offended Elizabeth, she was taken prisoner, and after being kept many years in confinement, was at last beheaded in Fotheringay Castle. Her treatment of the queen of Scots, against whom she would appear to have contracted a feeling of jealousy, is one of the blackest spots in the reign of Elizabeth. She afterwards endeavoured to clear herself of the odium which the death of Mary raised against her, and caused Davison, her secretary, to be prosecuted for issuing the warrant for the execution; but such conduct only made her guilt more transparent in the eyes of the penetrating and thoughtful. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants; and her assistance was of great effect in bringing about the separation of the United Provinces from the dominion of Philip II. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland; but they were all cut off by Lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time, various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose of espousing her; but after staying some time, and after Elizabeth had taken up the pen to sign the marriage articles, she withdrew her hand, and broke off the alliance. In 1588, Philip of Spain sent against England his famous armada, to which the pope gave the appellation of Invincible. It consisted of 130 vessels, carrying 2,431 pieces of artillery, 4,575 quintals of powder, and was manned by about 27,000 soldiers and seamen. To oppose this

formidable force, Elizabeth had 181 ships, manned by about 18,000 sailors. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback through the camp at Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and the boasted armada was destroyed. The duke of Medina-Sidonia, who commanded the Spanish fleet, escaped, and arrived at Santander, in the Bay of Biscay, with no more than 60 sail out of his whole fleet, and these very much shattered. In speaking of this victory, Camden says, "Several monies were coined; some to commemorate the victory, with a fleet flying with full sails, and this inscription, *Venit, vidit, fugit*,—'It came, it saw, it fled;' others in honour of the queen, with fireships and a fleet all in confusion, inscribed *Dux fœmina facti*,—'A woman the leader of the exploit.'" In this same year, Leicester, her favourite, died, when Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, took his place; but this nobleman, on account of treason, was executed in 1601. After this event Elizabeth seems to have become weary of the world, for she never recovered the shock which the execution of the Earl of Essex gave her. B. at Greenwich, September 7, 1533; D. March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was endeared to her subjects by the glory of her reign, by the wisdom of her measures, and by the frugality of her administration, which rendered the public taxes few and light. She had, however, much vanity, thought herself the most beautiful and accomplished of women, and was, besides, violent and haughty in her temper. She understood the learned languages, and some of her letters and prayers, written with her own hand, are extant.

Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of James I. of England and Anne of Denmark, was married in 1613 to Frederick, then Elector Palatine. The Bohemian states, in 1619, offered Frederick their crown, which, unfortunately for himself and his family, he accepted; but after the battle of Prague, in November, 1620, he lost not only Bohemia but his own dominions, and was obliged to fly from one place to another for several years, until he at last found refuge with the Prince of Orange at the Hague. All his wanderings and sufferings were shared by Elizabeth, who, after her husband's death in 1632, at the restoration of their son Charles Louis to a portion of his patrimony, resided for some time in the Palatinate, but came to England with her nephew, Charles II., in 1660, where she died in 1662 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. B. 1596. She was the mother of the famous Prince Rupert, and of Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and mother of George I.

Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., was married to Charles IX. of France, in 1570. She sent to Margaret, queen of Navarre, two books of her writing; one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France during the time she resided there. B. 1554; D. in a convent, 1592.

Elizabeth Petrovna, daughter of the czar Peter the Great, in 1711 usurped the imperial throne, by deposing the infant Ivan, which was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession, she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was at least equivocal, as she afterwards inflicted upon the countesses Bestuchef and Lapoukin the punishment of the knout, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some of her secret amours. Though dissolute in her manners, she was extremely superstitious, and performed her devotions with rigorous exactness. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia, and died in 1761. B. 1709.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, first earl of, *ell'-en-bru(r)*, was the son of the first Lord Ellenborough, and in 1818 succeeded to the peerage as second baron. In 1828 he was made president of the Board of Control, which office he filled under the administrations of the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. In 1842 he superseded the earl of Auckland as governor-general of India, and under his government Scinde was annexed to the British crown. In 1843 he was recalled, contrary to the wishes of the government of Sir Robert Peel, who, in 1845, appointed him first lord of the Admiralty. In the following year, with the fall of the ministry, he resigned his post, and after that time discussed in the House of Peers the affairs of India with considerable ability. In 1858 he was appointed, under the Derby administration, president of the Board of Control, which office he resigned the same year, in consequence of the censure inflicted on a severe letter written by him to Lord Canning, in reference to a proclamation issued by that nobleman while governor-general of India. B. 1790; D. 1871.

Ellesmere, Francis Leveson Gower, Earl of, *els'-meer*, brother of the late duke of Sutherland, distinguished himself by several translations from the German, and, from 1826 to 1834, represented Sutherlandshire in the House of Commons. In 1827 he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury; in the following year he became secretary for Ireland, and in 1830, secretary at war. On the death of his father, in 1833, he took the name of Egerton, and as Lord Francis Egerton, represented South Lancashire from 1835 to 1846. In this last year he was created earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, and in 1849 was elected president of the Asiatic Society. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Garter, and became colonel-commandant of the Lancashire yeomanry cavalry. Besides translations, he wrote works, in the form of tragedy, history, and biography, of considerable merit. The gallery of paintings collected by him is, perhaps, the finest possessed by a private individual in the kingdom. B. in London, 1800; D. 1857.

Elliotson, Dr. John, *el'-yot-son*, a distinguished English physician, who, from the opposition which his views met with in reference to the mesmeric treatment of patients, resigned some important appointments, and, in 1849, became physician to a mesmeric hospital in London. He was an unflinching advocate of what he deemed the truths of mesmerism; made considerable contributions to medical science, and was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and the founder and president of the London Phrenological Society. B. 1785; D. 1868.

Elliott, Ebenezer, *el'-yot*, an English poet, who was an iron-merchant at Sheffield, and be-

came famous as a writer of "Rhymes" against the Corn Laws. These first appeared in a local paper, after their author had settled at Sheffield, and produced a powerful effect upon all who read them. When they re-appeared in a single volume, in conjunction with "The Ranter," he no longer sung in comparative obscurity, but commanded a wide circle of admirers. In 1834 a collected edition of his works was published. His effusions have procured for him the right of being emphatically the bard of Yorkshire, as he is certainly, like Crabbe, the poet of the poor and of the Corn-law struggle, before that ended in the triumphal achievement of the aspirations of his muse. B. near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1781; D. near Barnsley, 1849.

ELLIS, John, *el'-lis*, an English poet, brought up as a scrivener, and for many years deputy of his ward, and master of the Scriveners' Company. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces in "Dodsley's Collection." He also published separately, "The Surprise, or Gentleman turned Apothecary," a tale in Hudibrastic verse; and "A Travesty of the Canto added by Maphæus to the Æneid." B. in London, 1698; D. 1791. In reference to this person, Dr. Johnson remarks to Boswell, "It is wonderful what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed, was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom, at one period, I used to dine, generally once a week."

ELLIS, George, one of the authors of the "Rolliad," to which he contributed "The Birthday Ode," "The Ode on Dundas," &c., and was also a writer of the "Probationary Odes," and an acute contributor to the "Anti-Jacobin." His greatest work, however, is his "Specimens of the Early English Poets," which suggested Southey's "Specimens of the Later English Poets." He also produced "Specimens of the Early English Romances in Metre," which is another excellent work. B. 1745; D. 1815. Sir Walter Scott addressed to Ellis the 5th canto of "Marmion," and says, "He was the first converser I ever saw. His patience and good-breeding made me often ashamed of myself, going off at score upon some favourite topic."

ELLIS, Sir Henry, an English writer, who became connected, as a librarian, with the British Museum in 1805, and, in 1827, was made principal, which office he held till 1856, when he resigned it. During that time he produced many antiquarian works; amongst which was an edition of "Brande's Popular Antiquities," which is highly esteemed. He also published original letters illustrative of English history, from autographs in the British Museum; and, in 1816, wrote the general introduction to the "Doomsday Book," which is considered an able performance. In 1832 he was created a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, and, in 1838, was raised to the rank of knight bachelor. B. in London, 1777; D. 1869.

ELLIS, Mrs. Sarah Stickney, the wife of the Reverend William Ellis, officially connected with the London Missionary Society, was one of the most fruitful writers of her time. As a poetess she received well deserved praise, whilst, as a prose writer, she held a highly respectable rank, especially among those whose productions have a special reference to the social condition of women. A bare enumeration of her works would occupy a considerable space; but those which are, perhaps, best known to the public, may be specified as suggestive of the moral tone of her works. "The Wives of England," "The Daughters of England," "The Mothers of England," "Look to the End," &c. All these have, more or less, a character of practical good, conveying, in a meek and modest spirit, the best advice, and having in view the special improvement and edification of her own sex. B. about 1812.

ELLISTON, Robert William, *el'-lis-ton*, a celebrated English actor, who was esteemed the best comedian of his time. "The Venetian Outlaw" was the only literary work he produced. B. in London, 1774; D. 1831.

ELLWOOD, Thomas, *el'-wood*, was bred in the Church of England, but was converted to Quakerism, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's "Journal," and published a "History of the Old and New Testament;" a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. B. 1639; D. 1713. A casual remark of Ellwood's to Milton, suggested to the latter the idea of writing the "Paradise Regained."

ELMES, James, *elms*, was brought up for an architect, but became rather an expounder than a professor of the science in the pursuit of which he began life. He wrote largely on architecture, the fine arts, and edited "Elmes's Quarterly Review," to which Haydon contributed. He also produced a "General and Bibliographical Dictionary," and contributed to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." B. in London, 1782.

ELMORE, Alfred, A.R.A., *el'-mor*, an Irish artist, whose pictures of the "Crucifixion" and the "Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket," brought him prominently into notice in 1840; after which time he became a pretty regular contributor to the walls of the Royal Academy. His works are numerous; among which we may specify "The Inventor of the Stocking-loom," as, perhaps, one of the best known. B. at Clonakilty, Cork, 1815.

ELMSLEY, Peter, *elms'-le*, an eminent *littérateur*, and early contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," and also to the "Quarterly Review," on literary subjects. He became Camden professor of modern history at the university of Oxford, and was, besides, principal of St. Alban's Hall. As a Greek scholar, he was highly distinguished. B. in London, 1773; D. 1825.

ELPHINSTONE, William *el'-fin-stone*, a bishop of Aberdeen, who founded King's College, in the University of Aberdeen. He was also the principal means of establishing the Grayfriars' convent and the chapel royal at Stirling. B. at Glasgow, in 1431 or 1437; D. at Edinburgh, 1514.

ELPHINSTONE, Arthur, Lord Balmerino, during the reign of Queen Anne had a company in Lord Shannon's regiment; but joining in Mar's rebellion in 1715, fought at Sheriffmuir, and, in consequence of the defeat of the partisans of the Pretender, was compelled to fly to France, in the army of which country he served for some time, but returned to England in 1733. He again embarked in the attempt to restore the Stuarts made in 1745, under the auspices of Prince Charles Edward, who made him captain of the second troop of his life guards. Balmerino was

taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden, was committed to the Tower, brought to trial in Westminster Hall, July 29th, 1746, along with Lords Kilmarnock and Cromarty, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill, on the 18th of the following month. B. 1688.

ELPHINSTONE, George Keith, Viscount. (*See* KEITH, Viscount.)

ELPHINSTONE, James, a native of Edinburgh, who spent his life in attempting to effect what he called a reformation in the orthography of the English language, on the principle of spelling all words according to their pronunciation—an attempt in which he of course failed, but the idea has again been revived by the Pitmans of Bath, under the name of phonography. This effort is not likely to be more successful than that of Elphinstone, who wrote several works on the subject, and wasted his time, energies, and substance in vain. B. 1721; D. 1809.

ELPHINSTONE, the Honourable Mountstuart, joined the Bengal civil service at the age of 18, and was an *attaché* to the political resident at the court of the Peishwah, adoptive father of Nana Sahib, the Cawnpore slaughterer, when the duke of Wellington visited it at the commencement of the nineteenth century. He then became attached to the duke's suite, and acted as his aide-de-camp at the battle of Assaye. He was afterwards resident at Nagpore, envoy to Cabul, and, in 1816, when the marquis of Hastings took the command of the armies of the three presidencies against the confederated Mahratta powers, of which the Peishwah was the chief, Mr. Elphinstone was the British representative at his court, and penetrated the inmost soul of the wily, treacherous chief, although the latter had succeeded in making Sir John Malcolm believe that he was a faithful ally of the English. In the course of a few weeks, Elphinstone's opinion of the Peishwah was verified to himself by his being burnt out of his own ambassadorial dwelling by the emissaries of this friend; and he reached the British camp with nothing except the horse he rode and the clothes he wore. In 1820 he became governor of Bombay, to which presidency the Peishwah's country was attached, and during the seven years he ruled Western India, the "Elphinstone Code" became law, and for its brevity, its completeness, its clearness, its enlightened provisions, might be compared to the "Code Napoléon," in imitation of which its leaves were coloured. The education of the upper classes was commenced, and, on the principles he advocated, extended itself far and wide among the natives. At the close of his administration, in 1827, he left India, when, in addition to the presentation of addresses from all classes, a college, called after him, was established by the natives; a statue of him by Chantrey was erected, and other substantial tokens of respect and affection were offered. After his arrival in England, he produced his "History of India." It is said he was subsequently offered the peerage twice with the high offices of governor-general of India and of Canada. On her majesty's accession, a deputation of the directors of the late East India Company waited upon him to ask him to accept the order of the Bath, and a seat in the privy council. Other honours, which most men esteem and covet, were also offered, and in turn declined. D. 1859.



ELSYNGE, Henri, *el'-sinje*, clerk of the House of Commons, was remarkable for his skill and tact in conducting the business of the House, and it was said in consequence that more respect was paid to his stool than to the speaker's chair. He resigned his place, which had been procured for him by archbishop Laud, in 1648, rather than, as he privately stated, have any hand in the king's death. He wrote a very useful work, entitled "The Ancient Method and Manner of Holding Parliaments in England," which was published in 1663, and several times reprinted. He also left in MS. "A Tract Concerning the Proceedings in Parliament," which has not yet been printed. It is in Lincoln's Inn library. B. at Battersea, 1598; D. 1654.

ELWES, John, *el'-wes*, an extraordinary miser, whose family name was Meggot, which he altered, in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least £250,000. At this time, he was possessed of nearly as much of his own, and was in the habit of attending the most noted gaming-houses. After sitting up a whole night at play, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, which were coming to market, from his seat in Essex, and there stand disputing with a butcher for a shilling. If the cattle did not arrive, he would walk on to meet them. More than once, he walked, without stopping, the whole way to his farm, which was 17 miles from London. He would walk in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction, and he once wore a wig a fortnight which he had picked up in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire, his conduct in Parliament being perfectly independent. B. about 1712; D. 1789, leaving a fortune of half a million sterling, besides entailed estates.

ELZEVIR, *el'-ze-vir*, a family of famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name,—John, Bonaventure, Abraham, Louis, and Daniel. Louis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. Daniel died in 1680. He published, at Amsterdam, in 12mo, 1674, a catalogue of books printed by his family. A particular style of type is called by their name at the present day.

EMANUEL, *e-măn'-u-el*, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime expeditions, by one of which a new passage to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama, and to Brazil, in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. D. 1521.

EMERSON, William, *em'-er-son*, an English mathematician, who began life as a schoolmaster, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. He always walked to London when he had anything to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. B. at Hurworth, near Darlington, 1701; D. there, 1782. He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a "Commentary on the Principia of Newton," and several other esteemed works.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, an American essayist, the son of a Unitarian minister of Boston, U.S., was designed for the same profession. The peculiarity of his views, however, led him into other studies, which broke his connexion with the religious body to which he belonged. After publishing several essays or orations, he, in 1840, started a publication called the "Dial," devoted to the discussion of prominent questions in philosophy, history, and literature. It lived for four years, during which period Mr. Emerson kept himself before the public by delivering orations upon popular subjects. In 1844 he published "Lectures on New England Reformers," and subsequently lectured on Swedenborg, Napoleon, and other eminent men. In 1846 appeared a volume of poems, and in 1849 he visited England, where he delivered a series of lectures, and afterwards published them, under the title of "Representative Men." Soon after, he published "English Traits," embodying some of his observations on English manners, customs, and characteristics. Besides these more special labours, he contributed to various reviews and other periodicals. B. at Boston, U.S., 1803.

EMERY, John, *em'-er-e*, a comic actor of considerable merit, especially in the delineation of rustic characters, in which line he was very successful on the London stage. He was a native of Sunderland, where he was born in 1777; D. 1822.

EMLYN, Thomas, *em'-lin*, an English Arian divine of high reputation, and remarkable on account of the persecution he suffered for his opinions. He published a book entitled "A Humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ," in consequence of which he was accused of blasphemy, tried, condemned, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and £1000 fine. The fine was subsequently reduced to £70, and after suffering the year's imprisonment, Emlyn was set at liberty. He was of an amiable disposition, and enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Whiston, and other distinguished men. B. 1663; D. 1743.

EMMA, *em'-ma*, daughter of Richard II., duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Confessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to flee to Normandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute. In the reign of her son, the earl of Kent accused her of a too intimate familiarity with her relation, the bishop of Winchester. To prove her innocence, she is said to have walked barefoot over burning ploughshares without being hurt. Lived in the 11th century.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, *em'-met*, the son of a physician in Dublin, was called to the bar, but did not practise his profession, becoming, instead, one of the active and prominent leaders of the "United Irishmen." He was apprehended by order of the Privy Council, made a full confession of his participation in the rebellion of 1798, was kept for some time in confinement, and then set at liberty. He ultimately settled in America, and rose to great eminence at the New York bar. B. 1764; D. 1827.

EMMET, Robert, younger brother of the above, was also educated for the legal profession, but became involved in the plots of the "United Irishmen," having acted as secretary to the secret direction of that body. On the failure of the rebellion he fled the country, but subsequently returned, and, in 1803, attempting a new rising, with very slender means, was apprehended, tried, condemned, and executed as a traitor. Emmet was full of zeal, enthusiasm, and energy; he also possessed a wonderful power of eloquence, and these qualities, together with his ardent attachment to the daughter of Curran, have thrown an interest of a peculiar kind around his brief and unhappy career. His memory is still held in much reverence by his countrymen, who consider him to have been a true and devoted patriot. It was his attachment to Miss Curran that led to his tragic end; he might have escaped from the country, but lingered about the residence of the young lady. The correspondence between them became known to her father, who gave information to the attorney-general, and the apprehension of Emmet, with its fatal catastrophe, was the result. Moore has celebrated this sad story in his song beginning, "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps." B. 1780; executed, 1803.

EMPEDOCLES, *em-ped'-o-klees*, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily, adopted the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and wrote a poem on the system of Pythagoras, very much commended. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally esteemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with those of Homer and Hesiod. It is said that his curiosity to view the flames of the crater of Etna proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and, that his death might be unknown, he threw himself into the crater, and perished in the flames. His expectations, however, were frustrated by the volcano throwing up one of his sandals, which discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire. Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the sea. Lived between 450 and 350 B.C.

EMPSON, Sir Richard, *emp'-son*, the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire, became a favourite with Henry VII., and, on account of his oppressions, rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor, Dudley, in 1510.

ENCKE, Johann Franz, *enk*, a German astronomer, director of the royal observatory at Berlin. He enlarged the boundaries of astronomical science, and resolved the orbit of the comet called after his name, which was first seen by Pons on the 26th of November 1818. B. at Hamburg, 1791; D. 1865.

ENGELBRECHT, John, *en'-gel-breesht*, a Lutheran fanatic, who gained the attention of ignorant and vulgar people by pretended intercourse with spirits. He asserted that he had received letters from heaven, and called himself "the mouth of the Lord." He ultimately died neglected and despised, in 1641. B. at Brunswick, 1599.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, Cornelius, *en'-gel-breeht-sen*, a German artist, who was the first of his countrymen who painted in oil, and has been regarded as one of the most eminent limners of his age. B. at Leyden, 1465; D. 1533.

ENFIELD, William, *en'-field*, a dissenting minister, who was educated under Dr. Ashworth, at Daventry, and, in 1763, became minister of a congregation at Liverpool. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy

there. During his stay at Warrington, he published several works; as, the "History of Liverpool," "Institutes of Natural Philosophy," &c. In 1785 he undertook the pastoral care of a congregation at Norwich, and continued there till his death in 1797. B. at Sudbury, 1741. He is best known as the author of "The Speaker," a school book in general use. He published also a volume of Prayers and Hymns; "Biographical Sermons;" a "History of Philosophy," in 2 vols. 4to; and two volumes of Sermons.

ENGHIEN, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duc d', *dong'-e-ă*, son of the duke of Bourbon, and a descendant of the "Great Condé." He entered the army at an early age, and under his grandfather, served in the ranks of the French emigrants against the troops of the French republic. When the corps was disbanded in 1801, the young prince took up his residence at the château of Ettenheim, near the banks of the Rhine, in Baden. To this spot the agents of Napoleon I. came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried by a mock tribunal for taking up arms against his country in the time of Robespierre, and condemned. In the night of the 22nd March, 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes; an event which roused the indignation of Europe, and excited an interest and sentiment of sorrow wherever it was known. B. at Chantilly, 1772.

ENGLAND, Sir Richard, G.C.B., *ing'-land*, a distinguished military officer, began his career in the great war with France, and saw considerable service at Flushing, in Sicily, and in France. In 1832-33 he commanded the troops in Caffraria, and distinguished himself in the war there in 1835-36. He then went to India, and commanded the column which relieved Candahar in the Affghan war, for his services in which he was made a K.C.B. He commanded a division in the Crimea in 1854-5, and was present in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, as well as the unsuccessful attack on the Russian stronghold, in June 1855. Sir Richard returned to England at the close of the latter year, and was nominated G.C.B. He became a general in the army, and colonel of the 41st foot. B. in Canada, 1793.

ENNIUS, Q., *en'-ne-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote in heroic verse the annals of the Roman public, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satirical compositions. D. of the gout, contracted by his frequent intoxication, 169 B.C.; B. at Rudiæ, now Ruge, in Calabria, 239 B.C. Scipio, on his deathbed, ordered his body to be buried by the side of this poetical friend. Conscious of his merit as the first epic poet of Rome, Ennius bestowed on himself the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of all his writings, nothing now remains but fragments collected from the quotations of ancient authors.

ENTICK, John, *en'-tick*, an English divine, who published a history of the war which ended in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo; a "History of London," 4 vols. 8vo; a "Latin and English Dictionary;" "An English Spelling Dictionary," and other works. B. 1713; D. 1773.

ENTINOPUS, *en'-tin'-o-pus*, an architect, who on the invasion of Italy by the Visigoths in 405, took refuge in the marshes in the Gulf of Venice, and there built himself a house. In 413, on the second invasion under Alaric, a number of others flew to the Venetian marshes, and built houses beside that of Entinopus, and this was the origin of the great city of Venice, of which he may thus be said to have been the founder. His own house Entinopus converted into a church, which stood on the site of that of San Giacomo, in the Rialto. D. about 420 A.D.

ENTRECASTEAUX, Joseph Antoine Bruni d', *outr-kas'-to*, a famous French admiral, who became, in 1785, commander of the naval forces of his country in the East Indies. In 1791 he was appointed to the command of two frigates destined to search for La Pérouse, and also to explore those coasts which that unfortunate navigator had not reached. In spite of all his endeavours, Entrecasteaux was unable to fulfil but the second part of his instructions. He explored the eastern coast of New Caledonia, the isle of Bougainville, and nearly 1000 miles of the S.W. coast of Australia, besides visiting many points of the Tasmanian seaboard. B. at Aix, 1740; D. at sea, near Java, 1793.—Captain Rossel, who succeeded him, wrote an interesting account of the expedition.

EÖTVÖS, Joseph, *e-ot-vos'*, an eminent Hungarian politician and *littérateur*, who wrote some dramas, and, in 1836, set out upon his travels, and visited England, of whose institutions he formed a high opinion. Some of his works have been translated into English, and are held in high estimation for the talent they display. B. at Buda, 1813.

EPAMINONDAS, *e'-păm-i-non'-das*, a famous Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia, and celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he never disgraced himself by a lie. He formed a sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice, Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal for war. Epaminondas was put at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C. Pursuing his victorious career, he entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men, and gained many partisans; but, on his return to Thebes, he was seized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. In the midst of his successes he had neglected the decree which forbade any citizen to retain the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed insufficient to redeem him from death. He bowed to his fate, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This reproach produced such an effect that he was pardoned, and again invested with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Lacedæmonians. The hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting, he received a fatal wound in the breast. Being informed that the Bœotians had gained the victory, he expired, exclaiming that he died unconquered. Fell in the 45th year of his age, 362 years B.C. B. 411 B.C. The Thebans deeply lamented his death; in him their power was extinguished; for only during his life had they enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous, and indignantly refused the rich presents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He is represented by his biographer as

an elegant dancer and a skilful musician, accomplishments highly esteemed among his countrymen.

EPHREM, Syrus, *ef'-rem*, an eminent Christian author, and deacon of Edessa, who wrote against the opinions of Sabellius, Arius, the Manichæans, &c., and acquired such reputation that he was styled the doctor, and the prophet of the Syrians. His works have been published in various editions, the best being those of Oxford, 1708, folio, and Rome, 1732–1738, folio, in Syriac, Greek, and Latin. He was a native of Nisibis, in Syria, and died about 378.

EPICHARMUS, *ep-i-kar'-mus*, a poet and philosopher of the Pythagorean school, and mentioned as being the first writer of comedy. Aristotle attributes to him the invention of the letters *θ* and *χ*. B. in Cos, and flourished in the 5th century B.C.

EPICTETUS, *ep-ik-te'-tus*, a Phrygian Stoic philosopher, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. Though driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after that emperor's death, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and declared himself strongly against suicide. B. at Hierapolis, and flourished in the 1st century. His "Enchiridion" is a faithful picture of the Stoic philosophy. His style is concise, devoid of all ornament, and full of energy and useful maxims. The emperor Antoninus thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honour to himself and advantage to his country. His favourite maxim was "Bear and forbear." Into this he resolved every principle of practical morality.

EPICURUS, *ep-i-ku'-rus*, the founder of a celebrated sect of philosophers, studied at Samos and Athens, whence he removed, in consequence of the war with Perdiccas, and opened a school, first at Mitylene, and next at Lampsacus. He finally settled at Athens, where he obtained a number of disciples, owing to the pleasantness of his system and his deportment. They lived together, and had all things in common. It is said that he wrote no fewer than 300 volumes. B. about 342 B.C.; D. near Athens, 270 B.C. The system of Epicurus, some think, tends to atheism, by ascribing too little to the Deity, and too much to nature. His doctrine of pleasure being the supreme good, has been much misrepresented and abused; for his own life was irreproachable, and he inculcated virtue as the essence of pleasure. It must be admitted, however, that his system was afterwards grossly perverted from the author's original meaning.

EPIMENIDES, *ep-i-men'-i-dees*, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men, by those who exclude Periander from the number. While he was tending his flocks one day, he entered into a cave, where he fell asleep. His sleep, according to tradition, continued for fifty-seven years, and when he awoke, he found every object so considerably altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. After death he was revered as a god by the Athenians. Lived between 650 and 550 B.C.

EPINAY, Louise, Madame d', *dai-pe'-nai*, was the daughter of a gentleman of Flanders, who having been killed in the service of the king of France, a suitable match was found for his daughter, and she was accordingly married to M. d'Epinay, the son of a rich financier. Her husband, however, treated her cruelly, and she separated from him at an early age, became intimate with all the literary persons of note in Paris, especially Rousseau, for whom she formed a warm attachment, and loaded him with gifts, which he repaid by becoming violently attached to her sister-in-law, and violently hostile to herself. She afterwards became the associate of the famous Grimm, with whom she deposited some memoirs of her life, with fictitious names, and which, after Grimm's death, were published with the real names inserted in place of the fictitious ones, under the title of "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Epinay." During her own lifetime she had published "Les Conversations d'Emilie," which went through several editions, was awarded a prize by the French Academy, in 1783, and has been translated into several languages. Among her other benefactions to Rousseau was the cottage in the valley of Montmorency, called the Hermitage, where he occasionally resided, and which was long visited by his admirers with great reverence. B. about 1725; D. 1783.

EPIPHANIUS, *ep'-i-fai'-ne-us*, a bishop of Salamis, active in refuting the writings of Origen; but his compositions are more valuable for the fragments of others which they preserve, than for their own intrinsic merit. D. 403.

EPIPHANIUS, St., a Christian bishop, who wrote in Greek several religious works, the principal of which is the "Panarion," or a treatise on heresies. B. near Eleutheropolis, in Palestine; D. at sea, on a voyage to Cyprus, 403.

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, *e-pis-ko'-pe-us*, a learned divine, who, in 1612, was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, but met with considerable trouble on account of his being an Arminian. He was the principal of the Arminian remonstrants at the synod of Dort, which assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, and was chosen rector of the remonstrants' college. B. at Amsterdam, 1583; D. there, 1643. His works make 2 vols. folio.

EPRÉMESNIL, Jas. Duval d', *e'-prai-mes-neel*, a French advocate, who became counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and distinguished himself by his violence during the French revolution. D. on the scaffold with his old antagonist, Chapelier, in 1794. B. at Pondicherry, 1745. On his way to the place of execution, he said to his companion, "We have at this moment a terrible problem to solve; namely, to which of us two the shoutings of the mob are addressed." He was the author of "Remonstrances," published by the parliament, 1788; "Nullity and Despotism of the Assembly," 8vo; "Actual State of France," 1790, 8vo.

ERARD, Sebastien, *ai'-rard*, a celebrated French pianoforte-maker, the son of an upholsterer. He early went from the provinces to Paris, and there established a pianoforte manufactory, improving considerably all that related to that instrument, as likewise to the harp and organ. He also founded an establishment in London. B. at Strasburg, 1752; D. 1831.

ERASMUS, Desiderius, *e-ras'-mus*, an illustrious Dutch writer, the illegitimate son of one



ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.



ERSKINE, THOMAS BARON.



EUGENE (OF SAVOY), PRINCE.



EYRE, EDWARD JOHN.

Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of a physician. Erasmus was called Gerard, which he afterwards altered to the Latin name Desiderius, and the Greek, Erasmus, all signifying *amiable*. At an early age he lost both his parents, when his patrimony was left to the care of guardians, who, in order that they themselves might enjoy it, removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons regular, at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambrai to reside with him as his private secretary. During his abode with this prelate, he was ordained a priest; but in 1496 went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a cordial reception from the most eminent scholars, and applied himself to the study of the Greek language, of which he was before ignorant. His first literary works were philological; as his "Adagia," "De Copiâ Verborum," and "De Ratione Conscribendi Epistolas." His "Adagia" is a collection of proverbs, commented upon with great learning. In 1503 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. The next year he published his "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," a book of practical religion. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he proceeded to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII., he set out for England, and arrived there in 1510. He at first lodged with Sir Thomas More, and while there, wrote his "Praise of Folly," designed to show that fools are everywhere to be found, even in "high places," and at the court of Rome. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, now invited him to Cambridge, where he was made Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek professor. In this seat of learning a lodging was assigned him in Queen's College, in the grounds of which his walk is still shown. In 1514 we find him at Bâle, preparing for the press his "New Testament," and "Epistles of Jerome," which were published in 1516. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek; and is Erasmus's greatest work. The Reformation now began under Luther; and though Erasmus approved of his principles and object, he was afraid to irritate the court of Rome. A friendly correspondence passed between these two great men; but afterwards a controversy ensued on free-will, and Luther treated Erasmus as a hypocrite. It is certain that Erasmus approved the Reformation in his heart, but had not courage to express himself openly; and the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. Indeed, he says of himself, "Even if Luther had spoken everything in the most unobjectionable manner, I had no inclination to die for the sake of truth." In 1522 appeared his "Colloquies," which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." His next controversy was with Scaliger and others, who, in their zeal for the purity of Latin composition, objected to the use of words not in the works of Cicero; whence they were called Ciceronians. Against these pedants



Erasmus wrote an admirable dialogue, entitled "Ciceronianus," printed in 1528. The same year appeared his learned work, "De rectâ Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione." His last publication was his "Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching," 1535. B. at Rotterdam, October 28, 1467; D. at Bâle, July 12, 1536, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. The inhabitants of Rotterdam still show the house where he was born, and there is a statue erected to his memory in the great square of that city. His works were edited at Leyden in 1703, in 10 volumes folio, by Le Clerc.

ERASISTRATUS, *e-ra-sis'-tra-tus*, an ancient physician of great eminence, who acquired a high reputation at the court of Seleucus Nicanor, was the first to dissect human bodies, and has been called the father of anatomical science. He wrote several works, none of which are extant, except in the form of fragments in Galen and Caelius Aurelianus. He lived to a great age, and ultimately put an end to his life by drinking hemlock, in order to escape the pain caused by a cancer in his foot. Lived in the 4th century, B.C.

ERASTUS, Thomas, *e-răs'-tus*, a physician, and the author of several medical works. He is remembered principally from the religious controversy known by his name. His general principle was, that the censures of the church, and other inflictions, were not the proper means to be adopted for the punishment of crimes. The celebrated Beza was his chief opponent. B. at Baden, Switzerland, 1524; D. at Bâle, 1583.

ERATOSTHENES, *er-a-tos'-the-nees*, a native of Cyrene, intrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. He first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and discovered the means of measuring the extent and circumference of the globe. Starved himself, after he had lived to his eighty-second year, 195 B.C. He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies.

ERATOSTRATUS, *er'-a-tos'-tra-tus*, an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. His object was to transmit his name to posterity by an action so uncommon.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, *air-seel'-ya e thoo'-ne-ga*, a Spaniard, who was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined the expedition against the Araucanians in Chili, S. America. The scenes in which he was engaged suggested the composition of an epic poem, which he produced, and called "La Araucana." He wrote it on scraps of paper and bits of leather, during those intervals he was enabled to snatch from his military duties. It describes the perils of the contest in which he was engaged with great spirit and vividness. This poem is considered the first epic in the Spanish language. The author's career was on one occasion nearly brought to a premature end while in the new world. A tournament was being held at the imperial city in that country in honour of the accession of Philip II. to the throne, when a dispute occurred between Ercilla and another gentleman. Hot blood arose, swords were drawn, partisans joined both sides, and a general *mêlée* was the result. Don Garcia, the governor, hastily setting the disturbance down as an act of mutiny, condemned both the originators of the quarrel to death. Ercilla was led to the

scaffold, everything was ready for the execution, when at the last moment, and barely in time to save his life, the innocence of the poet was discovered, and the tragedy averted. He subsequently took part in an expedition against some rebels in Venezuela, and then returned to Spain, where he was neglected by his former patron, Philip, and after living for some years in obscurity in Madrid, he died in that city in 1595. B. in 1533, some biographers say in Madrid, others in the town of Bermea, Biscay. The "Araucana" was published in separate portions between 1577 and 1590; and has been introduced to English readers by Mr. Hayley, who in his "Essay on Epic Poetry," translated select passages, and gave an analysis of the whole piece.

ERIC, *eer'-ik*, is the Swedish synonyme for the English Henry. Of this name there are many kings of Sweden and Denmark. The following are the most deserving of notice:—

ERIC XIII. of Sweden and VII. of Denmark, who succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England, and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return the Swedes revolted, and were joined by the Danes; on which he withdrew to the isle of Gothland. In 1439 he was formally deposed, and afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459. This monarch compiled a "History of Denmark to the Year 1288."

ERIC XIV., son and successor of Gustavus I., king of Sweden, made proposals for the hand of Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England; but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. He was compelled to renounce his throne in 1568, and died in prison, 1578.

ERICSSON, John, *er'-ik-son*, a Swedish mechanician, who, early displaying considerable ability, was appointed an engineer cadet, and subsequently entered the army of his country. He was employed in the survey of Northern Sweden, and devoted much of his time to mechanical speculations, more particularly to his "flame-engine." This was intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame, and so obtaining the necessary power. Visiting England in 1821, he discovered that when worked by mineral fuel, the experiment failed. In 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive, and his engine attained a speed of fifty miles an hour. He subsequently removed to the United States, and many useful inventions, developed there, made his name familiar to the world. His caloric engine, however, was that which attracted most attention, as likely to supersede the use of steam. It seemed, at first, to meet with some success in England, but was ultimately allowed to drop, Brunel and Faraday deciding against its practicability. A vessel called the *Ericsson* was, however, built in the United States, and fitted with his caloric engine, and, on her trial trip, she made 12 miles an hour. Returning from this, however, a squall overtook her, and she sank. Since that catastrophe, Ericsson's scheme does not appear to have proceeded further. In 1862, he constructed an iron-clad cupola war-ship, called the *Monitor*, for the Federal government of America, which was followed by several others on a similar principle. The idea of this vessel, however, Ericsson is alleged to have borrowed from the plans of Captain Cowper Coles, of the British navy. B. in Vermeland Sweden, 1803.

ERIGENA, John Scotus, *er-ig'-e-na*, a learned Scotchman, who is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron, he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he fled to England. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature; or, the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681. Some say that he was employed by Alfred in restoring learning at Oxford, and that he kept a school at Malmesbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his severity. Lived in the 9th century.

ERINNA, *e-rin'-na*, a Grecian poetess, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extant, and were published in the Edinburgh edition of Anacreon of 1754. Flourished 600 B.C.

ERLACH, John Louis, *air'-lak*, a noble Swiss, who distinguished himself in the service of France, and obtained several victories, for which, on the defection of Turenne, he was made commander-in-chief of the army, by Louis XIV. B. at Berne, 1595; D. 1650.

ERLE, Sir William, *erl*, an eminent lawyer, who represented the city of Oxford from 1837 to 1841, and after a successful career in his profession, became chief justice of the Common Pleas. This office he resigned in 1866. B. 1793.

ERNEST II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *er'-nest*, the brother of the late Prince Consort, noted as the leader of the reform party in Germany. He is an accomplished musician. B. 1818.

ERNESTI, John Augustus, *air-nest'-te*, a German writer, was in 1742 chosen extraordinary professor of ancient literature at Leipsic, and, in 1756, professor of eloquence. Two years afterwards, he took his doctor's degree, and obtained the divinity chair, which he held with great reputation till his death, in 1781. B. at Tennstadt, 1707.

EROS, *e'-ros*, a servant, of whom Mark Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument, but, instead of giving it to his master, killed himself in his presence.

EROSTRATUS. (*See* ERATOSTRATUS.)

ERPENIUS, or ERPEN, Thomas van, *er'-pen*, a learned Dutchman, who was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1613, and was chosen professor of the oriental tongues. B. 1584; D. 1624. He wrote "Grammatica Arabica," "Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ," "Præcepta de Linguâ Græcorum Communi," "Grammatica Hebræa," "Orationes de Linguarum Hebræa atque Arabicæ Dignitate." He also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations, and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.

ERRINGTON, Edward, *er'-ing-tun*, descended from an old Northumbrian family, became a civil engineer, and when railways began to be constructed in the north of England, devoted himself chiefly to the department of his profes-

sion connected with them. Along with Mr. Locke, he was engineer to the Glasgow and Greenock railway and dock, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the East Lancashire, the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, and Aberdeen railways. About the year 1850 he was, again with Mr. Locke, appointed consulting engineer for the northern division of the London and North-Western railway, and in that capacity constructed many of their branches and extensions. He was also up to the time of his death engineer-in-chief to the London and South-Western railway. He superintended the construction of the lines connecting that system with Exeter and the West of England. He was, like his partner (Mr. Locke), a strong advocate for economy in the first cost of construction, and the lines executed by him all bear testimony to this. Mr. Errington, at the time of his death, was vice-president of the Society of Civil Engineers. B. at Hull, 1806; D. 1862.

Erskine, Ebenezer, *ers'-kin*, the founder of the Secession church of Scotland, wrote many sermons and discourses, which, in their day, were highly esteemed. "Were I to read in order to refine my taste," says Hervey, in his "Theoron and Aspasia," "I would prefer Bishop Atterbury's sermons, Bates' works, or Seed's discourses; but were I to read with a single view to the edification of my heart in true faith, solid comfort, and evangelical holiness, I would have recourse to Mr. Erskine, and take his volumes for my guide, my companion, and my own familiar friend." B. at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1680; D. 1754.—In his evangelical labours, Ralph, a brother of Mr. Erskine, greatly assisted him, acting with him, and sustaining him in his great work. He published "Gospel Sonnets," and—

"Employ'd his talents to reclaim the vain."

B. 1685; D. 1752.

Erskine, Thomas, Baron, was the third son of the tenth earl of Buchan, and, in his 14th year, entered the navy, in which he served four years. In 1768 he quitted the sea, and entered the army, in which he remained for eight years, when he renounced the profession of war for that of the law. In 1775 he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1778, was called to the bar, where his advancement was both rapid and brilliant. In 1783 he became member of parliament for Portsmouth; but his talents did not here appear to the same advantage as they did at the bar. He, however, became attorney-general to the prince of Wales; but, in 1792, was forced to resign the appointment, for determining to defend Thomas Paine when prosecuted for the publication of "The Rights of Man." In 1802 Erskine was made chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall; and, in 1806, when the Grenville ministry was formed, became lord chancellor, being raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall. In 1807 he retired from public life, and, in 1815, received the order of the Thistle. In the intervals of his leisure, Lord Erskine wrote a political romance, called "Armata," a preface to the speeches of Fox, "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France," which passed through numerous editions. His works have been published in 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Edinburgh, 1750; D. 1823.

Erskine, Henry, brother of the preceding, was likewise a lawyer, having become a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1768. He was gifted with great oratorical powers, his speeches before the courts and in the General Assembly of the Church having eclipsed those of all his rivals and contemporaries. Mr. Erskine was also famous as a wit, and for his love of humorous practical jokes; he was exceedingly popular everywhere, and had the happiness to continue to enjoy celebrity and universal favour all his life. When Lord Rockingham's ministry was formed in 1782, Mr. Erskine was appointed Lord Advocate and entered Parliament; on the accession of Pitt to power, however, he retired, and was then elected dean of Faculty. He was again Lord Advocate in 1806, under the Grenville cabinet; and retired from public life in 1812. B. at Edinburgh, 1746; D. 1817. Innumerable anecdotes illustrative of the wit, humour, polish, and popularity of "Harry Erskine" are still current in Edinburgh.

Erskine, John, a writer on law, was the grandson of Lord Cardross, and cousin-german of Lord Chancellor Erskine. He passed the life of a studious recluse, and there are few incidents in his career to notice. He was a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, having been called to the bar in 1719, but does not appear to have had much practice. In 1737 he became professor of Scotch Law in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1754 published "Principles of the Law of Scotland," in one volume, a work remarkable for its lucid arrangement and the clearness and terseness of its exposition of the leading principles of the laws. It became a leading authority, and passed through several editions. He resigned his professorial chair in 1760, and employed his time in his retirement in expanding the materials of his "Principles" into a more elaborate work, which he left nearly finished at his death, and which was published in two volumes folio, in 1773, under the title of "An Institute of the Law of Scotland," and has since been many times reprinted, with notes and commentaries, so as to make it harmonise with all recent changes in the law. It has long been, and is still, the great standard of Scottish law, and is as firmly established as "Coke upon Littleton," or "Blackstone" in England. Unlike the great English standards, however, it is of little value for its constitutional law, which is slightly treated; and the great changes which have taken place since Erskine's time, have made that portion of his work relating to matters of trade and commerce meagre and out of date; but as to the rights of person and property it is sound and comprehensive, and of great value both to the practical lawyer and to the theoretical student. B. 1695; D. 1765.

Erwin De Steinbach, *air'-vĭ*, a continental architect, who built Strasburg cathedral, with the exception of the tower, which was not completely finished until the 15th century. B. at Steinbach, Baden; D. 1318.

Erxleben, John Christian Polycarp, *airx'-le-ben*, a German naturalist, who studied physic at Göttingen, and there gave lectures on the veterinary art and natural history. He also wrote on those subjects. His "Principles of Natural History," 8vo, 1768, is a valuable work. B. at Quedlinburg, 1744; D. 1777.

Eryceira, Ferdinand de Meneses, Count, *air'-e-se-eer'-a*, a Portuguese historian, who devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able leader at Tangier. B. at Lisbon, 1614. He wrote "The History of

Tangier," folio, 1723; "History of Portugal," 2 vols. folio; "The Life of John I., King of Portugal," &c.

ERYCEIRA, Francis Xavier Meneses, Count, a descendant of the above, was also a soldier and an author. B. at Lisbon, 1673; D. 1743. He wrote on the "Value of the Coins of Portugal," "Reflections on Academical Studies," "Parallels of Illustrious Men and Women," and a translation of the "Henriade."

ESCHENBACH, Wolfram von, *aish-en-bak*, a German troubadour of the middle ages, deemed one of the best poets of his time, adopted a military life, as was customary at the time, but he won more laurels with the lyre than with the sword. He lived principally at the court of Herman, landgrave of Thuringia, and in 1207 won the prize in one of those poetic contests which were common at that time, and have since been celebrated by a modern poet as the "Wars of Wurtzburg." Eschenbach was acquainted with Latin, French, and Provençal, besides his native tongue. His principal poems are the "Tituriel" and the "Parcival," or the "History of the Guardians of the San Greal," of which so much mention is made in the "Morte d'Arthur." The "Titurel" was printed in 1477; and is contained in Müller's collection of the German poets of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. The dates of Eschenbach's birth and death are unknown, but he was living in 1227.

ESPAGNAC, John Baptist, Baron d', *des'-panyak*, a gallant French general, who served with great glory under Marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on military art, with a history of the Marshal, in 3 vols. 4to. B. 1713; D. at Paris, 1783.

ESPARTERO, Joaquin Baldomero, *ais'-partair'-o*, a modern Spanish general and statesman, though designed, on account of the delicacy of his constitution, for the literary profession, was so captivated by the charms of a military life, that in 1808 he enlisted as a common soldier in an infantry regiment at Seville. He subsequently entered a military school at Cadiz, where he studied the art of war generally, with the science of engineering and fortification. In 1815 he joined an expedition to Peru, in South America, and there became captain in a regiment. He was now on the way to advancement. From his being successful in no fewer than seventeen consecutive actions, he was raised to the command of a battalion; and, in 1820 and 1822, successively became colonel, brigadier, and chief of the general staff. Subsequently, the successes of Bolivar defeated the efforts and blasted the hopes of the royalist Spanish generals, and Espartero was thrown into prison at Arequipa. From this situation he soon afterwards made his escape, and arrived in Spain in 1825. He now enjoyed repose for a few years, although still following his profession. In 1833 the civil war commenced, when he sought and obtained leave to proceed against Don Carlos. Throughout the stormy period which now ensued, he took a leading part, and rose to the dignity of field-marshal and general-in-chief of the army of the North. In 1836 he acted with General Evans in the relief of Bilboa, and continued vigorously to oppose the efforts of the Carlists till 1839, when the supremacy of the queen was acknowledged. In that year he was created a grandee of the first class, and duke de la Victoria. In 1841 he became regent of the kingdom, but in 1843 was forced to quit his country, and take refuge in England. He there took up his residence in London, and did not return to Spain till 1847, where he lived for some years in retirement, but in 1854 was again called to assume the reins of government, which he held till 1856, when he was forced to tender his resignation. B. at Granatula, in Ciudad Real, 1792; D. 1879.

ESPEN, Zeger Bernard van, *es'-pen*, a learned professor at Louvain, who opposed the formulary and the bull Unigenitus, by which he brought himself into trouble, and went to Amersfort to avoid his enemies, where he died in 1728. B. 1646. His works on the canon law were printed at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1753.

ESPER, Johann Friedrich, *es'-pair*, a naturalist and astronomer, and author of a work entitled "A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets and other Celestial Bodies without astronomical instruments or mathematical calculations." He was the first to explore the caverns in the neighbourhood of Bayreuth, and to describe the curious fossil remains which they contain. One of these caverns has been named after him. B. at Drossenfeld, Bayreuth, 1732; D. 1781.

ESPRONCEDA, José de, *ais-prone-thaï'-da*, a Spanish poet of some reputation, but whose political predilections brought him, at an early age, into difficulties with the government of his country. He was twice imprisoned before he was eighteen, and, on the last occasion, fell in love with the daughter of a brother prisoner, when he was shipped to England with some other Spanish refugees. Here he made himself acquainted with the language, and devoted himself to the study of Shakspeare and other poets. In 1830 he took part in the political disturbances in Paris, and fought at the barricades. On the death of Ferdinand, the king of Spain, he returned to Madrid, and entered the regiment of body-guards of the queen. In 1835 and 1836 he was fighting in defence of the barricades in the streets of Madrid; and, in 1841, became secretary to the embassy at the Hague. On his return to his country, he became a member of the Cortes, which had long been an object of his most fervent ambition. B. near Almendralejo, Estremadura, 1810; D. at Madrid, 1842. The poetry of Espronceda is estimated highly by his countrymen; but it consists only of a few short effusions, which altogether do not amount to more than would be comprised in a single volume little larger than the "Vicar of Wakefield." The character of his muse may, in some degree, be indicated by naming a few of the titles of the subjects upon which it was exercised—"The Beggar," "The Executioner," and "The Pirate."

ESSÉ, André de Montalembert d', *des-sai*, a distinguished French military commander, who joined the army of Vivonne in the first expedition to Naples, and at the battle of Fornovo, in 1495, when only 12 years of age, gave remarkable proofs of valour and coolness. He was present in all the wars waged for some years in Italy between the French and Spaniards, and won so high a name for courage that Francis I. chose him for one of his four companions-in-arms as challengers at a tournament held between Ardres and Guines in 1520, the exploits performed on the occasion being always after a favourite theme of conversation with the king. In 1543, d'Essé, with a very weak garrison, defended Landrecies against Charles V. and 50,000 men, and compelled him to raise the siege. B. 1483; killed at the siege of Terouane, 1553.

Esquiros, Henri Alphonse, *es'-ke-ros*, a talented French writer, formerly representative for the department Saône-et-Loire in the French legislative assembly. He was exiled in 1853 for his opposition to the government of Napoleon III., and, in 1855, came to England, where he has since resided, acting as Examiner to the Military Council of Education. He has written some admirable sketches of English life and character in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. B. 1814.

Essex, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of, *es-seks*, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp; but, leaving that situation, he went into several countries as the secret emissary of the state. On his return to England, he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained him a seat in the House of Commons, where he defended his patron with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal, Cromwell became the chief adviser of Henry VIII., who gave him several important places. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the Reformation. For these services, the title of earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the Church, were conferred upon him. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had been so unfortunate as to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, who, not proving agreeable to Henry, that capricious sovereign wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death. Accordingly, he suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, in 1540. B. at Putney, Surrey, about 1490. He was a man of a liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power than any of his predecessors. He left a son, who was created Lord Cromwell; which title continued in the family many years.

Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, was the son of Walter, earl of Essex, and in 1586 accompanied the earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, to Holland, where he behaved with bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England, he was made master of the horse, and rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589, he accompanied Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, whose dissatisfaction was further increased by his marrying a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham and the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1591, he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, but was unsuccessful, and lost his only brother, to whom he was greatly attached. In 1596, he was appointed joint-commander with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz, and also to the destruction of fifty-seven ships of war belonging to the enemy. After this, he had the command of a force sent out to intercept the Spanish fleet; but nothing was done except the taking of Fayal by a separate division of the squadron, commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh; and this occasioned a dispute between him and the earl. In the following year, Essex was made earl-marshal of England, and spoke vehemently against a peace with Spain, in opposition to Lord Burleigh, who supported the measure. On the death of that statesman, Essex succeeded him as chancellor of Cambridge; but about this time, at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness; on which she gave him a box on the ear. The earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore that he would not have endured such treatment even from her father, and withdrew from the court. At length a reconciliation was effected, and he was sent to Ireland to subdue the province of Ulster, which had risen in rebellion. The ill success which attended him in this expedition was the true beginning of his downfall, as it gave his enemies an opportunity of poisoning the queen's mind against him, with apparent justice, during his absence. On his return to England, however, he met with a better reception than he expected; but, soon after, fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty; but instead of conducting himself with caution, he began to vent his indignation in bitter terms, and said that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcass." His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered; on which he was made prisoner, tried, and beheaded, in 1601. B. at Netherwood, Herefordshire, 1567. A story is told of the queen having given Essex, whilst in her favour, a ring, with the assurance that, on his sending it to her at any time when he might be in trouble, he should receive her pardon. This ring, it is said, he gave to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, and the wife of his inveterate enemy, the admiral, to carry to the queen; but that lady, in obedience to the commands of her husband, kept it, and the unhappy Essex suffered. On her deathbed the countess is stated to have confessed this fact to Elizabeth, who said, that "God might forgive her, but she never could." The authenticity of this story is doubtful; but it has served to embellish a tragedy called "The Earl of Essex." (*See* Elizabeth.)

Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, son of the above, was educated under Sir Henry Savile at Merton College, Oxford, and was restored to his family honours by James I. He married Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk; but she, contracting an affection for the royal favourite, Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, instituted a shameful suit against her husband, and obtained a divorce. In 1620 Essex served under Sir Henry Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England, he acted as a member of Parliament in opposition to the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, had the command of the parliamentary army. He fought against the king at Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, fought in the double battle of Newbury, and succeeded in covering London. In 1644 he marched into the West; but was so completely inclosed in Cornwall, that he and his principal officers were glad to escape by sea. By the Self-denying ordinance, in 1645, he was deprived of his command, and died the year following. D. 1592.

Essex, James, an architect, was the son of a carpenter and builder, of Cambridge, and specially applied himself to reviving the gothic style, in which aim, though deficient in education

and theoretic knowledge, he was very successful. He was entrusted with the repairs of King's College chapel and of the cathedrals of Lincoln and Ely; and wrote some memoirs on architecture, &c., in the "Archæologia." B. 1723; D. 1784.

ESTAING, Charles Hector, Count d', *des'-täng*, a French commander, who served under Count Lally in India, where he was made prisoner by the English; but was released on his parole, which, however, he broke. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies, and took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became member of the Assembly of Notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the Revolution. B. in Auvergne, 1729; guillotined at Paris, 1794.

ESTAMPES, Anne de Pisseleu, duchess d', *es'-tamp*, a favourite mistress of Francis I. of France. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V. of Spain, and informed him of the state of the armies and the country. By her means Charles was enabled to gain considerable advantages, and to humiliate France. After the death of Francis, she retired to her country seat, where she died in 1576.

ESTE, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest historical families of modern Europe, its origin being traced as far back as the 5th century. The last offspring of this house was Maria Beatrice, wife of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who died in 1800. Their son, Francis IV., was restored to the Modenese dominions of his maternal ancestors by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. He died in 1846, and was succeeded in his possessions and titles by his son, Francis V., deposed in 1859.

ESTRADES, Godfrey, Count d', *des'-trad*, a French general and statesman, who, in 1661, was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1666, where he strenuously maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen, and continued to be engaged in politics up to the time of his death. B. at Agen, 1607; D. 1686. The negotiations of the Count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 1772, in 9 vols. 12mo.

ESTREES, Francis Annibal d', *des'-trai*, duke and marshal of France, was educated for the church, and appointed bishop of Laon, which he quitted for a military life. B. 1573; D. at Paris, 1670. He wrote "Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis," and a "Narrative of the Siege of Mantua." Gabrielle d'Estrées, the mistress of Henry IV., was this nobleman's sister; and several of his descendants were distinguished in the military and naval service of France.

ETHELBALD, *eth'-el-bald*, king of Wessex, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf. He married his step-mother, Judith of France, but was forced to abandon that connection, and she became the wife of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and the ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and, through her, of the kings of England. Ethelbald was engaged in military conflicts with the Danes, and distinguished himself by the common quality of bravery, but otherwise holds no remarkable place in history. D. 860.

ETHELBERT, *e'h'-el-bert*, king of Kent, married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France. By her means he was induced to embrace Christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Augustine, the monk. After enacting several laws, he died 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860. He was a virtuous prince, beloved by his subjects, and mostly engaged in repelling the incursions of the Danes. D. 866, and was buried at Sherborne.

ETHELRED, *eth'-el-red*, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978. His unmanly spirit submitted to pay a tribute to the Danes, by a tax levied on his subjects, called Danegelt. To free himself from this oppression he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred, throughout the country, in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy; but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and, after an inglorious reign of 37 years, died in 1016.

ETHELWOLF, *eth'-el-woolf*, king of England, came to the crown in 837, and rendered his reign famous for being that in which tithes were instituted. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son, Alfred. D. 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHEREGE, George, *eth'-e-redj*, an English dramatic writer of the reign of Charles II. In 1664 he produced the comedy of "The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tub." Encouraged by the favourable reception of this piece, he brought out another in 1668, entitled "She Would if She Could." In 1676 appeared his "Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter." These productions raised him to a place among the best wits of his time, although they are more remarkable for spirit of dialogue than originality of invention. Their licentiousness, however, has long ago excluded them from public representation. In 1683 he received the honour of knighthood. B. 1636; D. at Ratisbon, from a fall down a stair, after a convivial entertainment, 1688.

ETTY, William, R.A., *et'-te*, an eminent English artist, who, in 1807, entered as student of the Royal Academy; but, after what might be called, without a metaphor, no end of labour and disappointment, he was unable to get himself represented by any of his pictures on the walls of the academy till 1811, when "Telemachus rescuing Antiope" was permitted to appear. From this time he continued to *plod* at, but not to attract by, his art; and, in 1816, was induced to visit Italy, for the purpose of study; but he returned, almost immediately, to work again in London. Labour, as usual, met its reward. In 1820 he commanded notice by his "Coral-Finders;" and the following year his "Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia" procured and established a reputation. He was now famous, and produced a great many works, and especially excelled in representing the nude female. His aim, in all his large pictures, was to paint some great moral on the heart; as, for example, in "Ulysses and the Syrens," he meant to show the importance of resisting sensual delights. The only picture which the nation possesses of his painting is "Youth at the Prow, and Pleasure at the Helm," which is in the Vernon Gallery. B. at York, 1787; D. there, 1849.

EUCLID, *u'-klid*, a celebrated mathematician

of Alexandria, who immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometricians who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria, where he taught, continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. Lived in the 3rd century B.C. The best, indeed only, edition of his whole works is that of Gregory, Oxford, folio, 1703. His "Elements" have gone through innumerable editions, and have been used in every country where mathematics are taught.

EUCLIDES, *u-kli'-dees*, a native of Megara, and a disciple of Socrates. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara, on pain of death, to enter their city, Euclides disguised himself in woman's clothes to introduce himself into the presence of Socrates. He was the founder of the school called the Megaric, distinguished by its dialectic subtlety. He wrote six dialogues, which are lost. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

EUDÆMON, John Andrew, *u'-de-mon*, a learned Jesuit, descended from the imperial family of the Palæologi, was educated in Italy, and taught philosophy at Padua and Rome with much reputation. Urban VIII. appointed him principal of the Greek college re-established at Rome, and he accompanied Cardinal Barberini in a mission to France. He left a variety of works behind him, chiefly of a polemical character, having been engaged in religious controversies with many individuals, among whom were the English anti-papal divines Abbot, Prideaux, Collins, and others. B. in Candia; D. at Rome, 1625.

EUDOCIA, *eu-do'-she-a*, a learned Athenian lady, whose original name was Athenais. She was the daughter of Leontius, the philosophical sophist, who left her only a small legacy, bequeathing the rest of his property to his two sons. Conceiving herself ill-used, she went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before Theodosius II. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and embraced the Christian religion. In 421 she was married to the emperor, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion, always protesting her innocence of the crime laid to her charge by Theodosius. D. 460. This empress wrote some Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets. She is said also to have written a life of Christ, composed of lines taken from Homer.

EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial diadem, and married the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son Michael ascended the throne, he shut her in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology. She left a treatise on the genealogies of the gods and heroes, which was printed in Villoison's "Anecdota Græca," 1781.

EUDOCIA, Feodorevna, first wife of Peter I., czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lapukin. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards he sent her to a nunnery, on account of her complaints of his infidelity. D. 1731.

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, *u-dox'-us*, an eminent astronomer of Caria, in Asia Minor. He studied





in Egypt with Plato, and afterwards opened a mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time on a high mountain, where he made celestial observations. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

EUGENE, Francis, *oo'-zhain*, Prince of Savoy Carignan, was the son of the count of Soissons, by the niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father changed this design, and determined him to follow the military profession. His mother being banished to the Netherlands by Louis XIV., and his family otherwise wronged by that sovereign, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, and he served in Hungary with great reputation against the Turks. In 1691 he, at the head of the imperial army, entered Piedmont, where he relieved Coni, which was at that time besieged by the French, and took Carmagnola. In 1697 he commanded the imperialists in Hungary, and, the same year, defeated the Turks at the battle of Zenta. On the death of the king of Spain, in 1701, the "war of the Spanish succession" commenced, and Prince Eugène achieved new laurels. At the close of the campaign of 1702, he returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council, and associated in the command of the allied army with the duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he had a principal share in the famous battle of Blenheim. In 1707 he was repulsed at Cassano by Vendôme; but he soon recovered his reputation in a bloody action near Turin, which was then besieged by the French, whose trenches he forced, and gained a complete victory. The same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but did not succeed in taking the place. In 1708 he shared in the victory of Oudenarde and the capture of Lille. In 1709 he fought at Malplaquet, where he was severely wounded, but would not quit the scene of action. In 1712 he visited London, to induce the English ministers not to make a separate peace; but his arguments were ineffectual, and England signed the treaty of Utrecht. Now left to carry on the war alone, he was successfully opposed by Marshal Villars, with whom he entered into a negotiation, which was followed by the peace of Radstadt in 1714. In 1716 a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again intrusted with the command in Hungary, where, in that year, he defeated the grand vizier at Peterwardein, this splendid victory being followed by the no less great exploit of the capture of Belgrade. It was here, with 40,000 men, he defeated a relieving army of 150,000 Turks. Peace being concluded at Passarowitz, in 1718, he retired into private life; but in 1733, when the election for the crown of Poland was disputed, he was again employed. This campaign, however, was short and unproductive of any remarkable action, although successful in its results. B. in Paris, 1663; D. at Vienna, 1736. During the few years of repose which the peace of Passarowitz brought this warrior, he worthily employed himself in public affairs and in the arts of peace. The emperor Charles VI. found in him as faithful a counsellor as he was a skilful captain; and in the days of his misfortunes, he would cry, "Alas! the fortune of the empire has departed with Prince Eugène!" The prince was of the middle height, but stoutly built, and was exempt from those excesses

which have so often sullied the characters of great men. Napoleon places him in the same rank of generals as Turenne and Frederick the Great, and considered the plans of his campaigns as conveying a perfect knowledge of the art of war.

EUGENIUS I., *u-je'-ne-us*, a pope and saint, succeeded Martin in 654. He is praised for his liberality and piety. D. 657.

EUGENIUS II. succeeded Pascal I. in 824, and decreed that in every country parsonage a master should be kept to read and explain the Scriptures. He, however, defended image-worship, though the practice was condemned by the council of Paris. D. 827.

EUGENIUS III., Pope, ascended the papal chair in 1145. Rome was at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good, Eugenius retired to Pisa, and thence to Paris. D. 1153.

EUGENIUS V. (Gabriel Condolmera) succeeded Martin V. in 1431, in which year the council of Bâle assembled. This pope and the members of that assembly differed in their judgment, when he issued a bull against them. This, however, was disregarded, and he was under the necessity of confirming the decrees. In 1438 he called a council at Ferrara, to bring about a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared the emperor Palæologus, with several Greek bishops; but the plague breaking out at Ferrara, the council was removed to Florence, where, in 1439, a sort of union was agreed to, but was soon broken. In 1439 the council at Bâle deposed Eugenius, and elected Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius, however, triumphed over his adversaries. B. at Venice; D. at Rome, 1447.

EUGENIUS, an obscure grammarian, who was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné by Count Arbogast, after the murder of Valentinian II., in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan in 391; but was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius. Lived in the 4th century.

EULER, Leonard, *oi'-ler*, a Swiss mathematician, who received his education in the university of Bâle, with a view to the church, but principally devoted himself to mathematical studies under the famous John Bernoulli. In 1727 he followed his friends Hermann and Daniel Bernoulli to St. Petersburg, where, in 1733, he became professor of mathematics in the Academy of Sciences. In 1735 he impaired his sight by intense application to the solution of a difficult problem. His memoir on Fire obtained the prize from the French Academy of Sciences, in 1738, and, in 1740, he divided another, on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with Maclaurin and Daniel Bernoulli. In 1741 he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king, to assist in establishing the academy there. When introduced to the queen-dowager, she expressed her surprise at the paucity of his conversation; upon which he replied, that he had just come from a country where those who spoke were hanged. He continued at Berlin till 1766, when he returned to St. Petersburg, where he soon after entirely lost his sight. Still he continued his favourite pursuits. He also received another prize from the French Academy, for three Memoirs on the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets; which were followed by two others for solutions of questions on the Theory of the Moon. In 1772 appeared his Lunar Tables. B. at Bâle, 1707; D. at St. Petersburg, 1783. Besides the above works, he wrote a great number of papers in the Memoirs of several academies; "Opuscula Analytica," "Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals, &c. In 1760, when the Russians invaded Brandenburg and advanced to Charlottenburg, they plundered a house belonging to Euler. When this was told to General Tottleben, he immediately caused reparation to be made to the mathematician, and the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with 4000 florins.

EUMENES, *u'-me-nees*, a Greek commander, and accounted the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed him after his death. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He then joined his forces to those of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. He was put to death by order of Antigonus, 315 B.C. The latter, however, honoured his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia.

EUMENES I., king of Pergamos, succeeded his uncle Philæterus, 263 B.C., and reigned 22 years. —Eumenes II., nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B.C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and reigned 38 years.—Both of these sovereigns were greatly attached to learned pursuits, and the latter enriched the famous library of Pergamos, which had been founded by his predecessors, in imitation of the Alexandrine collection of the Ptolemies.

EUNAPIUS, *u-nai'-pe-us*, a Byzantine sophist and historian, who wrote a history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain. His "Lives of the Philosophers" of his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness. B. 347; D. 420.

EUNUS, *u'-nus*, a Syrian slave, who inflamed the minds of the people by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. Oppression and misery impelled 2000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon found himself at the head of 50,000 men. With this force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna forced him to surrender by famine, and he and the greater number of his followers were impaled on crosses, 132 B.C.

EUPHRANOR, *u'-frā-nor*, a Greek sculptor, whose principal works were effigies of the Greek gods and heroes, a figure of Paris being esteemed his best performance. He was a native of Corinth, but seems to have practised his art at Athens, and is mentioned as the first sculptor who gave an appropriate expression to the subject of each of his works. He worked with equal success on both marble and bronze, and was also clever as a painter. Lived about 364 B.C.

EUPHORION, *u-for'-e-on*. The most remarkable of this name is a Greek poet of Chalcis, in Eubœa. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing. D. 220 B.C.

EUPOLIS, *u'-po-lis*, a comic poet of Athens, who severely condemned the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatic pieces at the age of 17. Some supposed that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death, because he had ridiculed him in his verses; but Suidas maintains that he perished in a sea-fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Hellespont. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EURIPIDES, *u-rip'-i-dees*, a Grecian tragic poet, who studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher and Prodicus the rhetorician. He was twice married, but was unfortunate in both wives, which is supposed to have suggested some of the severe remarks levelled against the female sex which are found scattered over his works. He left Athens in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. Here he enjoyed all the tranquillity he sought; but as he was walking one evening in a wood, he was attacked by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. B. at Salamis, 480 B.C.; killed, 406 B.C. The Athenians, out of respect for his talents, went into mourning, and asked for his body; but the Macedonians would not part with it, but erected over it a magnificent tomb at Pella. Only 19, out of 75 of his tragedies are extant; and the best editions are those of Barnes, Cambridge, 1694, folio; and Musgrave, Oxford, 1778, 4to. He has been well translated into English by Woodhull and Potter.

EURYBIADES, *u-ri-bi'-a-dees*, a Spartan commander of the Grecian fleet, at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis, against Xerxes. He was on the point of striking Themistocles, when the latter was advising an attack on the Persian fleet; upon which the Athenian cried, "Strike, but hear me." (*See* THEMISTOCLES.) Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EUSDEN, Laurence, *use'-den*, an English poet, who in 1718 obtained the laureateship, which made him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the "Dunciad." Cooke, in his "Battle of the Poets," refers to him in these lines:—

"Eusden, a laurell'd bard, by fortune raised,
By few been read, by fewer still been praised."

The duke of Buckingham, in his "Session of the Poets," also ridicules him:—

"In rush'd Eusden, and cried, 'Who shall have it
But I, the true laureate, to whom the king gave it?'
Apollo begg'd pardon, and granted his claim,
But vow'd that, till then, he had ne'er heard his name."

He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died, 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection. B. in Yorkshire.

EUSEBIUS, *u-see'-be-us*, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome, in 310, and died the same year. He was strongly opposed to the readmission of lapsed Christians to communion. His opinions on this subject gave great offence at Rome, and the emperor Maxentius banished the pope to Sicily. He was by birth a Greek.

EUSEBIUS, Pamphilus, an ecclesiastical historian, who, in the persecution by Diocletian, assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name, out of veneration, he assumed. He was chosen bishop of Cæsarea about 313, and was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted; but on perceiving the dangerous tendency of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address; he was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favour. B. in Palestine, about 265; D. 338. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," the "Life of Constantine," and other





works. The best edition of his "Ecclesiastical History" is that of Cambridge, 3 vols. folio, 1720. He wrote, besides, many other works, the principal of which is one entitled "Evangelical Preparation," 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1628.

EUSTACHIUS, Bartholomew, *u-stay'-she-us*, a distinguished Italian physician, who settled at Rome, and made several discoveries relative to medical science. The most important of these was the passage from the throat to the external ear, since known by the name of the *Eustachian* tube. He formed some anatomical tables, and Boerhaave, in 1707, published his "Opuscula Anatomica." D. 1574.

EUSTATHIUS, *u-stai'-the-us*, an Homeric commentator, was a native of Constantinople, who, in the latter part of his life, was made archbishop of Thessalonica, in which station he exhibited much ability and prudence. He is best known, however, for his commentaries on Homer and Dionysius Periegetes, the first of which is a compilation from the works of older scholiasts and commentators, to which Eustathius added but little of his own. It is, however, a work of immense labour, and was first printed at Rome in 1542-1550, and has been reprinted at several other times and places since, as, for instance, at Paris, in 1577, and at Oxford in 1697. The date of his death is unknown, but is believed to have occurred subsequent to 1194.

EUTROPIUS, Flavius, *u-tro'-pe-us*, a Latin historian, who wrote an epitome of the History of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. Of all his works, the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance. Lived in the 4th century.

EUTYCHES, *u'-ti-kees*, a monk, who lived near Constantinople, and who is said to have founded the sect called Eutychians, in the East. Lived in the 5th century.

EUTYCHIUS, *u-ti-ki'-us*, a physician and divine, who, after practising physic for many years, was ordained, and in 938 became patriarch of Alexandria. B. at Cairo, 876; D. 950. He wrote, in Arabic, "Annals from the Creation to 900," published at Oxford by Pocock, in 1659, 4to. He also write a "History of Sicily," the MS. of which is in the public library at Cambridge.

EVAGORAS, *e-vāg'-o-rās*, a Greek historian, who wrote a "History of Egypt," the "Life of Timagenes," "De Artificio Thucydidis Oratorio," "Lexicon in Thucydidem." Lived in the 1st century A.D.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, who re-took Salamis, which had been wrested from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxes, the king of Persia, with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians, and Tyrians, and obtained some advantages over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians, however, soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions, except the town of Salamis. Assassinated soon after this fatal change of fortune, by a eunuch, 374 B.C.—He left two sons; Nicocles, who succeeded him, and Protagoras, who afterwards deprived his nephew Evagoras of his possessions, upon account of his oppression.

EVANS, Oliver, *ev'-ans*, an ingenious American mechanist, who constructed engines for the manufacture of cotton, and made many improve-

ments in the common corn-mill; but is chiefly remarkable as the inventor of the high-pressure steam-engine, and as having proposed the application of steam power to the propulsion of carriages, having, though ridiculed and sneered at, actually constructed a locomotive engine. B. near Philadelphia, 1755; D. 1811.

EVANS, General Sir De Lacy, G.C.B., entered the army in 1807 as ensign in the 22nd Foot, and after serving several years in India, returned and fought in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814. He also fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he had his horse shot under him. In 1835 he volunteered to command the British Legion in Spain, and for his valour throughout the campaigns in which he served against the Carlists, he was invested with the order of the Bath and the Cross of San Ferdinand and San Charles of Spain. In 1854 he became commander of the second division of the Army of the East, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma. At Inkermann he rose from a bed of sickness to join his division; but when he saw the manner in which General Pennefather was leading his men, he refused to take the command, but left his share of the merit entirely to that officer. He returned to England in 1855, and received the Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. With the exception of two short intervals, he had a seat in parliament from 1831 to 1865. B. at Moig, Ireland, 1787; D. 1870.

EVANSON, Edward, *ev'-an-son*, an English divine, who became curate to his uncle at Mitcham, in Surrey. In 1768 he obtained the living of South Mimms, and was afterwards presented to the living of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, to which was added that of Longdon, a village in Worcestershire. Here his sentiments on the doctrine of the Trinity underwent a change, and he ventured to make alterations in the Common Prayer, which gave such offence to the parishioners that a prosecution was instituted against him, which failed, on account of some irregularity in the proceedings. In 1778 he resigned his livings and returned to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of some pupils. B. at Warrington, Lancashire, 1731; D. 1805. He wrote the "Dissonance of the four generally-received Evangelists;" "A letter to Bishop Hurd on the Grand Apostasy;" "Reflections on the State of Religion in Christendom;" and some other works.

EVANS, David Morier, for some years assistant city correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, and afterwards manager of the commercial department of the *Standard* and *Morning Herald*. He is the author of many important commercial works, the chief of which is "Facts, Failures, and Frauds," published in 1859. Was editor of the "Bankers' Magazine." B. 1819; D. 1874.

EVELYN, John, *ev'-lin*, an English author, who, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, became possessed of Sayes Court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the Restoration, to which he in some measure contributed. At the establishment of the Royal Society, he became one of its first members. In 1662 appeared his "Sculptura; or, the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper." This curious and valuable work has since been reprinted. In 1664 came out his "Sylva; or, a Discourse of Forest Trees," which has gone through many editions, and is a great repository of all that was, in the author's time, known of the forest trees of Great Britain. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and afterwards had a place at the Board of Trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the revolution was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his "Numismata, or Discourse of medals." Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court a curious account may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. at Wotton, Surrey, 1620; D. 1706. Evelyn was buried at Wotton, where, on his tombstone, he had it recorded, "That all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but real piety." He wrote several books besides the above, and of his "Memoirs" Sir Walter Scott says, "We have never seen a mine so rich."—His son John wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's "Sylva," and translated Rapin's poem on gardens into English, and the "Life of Alexander" from Plutarch. He was also the author of a few poems in Dryden's collection. D. 1698, aged 44.

EVERDINGEN, Aldert van, *ever-din'-jen*, a clever Dutch landscape painter and etcher, who excelled in delineating the rude and grand features of nature. He spent upwards of a year in Norway, and took great delight in sketching the wild scenery of its rugged coast. Some of his forests are extremely picturesque and truthful; and he likewise excelled in sea stories and in figures. He executed numerous etchings, which are now scarce; among them are a series of views in Norway, and fifty-six original illustrations of the fable of "Reynard the Fox." He was born in Alkmaar in 1621, and died there in 1675.

EVERETT, Alexander Hill, *ev'-e-ret*, an American author of note, who began life as a tutor in an academy, but afterwards entered into the office of John Quincy Adams, as a student of the law. In 1809 he went to Russia as an *attaché* of the mission of Mr. Adams, and spent two years in St. Petersburg, studying political economy, and making himself acquainted with the modern languages. On returning to America, he connected himself, in Boston, with both law and literature. From 1818 to 1824 he served as *chargé d'affaires* in the Netherlands, where he pursued his literary studies, and, in 1821, published a work entitled "Europe; or, a General Survey of the Principal Powers," &c., which was highly spoken of. In the following year he issued another, which entered into a consideration of the Godwin and Malthusian theories of population. In 1825 he became American minister at the court of Spain, which he held for nearly five years, during which he continued to devote himself to his studies, and produced a political work on America, whilst at the same time contributing to the "North American Review," then under the editorship of his brother. In 1841 he was chosen president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, and, in 1845, minister-plenipotentiary to China; through ill-health, he did not reach Canton till 1846, where he died 1847. B. at Boston, 1790.

EVERETT, Edward, D.C.L., brother of the above, studied divinity with a view to the office of pastor, and became, before he was twenty,

minister of a large Unitarian congregation at Boston. In 1815 he relinquished the pulpit for the professorial chair of Greek Language and Literature in Harvard university. Previous to his entering upon his duties, he visited Europe, and for two years resided at Göttingen, studying German, and making himself acquainted with the best modes of instruction adopted in the German universities. After a sojourn in Europe of five years, during which he visited various countries, he returned to America, and entered upon his university duties with large stores of accumulated learning and knowledge. In 1820 he added to the duties of his chair those of editor of the "North American Review," which he continued to perform for four years. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and, in 1836, became governor of Massachusetts. In 1841 he was appointed minister to the English court, which post he held for about five years, and on his return was elected president of Harvard university, which he was subsequently compelled to resign on account of ill-health. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Senate for Massachusetts. B. 1794; D. 1865.

EVERSLEY, the Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Viscount, *ev'-ers-le*, for many years member for the northern division of the county of Hampshire, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1839, an office which he retained until 1857, when he was raised to the peerage. B. 1794.

EVREMOND, ST., *aivr'-mont*, Charles de St. Denis, Lord of, a French writer, who relinquished the law for the military profession. He served under Condé, as lieutenant of the Guards, and in the civil wars of France fought at the battles of Rocroi and Nordlingen. He attended Mazarin in the negotiation with Spain; but having betrayed some confidential secrets, in a correspondence with the marquis de Crequi, was obliged to quit France. Accordingly, he found a refuge in England, where he was in great esteem with Charles II. In 1689 permission was granted him to return to his country; but he preferred ending his days in the land of his adoption. B. near Coutances, Normandy, 1613; D. in London, 1703, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a man of wit and ingenuity. His works were printed in 1705, in 3 vols. 4to, by Des Maizeaux.

EWALD, Johannes, *u'-ald*, a distinguished Danish poet, who wrote several dramatic pieces, and a poem entitled "The Temple of Fortune," which prove his genius to have been considerable. His principal work is named "Balder's Death," a drama which takes a high standing in Danish literature. B. at Copenhagen, 1743; D. 1781.

EWING, John, *u'-ing*, an American divine and mathematician, was educated, or rather completed his education, at Princeton college, and acted for some time as teacher of the grammar school there. He took his degree in 1755, and was chosen instructor of philosophy in the college of Philadelphia, and minister of a presbyterian congregation in that city. While on a visit to this country, in 1773, the university of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; and in 1779 he was chosen provost of Philadelphia university. He contributed some papers to the American edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," published a volume of lectures on natural philosophy, and was commissioner for settling the boundary lines between several of the states of the American union. B. in Maryland, 1732; D. 1802.

EXMOUTH, Edward Pellew, Viscount, a distinguished British naval commander, who, in 1770, entered the navy, and first brought himself prominently into notice in 1776, at the battle of Lake Champlain, N. America. Having risen successively through the ranks of lieutenant and post-captain, in 1793 he was appointed to the command of the *Nymphe* frigate, of 36 guns, and falling in with the *Cleopatra* French frigate, he captured her, after a desperate fight, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. Continuing in active service, in 1799 he was appointed to the command of the *Impetuous*, of 78 guns, and was engaged in various services on the French coast. In 1802 he was named colonel of the marines; and, in the same year, was chosen member of parliament for Barnstaple, in Devonshire. In 1804 he commanded the *Tonnant*, of 84 guns, and received the rank of rear-admiral of the Red. He was also made commander in the East Indies, on which he resigned his parliamentary seat. In 1808 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue. In 1810 he blockaded Flushing, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed to the commander-in-chiefship in the Mediterranean. Here he co-operated with the British forces on the eastern part of the coast of Spain with great skill. The value of his services was recognised in 1814, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devonshire. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of full admiral, and, subsequently, made a K.C.B. and G.C.B. In 1816 he proceeded to Algiers, to chastise the Dey for having violated a treaty concluded for the abolition of Christian slavery. His plan of attack is considered to be one of the boldest ever adopted by a naval commander. He entered the harbour with his ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, and being admirably supported by the other ships of his fleet, set fire to the warships of the Algerines, bombarded the city, and forced the Dey to yield to all his demands. For this service he was thanked by both houses of Parliament, and raised to the rank of viscount. On the death of Admiral Duckworth, in 1817, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; but, after 1821, retired from public service. B. at Dover, 1757; D. 1833.

EXUPERIUS, *ex-u-peer'-e-us*, bishop of Toulouse, and a saint of the Roman calendar. He expended all his own wealth, and sold the sacred vessels, to maintain the poor in a time of famine. D. about 417.

EYCK, Hubert van, *ike*, an eminent artist, and founder of the Flemish school of painting. One of his finest works, in which he was assisted by his brother, is the "Adoration of the Lamb," in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent. He painted in distemper and in oil. B. at Maaseyck, 1366; D. 1426.

EYCK, John van, brother of the above, painted history, portraits, and landscapes; but is chiefly known by his being the inventor of a new method of mixing his oils, which greatly improved the style of painting. B. 1370; D. 1441.

EYRE, Edward John, *ire*, a son of the Rev. Anthony Eyre, of Hornsea, Yorkshire, who emigrated to Australia when young, and was noted for his explorations there, and his good services towards the aborigines. After being lieutenant-

governor of New Zealand and Antigua, he became governor of Jamaica in 1862. Here he suppressed a rebellion of the negroes in 1865, which threatened the lives of all the whites in the island. He was superseded on a charge of having exceeded his powers as governor, but completely exonerated by the result of a commission of inquiry held on his conduct. B. 1817.

EYRE, Sir William, K.C.B., an English general, entered the army in 1823, and, after serving in Canada, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and distinguished himself as lieutenant-colonel in both the Caffre wars. In acknowledgment of his eminent services, he was made a companion of the order of the Bath, promoted to be colonel in the army, and appointed an aide-de-camp to the queen. On the military force being sent out to the East, during the Russian war, he was appointed to a brigade of the 3rd division of the army, and was present at the battle of the Alma. He commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol. In 1855 he was created a knight commander of the order of the Bath, was made a commander of the Legion of Honour, a knight of the imperial order of the Medjidie of the 2nd class, and was among the general officers who received the Sardinian war-medal. After his return, in 1856, he was selected by the commander-in-chief to command the troops in Canada, which appointment, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign. B. 1806; D. at Bilton Hall, Warwickshire, 1859.

## F

FABER, Johann, *fa'-ber*, a German divine, who was created doctor at Cologne, and in 1526 was appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans. He was subsequently presented to the see of Vienna, and was called the "Mallet of Heretics," owing to the zeal which he showed against Luther. B. in Swabia, 1470; D. 1541. His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio.—There was another controversialist of this name, who wrote several works against the Protestants.

FABERT, Abraham, *fa-bair*, a gallant French officer, who was the son of a bookseller at Metz. He was educated with the duke d'Epernon, became a soldier, and saved the royal army in the celebrated retreat of Mayence in 1635. He was wounded in the thigh at the siege of Turin, and on being recommended to have the limb amputated, he refused, remarking, "I wont die by piecemeal; death shall have me entire, or not at all." He, however, recovered, and subsequently distinguished himself in the battle of Marfée in 1641, and at the siege of Bapaume. He was afterwards governor of Sedan, and in 1654 captured Stenai, and received the baton of a marshal in 1658. He refused the decorations of the king's orders, as he said he was not entitled to wear them; and being unable to produce the proofs of nobility which had been conferred on his family by Henry IV., he likewise declined that honour, "because he would not," he declared, "have his cloak decorated with a cross, and his name disgraced by an imposture." B. 1599; D. 1662.

FABIAN, *fai'-be-an*, a pope and saint, according to the Roman calendar. He ascended the papal chair in 236, and erected churches, and sent bishops into Gaul to propagate Christianity. He suffered in the persecution under Decius, 250.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Rullianus, *fai'-be-us*, an illustrious Roman, who, as master of the horse in the war against the Samnites, charged the enemy, and obtained a victory. Having done this in the absence of the dictator, and contrary to his orders, he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the people. In 303 B.C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus, for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time 287 B.C.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Quintus, surnamed Cunctator, a Roman, distinguished for his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time 233 B.C., when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. When Hannibal the Carthaginian defeated the Romans at the battle of Thrasymene, he was nominated prodictator, to oppose that general. He succeeded in surrounding Hannibal, whom, however, he allowed to escape, when he was recalled by the senate, who refused to confirm an agreement which he had made for the ransom of prisoners. On this, Fabius sold his estates to raise the money. When the time of his dictatorship expired, he advised his successor, Paulus Æmilius, not to hazard an engagement; his advice, however, was neglected, and thus was lost the famous battle of Cannæ. Fabius was now looked upon as the only refuge of the Romans, and he quickly recovered Tarentum, which had been betrayed to Hannibal. In his advanced years, he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. B. about 275; D. 203 B.C.

FABRE, John Claude, *fabr*, a French priest of the Oratory at Paris, who compiled two dictionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's "Ecclesiastical History." B. 1668; D. 1753.

FABRI, Honoré, *fa'-bre*, a learned Jesuit, who wrote "Physica, seu Rerum Corporearum Scientia," 6 vols. 4to; "Synopsis Optica," 4to; "De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de Homine," 4to, &c. He is said, by some, to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey. B. at Bellay, 1607; D. at Rome, 1688.

FABRIANO, Gentile da, *fab'-re-a'-no*, an Italian artist of great skill and merit, whose principal works were a picture of the Madonna for the Cathedral of Orvieto, "The Adoration of the Kings," now in the Florence Gallery, and many other works at Florence, Siena, Rome, and Venice, the senate of the latter city having invested him with the patrician toga in acknowledgment of his merit as an artist. A great many of his best works have been lost, and one of these is said to have elicited from Michael Angelo the remark that the artist's style was like his name—gentile. B. at Fabriano, in the Marches of Ancona, about 1370; D. about 1450.

FABRICIUS, Caius, *fā-brish'-e-us*, a celebrated Roman, who, in his first consulship, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honoured with a triumph. Two years after, he went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused with contempt the presents offered him. Pyrrhus admired the

magnanimity of Fabricius, but his admiration was increased when he made a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who had volunteered to the Roman general to poison his master for a sum of money. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the most perfect simplicity of manners. Fabricius wished to inspire a contempt for luxury among the people. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived at years of maturity. Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

FABRICIUS, George, a learned German antiquary and poet, who, in 1550, published a work entitled "Roma," being an elucidation of the antiquities, &c., of the seven-hilled city. His poems appeared at Bâle, in 1567, in two volumes, and besides these he wrote a variety of other pieces, all of which are characterized by great purity and elegance of style. His Latin especially was of high excellence. The emperor Maximilian is said to have conferred a laurel crown upon him shortly before his death, which occurred in 1571. B. at Chemnitz, Upper Saxony, 1516.

FABRICIUS, Jerome, an Italian physician, usually called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth, professed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua. B. 1537; D. 1619. His works on anatomy have been printed in 2 vols. folio.

FABRICIUS, Johann Albert, a learned divine, who became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, and published "Bibliotheca Latina," 2 vols. 4to; "Bibliotheca Græca," 14 vols. 4to; "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," 3 vols. 8vo; "Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti," 2 vols. 8vo; "Bibliographia Antiquaria," 4to; "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," folio; "Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis," 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Leipsic, 1668; D. at Hamburg, 1736.

FABRONI, Angelo, *fa-bro'-ne*, a learned Italian, who was educated first at Faenza, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a canonry. He was afterwards appointed prior of the church of St. Lorenzo at Florence, where he remained till called to be curator of the university of Pisa. He is generally known by his Biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. Besides this, he wrote separate biographies of Cosmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and other eminent persons of the house of Medici, with many panegyries on learned men. He also conducted the "Giornale di Literati," and published some religious pieces. B. in Tuscany, 1732; D. at Pisa, 1803.

FABYAN, or FABIAN, Robert, *fa'-bi-an*, an English historian, and author of a work called the "Concordance of Histories," being a chronicle of the history of England from the first landing of the Romans down to his own time. The first edition was printed by Pinson, in 1516, and the work has been several times republished since. Fabyan was a merchant of London, a member of the Drapers' Company, served the offices of alderman and sheriff, and represented the corporation in certain deputations to the king for redress of grievances in connexion with the duties charged upon English cloth in





its importation into the Low Countries. He declined the office of mayor in 1502, on the ground of poverty, though he is known to have been opulent at the time; but then he had sixteen children, which, in his opinion, was a sufficient reason for declining to incur the expenses attending the chief magistracy of London even then. He is believed to have been born in London, though the family from which he sprung had an estate in Essex. B. about 1450; D. about 1512.

FACCIOLATI, Jacopo, *fat'-che-o-la'-te*, an Italian scholar, who gave much attention to the study of classical literature, to the revival of which he greatly contributed. He compiled a Latin dictionary, upon which, in conjunction with his pupil Forcellini, he spent nearly forty years of labour, and which was published at Padua in 1771 in four vols. folio. He was professor of logic in the university of Padua, and his lectures and other compositions, which are very voluminous, show him to have been one of the most erudite men of his own or any other time. B. 1682; D. 1769.

FADLALLAH, or CHODSA RASCHID ADDIN FADLALLAH, *fad-lal-la*, a Persian historian, was vizier to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Taurus, and at whose command he compiled a history of the Moguls, which he finished in 1294. He added a supplement to this work by the order of Cazan's successor. The first part was translated into French by La Croix. Lived in the 13th century.

FAED, John, *faed*, artist, having early displayed a taste for art, went to Edinburgh when 21 years of age, and exhibited there, in 1850, some pictures delineating humble life, which were readily bought. He afterwards frequently exhibited the productions of his pencil, his subjects being drawn from Shakspeare and his contemporaries, Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night," "Tam o' Shanter," &c. B. in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 1820

FAED, Thomas, R.A., brother of the above, a painter of distinction, whose earliest exhibited work was a water-colour drawing from the "Old English Baron." He soon, however, adopted oil as the medium of his conceptions, and successively produced "Scott and his family at Abbotsford," "The Mitherless Bairn," "Home and the Homeless," "The First Break in the Family," "Sermons in the Backwoods," "His Only Pain," "From Dawn to Sunset," &c. Mr. Faed became an associate of the Scottish Academy in 1849, and shortly afterwards fixed his residence in London, where he was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864. B. at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbright, 1826.

FAGAN, Christopher Bartholomew, *fai'-gan*, a comic author, of Irish extraction, was a clerk in a public office in Paris, and devoted his leisure to literary pursuits. His works were published in 1760, in four vols., and the most approved of his pieces, all of which are executed in a delicate and racy style, are entitled—"La Rendezvous," "La Pupille," "L'Amitie Rivale," "Les Originaux," and "Joconde." He had the aversion to business which generally distinguishes men of genius, but, what is more singular, he had also a strong dislike to society. B. at Paris, 1702; D. 1775.

FAGIUS, Paul, *fai'-je-us*, a German Protestant divine, whose real name was Buchlein. For some time he exercised the office of a school-

master, but afterwards entered into orders. In 1541 the plague broke out at Isny, where he resided at the time, and he remained in the place, comforting and ministering to the sick. In 1543 he and Bucer went to England, where archbishop Cranmer employed them on a new translation of the Scriptures. B. at Heidelberg, 1504; D. at Cambridge, 1550. In Mary's reign his body was taken up and burnt. He wrote several books on the Hebrew language and the Targums.

FAGEL, Gaspard, *fa'-jel*, a famous Dutch statesman, who after filling the offices of counsellor-pensionary of Haarlem and recorder to the States-general, was, on the murder of De Witt in 1672, advanced to the vacant position of grand pensionary; and, in 1678, co-operated with Sir William Temple, English ambassador, in arranging the treaty of Nimeguen. Louis XIV., in the course of his war with Holland, attempted to corrupt the pensionary, but the offers were indignantly spurned, and Fagel continued to give the most effective aid to the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, especially in preparing the way for that prince to the throne of James II., but unfortunately did not live to learn the official notification of William's accession, having died on the 15th of December, 1688. B. 1629. He was a man of great sagacity, of impressive eloquence, and wielded much political influence. He was never married.—Several other members of the same family played prominent and honourable parts in the affairs of Holland, one of whom, Francis Nicholas Fagel, nephew of Gaspard, was one of the most eminent military commanders the republic produced. He enjoyed the friendship of William III.; displayed marked gallantry at the battle of Fleurus in 1690; as well as at the siege of Mons in 1691, at the siege of Namur, at the capture of Bonn in 1703, at the taking of Tournay, and at the battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet, under Marlborough. D. 1718.

FAGON, Guy Crescent, *fa'-gawng*, physician to Louis XIV., who defended the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendent. B. at Paris, 1638; D. 1718.

FAHRENHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, *fä'-ren-hite*, an experimental philosopher, who improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, grounded on accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted his scale; but the French prefer Réaumur's. B. at Dantzig, 1686; D. 1736. Fahrenheit wrote "A Dissertation on Thermometers."

FAHIE, Sir William Charles, *fai'-he*, one of the many distinguished officers who illustrated the annals of the British navy during the last war with France, served as a lieutenant with great credit in the West Indian campaign of 1794, obtained post rank in 1796, and from that time till 1810 he was in constant employment in the West Indies, during which period he captured the French men-of-war *L'Armée d'Italie* and *Hautpoult*, assisted in the reduction of the Dutch West Indies in 1807; at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and at that of Guadaloupe in 1810. He subsequently reduced the islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba; and the flags of Holland and France being now expelled from the Antilles, he returned to England. He continued in command of the *Abercromby* (formerly the French ship *Hautpoult*, which he had himself captured) till the conclusion of the war. He was nominated C.B. in 1815; and, after the escape of Napoleon from Elba, co-operated, in the *Malta*, 74, with the Austrian general, Lane, in the siege of Gaëta, which surrendered, after an obstinate defence, in August, 1815. For this service Captain Fahie received the insignia of a Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit from the King of the Two Sicilies. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1819, vice-admiral and Knight Commander of the Bath in 1830, and from 1820 till his death held the commands in the Leeward Islands and at Halifax. B. 1763; D. 1833, at Bermuda.

FAIRBAIRN, William, *fair'-bairn*, a Scotch mechanist and civil engineer, who was among the first, if not the first, to construct sea-going vessels of iron. He was also continually engaged in experimenting on the qualities of iron, and did much to advance mechanical knowledge in the department of engineering. B. at Kelso, Scotland, 1789; D. 1874.

FAIRFAX, Edward, *fair'-faks*, an English poet, who translated Tasso's poem of "Godfrey of Bouillon" into English verse, and wrote a curious book entitled "Demonology," in which he avows his belief in witchcraft. D. about 1632.

FAIRFAX, Thomas, Lord, general of the parliamentary army in the civil war, was the eldest son of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax. He began his military career under Lord Vere, in Holland, and when hostilities commenced between the king and parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, like his father, a zealous Presbyterian. He had a principal command in the northern counties of England, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements; but, afterwards, Sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, that he was appointed general of the army, in the place of the earl of Essex, and Cromwell became his lieutenant-general. In 1645 he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched into the west, where he took Bath, Bristol, and other important places. In 1647 he was made constable of the Tower, and the following year succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. He then proceeded into the eastern counties, and took Colchester, after a brave resistance by Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas, whom his lordship, after the surrender, caused to be shot. On his return to London, he was named one of the king's judges, but refused to act, though he took no steps to prevent the death of the king, and, at the time of the execution, was kept engaged in prayer by Major Harrison. In 1650 he resigned his commission, and lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II., upon whom he waited at the Hague. B. at Denton, Yorkshire, 1611; D. at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, 1671. He wrote an account of his public life, and this, in conjunction with the "Fairfax Correspondence," published a few years since, throws much light on the motives which influenced himself and others in taking a prominent part in the important events of those times.

FAITHORNE, William, *fai'-thorn*, an English painter and engraver, was a soldier in the royal army during the civil war, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty, he went to France, where he studied under

Champagne. At his return, he practised painting in miniature, and engraving, but chiefly the latter. He also published a book on drawing, graving, and etching. B. in London, 1616; D. 1691. Walpole gives a considerable list of the prints of this artist.—His son, William, was a good engraver in mezzotinto.

Falconberg, Mary, Countess of, *fal'-konberg*, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas, Viscount Falconberg, was a woman of considerable talents, a member of the church of England, and contributed to the restoration of Charles II. She was possessed of great personal beauty, and so much spirit and energy that Burnet says, "She was more worthy to be Protector than her brother." D. 1712. (*See* Cromwell.)

Falconer, Thomas, *fal'-ko-ner*, a great student and eminent scholar, was the author of "Chronological Tables" from the reign of Solomon to the death of Alexander the Great, "Observations on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus," published in the "Archæologia," and an edition of Strabo, published long after the author's death. Such was his passion for the acquisition of knowledge, that he used to read in a kneeling posture, the only one he could bear during an illness of nearly thirty years. He was almost constantly enduring acute pain, and that he was able under these circumstances to study at all, much less compose his various works, is wonderful. B. at Chester, 1736; D. 1792.

Falconer, William, brother of the preceding, a physician in large practice at Bath, was a clever writer on medical and chemical subjects, many valuable treatises having been produced by him. He ascertained the properties of carbonic acid gas, a discovery which has been erroneously attributed to Dr. Priestley. B. at Chester, 1743; D. 1824.

Falconer, William, a Scotch poet, who was born of humble parents, and bred to the sea. In 1751 he published a poem on "The Death of the Prince of Wales;" but his reputation rests on "The Shipwreck," a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It was suggested by a shipwreck, suffered by himself, in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only he and two others of the crew were saved. Falconer also wrote "An Ode to the Duke of York," which obtained him the post of purser to the *Royal George*. He likewise compiled a useful work, entitled "The Marine Dictionary," 4to, and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchill, under the title of "The Demagogue." He sailed from England, in the *Aurora*, for the East Indies; but, after her departure from the Cape of Good Hope, the ship was never heard of. D. about 1730; lost, it is supposed in the Mozambique Channel, in the winter of 1769. His father was a barber in Edinburgh.

Falconet, Stephen Maurice, *fal'-ko-nai*, a famous sculptor, was a native of Paris, was admitted a member of the Academy in 1744, and soon produced a rapid succession of admirable works that won for him a European fame. In 1766, Catharine II. invited him to Russia to execute a statue of Peter the Great, and the result was the well-known colossal figure of the emperor on horseback at St. Petersburg. Falconet was an author as well as an artist; and after his return to Paris in 1778, published some works in reference to sculpture. B. 1716; D. 1791.—Peter Falconet, his son, a painter of historical pictures and portraits, visited England in 1776, and gained two prizes from the Society of Arts.

Falconia, Proba, *fal'-ko'-ne-a*, a Latin poetess, who composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the Creation, and the history of Christ in verse. Lived in the 4th century.

Falieri, Ordelafo, *ful-e-air'-e*, doge of Venice, who sailed with a fleet to the assistance of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. He conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces; but, in defending the republic against the Hungarians, was killed, 1117.

Falieri, Marino, doge of Venice in 1354, formed the design of murdering all the senators, to render himself absolute; but the plot being discovered, he was beheaded. This forms the subject of one of Byron's dramas. D. 1355.

Falk, John Peter, *fulk*, an ingenious Swede, who studied medicine at Upsal, where, also, he applied himself assiduously to botany under Linnæus, by whose recommendation he was appointed professor of botany in the Apothecaries' Garden, and keeper of a cabinet of natural history at St. Petersburg. B. 1727; shot himself, 1774. His observations, made in his travels, were published at St. Petersburg, in 1785, 3 vols. 4to.

Falkland, Henry Cary, Viscount, *faulk'-land*, was lord-deputy for Ireland, from 1622 to 1629. His administration, however, was by no means popular. He wrote "A History of that most unfortunate Prince, Edward II." D. 1633.

Falkland, Lucius Cary, Viscount, the eldest son of the preceding, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he became distinguished for his proficiency in classical and general literature. He married a lady of small fortune, which greatly displeased his father, when he retired to a country house, and devoted himself to the study of Greek. On the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the court party, but by no means could reconcile the integrity of his own high principles with the duplicity which marked the conduct of Charles I. In the midst of the troubles which distracted the kingdom, he lost the buoyancy of his spirits, and would frequently ejaculate to himself, in mournful tone, "Peace! peace!" which, however, he was not destined to live to see. At the battle of Newbury, he volunteered into the cavalry commanded by Lord Byron, and fell, shot through the body. His remains were not found till the following day. B. 1610; killed, 1643. Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," says that this nobleman "was a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inestimable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity." Notwithstanding the apparent excess of this panegyric, Falkland seems to have deserved it; for he was an ornament to the nation, and the envy of the age. One of his sayings was, "I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day." He is represented among the statues in the lobby of the House of Commons.

Falkner, Thomas, *fulk'-ner*, an English surgeon, who became a Jesuit, and acted as a missionary in Paraguay. He returned to England

after the suppression of the order to which he belonged, and lived subsequently in retirement. He was the author of a "Description of Patagonia," &c. D. 1780.

**Fallopio**, Gabriel, *fal'-lo-pe-o*, an eminent physician and anatomist, who discovered the tubes of the uterus which bear his name. He was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died in 1562. B. at Modena, 1523. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio, at Venice, in 1584.

**Fancourt**, Samuel, *fan'-kort*, a dissenting minister, who became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, whence he was obliged to remove for rejecting the Calvinistic notions of election and reprobation. He then went to London, and established the first circulating library, about 1740, in which, however, he had little encouragement. He wrote some controversial tracts, and died poor, in 1768. B. in the W. of England, 1678.

**Fannius**, Caius, *fan'-ne-us*, surnamed Strabo, was consul of Rome 591 A.U.C., and rendered himself remarkable by a law, which probibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily.—His son was distinguished for eloquence. He was consul in the 630th year of Rome.—There was another of this name, who wrote a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted by Pliny the Younger. He lived in the 1st century.

**Fanshawe**, Sir Richard, *fan'-shaw*, a statesman and poet, who was educated at Cambridge, and in 1635 was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II. in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage with the king and the infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, where he died of fever in 1666. B. in Hertfordshire, 1608. He translated into English the "Pastor Fido," or Faithful Shepherd, of Guarini; also the "Lusiad" of Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702, 8vo.

**Faraday**, Michael, *fur'-a-dai*, a distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher, who was at first apprenticed to the trade of bookbinding, but whose mechanical genius and talent for investigation procured him the ultimate patronage of Sir Humphry Davy. Through his interest he was taken into the laboratory of the Royal Institution of London, where he was enabled to pursue his studies. In 1827 he published his work on "Chemical Manipulations," and from that time continued a regular contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," spreading his investigations over the wide field of electricity. He succeeded, if not in discovering, at all events in establishing, the laws of electro-magnetism, and has, perhaps, done more than any other man towards the elucidation of electric phenomena. On this subject he published three volumes, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity," in which are included his researches into the magnetic nature of oxygen gas, light, and other important subjects. A true philosopher, he rejected all posts of honour, confining himself to his sphere in the Royal Institution, where the charm of his lectures was a continual attraction to those who delighted to follow him through the paths of magnetic science. In private life his character was irreproachable, and characterized by great goodness and humanity. B. in London, 1794; D. 1867.

**Fardella**, Michael Angelo, *far-dail'-la*, was professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, and wrote several books on his favourite sciences, which are little known. B. in Sicily, 1650; D. at Naples, 1718.

**Farel**, William, *far'-el*, a Protestant divine, who studied at Paris; but having embraced the Reformed religion, he left France and settled at Geneva, where he laboured with great zeal against popery, and was there the chief actor in establishing the Reformation. He was banished thence, with Calvin, in 1538, for refusing to submit to the synod at Berne. Farel then settled at Neufchâtel, where he died in 1565. B. in Dauphiné, 1489. His writings are few.

**Farey**, John, *fai'-re*, a clever geologist and surveyor, who made a survey of the county of Derby for the Board of Agriculture, which was published in two volumes. He took great pains to investigate the relative position of the various strata throughout Great Britain, and collected specimens illustrative of this valuable department of science; and it is in this last respect that his chief merit lies. His observations on this subject were published in a series of papers in Nicholson's "Philosophical Journal." B. at Woburn, Bedfordshire, 1766; D. 1826.

**Faria y Sousa**, Emanuel, *fa-re'-a ee soo'-sa*, a Portuguese knight, who wrote a "History of Portugal" to the reign of Henry the Cardinal, a "History of the Portuguese Dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa," and some other works. B. 1590; D. at Madrid, 1649.

**Farinato**, Paolo, *faw'-re-na'-to*, a celebrated painter of Verona, who was a pupil of Titian, and of whose works there are several excellent specimens in the churches of Verona and the vicinity. His style of design is robust and vigorous, and his colouring partakes largely of the character of the Venetian school. He likewise etched a few designs from sacred and mythological subjects. B. 1522; D. 1606, on the same day as his wife.

**Farinelli**, *fawr'-e-nail'-le*, a distinguished Neapolitan vocalist, whose real name is said to have been Carlo Broschi. He studied under Porpora at Rome, whence he went to Vienna, where he became a great favourite with Charles VI., who loaded him with riches and presents. In 1734 he visited London, and, by the captivating power of his melody, drew all who could afford to hear him. So great was the attraction of his voice, that Handel was forced to dismiss a rival company, over which he was presiding, notwithstanding his own immense popularity. His influence over the musical sympathies of his audiences seems never to have been equalled. B. at Naples, 1705; D. 1782.

**Farmer**, Hugh, *far'-mer*, a learned dissenting divine, who wrote "An Inquiry into the Nature and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness," 8vo, in which he considered that event as a divine vision, representing the different scenes of our Saviour's future ministry. It was answered by several writers. In 1771 he published his "Dissertation on Miracles." His next publication was an "Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," whom he maintained to have been afflicted with natural diseases. This work was replied to by Dr. Worthington and Mr. Fell; to the former Mr. Farmer returned a

temperate answer, but on the other he was unmercifully severe. His last performance was entitled "The General Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations, asserted and proved." This was also attacked by Mr. Fell, in an acute and learned treatise, in 1785. In the same year Mr. Farmer was almost deprived of his sight; but was relieved by a surgical operation, and enabled to pursue his studies. B. at Shrewsbury, 1714; D. at Walthamstow, 1787. He directed his executors to burn his papers; but some of his letters, and fragments of a dissertation on the story of Balaam, were published in 1804, with his life prefixed.

Farmer, Richard, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1760, and the same year was appointed classical tutor. In 1767 he took the degree of B.D., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. In the preceding year he published his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," in which he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard was drawn from translations. In 1775 Mr. Farmer was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He also became chancellor and prebendary of Lichfield, librarian to the university of Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, which last situation he resigned for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He collected ample materials for a history of Leicester; but these, with the plates, he gave to Mr. Nichols, for the use of his history of that county. B. at Leicester, 1735; D. 1797.—His collection of scarce and curious books was sold by auction.

Farnaby, Thomas, *far'-na-be*, an eminent English schoolmaster, who, after a variety of fortune, settled in London, where he acquired great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the civil war he was imprisoned for his loyalty, and died in 1647. B. in London, about 1575. He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's "Tragedies;" Martial; Lucan's "Pharsalia," and other classical authors, with notes; "Index Rhetoricus et Poeticus;" "Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum;" and "Systema Grammaticum."

Farnese, Pier Luigi, *far-nai'-se*, the first duke of Parma and Placentia, was the son of Pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, in 1547.

Farnese, Alexander, a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. B. 1520; D. 1589.

Farnese, Alexander, third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding, his mother being Margaret, a princess of Austria, distinguished himself as an able general in the service of Philip II. against the Netherlanders, and afterwards in the Catholic army in France, in support of the League against Henry IV. He was wounded at the siege of Caudebec, and died soon after, at Arras, in 1592. B. 1546.—(For an account of this commander's exploits, see Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.")

Farnworth, Ellis, *farn'-werth*, an English divine, who obtained the rectory of Carsington,





in Derbyshire, where he died, 1736. B. in Derbyshire. He translated the "Life of Pope Sixtus V." from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," in 1757, 2 vols. 4to; the Works of Machiavelli, 1761, 2 vols. 4to; and Fleury's "History of the Israelites," 12mo.

Farquhar, George, *far'-quar*, an English comic writer, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and quitted that seat of learning for the boards of the Dublin theatre. Here, while playing Guoymar, in the "Indian Emperor" of Dryden, he was so unfortunate as to stab a brother actor, when he relinquished the stage and proceeded to London, where he received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenancy in his lordship's regiment. He now commenced writing for the theatre, and in 1698 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled "Love in a Bottle," which met with success. This was followed, in 1700, by the "Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee." The same year he was in Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in his Letters. In 1701 appeared the comedy of "Sir Harry Wildair," and the year following, his "Miscellanies." In 1703 he brought out "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him." His next piece was the popular play of "The Recruiting Officer." His last comedy was "The Beau's Stratagem," which also had a great run, and is his best production. B. in Londonderry, 1678; D. 1707. Farquhar's comedies are lively, natural, and full of business; but they are also extremely licentious. Cibber, in his "Lives," thus speaks of him and his comedies:—"He seems to have been a man of genius rather sprightly than great, rather flowery than solid. His comedies are diverting, because his characters are natural, and such as we frequently meet with; but he has used no art in drawing them, nor does there appear any force of thinking in his performances, or any deep penetration into nature; but rather a superficial view, pleasant enough to the eye, though capable of leaving no great impression on the mind."

Farragut, David, *far'-ra-gut*, a distinguished admiral in the United States navy, born towards the close of the eighteenth century, who entered the service in 1810. He served in the *Essex* in the war with Great Britain, 1812–14, and had the command of the *Saratoga* in the Mexican war, 1845–8. In the American civil war he assisted in the reduction of New Orleans and Vicksburg, and, after suffering defeat at Wilmington in 1864, took that place and Mobile in 1865.

Farren, Eliza, *far'-ren*, countess of Derby, a celebrated actress, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who afterwards became a provincial actor, and died at an early age, leaving his family in difficult circumstances. Eliza made her first appearance in 1773, appeared at the Haymarket in 1777, and subsequently at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. While conducting the private theatricals at the Duke of Newcastle's mansion in Privy-gardens, she became acquainted with the earl of Derby, who married her in 1797. She was of irreproachable moral character, and was received by George III. and his consort at court. B. 1759; D. 1829.

Fastolff, Sir John, *fas'-tolf*, a famous English general, who served with great reputation in France, where he obtained several high posts while the English held possessions in that kingdom. In 1440 he returned to his own country,

and distinguished himself as a friend to the poor, and an encourager of learning. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge, and to Magdalen College, Oxford. B. at Yarmouth, 1377; D. 1459. Though there be a strong similarity in the names, he is not to be taken for Sir John Falstaff, the knight so humorously rendered by Shakspeare in some of his historical plays and comedies.

FAUCHET, Claude, *fo'-sha*, a French antiquary, whose works are "Gaulish and French Antiquities;" "The Liberties of the Gallican Church;" "The Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds;" "Origin of Dignities and Magistrates in France;" all printed together at Paris, in 1610, 4to. B. 1530; D. 1601.

FAUCHET, Claude, a French priest, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges and preacher to Louis XVI. That monarch, however, was disgusted with his excessive vanity and theatrical mode of action, which, it is said, made Fauchet a violent revolutionist. He took a leading part in storming the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the occasion. In another address, he designated Jesus Christ as the first *sans culotte* in the world. He entered among the Illuminati, and, in 1791, became what was called the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was also deputy for the department of Calvados to the Legislative Assembly, and afterwards a member of the Convention. B. in Dorne, 1744; guillotined, 1793. His works are, "A Panegyric on St. Louis," pronounced before the French Academy; "A Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans," "Eulogium on Benjamin Franklin," "Discourse on Universal Manners," &c.—There are several other French writers of this name.

FAUST, or FUST, John, *foust*, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing. He is, however, supposed only to have assisted Guttenberg, and his own son-in-law Schoeffer, in bringing this noble discovery to perfection. The first production, by the new process of metallic types, was produced in 1459, and was entitled "Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum," by Faust and Schoeffer. This was succeeded by the "Catholicon Joannis Januensis." The greatest work, however, of all was the Bible, in 1462; previous to which they had executed two beautiful editions of the Psalter. The story of Faust's being arrested as a magician at Paris, on account of the exactness of the copies of the Bible which he took thither for sale, is not entitled to credit. He was there in 1466, and is supposed to have died soon after.

FAUST, Dr. John, a German philosopher, who, educated at Wittemberg, thence proceeded to Ingolstadt, where he studied medicine with great success, and, it is said, astrology and magic also; expending, in prosecuting his chemical experiments, a considerable fortune, left him by an uncle. His countrymen, in their ignorance, imagined him one having dealings with supernatural powers; and this view of Faust subsequently formed a fertile theme for the dramatist, poet, and musician, as well as for the sculptor and painter. Goethe, especially, in his "Faust," has depicted, with a rich imagination, the doctor and his sprite attendant, Mephistopheles. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

FAUSTA, Flavia Maximiana, *faws'-ta*, the second wife of Constantine the Great. By her accusations the emperor put his son Crispus, by a former wife, to death; but her infidelity becoming notorious, she was suffocated in a bath, 326.

FAUSTINA, Annia Galeria, the elder, *faw-sti'-na*, was the daughter of Annius Verus, and the wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her debaucheries, the emperor would not divorce her. D. 141, aged about 37.—Her daughter was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and exceeded her mother in dissoluteness. D. 175.

FAVART, Charles Simon, *fav'-ar*, a French composer of operas, whose pieces are numerous and excellent. They make 10 vols. in 8vo. B. at Paris, 1710; D. there, 1792.—His wife was an admirable actress and singer. She died in 1772; B. 1727.

FAVRE, Jules Gabriel Claude, *farv(r)*, an eminent French barrister, who commenced his public life by taking part in the revolution of 1830, and soon acquired notoriety as one of the chief advocates of republicanism in France. He was under-secretary for foreign affairs in 1848, and became a determined opponent of Napoleon III. after his election to the presidency, and still more so after the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851. He was returned to the legislative assembly as one of the representatives for Paris in 1858; conducted the defence of Orsini for his attempt on the life of Napoleon III. in the same year; and, in 1868, was elected to fill the chair that the death of Victor Cousin left vacant in the French Academy. B. at Lyons, 1809.

FAWCETT, Sir William, *faw'-set*, an English general, whose military predilections were early discovered, when he offered himself as a volunteer to serve in Flanders, and was soon presented with a pair of colours. He paid unremitted attention to his duty, and, in his leisure hours, studied the French and German languages. While a lieutenant in the Guards, he translated from the former the "Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe," published in 4to, in 1757. He also translated from the German, "Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry," published the same year. This work was followed by "Regulations for the Prussian Infantry," to which was added "Prussian Tactics," published in 1759. On General Elliott being ordered to Germany, in the Seven Years' War, Mr. Fawcett accompanied him as aide-de-camp. Subsequently he was attached, in the same capacity, to the marquis of Granby, who sent him to England with the account of the battle of Warburgh. He was soon afterwards promoted to a company in the Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, made him flattering offers to induce him to enter into his service, which, however, he declined. His services and high character were duly valued by his king and country, and he was made knight of the Bath, colonel of the 3rd regiment of Dragoon Guards, and governor of Chelsea Hospital. B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1728; D. 1804, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of Chelsea College.

FAWKES, Guido, or Guy, *fawks*, the most active and daring conspirator in the "Gunpowder Plot," which was designed, in 1605, to blow up king, lords, and bishops, in the House of Parliament assembled. He was of a respectable family in Yorkshire; but entered into the Spanish army in Flanders, and in 1598 was at the taking of Calais by the Archduke Albert. Little

more is known of his history, beyond his connexion with the conspirators, who had pledged themselves by an oath to blow up the House of Lords, on account of James I. having given an assurance to his council, "that he had never any intention of granting toleration to the Catholics." Fawkes had undertaken to fire the powder which had been concealed under the devoted house; but about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 4th of November, was caught in the cellar, with matches and a dark lantern, ready to perform the deed for which he and seven others suffered on the scaffold in 1606.

**Fawkes**, Francis, an English poet and divine, who took his degree in arts at Jesus College, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he settled at Bramham, Yorkshire, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of Orpington, in Kent, which he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes, where he died in 1777. B. in Yorkshire, 1721. He published a volume of poems and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His version of the "Argonautics" of Apollonius was published in 1780. Mr. Fawkes also lent his name to an edition of the Bible with notes. It was in translation, however, that he excelled. The "Odes of Anacreon," Dr. Johnson says, are finely translated.

**Fay**, Charles François de Cisternai du, *fai*, an eminent French naturalist and chemist, who, as superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, raised that establishment to be one of the greatest of the kind in Europe. He obtained distinction also by his researches concerning phosphoric light in the mercurial vacuum in the barometer, and in connexion with the salts of lime, the magnet, and the nature of electricity. Buffon, through his influence, was named his successor at the Jardin des Plantes. His writings appeared in the "Transactions of the Academy of Sciences," of which he was a member. B. at Paris, 1698; D. 1739.

**Faydit**, Anselm, *fai'-de*, a Provençal poet, or troubadour, who was patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion. D. 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of Richard I., "The Palace of Love," and several comedies.

**Faydit**, Peter, a French priest of the congregation of the Oratory, whence he was compelled to remove, for publishing a book on the Cartesian philosophy, contrary to a prohibition from his superiors. He also wrote "Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History," 8vo; "A Treatise on the Trinity," for which he was imprisoned; and a wretched critique on Telemachus. B. 1649; D. 1709.

**Fayette**, Mary Magdalene, Countess de la *fai-et*, the wife of the Count de la Fayette, wrote the romances of "Zaïde," and the "Princess of Cleves," also the "Prince de Montpensier," "Memoirs of the Court of France," the "History of Henrietta of England," and other works. B. 1632; D. 1693.

**Fayette**, La. (*See* La Fayette.)

**Fazio**, Bartolomeo, *fa'-se-o*, an Italian biographer and historian of the 15th century, was sprung from humble parents, but obtaining a knowledge of Greek and Latin, was patronized by Alfonso, king of Naples, at whose instance he translated into Latin Arrian's "History of Alexander the Great." His principal original work is entitled "De Viris Illustribus," and contains short memoirs of the most eminent of his contemporaries. B. near Spezia, in the Gulf of Genoa, 1400; D. 1457.

**Fearne**, Charles, *feern*, an English writer on jurisprudence and metaphysics, was educated at Westminster School, and became a member of the Inner Temple. He subsequently practised as a chamber counsel and conveyancer, and was eminently successful. He wrote a great many works on legal subjects, besides compiling cases and opinions on interesting causes, and was the author of a metaphysical work entitled "An Essay on Consciousness; or, a Series of Evidences of a Distinct Mind." B. 1749; D. 1794.

**Featley**, Daniel, *feet-le*, a controversial divine, who studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was afterwards rector of Lambeth. He won distinction by maintaining a controversy with two Jesuits, in recompense for which Archbishop Abbot gave him the livings of Allhallows, Breadstreet, London, and Acton, Middlesex. His principal work is entitled "Clavis Mystica; a Key opening divers difficult Texts of Scripture." He held disputes likewise with the Anabaptists, and wrote a tract against them with the quaint title of "The Dipper Dipt; or, the Anabaptist plunged over Head and Ears, and Shrunk in the Washing." B. at Charlton-upon-Otmore, Oxfordshire, 1582; D. 1645.

**Febre**, Philip François Nazaire, *febr*, was sprung from mean parentage, but, possessed of a restless spirit and some ability, he became successively actor, comic writer, and statesman. When sixteen, he received the prize from the French Academy for a poem called the "Study of Nature;" and soon afterwards had awarded to him the poetical prize at the Floral Games of Toulouse. This prize was a golden eglantine, or wild rose, and from this circumstance he thenceforth called himself D'Eglantine. He threw himself into the revolutionary movement, and came prominently into notice in the insurrection of the 10th of August, and shortly afterwards obtained the post of secretary to Danton, then minister of justice. He joined Danton in the schemes of the Hebertists, aided in the ruin of the Girondists, and then joined Robespierre against his former associate Hebert. These intrigues, however, led to the downfall of Danton and his associates, and Febre was tried along with his chief, and guillotined in 1794. B. at Carcassone, 1775.

**Fechter**, Charles Albert, *fek-ter*, an actor who acquired celebrity in London for his performance of Hamlet. He became lessee of the Lyceum theatre in 1863, and produced many sensational melodramas with much success. B. in London about 1823; D. 1879.

**Feckenham**, John de, *fek'-en-ham*, the last abbot of Westminster, whose right name was Howman, but who was called Feckenham from the place of his birth. On the commencement of the Reformation, he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till Queen Mary's accession, when he was made abbot of Westminster. Queen Elizabeth, whose life he had saved by his remonstrances with Mary when the latter designed her death, would have made him archbishop of Canterbury, if he would have conformed; but he refused. He sat in her first parliament, and protested against the Reformation; for which he was committed to the Tower. He continued in confinement till 1563, and was then delivered to the care of the bishop of Winchester. B. at Feckenham, Worcestershire; D. in the castle of Wisbeach, in 1585. He was a learned and

liberal man, charitable to the poor, and the author of some controversial pieces.

**Fedor I.**, Ivanovich, *fa'-dor*, the last czar of the dynasty of Rurick, on the throne of Russia. He began his reign in 1584, and being weak, both in body and mind, assigned the government of his affairs to Godonoff, who seems to have managed them with dexterity and vigour. In his reign the peasants of Muscovy were converted into serfs, and attached to the land. Previously, they had enjoyed personal liberty. The conquest of Siberia was achieved in the reign of his father, Ivan IV., and many negotiations with foreign courts were effected; so that this period may be deemed by no means the least remarkable in the Muscovite annals. B. 1557; D. 1598.

**Fedor II.**, Alexievich, czar of Russia, and eldest brother of Peter the Great, ascended the throne when only nineteen years of age, and evinced a strength of will and determination of character, which, had he lived, might have anticipated the reforms which his younger brother was subsequently destined to effect among the people over whom he was called to reign. Fedor's sway is rendered memorable, on account of his calling into his presence the Muscovite nobles, who desolated the country with broils about their claims to family precedence, and throwing the rolls of the "Razriad," or Arrangement, into the fire. The genealogical records, which did not relate to claims of precedence, were preserved and properly arranged, in accordance with his will. B. 1657; D. 1682.

**Feith**, Rhynvis, *fite*, a distinguished Dutch writer in the paths of poetry, fiction, and the drama. His most successful poem, which is entitled "Fanny," made its appearance in 1787. His novels never enjoyed a high reputation, and his best drama is named "Thirza; or, the Triumph of Religion." His muse had a religious cast; and two poems of the didactic kind, entitled "Old Age," and "The Grave," were very much extolled by his countrymen. His works, in 13 volumes, were printed at the Hague, in 1825. B. at Zwolle, 1753; D. there, 1824.

**Felibien**, André, *fe-lib'-e-en*, a French historiographer, who wrote "Entretiens sur les Vies, et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellens Peintres," 5 vols. 4to; "The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture," 4to; and "Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting." He became superintendent of the royal buildings at Paris, and was the friend of Nicholas Poussin, whose acquaintance he made at Rome. B. at Chartres, 1619; D. 1695.—His sons, John François and Michael, were also ingenious men. The first succeeded him in his places, and wrote "The Lives of Celebrated Architects," 4to; and "A Description of Versailles." D. 1733.—Michael was a Benedictine of St. Maur, and wrote "The History of the Abbey of St. Denis," folio: and began "The History of Paris," which was afterwards completed by Lobineau, in 5 vols. folio. D. 1679.—James Felibien, the brother of André, was canon of Chartres and archdeacon of Vendôme. He wrote several religious works. B. 1624; D. 1716.

**Felice**, Fortuné Barthélemy de, *fai-le-chai*, an indefatigable continental writer, who was originally a professor of sciences at Rome and Naples. Compelled to quit Rome in consequence of an intrigue with the countess of Panzutti, he for a long time wandered in Italy and Switzerland, finally taking up his residence at Berne, where he continued his scientific labours, and connected himself with Haller. Here he embraced Protestantism and married. Subsequently he formed, at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, a large printing establishment, whence issued a number of good books, he, at the same time, successfully directing an academy. His first publications were translations, from the English and French into Italian and Latin, of those scientific works which he wished to make known to Italy; among others, those of Newton, Descartes, Maupertuis, and D'Alembert. From 1758, he edited, with Tscharner, some literary and scientific journals, which were held in high estimation, as also several other writings of great merit. Finally he published, from 1770 to 1780, in 48 vols. 4to, and 10 vols. of plates, the Encyclopædia, known as that of Yverdun. In this great work, of which Diderot's formed, in some measure, the base, he had, as collaborateurs, Euler, Haller, Lalande, and other German, French, and Italian writers. Besides the works here named, his country owes to him the production of other instructive and well-digested volumes. B. at Rome, 1723; D. at Yverdun, 1789.

**Felix I.**, *fe'-lix*, succeeded Pope Dionysius in 269, and was canonized. He wrote an epistle against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus, which is extant. D. 275.

**Felix II.**, antipope, was placed in the papal chair in 355, by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together; but the people exclaimed, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!" Felix was then exiled, and died in 365.

**Felix III.** succeeded Simplicius, in 488. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church, and died in 492.

**Felix IV.**, a native of Benevento, ascended the chair after John I., in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530.

**Felix V.** (*See* Amadeus VIII.)

**Felix**, bishop of Urgella, in Catalonia, espoused the notion of his friend Elipand, archbishop of Toledo, that Jesus Christ was the son of God only by adoption. For this, Charlemagne caused him to be deposed and banished to Lyons, where he died in 815.

**Fell**, John, *fel*, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the civil war he was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christchurch, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and, in 1675, was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanery in commendam. B. at Longworth, Berkshire, 1625; D. 1686. His works are, "The Life of Dr. Hammond," "A Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles," editions of several ancient authors, with notes; as Cyprian and others. The bishop's father was turned out of his deanery by the Parliamentarians, in 1647, and died of grief for the execution of the king.

**Fell**, John, an English dissenting minister, who, from being bred a tailor, became resident tutor in the dissenting academy at Homerton. Here he had not long been, when a misunderstanding arose between him and the managers

of that institution, which ended in his dismissal, without being heard in his own defence. Some friends then subscribed for him a yearly stipend of £100, for which he was to deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity. Four of these were given by him in 1797; but the treatment he had received brought on a complaint, of which he died in that year. B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1735. Mr. Fell was the author of an answer to Mr. Farmer's "Essay on the Demoniacs," and another in reply to that gentleman, "On the Idolatry of Greece and Rome;" an "Essay on the Love of One's Country," "Genuine Protestantism," "A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws," "An Essay towards an English Grammar," and several other papers.

**Fellenberg**, Emanuel de, *fel'-en-bairg*, a Swiss nobleman, who, after taking part in the public affairs of his country during the occupation of the French, which he did all in his power to resist, devoted his life and fortune to the cause of education. In 1799, he purchased an estate near Berne, where he organized a system of tuition which was designed to show what education could do for humanity. His life from this time is a continued record of benevolent enterprises, labours for the diffusion of knowledge, and the improvement of the people. He possessed singular tact in disarming the opposition of interested or jealous opponents, and ultimately accomplished a large measure of success for his favourite projects. B. at Berne, 1771; D. 1844.

**Feller**, Joachim Frederick, *fel'-ler*, a learned German, who became secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published "Monumenta Varia inedita," 1714, 4to; "Miscellanea Leibnitiana," "Genealogy of the House of Brunswick," &c. B. 1673; D. 1726.

**Feller**, Francis Xavier, an ex-Jesuit, who published, at Luxembourg, "An Historical and Literary Journal," from 1774 to 1794, "A Geographical Dictionary," and "The Historical Dictionary," in 8 vols. 8vo, at Liège. The editors of the last edition of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique" are very severe on him on account of this last work, which they call a piracy committed on their own. B. at Brussels, 1735; D. at Ratisbon, 1802. Feller also wrote "Observations on the Philosophy of Newton," "An Impartial Examination of the Epochs of Nature, by Buffon," &c.

**Fellows**, Sir Charles, *fel'-lows*, a traveller, who, in 1838, made a tour in Asia Minor, and explored the banks of the ancient Xanthus, and discovered the ruins of Xanthus, the ancient capital of Lycia, Tlos, and thirteen other cities, in all of which he found a greater or less number of works of art. A large proportion of these were ultimately transported to England, and now form the Lycian saloon in the British Museum. In 1852 he republished the journals of his travels in a cheap form, under the title of "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor; particularly in the Province of Lycia." In 1845 he was knighted for his discoveries. B. at Nottingham, 1799; D. 1860.

**Felton**, John, *fel'-ton*, a Catholic gentleman, who placed the pope's bull, excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, upon the gates of the bishop of London's palace, for which he was executed, in 1570.—His son Thomas was an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Francis, and, visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed, in 1588.—John Felton, grandson of the first-named, assassinated the Duke of Buckingham in 1628, for which he was tried and executed.

**Feltre**, Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke, Duc de, *feltr*, entered the French military service in 1781, and, by the time he was twenty-seven years of age, he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, chiefly by the patronage of the duke of Orleans. In 1793 he was made general; and, in 1795, was sent on a secret mission to Vienna, and to the seat of war in Italy, for the purpose of watching the ambitious movements of Napoleon I. In a short time, however, he was fascinated by the rising star of that great man, entered his service, and, throughout his varying fortunes, continued with him till his fall. In 1807 he was made Minister of War, an office which he retained, through much ill-will and clamour, till 1814. In 1809 he was made duke of Feltre. After the fall of the emperor, he served Louis XVIII.; but his merits, however appreciated by the sovereign, were not proof against the continual attacks of other courtiers, and he was sent into a kind of honourable exile at Rouen, with the command of the 3rd division. B. at Landrecies, 1765; D. at Rouen, 1818.

**Fe'ne'lon**, Francis de Salignac de Lamothe, *fai'-nai-lawng*, archbishop of Cambrai, completed his studies at Paris, where, when young, he distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1686 he was employed by Louis XIV. as a missionary in Poitou, to convert the Protestants, and, by his persuasive eloquence, made many friends. In 1689 he became tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, which office he discharged so well, that he was preferred to the archbishopric of Cambrai. About this time he fell into trouble, on account of his book entitled "The Maxims of the Saints," which was charged with favouring the mystical principles of Madame de Guyon. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy of that celebrated mystic, attacked the archbishop, and by his influence with the king obtained an order for him to be banished to his diocese. The book was also condemned at Rome by Pope Innocent VIII., and, to his censure, Fénélon submitted with profound deference, and even read the decree from the pulpit. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, and never recovered the king's favour, owing, in a great measure, to his composing, for his royal pupil, the duke of Burgundy, "Telemachus," in which Louis imagined he discovered some passages reflecting on himself. The good archbishop, however, bore his exile with the serenity of conscious integrity. His charities were unbounded, and so revered was his character, that the duke of Marlborough, and other generals of the allies, when possessed of that part of Flanders, exempted his lands from pillage or exaction. B. at the Castle of Fénélon, in Perigord, 1651; D. 1715, without money and without debt. Besides the above works, he wrote "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues on Eloquence," a "Treatise on the Education of Daughters," a "Demonstration of the Existence of God," and "Spiritual Works." Fénélon is inferior in force and sublimity to his countryman Bossuet, but no author has, perhaps, surpassed him in the grace and charm of his style; he has been one of the most successful of writers in modern times in reproducing the noble simplicity of the ancients. As a man and Christian, he practised

virtue, as he taught it, and caused the name and essence of religion to be loved and respected. Many of his works are lost; for, on the death of the duke of Burgundy, Louis XIV. caused several of his writings to be burned, which were found amongst the prince's papers.—His grand-nephew, the Abbé de Fénélon, was chaplain to Maria Leczinski, wife of Louis XV., and undertook the direction of an establishment charitably founded for the support of the little Savoyards in Paris. In spite, however, of his virtues and benevolence, he was arrested and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death. All the Savoyards in Paris hastened to the Convention to demand pardon for him, whom they called their "good father." Their prayers were vain; he was executed in 1794. B. at St. Jean des Tallais, 1714.

FENN, Sir John, *fen*, an English antiquary, who edited the well known "Paston Letters," written during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., two volumes of which were published in 1787, dedicated to George III., who, in recompense, knighted the compiler. In 1789 two more volumes appeared, illustrated with notes. B. 1739; D. 1794.

FENTON, Edward, *fen'-ton*, an English navigator in the time of Elizabeth, who accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher in search of a north-west passage, and after the failure of Sir Martin's attempt, he, in the spring of 1582, sailed on a similar expedition, with four vessels. He did not accomplish the object of the voyage, but meeting with a Spanish squadron, he gave them battle, and after a severe conflict, sunk their vice-admiral's ship. He returned home in 1583, and had a command in the fleet opposed to the Spanish Armada in 1588, and distinguished himself by bravery and skill in sundry encounters with the enemy. He was descended from an ancient family of Nottinghamshire, and died at Deptford in 1603, where a monument to his memory was erected by Richard, earl of Cork, who had married his niece.

FENTON, Sir Geoffrey, a writer and statesman, was the brother of the preceding, and enjoyed a large measure of the confidence of Queen Elizabeth, who employed him in Ireland, where he was the means of extinguishing more than one rebellion. He always endeavoured to persuade Elizabeth that the Irish were only to be governed by adherence to the strict rules of justice, equality, and security in the possession of their property and personal liberty. Sir Geoffrey was the translator of Guicciardini's "History of the Wars of Italy," and wrote, besides, a vast number of works more or less of an ephemeral character, which were published at various times between 1571 and 1579. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Robert Warton, lord-chancellor of Ireland, and dean of the arches in England; and, in 1603, his only daughter, Katherine, was married to Mr. Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork, a man of first eminence in his time. Sir Geoffrey Fenton was born in Nottinghamshire, and died at Dublin in 1608.

FENTON, Elijah, an English poet, who was for some time usher of a school in Surrey, and afterwards master of one at Sevenoaks, in Kent. In 1710 he became secretary to the earl of Orrery, and tutor to his son. He afterwards lived with Lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire, in 1730. B. at Shelton, Staffordshire, 1683. He wrote some poems; the "Life of Milton," the tragedy of "Marianne," and assisted Pope in his translation of the "Odyssey."

FERDINAND, *fer'-di-nand*, a name derived from the German *verdienen*, "to merit," and which has been borne by several emperors of Germany, kings of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c.

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Charles V. in 1558, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia. He made peace with the Turks, and died in 1564, leaving the character of a wise and humane prince. B. 1503.

FERDINAND II. was the son of the archduke of Styria, and was elected king of Bohemia and of Hungary. Soon afterwards he succeeded Matthias as emperor. The Bohemian states having chosen the elector palatine Frederick to be their king, the latter raised an army of Protestants against the emperor, and thus was commenced the struggle known as the "Thirty Years' War," lasting from 1618 to 1648. Ferdinand defeated Frederick at Prague in 1620, and deprived him of his states. A second league was then formed against the emperor by the Protestant princes, headed by Christian IV. of Denmark, who was defeated by Tilly, and forced to sign a treaty of peace at Lubeck, in 1629, which put an end to the war. Another league was now formed, at the head of which was Gustavus Adolphus, who defeated the Imperialists in different battles, but was himself slain at Lutzen, in 1632. A partial peace was afterwards made between the emperor and some of the Protestant princes, but it was soon broken, and the war renewed. D. 1637. Maximilian of Bavaria, Tilly, and Wallenstein, were amongst Ferdinand's generals. (*See* those names.)

FERDINAND III., the son of the above-named, was made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the Imperialists in the war carried on between the belligerents, and which terminated with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. B. 1608; D. 1657.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN (CASTILE, LEON, ARAGON, &c.)

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, called the Great, was the second son of Sancho II., king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo, in 1307, he became king of Leon. He then made war against the Moors, from whom he took several cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother, Garcias III., king of Navarre, in which that prince lost his kingdom and his life. D. 1065.

FERDINAND II., son of Alphonso VIII., king of Leon in 1157, gained great advantages over the Portuguese, and made their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used with moderation. D. 1188. In the reign of this prince, the military order of St. James was instituted, for the purpose of defending the dominions of the Christian powers against the Saracens.

FERDINAND III., surnamed the Saint, son of Alphonso IX., obtained the crown of Castile and Leon at the death of Henry I. in 1217.

From this time these states remained united. He took many places from the Moors; but while he was projecting an expedition against Marocco, died, in 1252. He was canonized by Pope Clement X., and is regarded as the founder of the university of Salamanca.

FERDINAND IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of ten years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence. D. 1312. His reign was marked by constant conflicts with the Moors. This prince, in a fit of anger, caused two noblemen to be precipitated from a high rock. Just before undergoing this fate, they told him that he would appear before God in thirty hours from that time. Their prediction was verified, and thence he obtained the name of the "Summoned."

FERDINAND V., called the "Catholic," son of John II., king of Aragon, married Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV., and thereby united the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. He declared war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro, in 1476. He next completed the conquest of Granada, and in 1492 expelled the Moors from Spain. The most remarkable event which signalized his reign, was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also made himself master of part of Navarre, and by the brilliancy of his successes, placed himself generally at the head of European princes. D. 1516. In 1481 the tribunal of the Inquisition was reorganized in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. Notwithstanding his great successes, he has been reproached for his instability and craft, which procured for him the surname of the "Crafty," in addition to that of the Catholic for his victories over the Moors. In all his enterprises he was ably seconded by his consort Isabella, his minister Cardinal Ximenes, and his general Gonsalvo de Cordova. (*See* ISABELLA OF CASTILE and COLUMBUS.)

FERDINAND VI., son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1746. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence, restoring liberty to prisoners, proclaiming pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigning two days in each week to rendering justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1748, which confirmed to one of his brothers the crown of the Two Sicilies, and to the other the dukedom of Parma and Placentia. He re-established his marine, and reformed and promoted arts and agriculture. D. at Madrid, without issue, 1759. A singular coincidence of earthquakes occurred in this monarch's reign, no less than three severe shocks occurring in South America and Europe. In 1746, Lima, the capital of Peru, was almost entirely destroyed; Quito, in the same country, experienced a like misfortune in 1755; and seven months after this, many cities and towns in Spain suffered considerably from the earthquake which overthrew Lisbon.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain and the Indies, was the son of Charles IV., and was, when only six years old, recognised as prince of Asturias. During his minority, Spain was governed by Godoy, who vainly endeavoured to acquire the same influence over his mind that he had gained over the minds of his parents. In 1801 he married Maria Antonia, a princess of Naples, possessed of great beauty and accomplishments. She, however, is supposed to have been poisoned in 1806, when Napoleon I. began





to form his designs upon Spain. With the view to disconnect Ferdinand from the projects of Godoy, the French emperor proposed a matrimonial alliance between him and the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, which was entertained by Ferdinand, but prevented by Godoy, who informed Charles IV. of the design, and so exasperated the king against the prince, that he was imprisoned in the Escurial. Soon afterwards a public reconciliation took place, when the French army entered Spain, and the public indignation rose to a high pitch against Godoy, whose dismissal from the councils of his sovereign was loudly demanded. Charles became alarmed, and, abdicating his throne, Ferdinand was proclaimed his successor, and immediately assumed the reins of government. Meanwhile the French advanced towards Madrid, when Ferdinand sent a deputation requesting the preservation of amity with Napoleon; but that sovereign replied that Charles IV. was his friend and ally, and he could not recognise the right of any other claimant to the Spanish throne. Shortly afterwards, under pretence of having an interview with Napoleon at Bayonne, Ferdinand was made prisoner, when the French emperor demanded his renunciation of the Spanish crown. Charles IV., with his queen and minister Godoy, resumed possession of the throne and government, whilst the Spaniards, in all directions, were rising in arms. Napoleon now persuaded the royal family to take refuge in Bordeaux, and there formally abdicate the crown. So soon as this was accomplished, Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, was proclaimed king, whilst Ferdinand was placed in confinement at Valençay, where he and his family remained till 1813, when he was restored to the exercise of his regal rights. On returning to his kingdom, he was received with open arms by his people; but on arriving at Madrid, he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed the powers of an absolute monarch. The Inquisition was re-established, and those liberals who had fought for the expulsion of the French from the Spanish soil, were persecuted with the utmost rigour, despoiled of their property, and forced to flee or submit to the axe of the executioner. These measures exasperated the people, who, in 1820, rebelled against Ferdinand and re-established the Cortes, who endeavoured to stay the progress of the revolution, and adjust the affairs of the kingdom. In 1823 France again declared war against Spain, and the duke of Angoulême, at the head of an army of 100,000 men, entered the country, with the avowed purpose of restoring Ferdinand to all his absolute powers. The object was effected, but Ferdinand was not permitted to govern entirely by his own will. His despotic disposition was checked on one side by the dread of the liberals, and on the other by doubts of the friendship of the more violent absolutists, who deemed even the rule of Ferdinand too moderate to satisfy their tyrannical propensities. In this position he continued to reign, though hardly to govern, till 1833, when he died, and was buried with great pomp in the vaults of the chapel of the Escurial. B. 1784. By his will he left the crown to his daughter Isabella, under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina, to the exclusion of Don Carlos, his brother. A long and disastrous civil war was the consequence. (*See* CARLOS, DON.)

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, succeeded his father, Peter, in 1367. On the death of Peter

the Cruel, king of Castile, he assumed the latter title, which produced a war between him and Henry of Transtamara, who ravaged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace and marry his daughter. This marriage he afterwards disowned, and entered into an alliance with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castilian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to sue for peace. Another war was entered into, in which he was supported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity of making peace. D. 1383.

FERDINAND, infant of Portugal, son of John I., passed into Africa, at the age of 14, to attack the Moors, and laid siege to Tangier. He was, however, made prisoner by the Moors, and spent the remainder of his life in captivity, dying of chagrin, 1443. This prince's misfortunes have formed the subject of a great number of legends and tales.

### Sovereigns of Naples and Sicily, and of Austria.

FERDINAND I., king of Naples (not of Sicily), succeeded Alphonso in 1458. In his reign, a civil war raged in his kingdom; but, uniting his arms to those of Scanderbeg, prince of Albania, he was enabled to defeat his barons in 1462. His rule, however, was again disturbed by them; when, in 1480, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece, he had many of the leading barons arrested in Naples, where they were thrown into prison, and numbers of them strangled. He was detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples. D. 1494.

FERDINAND II. ascended the throne in the year 1495, and entered into a war with the French, who afterwards expelled his successor from Naples. His reign was short, and marked by no event of general public importance. D. at Naples, 1496.

FERDINAND III. is the same as Ferdinand the Catholic. (*See* FERDINAND V. of Spain.)

FERDINAND IV. of Naples, and I. of the Two Sicilies, ascended the throne in 1759, and reigned for 30 years. On the breaking out of the French revolution, in 1792, the French demanded that Naples should renounce all connexion with Great Britain; but, on the death of Louis XVI. of France, Ferdinand joined the coalition, and participated in the general war against France, from 1793 to 1796. Two years of peace now intervened; when the victory of Nelson, at Aboukir, once more brought Ferdinand into the field against the French, who defeated him, drove him from his kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean Republic in 1799. In the same year, however, the capital was retaken by the royalist army. In 1806 he lost his dominions again, Napoleon conferring the crown, first on his brother Joseph, and afterwards on Murat; Ferdinand, however, by the aid of the English, continuing to reign in Sicily. In 1814, the congress of Vienna finally established Ferdinand as king of the Two Sicilies. In 1820 a revolutionary movement commenced, under the auspices of a secret society called Carbonari, which proclaimed a constitution similar to that of Spain, and convoked a parliament at Naples. Another revolt broke out at Palermo, which was not suppressed without much bloodshed. This state of things excited the interest of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who would not acknowledge the new system of government established at Naples; and resulted, in 1821, in an Austrian army crossing the Po, and moving on Naples. The Neapolitans resisted, but were defeated; and the Austrians entered the city. Ferdinand, who had quitted his capital, now returned to it, and the government again became and continued absolute throughout the remainder of his reign. B. 1751; D. 1825.

FERDINAND II., king of the Two Sicilies, surnamed "Bomba," from permitting the city of Messina to be bombarded by Filangieri, was the son of Francis I. and Isabella of Spain. He succeeded his father on the throne of Naples and Sicily in 1830. On his accession, by the introduction of a few liberal measures, the announcement of an amnesty for political offenders, and the promise to heal the wounds of this unhappy country, he was received with quite an ovation of joy and gratitude. These feelings were not destined, however, to last long. No sooner did he feel himself securely fixed in his seat, than he, like his father, placed himself in the hands of the clergy, more especially the Jesuits, to whom he at first allowed the monopoly of instruction; and thus they soon obtained supreme power. This they shared to some extent with the police, the latter seizing on all the highest posts in the government, without, however, being able to hinder conspiracies and risings amongst the people. The reign of king Bomba is but a long recital of these. Three attempts at insurrection were made in the year 1833; others, more serious, took place in 1837, 1841, 1844, and 1847. The king now instituted a procedure of torture, and put a price on the heads of those who were suspected of designs against his authority; many lost their lives, and numerous families were forced into exile. This rigorous rule served only to exasperate the people, and hasten the events of the revolution of 1848. In that year, when the thrones of Europe seemed trembling in the balance, the rebellion in Sicily, and the popular manifestation at Naples, forced the king to promulgate and swear to a constitution. Public opinion also forced him to send a *corps d'armée* to the support of the revolution in Lombardy; but, after having succeeded in repressing the revolutionists at Naples, he recalled the troops, and employed them to extinguish the insurrection in Calabria. Emboldened by his success, he treated with contempt the parliament, which had been assembled by virtue of the new constitution, and in the early part of 1849 declared it dissolved. He then turned his attention to his revolutionary subjects in Sicily, and at the same time undertook his unfortunate campaign against the Roman republic. Sicily being now conquered by Filangieri, and Rome occupied by the French, who had driven out the republicans, Ferdinand II.'s tyranny knew no bounds. The picture of his rule, as drawn by Mr. Gladstone, in 1851, in his famous "Letter to Lord Aberdeen," struck no one as an exaggeration. Vexatious and arbitrary proceedings substituted for the law; the civil code mutilated and defaced; education at a standstill; literature and science humiliated; a rigorous and puerile censorship of the press; relations with other countries rendered difficult, or altogether interdicted; punishments multiplied; the most

honourable citizens exiled,—such is the history of the last years of Bomba's reign. The use that he made of his power seemed to the most absolute of European sovereigns a stigma and disgrace to all government, and grave complaints were made at the congress of Paris, in 1856, and even warnings addressed to him by the diplomatists at his court. In vain, however, all this,—he protested against the slightest interference in the internal affairs of his kingdom: and although France and England proceeded to the extremity of jointly recalling their ambassadors, it had no effect in causing a more gentle rule of the Neapolitans on the part of the king. This conduct totally alienated the affections of his subjects, and even of the army, and led to the easy overthrow of the throne of his son, Francis II., by Garibaldi, in 1860. B. at Palermo, 1810, when the throne of Naples was occupied by Murat; D. at Naples, 1859.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, son of Francis I., ascended the imperial throne in 1835, and continued to pursue the policy of his father, leaving the chief direction of affairs in the hands of Prince Metternich. In his reign the republic of Cracow was annihilated, and a portion of it added to the empire. During the revolutionary year of 1848 he dismissed Metternich, and declared that the new minister should be responsible, and caused him to prepare a constitution. The concessions not being sufficient, Vienna revolted in May, the emperor retiring to Innspruck, whence he was induced to return at the pressing solicitations of the Viennese. The city rising again in October, Ferdinand established himself at Olmutz, and on December 2, 1848, abdicated, having no children, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph I. B. at Vienna, 1793.

FERDOUSI, or FERDUSI, *fer-doo'-se*, a celebrated Persian poet, whom Mahmoud commissioned to write the "Shah Nameh," or History of the Persian Kings. The bard was employed thirty years in executing this immense work, which contains no less than 60,000 couplets; and he was to receive a thousand pieces of gold for every thousand couplets. Whilst, however, he was giving himself up to the execution of his task, his enemies at court managed to damage him in the estimation of the king, and forced him, by their calumnies, to fly the kingdom. He retired to Bagdad, where his great reputation, which had preceded him there, obtained for him the protection of the caliph. After several years' exile, Ferdousi was recalled to his country, and passed there the remainder of his days. The "Shah Nameh" was published in London, in Persian, in 1829, and was afterwards translated into English, in 1831. It has also been translated into Arabic. B. at Shadab, in the province of Tus, about 930; D. about 1020.

FERGUS I., *fer'-gus*, king of Scotland, was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, and for this was chosen king. Drowned in his passage to Ireland, about 404.

FERGUSON, Adam, LL.D., *fer'-gus-on*, was the son of the Rev. Adam Ferguson, minister of Logierait, Perthshire, and was educated at the University of St. Andrew, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1744, he entered the 42nd regiment as chaplain, the duties of which office he discharged till 1757, when he became tutor in the family of lord Bute. In 1759 he





was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1764 professor of moral philosophy. From 1773 to 1775, he travelled on the continent with the earl of Chesterfield, and in 1778 received the appointment of secretary to the commissioners sent to America to endeavour to effect an amicable compromise with the Congress representing the different States. In 1785 he resigned his professorship of moral philosophy in favour of Dugald Stewart. Subsequently he retired to St. Andrews, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Logierait, 1724; D. 1816. His works are, "An Essay on the History of Civil Society;" "Institutes of Moral Philosophy;" and the "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic." This last is a work of great merit.

FERGUSON, Robert, an English nonconformist, who was ejected, in 1662, from the living of Godmersham, in Kent, and afterwards distinguished himself by his political intrigues. He joined the duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betrayed, but was never long attached to any party. D. 1714. He wrote the "Interest of Reason in Religion," 8vo; a "Discourse concerning Justification," &c.

FERGUSON, James, a Scotch philosopher and astronomer, whose father was a day-labourer, and who was enabled to send him to school only for three months at a small village in the north of Scotland. When about nine years of age he was placed out as servant to a farmer, who employed him as a shepherd, in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars. His abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learned decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made, in three weeks, one of these instruments, sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems. He afterwards made a wooden clock and a watch, which induced the country gentry to employ him in repairing and cleaning their clocks; and, having a taste for drawing, he earned something by designing patterns for ladies' work. He next began to paint portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably for some years. In 1743 he went to London, where he continued to draw portraits, and published some astronomical tables and calculations. He also gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of the crucifixion of Christ, 8vo; also an "Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System." His greatest work, however, is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." It first appeared in 1756, 4to, and has frequently been reprinted. On the accession of George III., to whom he had read lectures, Mr. Ferguson obtained a pension of £50 a year. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission-fee, or the annual subscriptions; the same year appeared his "Astronomical Tables and Precepts," 8vo. In 1767 he published "Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences," 8vo. Besides these, he published "Select Mechanical Exercises;" an "Easy Introduction

to Astronomy for Young Gentlemen and Ladies," 1769; an "Introduction to Electricity;" the "Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy;" and several tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. B. near Keith, Banffshire, 1710; D. 1776. Under the title of the "Peasant-Boy Philosopher," Mr. Henry Mayhew has most delightfully described this youth's marvellous pursuit of knowledge under real difficulties.

FERGUSON, William, a Scotch artist, distinguished as a painter of dead game and still life. D. 1690.

FERGUSON, Robert, a Scotch poet, who was educated for the ministry; but habits of dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office at Edinburgh. He contributed to the pages of Ruddiman's "Weekly Magazine," and was greatly admired by Burns, whose own genius was stimulated to poetical composition by the perusal of his effusions. B. at Edinburgh, 1750; D. insane, in the lunatic asylum of that city, 1774. The poems of Ferguson consist of pastoral, humorous, and lyrical effusions; but his genius is greatly inferior to that of Burns, who often bewails his unhappy end, both in his prose and poetical pieces, and erected a monument to his memory in Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh.

FERGUSSON, James, a Scotch author and architect, was designed for a mercantile life, but, after passing a couple of years in a counting-house in Holland, and a like period in another in London, he went, in 1829, to India. Here he resided for ten years, during which period, as managing partner in a large firm in Calcutta, he amassed a fortune sufficiently large to enable him to return to England, where he began to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His work entitled "Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847; but it had been preceded by the "Ancient Architecture of Hindostan." Both were illustrated. These works were considered as exquisite specimens of artistic skill, "enhanced in value by the faithfulness with which every scene and place was recorded." In 1848 they were succeeded by an "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," a work highly extolled at the time of its appearance. In 1851 he produced "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis restored," which contains many things of general interest, relating to one of the most wonderful discoveries ever made in the history of the world. The principles of this work are illustrated in the Assyrian Court at the Crystal Palace, which was planned and produced under the superintendence of Mr. Fergusson. In 1851 he illustrated, by a model, a new system of fortification, and subsequently issued "The Peril of Portsmouth; or, French Fleets and English Forts," which was designed to subvert the approved systems of military engineers. A sequel to this work appeared with notes on Sebastopol, which showed that the subject was well understood by its author. After this, Mr. Fergusson became general superintendent of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Ayr, Scotland, 1808.

FERISHTA, Mohammed Kasim, *fer-ish'-ta*, a Persian historian, author of the "History of India under the Mussulmans," portions of which have been translated into English, was born at Astrabad, and was liberally patronized by the Mohammedan princes of India. His history is divided into twelve books, with an introduction, in which he gives a resumé of the history of India before the advent of the Mohammedans, and a narrative of the conquests of the Arabs in their progress from their native deserts to Hindostan. He gives an account of the geography, climate, and other physical features of Hindostan at the close of his work; and is regarded as a very trustworthy writer, as he evidently took great pains in consulting authorities and verifying his statements. B. about 1570; D. shortly after 1611.

FERMAT, Peter de, *fair'-ma*, a distinguished mathematician, poet, and civilian, who wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. He was universally respected for his talents, and became a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica," in 1670, and also in 1679. B. about 1601; D. 1665.

FERMOR, William, *fer'-mor*, a famous Russian general, the son of a Scotchman, entered the army of the czar in 1720 as a common bombardier, and rose by his bravery, intelligence, and skill to be adjutant-general to Count von Munnich in 1729. He became acquainted with Frederick William of Prussia at Dantzic, and received from him the order of La Générosité. He greatly distinguished himself in the war with Turkey in 1736, and was promoted to the rank of general, and made governor of Zolberg. As inspector of buildings, to which office he was appointed in 1746, he superintended the erection of the imperial palace at St. Petersburg; and, after the new organization of the Russian army, he was commander in St. Petersburg, Novgorod, and Finland; and, in 1755, was commander-in-chief of the whole army. In the war with Prussia he captured the city of Memel after a severe bombardment, succeeded Count Apraxin as general of the army, took possession of the kingdom of Prussia, of which he was made governor, and was created a count of the German empire by Francis I. In 1776 he fought the battle of Zorndorf against Frederick II. of Prussia, and led the first division, under Soltikow, at the battle of Kunersdorf, for his bravery at which he received large honours from the empress. He took the city of Berlin in October, 1760, and in the same year went on an expedition to Siberia. Peter III. recalled him from the army, but after Peter's death Catharine II. made Fermor governor-general of Smolensko, and a member of the supreme senate. B. at Pleskow, 1704; D. 1771.

FERN, Fanny, *fern*. Under this *nom de plume*, an American lady wrote some sketches of domestic life called "Fern Leaves," which in the United States and Great Britain have attained some degree of success. She was a sister of N. P. Willis, known also as an author of some celebrity, and was originally married, in 1837, to Dr. Eldredge, who died in 1846. She subsequently married Mr. Farmington, from whom, however, she afterwards separated. Besides "Fern Leaves," she wrote two tales, called "Ruth Hall" and "Rose Clark." B. at Portland, Maine, 1811.

FERNANDEZ, Juan, *fair-nan'-daiz*, a Spanish navigator, who, in 1563, discovered the island which bears his name. D. 1576.

FERNANDEZ, Navarrete, surnamed El Mudo, or the Dumb, was one of the most distinguished

of the pupils of Titian, and became painter to Philip II. of Spain, who employed him mostly in adorning the Escurial. His principal works are a "Martyrdom of St. James," a "Nativity of Christ," "St. Jerome in the Desert," and "Abraham with the Three Angels." This last is esteemed his greatest work. He painted with great ease, and, on account of his colouring, was named the Spanish Titian. B. at Logrono, on the Ebro, 1526; D. at Segovia, 1579.

FERNEL, John Francis, *fair'-nel*, physician to Henry II. of France, published a number of works on medical subjects, which have been frequently reprinted. B. 1497; D. 1558. He was surnamed the modern Galen, from the extent of his medical knowledge, and the number of works he wrote on the subject.

FERRARI, Gaudenzio, *fair'-aw-re*, a celebrated Lombard painter of the Milanese school of Leonardo da Vinci. He worked under Raphael at Rome, and has been called one of the seven great painters of modern times, which is an extravagant eulogy, for, although correct in design, careful in execution, and often brilliant in colouring, his works are devoid of tone, and show a want of appreciation of, or feeling for, harmony of colour. His principal works are in Milan, and have all a reference to sacred subjects. B. 1484; D. 1549.

FERRARI, a distinguished family of Milan, several of whose members became eminent in the 16th and 17th centuries for their attainments. Octavian Ferrari was professor of mathematics and physics at Milan and Padua successively, translated into Latin the works of Athenæus, and was the author of two treatises on the writings of Aristotle. B. 1518; D. 1586.—Francesco Bernardino Ferrari was celebrated throughout Europe for his knowledge of books and literature generally. He was a doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, and his collection of valuable works was the foundation of the celebrated library of that name. His own writings display much and profound learning. B. 1585; D. 1669.—Ottavio Ferrari, after being historiographer and professor of rhetoric at Milan, settled at Padua, and was patronized by many students and crowned heads, among the latter being Christina queen of Sweden and Louis XV. of France, the latter of whom conferred on him a pension of 500 crowns. He was distinguished for the mildness of his disposition and the suavity of his manners, qualities which procured him the designation of the "Pacificator." He was the author, in continuation of Scaliger, of a work entitled "Origines Linguæ Italicæ," and wrote a variety of treatises on ancient customs, manners, &c. B. 1607; D. 1682.—Besides these, there were several other distinguished Italians of this name, who do not, however, appear to have belonged to the same family. Among them may be mentioned—1. Giovanni Andrea Ferrari, distinguished as a painter of historical subjects, and of fruit and flower pieces, was born at Genoa, in 1599; D. 1669.—2. Ludovico Ferrari, a native of Bologna, was a professor in that city, and was the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadrate equations. D. 1522; D. 1565.

FERREIRA, Antonio, *fair'-rai-eer-a*, a Portuguese poet, who held the office of judge, and wrote, with considerable success, elegies, odes, comedies, tragedies, and also epics. His best piece is "Inez de Castro," one of the first complete tragedies of modern times. His works were collected at Lisbon, 1598, and his comedies were reprinted in 1621. He was in his time the chief of the classical school, and seems to have deserved his title of the Portuguese "Horace." B. at Lisbon, 1528; D. 1569.

FERRERAS, Don Juan de, *fair-rair'-ass*, a learned Spanish divine, who was a member of the Spanish Academy at its commencement, and contributed largely to the dictionary produced by that body. He also wrote a "History of Spain," 10 vols. 4to, and other works, highly esteemed for their minuteness and accuracy. B. at Labaneza, 1652; D. 1735. As an historian of Spain, this writer is much more to be depended on than Mariana, whose pages, however, are more elegant and fascinating.

FERRI, Ciro, *fair-re*, a celebrated Roman fresco painter, was the most distinguished scholar of Pietro da Cortona, and greatly assisted that artist in his extensive works both at Rome and in the Pitti Palace at Florence. After the death of his master, he took the leading position among the fresco painters of Rome, and many of his works have been engraved. B. 1634; D. 1689.

FERRIER, Miss, *fer'-ri-er*, was the daughter of a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who held an appointment in the Court of Session as the colleague of Sir Walter Scott. Her early introduction to the best literary society of Edinburgh gave a bias to her tastes, and she became the authoress of three excellent novels, entitled the "Marriage," the "Inheritance," and "Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter." B. at Edinburgh, 1782; D. 1854. At the conclusion of the "Legend of Montrose," Sir Walter Scott thus compliments the abilities of this lady:—"I retire from the field, conscious that there remains behind, not only a large harvest, but labourers capable of gathering it in. More than one writer has already displayed talents of this description; and if the present author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother, or, perhaps, a sister shadow, he would mention, in particular, the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage.'" Miss Ferrier was a frequent guest at Abbotsford, and helped to cheer the melancholy which clouded the last moments of the life of the great novelist.

FESCH, Cardinal Joseph, *fesk*, a distinguished Corsican, and the half-brother of Letitia Ramolini, the mother of Napoleon I. After suffering considerable privations in the revolutionary period of France, he suddenly found his fortunes changed by the elevation of his nephew to the command of the Army of Italy. He became one of its commissioners, or factors; but, in 1802, was appointed archbishop of Lyons. In the following year he was sent ambassador to the Holy See; and, from the court which he paid to the pope, he received a cardinal's hat, and the consent of that dignitary to visit Paris to crown Napoleon. After the coronation, he, in 1805, became imperial almoner, and received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. In 1809 he rejected the archbishopric of Paris, on account of the severity with which the pope was treated by the emperor; and, in 1810, actually openly rebuked Napoleon before the council of Paris. For this he was driven into exile, and took refuge in Rome, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Ajaccio, 1763; D. at Rome, 1839.

FESTUS, *fes'-tus*, a celebrated Latin grammarian, whose age is not accurately ascertained:

but he is believed to have lived in the 3rd century. He compiled some voluminous works on his favourite science, and is classed by Scaliger amongst the best or most useful etymologists for assisting the student in understanding the language of ancient Rome.

**Feti**, Domenico, *fai'-te*, called the "Mantuan," from being the court painter to Ferdinand Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, executed several works in that city, some of which have been engraved; his masterpiece being his "Feeding of the Five Thousand." B. at Rome, 1589; D. at Venice, 1624, being only thirty-five years of age.

**Feuerbach**, Paul Joseph Anselm, *foir'-bak*, an eminent German writer on criminal law, who became successively professor at the universities of Giessen, Jena, Kiel, and Landshut. Although he wrote a number of able papers on criminal jurisprudence, his fame did not become established till he produced his "Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of Penal Law." This work, in conjunction with another which appeared shortly afterwards, exercised a great influence on German criminal legislation, and placed Feuerbach in an eminent position in the eyes of his countrymen. In 1808 he became a privy councillor in Bavaria; in 1817 second president of the court of appeal at Bamberg; and in 1821 first president of appeal at Anspach. To these offices his sphere of action was entirely confined throughout the rest of his life. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1775; D. there, 1833.

**Feuillée**, Louis, *fol'-lai*, a French astronomer, botanist and mathematician, was a Franciscan friar, and having received orders from Louis XIV. to proceed to the Levant to make certain astronomical observations, performed the duty assigned him, and afterwards visited the Antilles, Carthagena, Martinique, and western South America, investigating the natural productions of the various places he went to. These voyages occupied him from 1707 to 1712, when he retired to an observatory erected for him at Marseilles, where he lived during the remainder of his days. He published the results of his observations in a work entitled "Journal of Physical, Botanical, and Mathematical Observations in Western Central America, and the West Indies," 2 vols. folio, with numerous plates. By his means the magnificent Datura arborea was first made known to botanists. B. in Provençe, 1660; D. at Marseilles, 1732.

**Feuquieres**, Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de, *fo'-gue-aire*, a brave French officer of the seventeenth century, conducted the siege of Rochelle, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards acted as ambassador to Gustavus Adolphus in Germany; for his services on which mission he was made lieutenant-general of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and died in 1640 at Thionville, of the wounds he had received at the siege of that place the preceding year, and where he was made prisoner. B. 1590.

**Feuquieres**, Isaac de Pas, Marquis de, son of the preceding, was also a lieutenant-general in the French army, and ambassador to Germany, Sweden, and Spain, and died in the last-named country, in 1688.

**Feuquieres**, Antoine de Pas, Marquis de, son of the last-named, likewise distinguished himself in the armies of his country, having in the German campaign of 1688 perform.ed such eminent services as to be made marshal-de-camp. He next went to Italy, where he won the rank of lieutenant-general in 1693. Although an excellent officer, he was very strict and severe in enforcing discipline, and was consequently no favourite with his troops. Indeed, it was said of him, in reference to the feeling of his men, that "he was the boldest man in Europe, since he slept amidst 100,000 of his enemies." He wrote memoirs of the generals of Louis XIV., in which he points out the faults committed by those officers on various occasions, enumerating no less than twelve radical blunders which the French commanders fell into at the battle of Blenheim alone. The work is regarded as one of the most able on the theory and practice of war in existence. B. at Paris, 1648; D. 1711.

**Fevre**, Tannegui le, or Tanaquil Faber, *faivr*, a learned critic, pensioned by Richelieu, at 2000 livres, to inspect the books printed at the Louvre; but on the death of the cardinal his salary was stopped. He then removed to Saumur, where he embraced the reformed religion, and obtained the classical professorship. B. at Caen, 1615; D. 1672. He was the father of the celebrated Madame Dacier, and published several comments on Greek and Latin authors; two volumes of letters; "Lives of the Greek Poets," in French; "Greek and Latin Poems;" a "Method of Education."—There are several other French writers of this name.

**Fiammingo**, Arrigo, *fé'-awm-in'-go*, a famous artist, whose real name is unknown, but who was called Fiammingo from being a native of Flanders. He visited Italy in the time of Gregory XIII., and was employed by that pontiff in the Vatican. He likewise painted a picture of the "Resurrection" for the Sistine chapel, and another of St. Michael conquering Lucifer for the church of the Madonna degli Angeli, both of which are works of high merit. D. 1601.—There was another painter, named Enrico, also a native of Flanders, and called Fiammingo by the Italians, who was a pupil of Guido, and whose style resembles that of his master, except that the shadows are darker.

**Fichte**, Johann Gottlieb, *feesht-e(r)*, a learned German, who, in 1794, became professor of philosophy at Jena, and thence promulgated his system, known as the "Doctrine of Science." Shortly afterwards, a suspicion of irreligious tendencies fell upon him, when he retired to Prussia, and, after living some time in Berlin, received the appointment of professor of philosophy at Erlangen. Here he continued for some time highly esteemed, but in 1814 he visited Berlin, where, in the military hospital of that city, his wife caught a fever, and communicated it to him. She recovered, but he died, in 1814. B. at Rammenau, 1762.

**Ficino**, Marsilio, *fe-ché'-no*, a learned Italian, whose father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, by whom Marsilio was greatly esteemed, on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Plato. Under the patronage of Cosmo he made rapid progress in all kinds of learning, and was chosen first president of an academy founded by him at Florence. After this, he published a complete version of Plato's works in the Latin language, and translated Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus, and other Platonists. Lorenzo the Magnificent was also a liberal patron of Ficino, and thus Platonism revived with great splendour in Italy. At the age of forty-two he entered into orders, and obtained

considerable preferment through the means of the high patronage with which he had been honoured. B. at Florence, 1433; D. 1499. His works were collected and printed together in two vols. folio.

FIELD, Nathaniel, *feeld*, a dramatic author, who is supposed to have been a member of Shakspeare's company, and to have been one of the players at the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. He wrote "A Woman's a Weathercock," "Amends for Ladies," and, in conjunction with Massinger, "The Fatal Dowry." Lived between the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

FIELD, Richard, D.D., a learned English divine, who was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, was a great favourite with James I., and wrote several works on theological subjects, the most important of which is entitled "Of the Church." He had likewise begun a book on the "Controversies on Religion," which he did not live to finish. He was a man of a mild and loving disposition, and was ever anxious to heal dissensions in the Christian church. B. 1561; D. 1616.

FIELD, Cyrus West, an American merchant, who, in 1854, took up the subject of ocean telegraphy. After getting a cable laid between Cape Ray and Cape Breton to connect Newfoundland with the mainland of America, he turned his attention to laying a cable along the bottom of the Atlantic between Newfoundland and Ireland. This, after some failures, was successfully accomplished in 1866. B. 1819.

FIELDING, Henry, *feel'-ding*, a celebrated English author, son of lieutenant-general Fielding, and great-grandson of William, third earl of Denbigh. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he went to Eton, whence he was sent to Leyden, where, for two years, he devoted himself to the investigation of civil law, and then returned to England. The narrowness of his father's circumstances, and the largeness of his family, prevented him from providing in a suitable manner for his son, who, in his twenty-first year, went to London, and began writing for the stage. His first piece was entitled "Love in several Masks," and met with a favourable reception; as did his next performance, called "The Temple Beau." Some of his future dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was *damned* at the theatre royal, Drury-lane." A large number of his plays are now, by the generality of readers, entirely unknown. In 1734 he was fortunate enough to marry Miss Charlotte Cradock, a lady of some wealth, and, by the death of his mother, came into the possession of £200 a year. His extravagances, however, were such, that, at the age of thirty, he had reduced himself to his former condition; on which he entered the Temple, and studied the law with considerable ardour, still exercising his pen for immediate support, as assistant editor of a periodical paper called "The Champion," and by occasional contributions of a poetical kind. About this time he produced the "History of Jonathan Wild," a notorious character, whose story Fielding wrought up into an entertaining romance. This has been pronounced to be, perhaps, the most ingeniously-arranged description of a tissue of blackguardisms which has ever been given to the world. In 1742 appeared his "Joseph Andrews," a novel full of humour and admirable delineations of human nature. During the rebellion of 1745 he edited the "Jacobite Journal," for which he was made a Middlesex justice, in which situation he gained considerable reputation by his "Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies," and his "Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor." In 1749 he published his principal work, the novel of "Tom Jones," which exhibits a great knowledge of life, and is equally rich in comic delineation and pathetic expression. His "Amelia" followed in 1751, and is more correct in sentiment, though deficient in humour and variety. For this novel he received £1000. A complication of complaints had now produced a dropsy, and after undergoing the operation of tapping, he went with his family to Lisbon, where he ended his days. B. at Sharpham, Somersetshire, 1707; D. at Lisbon, 1754. His works have been printed uniformly in 12 vols. 8vo, with his life prefixed by Mr. Murphy. That Fielding had a great genius as a writer is unquestionable; and when we consider the comparative brevity of his life, and the difficulties under which he almost invariably wrote, we are amazed at the number and general excellence of his productions. He wrote twenty-four dramatic pieces; and although his talents were not of a decidedly theatrical cast, still it was something to escape general disapprobation, though he was, at times, received with indifference. Of his three great works,—"Joseph Andrews," "Amelia," and "Tom Jones," upon which his reputation rests, it must be confessed that, however they may occasionally err in their morality, they are extremely happy representations of those features of human nature which must always interest, simply because they are immediately recognised as genuine by every mind that has been brought into contact with the various elements at work in society at large. "Joseph Andrews," Fielding tells us himself, was written as an imitation of the style and manner of Cervantes, and it cannot be denied that he has well succeeded in copying the humour, the gravity, and the fine ridicule of his master. His "Amelia" is also an admirable production. "It is, perhaps, the only book," says Dr. Johnson, "of which, being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night." The same stern moralist read the book through without stopping; and further adds, that "Fielding's 'Amelia' is the most pleasing heroine of all the romances." "Tom Jones" is considered as the greatest work of Fielding, yet it has not escaped severe censure. "Sir," said Johnson, "there is more knowledge of the heart in one letter of Richardson's, than in all 'Tom Jones,'" —an opinion, however, in which few will concur. There is no novel with which we are acquainted so skilfully conducted in its fable, and evincing so much art in the development of the plot. In composition, also, Fielding is a great master. Indeed, "taking him for all in all," we believe it is the general opinion that he is what Byron calls him,—"the prose Homer of human nature."

FIELDING, Sarah, was the third sister of the above great novelist, and accounted a woman of considerable learning. She wrote the novels of "David Simple" and "The Cry;" and translated "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates" into English; "The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia;" "The History of the Countess of Delwin;" "The History of Ophelia;" and several

other works. She lived and died unmarried at Bath. B. 1714; D. 1768.

FIELDING, Sir John, the half-brother of Henry, the novelist, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex, was blind from his childhood, yet discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. D. 1780. He laboured to reform the vicious, and published some tracts on police; a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster," &c.

FIELDING, Copley Vandyke, an English painter, belonged to a family of artists, and first exhibited his pictures in 1810, at the Artists' Exhibition in Spring Gardens. He early became a teacher of his art, and from his great success in this vocation secured a wide circle of friends and patrons. It is as a water-colour painter that he is best known and most admired; and there are few, if any, who have risen to the same height of popularity in representing English scenery under the same or similar aspects in which he delighted to exhibit it. His path was one of unvarying prosperity, and for many years he held the office of president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His subjects are generally chalky downs, stretching far away, until they are lost in the softened haze of distance. He has also represented both Scotch and Welsh mountain scenery, under peculiar atmospheric effects, and usually with the most striking success. He had great mechanical dexterity in the use of his pencil, notwithstanding which, he had frequently recourse to both the sponge and the cloth to produce appearances, which were not entirely free from a charge of a kind of ingenious trickery. B. 1787; D. at Worthing, Sussex, 1855.

FIENNES, William, Lord Say and Sele, *fe'-en*, was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1624 was made a viscount. In the Rebellion he sided with the parliament, and became "very active" with Hampden and Pym, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king, after whose execution he retired to the Isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, where he continued till Cromwell's death. At the Restoration he was made privy seal and chamberlain of the household. B. in Oxfordshire, 1582; D. 1662. His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the Quakers. Clarendon pronounces him "a man of a close and reserved nature, of great parts, and the highest ambition."

FIENNES, Nathaniel, second son of Lord Say and Sele, was also educated at New College, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. On his return he was intrusted with the government of Bristol, but surrendered it to Prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to death by a council of war. His father's interest, however, saved his life. Cromwell, with whom he was in great favour, made him one of his lords. He was a distinguished leader of the Independent party, and printed some speeches and pamphlets. B. 1608; D. 1669. Lord Clarendon says of this person, "If he had not encumbered himself with command in the army, to which men thought his nature not so well disposed, he had been second to none in the councils of the Parliamentarians after Mr. Hampden's death."

FIESCHI, Joseph Marie, *fe-es'-ke*, a Corsican, and the author of one of the most terrible conspiracies of which history has preserved the remembrance. In 1835, whilst Louis Philippe was king of the French, he made an attempt to destroy that sovereign and the princes of the royal family. Preparing an "infernal machine," in a house on the Boulevard du Temple, he, on the 28th July, on the occasion of a grand review, discharged it as the king and staff were passing his windows. Eighteen persons lost their lives, among whom was Marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso; twenty-two others were severely wounded, the king escaping only by a miracle. The assassin was taken and condemned to death, with Pépin and Morez, his accomplices. This man had formerly been a shepherd, then a soldier, and had been, prior to this, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for robbery. B. in Corsica, 1790; executed February 19, 1836.

FIESCO, Giovanni Luigi, *fe-ais'-ko*, a noble Genoese, who, out of hatred to the famous Andrea Giovanni Doria and his nephew, formed, in 1547, a conspiracy, with the assistance of France and Pope Paul, to revolutionize Genoa. In the attempt to seize the galleys Fiesco was drowned. The conspirators, disheartened, gave up the enterprise, and the family of Fiesco was proscribed.

FILANGIERI, Gaetano, *fe-lawn-je-air'-e*, an Italian political writer, who studied the law, but never practised it. In 1777 he entered into the service of the court, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and an officer in the marine. In 1780 he published the first volume of his work on the "Science of Legislation," which made him famous throughout Europe, and the 8th volume in 1791. It was never completed. In 1787 he obtained a place in the Royal College of Finance, which he designed to reform, but was taken ill, and died on the 24th of July, 1788. B. at Naples, 1752. His work has gone through several editions.

FILANGIERI, Charles, an Italian general, son of the above, having lost his father at an early age, was forced by the troubles of his country, in 1809, to leave it, and set out, on foot, with his younger brother, for France. Arriving in Paris in a state of utter destitution, the name of their father procured for them at the hands of Bonaparte, then first consul, admittance to the school of the Prytaneum. Charles afterwards served in Napoleon's army, being present at Austerlitz, and subsequently distinguished himself as one of the first officers in the Neapolitan service. He afterwards served in Spain, and received for his signal acts of bravery advancement and honours from Murat. He does not appear to have been much employed from 1820 till the accession of Ferdinand II., in 1830, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. He then had the direction of the artillery and engineers confided to him, and in 1848 was appointed to the command of the army sent into Lombardy. (*See* FERDINAND II.) He was now the docile instrument of Bomba, and, at the head of the expedition directed against Sicily, took possession of Messina after a bombardment of four days and a terrible slaughter. The same fate was in preparation for Palermo, but the English and French admirals, seeing humanity so shamed in these proceedings, demanded and obtained an armistice for the suffering Sicilians. Six months later, however, hostilities again commenced, the submission of the island was completed, and Filangieri was appointed governor, with the fullest powers. B. at Naples, 1783.

FILELFO, Francis, or PHILELPHUS, *fe-lail'-fo*, an Italian philosopher, and one of the restorers of letters. After studying at Padua, he opened

a school of rhetoric at Venice, the state of which appointed him chancellor, and ambassador to Constantinople. Here he made himself acquainted with the Greek language, when, on returning to Venice, he took with him many Greek manuscripts. In 1428 he removed to Bologna, where he was appointed professor of moral philosophy; but in 1429 he went to Florence. A difference having occurred between him and Cosmo de Medici, he was forced to retire to Siena, and afterwards to various other places. B. at Ancona, 1398; D. at Florence, 1481. He was a man of learning and abilities, but restless and quarrelsome. His epistles were printed at Venice in 1502.—His eldest son, Mario Filelfo, born at Constantinople, 1426, was also a good scholar, and died at Milan in 1480.

FILIPEPI, Sandro, or Alessandro, *fé-le-pep'-e*, usually called Botticelli, from the name of a goldsmith to whom he was apprenticed, having studied painting under Filippo Lippi, rose to be one of the greatest painters of his time. He executed many works for the churches of Florence, some of which still exist in the Florentine Academy. His *chef-d'œuvre* was a picture representing the adoration of the kings, in which the likenesses of Cosmo, Julian, and Cosmo's son, Giovanni Medici, were taken for the kings. He also painted, for the Sistine chapel at Rome, three grand works from the history of Moses and the Israelites. He subsequently illustrated Dante's "Inferno," and attempted to engrave his own designs, in which he failed. B. at Florence, 1437; D. there, depending on the charity of Lorenzo de Medici, 1515.

FILLANS, James, *fil'-lans*, a Scotch sculptor, who, from the humble occupation of a keeper of sheep, became a weaver in Paisley, and next a stonemason. Whilst engaged in these occupations, he laboured privately to improve himself in the art of drawing, and also obtained a local celebrity by modelling in clay. Meeting with some success, and attracting the notice of William Motherwell the poet, and also the editor of the "Paisley Advertiser," he was brought further into notice, and encouraged to proceed to Glasgow, where he would have a wider field to work in. Here he gradually rose in his circumstances, until he found himself in a condition to visit Paris for the purposes of study. On his return, he settled in London, and was introduced to Chantrey by Allan Cunningham. He now grew into notice, and produced a "Tam O'Shanter Jug," and "The Birth of Burns," in alto-relievo, which, although creditable performances, do not seem to have done much for him. His greatest works are — "The Blind Teaching the Blind," "The Boy and Fawn," and a colossal head of Professor Wilson. To these may be added a colossal statue of Sir James Shaw for the town of Kilmarnock. This work established his fame, and Fillans would have become eminent; but his life was drawing to a close, and although he had been long engaged on a work entitled "Rachel Weeping for her Children," he did not live to finish it. B. at Wilsontown, Lanarkshire, 1808; D. at Glasgow, 1852.

FILMER, Sir Robert, *fil'-mer*, an English writer, who was the author of the "Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy," "Patriarcha," in which he proves that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages, but the arguments in which, according to Hallam, "are





singularly insufficient," and were admirably answered by Mr. Locke in his book on government. He also wrote the "Freeholder's Grand Inquest." B. in Kent; D. about 1688.

FINCH, Heneage, *finsh*, son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, was bred to the bar, and was made solicitor-general by Charles II., who likewise knighted him. In 1661 he was chosen member of parliament for Oxford university; became attorney-general in 1670; in 1673 was made lord-keeper, and raised to the peerage; in 1675 he was made lord chancellor, and in 1681 was created earl of Nottingham. His wisdom and eloquence were rated very highly, and Dryden has commemorated him under the name of Amri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." B. 1621; D. 1682.—His son, Daniel Finch, second earl of Nottingham, was a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who, disapproving of the course pursued by James II., never went to court during that king's reign, and, on his abdication, wished for the appointment of a regency, rather than the election of another king. When William and Mary were put on the throne, however, though he declined the lord chancellorship, he accepted one of the principal secretaryships of state. He attended King William at the famous congress at the Hague, and was excepted by king James, in the proclamation issued previous to his intended descent upon England, in 1692, from the general amnesty then promised to those who had supported the new order of things. Finch resigned in 1694, but was again reappointed at the accession of Queen Anne; and when George I. came to the crown, he was one of the lords for the administration of affairs, and was chosen president of the council. He retired from public affairs in 1716, in consequence of making a speech in favour of the Scots gentlemen concerned in Mar's rebellion; and, while in retirement, wrote an eloquent reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which the university of Oxford thanked him. B. 1647; D. 1730.

FINDEN, William, *fin'-den*, an English line-engraver, who, by study and intelligence, acquired a highly-finished taste, and rose rapidly to eminence as an engraver of steel-plates. From the excellence of his line, he was chosen to engrave the royal portrait of George IV. seated on a sofa, and painted by Lawrence. For this work he received 2000 guineas, although the plate was not a large one. He also engraved the "Village Festival," by Wilkie, and the "Highlander's Return," by the same artist. Having now risen into great popularity, he commenced publishing works of art on his own account, and formed an extensive engraving establishment, which he carried on in conjunction with a younger brother, also a good engraver. The result of this was the production of engraved serials, among the most popular of which were the "Byron Gallery," and the "Gallery of British Art." But whatever may have been the successes of Mr. Finden in this line, they could only have been transitory, as the great expense necessary to support his establishment proved ultimately ruinous in a pecuniary point of view. The last work upon which he engaged himself was Hilton's "Crucifixion," undertaken for the Art Union, which he finished, with a broken spirit, shortly before his death. in 1852. B. 1787.

FINGAL, *fin'-gal*, prince of Morven, an ancient province of Caledonia, the principal hero

of Ossian's poems, where he is celebrated for his bravery, prudence, and patriotism, fought against the Romans, and made expeditions into the Orkneys, Sweden, and Ireland. B. about 282 A.D.

**Finley**, John, *fin'-lai*, a Scotch poet, author of "Wallace of Ellerslie," a "Life of Cervantes," and editor of a "Collection of Scottish Ballads," was born at Glasgow, in 1782, and educated at the university of his native city. D. 1810.

**Fiorillo**, Johann Dominik, *fé-or-el'-lo*, a distinguished German painter and author, who is, however, best entitled to notice for his labours in the latter character. He was a native of Hamburg, went to Rome in 1761, where he studied under Pompeo Batoni, was elected a member of the academy of Bologna in 1769, and in 1784 was appointed professor of art in the university of Göttingen. His great works, besides essays on the history of modern art, are his "History of Art in Italy, France, Spain, and England," and "History of the Arts of Design in Germany and the United Netherlands." Although Fiorillo continued to use his brush to the end of his life, he did not produce many great pictures. His masterpiece is a theme from Homer, "The Surrender of Briseis to the Heralds of Agamemnon." B. 1748; D. 1821.

**Firmilian**, *fir-mil'-yăn*, a bishop of Cesarea, in Cappadocia, who was the friend of Origen, and took part with Cyprian in the dispute concerning the rebaptizing of converted heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata, and died in 269.

**Firmin**, Thomas, *fir'-min*, a benevolent Englishman, noted for his extensive charities, began business as a linendraper in London, and amassed a considerable fortune. His piety and benevolence procured him the esteem of many of the most eminent men of his time, especially Archbishop Tillotson, who particularly courted his friendship. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French Protestants landed in England, set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor, as he was to almost every charitable institution brought under his notice. B. at Ipswich, Suffolk, 1632; D. 1697. He published, in 1678, "Some Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the City of London, and for the Prevention of Begging," 4to. Donaldson, in his "Agricultural Biography," says of this pamphlet, "The author's views were sufficiently benevolent, but not very enlarged."

**Fischer**, Karl von, *fish'-er*, a distinguished German architect, who, after studying at Mannheim and Vienna, and visiting Italy, went, in 1809, to Munich, and became professor of architecture in its academy. Here he superintended the erection of several mansions of great merit; but his greatest work is the "Hof Theatre," which is still one of the chief ornaments of Munich. This building was commenced in 1811, and opened in 1818; and although, in 1823, it suffered considerably by fire, it was rebuilt in accordance with the original designs of Fischer. He is considered the founder of the Munich school of architecture. B. at Mannheim, 1782; D. at Munich, 1820.

**Fish**, Simon, *fish*, an English lawyer, who, on account of his active support of the principles of the Reformation, was obliged to fly to Germany, where, in conjunction with William Tyndale, he wrote the "Supplication of Beggars against Monks and Friars." This piece so pleased Henry VIII., that Fish had liberty to return. He also translated from the Dutch a little book, entitled "The Sum of the Scriptures." D. of the plague, 1571. The "Supplication of the Beggars" was a satire upon the Popish clergy, and was answered by Sir Thomas More in his "Supplications of Souls in Purgatory."

**Fisher**, John, *fish'-er*, an English prelate, who was educated at Cambridge, and became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. By his advice the countess founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. In 1502 he was chosen chancellor of that university, and became a liberal encourager of learning. In 1504 he was appointed to the bishopric of Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the Reformation, and could not be induced by Henry VIII. to concur with that monarch's divorce of Queen Katharine. Great efforts were made to bring him to acknowledge the king's supremacy, which proving ineffectual, he was sent to the Tower. While in confinement, the pope made him a cardinal, which so enraged the king, that he caused him to be tried for high treason, when he was condemned and beheaded in 1535. B. at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459. He wrote a "Commentary on the Penitential Psalms," a "Defence of the King's Book against Luther," a "Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret," &c. A collective edition of his works was published at Wurtzburg in 1695.

**Fisher**, Mary, a member of the Society of Friends, who conceived the idea of going to Constantinople to convert the grand seignor. The sultan, Mahomet IV., heard her patiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went to Languedoc, to preach the tenets of Quakerism among the Protestants there. Lived in the 17th century.

**Fisher**, Payne, an English poet, whose principal claim to remembrance arises from his having held the laureateship during the rule of Cromwell, notwithstanding that he had served on the royalist side in the Civil War. He had, however, abandoned the king's cause when affairs became desperate, joined the republicans, and celebrated their victories in some Latin poems. He had been a student both at Oxford and Cambridge, and, besides his poetical compositions, wrote a "Synopsis of Heraldry." B. in Dorsetshire, 1616; D. in poverty, in 1693.

**Fitzgerald**, Lord Edward, *fits-ger'-ald*, was the son of James, first duke of Leinster, and Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of the duke of Richmond. Entering the English army, he fought in the American war, but in 1790 quitted the service, and took his place in the Irish Parliament. When the French revolution broke out, he supported its principles, and in 1793 hastened to Paris. Here he married Pamela, the daughter, it is said, of Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orleans, and Madame de Genlis. On his return to Ireland, Fitzgerald was desirous of effecting a separation of that country from England, and induced the French Directory to furnish him with a fleet and troops. A landing

was attempted on several occasions; but all efforts only proved the futility of the scheme, and Fitzgerald was seized, tried, and condemned to death, but died of his wounds before the time fixed for his execution, 1798; B. October 15th, 1763.—His wife, distinguished for her wit and beauty, had been educated with the daughters of the duke of Orleans, by Madame de Genlis, and married a second time, Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul at Hamburg, from whom, however, she separated soon afterwards. D. almost in want of common necessaries, 1831.

FITZGIBBON, John, *fits'-gib-bon*, earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He rapidly rose in the legal profession, till he became Irish chancellor, in 1789, with the title of Baron Fitzgibbon; and in 1795 was raised to the peerage as the earl of Clare. He was an eminent lawyer, and an earnest promoter of the Union in the Irish Parliament. B. 1749; D. 1802.

FITZHERBERT, Maria, *fits-her'-bert*, was the youngest daughter of Waller Smythe, Esq., of Brambridge, and was twice a widow before she was twenty-five years of age. In 1785 she became acquainted with George IV., then prince of Wales, and was, in the same year, privately married to him at Carlton House, in the presence of her uncle and brother. This marriage was invalid by the law of the land, and the prince afterwards married the princess Caroline of Brunswick. This alliance proving unhappy, Mrs. Fitzherbert again lived for several years with the prince as his wife. His gross irregularities, however, drove her into retirement, and she went to Brighton, where she lived, not only in the enjoyment of the affection and respect of a large circle of friends, but retaining the good opinion of George III. and William IV. B. 1756; D. at Brighton, 1837.

FITZJAMES, James. (*See* BERWICK, Duke of.)

FITZROY, Admiral Robert, R.N., *fits'-roi*, an English naval officer, who, from 1828 to 1830, was employed in surveying the S. American coasts of Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, Chili, and Peru. Another expedition was planned, and in 1831 he sailed again, and surveyed the southern shores of S. America, circumnavigated the globe, and returned after an absence of four years. In 1841 he became member of parliament for the city of Durham, and in 1843 was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of New Zealand. In 1846 he was replaced by Sir George Grey, and, on his return to England, wrote a pamphlet in justification of the course of policy he had pursued in the colony. In 1850 he published "Sailing Directions for S. America, &c.," accompanied by charts, which show the results of his surveys. In 1855 he was appointed chief of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade, a department which was then established for the purpose of giving notice, on the coasts and elsewhere, of approaching storms, in which office he was of immense service to fishermen and sailors. B. 1805. D. by his own hand, 1865.

FITZ-STEPHEN, William, *fits-ste'-fen*, a monk of Canterbury, who wrote the life of his master, Thomas à Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London, and which is the earliest extant. D. 1191.

FITZWILLIAM, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, earl, *fits'-william*, an English statesman, who took his seat in the House of Lords in 1769, and for a time acted with the Whigs, but on Mr. Fox approving of the French revolutionary ideas, he joined the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In the discharge of the duties of this office, he favoured the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and this not being approved by his colleagues, he was recalled to make way for Earl Camden. On Pitt's death, in 1806, he became president of the council, an office he continued to hold till the Grenville administration fell, in 1807. He did not, after that time, take much share in public affairs. He was possessed of very large estates, and this, and his family connexions, gave him an immense amount of influence; to which circumstance, more, perhaps, than to his own abilities, he was indebted for the position he held in the national councils. B. 1748; D. 1833.

FLACCUS, Caius Valerius, *flăk'-kus*, a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant, the best edition of which is that of Burman, 1724.

FLACCUS, or FRANCOWITZ, Mathias, a Lutheran divine, who assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus, on account of his having been born in an ancient part of Illyricum. He became a disciple of Luther and Melancthon at Wittenberg, where he taught the Hebrew and Greek languages, of which he was there appointed professor. He was the principal author of the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses," and a great defender of the principles of Luther against those who were for moderate doctrines; on which account he settled at Magdeburg, and afterwards removed to other places. B. at Istria, 1520; D. at Frankfort, 1575. He wrote "Clavis Sacræ Scripturæ," 2 vols. folio; "Catalogus Testium Veritatis," folio; "De Translatione Imperii Romani ad Germanos;" and "De Electione Episcoporum, quod æque ad Plebem pertineat," 8vo.

FLAMEL, Nicholas, *fla'-mel*, a notary of Paris, who accumulated, by some unknown means, a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes and the endowment of hospitals and churches. The multitude ascribed his great wealth to his possessing the philosopher's stone; whilst others attributed to him the authorship of some works on alchemy. However this may be, he certainly founded no less than four hospitals in Paris. D. 1418.

FLAMINIO, Mercantonio, *fla-me'-ne-o*, an eminent Italian poet, whose Latin effusions rank among the finest productions of the Italian school. He was a man of amiable temper as well as profound learning, and was held in very high esteem by his contemporaries. His poems were published in the "Carmina quinque illustrium Poëtarum," which appeared at Florence in 1549, and of which they constitute the principal portion. He also composed Latin versions of thirty of the Psalms, and a short exposition of the Sacred Lyrics. He was secretary to Cardinal Pole, whom he accompanied to the council of Trent. B. 1494; D. 1550.

FLAMINIUS, Caius, *fla-min'-i-us*, a brave and warlike Roman consul, who was drawn into a battle near the lake Thrasymenus, by the artifice of Hannibal. He was slain in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, 217 B.C.

FLAMINIUS, or FLAMININUS, Titus Quintius,

a celebrated Roman consul, who, B.C. 197, was sent against Philip, king of Macedonia, and against the Achaian league. He totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly tributary to the Roman power. He proclaimed all Greece independent, at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured him the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, where, by his prudence and artifice, he caused Hannibal, who had taken refuge at this court, to kill himself, rather than be given up to his enemies the Romans. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after he had imitated, with success, the virtues of his model, Scipio.—Lucius, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece.—Flaminius, a tribune, who, at the head of 300 men, saved the Roman army in Sicily, 258 B.C., by engaging the Carthaginians, and cutting them to pieces.

FLAMSTEED, *flām'-steed*, an English astronomer, who, when very young, discovered a strong predilection for mathematical learning, and, in 1669, calculated an eclipse of the sun which was to happen the next year. He also calculated five appulses of the moon to the fixed stars. He sent the same to the Royal Society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this, he visited London, and then went to Cambridge, where he entered himself of Jesus College. One of his best friends was Sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and in 1674 procured for him the place of astronomer royal. The same year he entered into orders. In 1675 the foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was laid, and he being the first resident and astronomer royal, it was called Flamsteed House. In 1725 appeared his great work, entitled "Historia Cœlestis Britannica," in 3 vols. folio. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are many of his papers, and in Sir Jonas Moore's "System of Mathematics" is a tract by him on the Doctrine of the Sphere. B. at Derby, 1646; D. 1719. It was to the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, that Newton was indebted for the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of gravitation.

FLAVIAN, *flaĭ-vi-an*, patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382. This act, however, occasioned a schism, numerous bishops adhering to Paulinus, and others to Flavian. The prudence of the latter at length restored peace to the church. He was a zealous opposer of the Arians. D. 404, having governed his church twenty-three years.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus, in 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople; but the followers of Eutychius afterwards got Flavian banished to Lydia, where he died.

FLAVITAS, *flăv'-i-tăs*, patriarch of Constantinople. When Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of a person to succeed him. Flavitas, by bribing the grand-chamberlain, gained admittance into the church, and inscribed his own name in the letter; on which he was chosen patriarch. He died about three months afterwards, and the cheat being discovered, the chamberlain was executed. Lived in the 5th century.

FLAXMAN, John, *flăx'-man*, an eminent English sculptor, who from his boyhood discovered a remarkable genius for modelling in clay. In 1787 he visited Rome, where, during a residence of seven years, he executed his celebrated designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. These were engraved and published, as were some which he made from Hesiod. While at Rome, he also executed the splendid group from Ovid's "Metamorphoses," entitled "The Fury of Athamas," consisting of four figures, larger than life. For this work he received £600, a sum insufficient to defray even the cost. It was executed for the earl of Bristol. At this time he also produced his "Cephalus and Aurora." In 1794 he returned to England, and executed the monument for Lord Mansfield, now in Westminster Abbey: for this he received £2500. After this he produced a large number of fine works, and has been pronounced "the greatest of modern sculptors." B. at York, 1755; D. in London, 1826. Byron says that "Flaxman translated Dante the best;" and Allan Cunningham says that "the progeny of his pencil and chisel were of the highest rank."

FLÉCHIER, Esprit, *flaĭ'-she-ai*, a famous French bishop, who was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and whose funeral orations placed him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great;" in 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur, on which Louis XIV. said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after, he was promoted to the see of Nîmes. As a bishop, he was exemplary, and when a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and manifested to all persons, without any respect to religious persuasion. B. at Pernes, near Carpentras, 1632; D. at Nîmes, 1710. His works are, "Miscellaneous Works," 12mo; "Panegyrics of the Saints;" "Funeral Orations;" "Sermons;" the lives of Cardinal Ximenes and Theodosius the Great; "Posthumous Works." They were all published together at Nîmes in 1782, in 10 vols. 8vo.

FLECKNOE, Richard, *flek'-no*, an English poet and dramatist, noticed here, not on account so much of his own productions, as on account of his name having been borrowed by Dryden, to serve as a scourge for the punishment of Shadwell. He was poet laureate to Charles II., and wrote several miscellaneous pieces; a short treatise on the English Stage; "Love's Dominion," a dramatic piece; "Ermina; or, the Chaste Lady;" and several other performances, which are now all but forgotten, even by the antiquarians in literature. Of his birth nothing is known. He is believed to have died about 1678.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, Richard *flem'-ming*, an English prelate, who received his education at University College, Oxford, and, in 1408, obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He, for a time, zealously defended the doctrines of Wickliffe, but afterwards as strenuously opposed them. In 1420 he became bishop of Lincoln, and soon after was sent deputy to the council of Constance, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence. At his return, he executed the decree of that assembly for digging up Wickliffe's bones and burning them. He

was afterwards raised to the see of York by the pope; but Henry VI. refusing to concur in his advancement, he was obliged to remain at Lincoln. B. in Yorkshire; D. at Lincoln, 1431. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford.

FLEETWOOD, Charles, *fleet'-wood*, one of the parliamentary generals during the civil war, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, cup-bearer to Charles I.; but on the breaking out of the quarrel between the king and the parliament, young Fleetwood declared for the latter. He commanded a regiment of cavalry in 1644; held the rank of lieutenant-general at the battle of Worcester, to the gaining of which, by Cromwell, he largely contributed. He married the Protector's daughter after the death of her first husband, Ireton, and was appointed commander of the forces in Ireland, in 1652, and commissioner for the settlement of the affairs of that country, which he reduced to subjection, and was named lord-deputy there by his father-in-law. He strongly opposed Cromwell assuming the title of king in 1657, and was soon after superseded in Ireland by Henry Cromwell, the Protector's younger son. On the death of Oliver, he concurred in the appointment of Richard as his successor; but soon after joined in inducing him to resign, and thus paved the way for the Restoration, an event, however, which he did not long survive. D. 1692.

FLEETWOOD, William, an English prelate, became chaplain to William and Mary, was fellow of Eton, and rector of Austin's, London. He was lecturer at St. Dunstan's, was installed canon of Windsor in 1702; and in 1706 succeeded bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Ely in 1714. He was greatly admired as a preacher, and was esteemed and honoured on account of the exemplary and blameless life he lived. His sermons are the best known of his writings, although he also composed several learned works on theological subjects, and on some points of what is now known as political economy. B. in the Tower of London, 1656; D. at Tottenham, Middlesex, 1723.

FLETCHER, Richard, *fletch'-er*, an English prelate, who, in 1583, was made dean of Peterborough; and, in 1587, attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution, with a view of converting her to the Protestant religion. In 1589 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, whence he was translated to Worcester, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again, and this gave such offence to Queen Elizabeth, that she suspended him from his episcopal functions. B. in Kent; D. 1596.

FLETCHER, John, an English dramatic poet, who received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. We do not know whether to consider it a fair inference, that, because the plots of many of his plays were taken from works in the Spanish, Italian, and French languages, he was acquainted with these; but be that as it may, it is certain that he possessed other merits sufficient to establish a fair claim to the reputation which time and posterity have alike awarded him in the literature of his country. Out of the fifty-two plays composed under the united names of Beaumont and Fletcher, it is stated that Beaumont had a share in the production of only seventeen. If such was the case, the friendship which could excite such generous conduct on the part of Fletcher was equally





creditable to both. In addition to his other works, he assisted Ben Jonson and Middleton in "The Widow," and is believed to have been also a literary partner with Shakspeare, Massinger, and some other authors. B. 1576; D. of a plague which happened 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. (*See* BEAUMONT.)

FLETCHER, Phineas, cousin to the above poet, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser, reprinted at London, in 1783. He also wrote a work, now very rare, entitled "Locustes, or the Apollyonists," a satire against the Jesuits. B. 1584; D. 1650.—His younger brother Giles was also a divine and a poet, and wrote "Christ's Victory." To this work Milton is said to have confessed that he owed the idea of his "Paradise Lost." He was born in 1588, and died in 1623.

FLETCHER, Andrew, a Scottish political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun, in Scotland. He was bred up under the care of Dr. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and became commissioner for East Lothian in the Scotch parliament, in which he so strongly opposed the court measures, that he found it expedient to withdraw to Holland. In 1685 he landed in the west of England with the duke of Monmouth, but was dismissed for shooting a gentleman who had remonstrated with him for stealing his horse. One of Fletcher's biographers says, that "he was a man of breeding and nice honour, in whose constitution anger was extremely predominant." After this he was engaged in the Hungarian service against the Turks. At the Revolution he returned to his own country, and was a member of the convention for settling the government of Scotland. B. at Saltoun, 1653; D. in London, 1716. His publications, which are wholly political, are filled with the boldest and most honest denunciations of the oppressive measures beneath which his country, in his time, groaned. His character is thus given by a contemporary: "A gentleman, steady in his principles, of nice honour, with abundance of learning; brave as the sword he wears, and bold as a lion,—a sure friend and an irreconcilable enemy,—would lose his life readily to serve his country, and would not do a base thing to save it." It is in his letter to the marquis of Montrose, entitled "An Account of a Conversation," that occurs the celebrated saying erroneously attributed to the earl of Chatham: "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he did not care who should make all the laws of a nation."

FLETCHER, Abraham, an ingenious English mathematician, was bred to the business of a tobacco-pipe maker. He learned to read and write by his own application, and also taught himself arithmetic, mathematics, and botany. At the age of thirty he became a schoolmaster, to which he added the professions of astrologer and doctor, and acquired a fortune of £3000. B. in Cumberland, 1714; D. 1793. He published a compendium of practical mathematics, under the title of the "Universal Mea rer," 1 vol. 8vo; a book of merit.

FLEURY, André Hercule de, *flur'-e*, a cardinal and prime minister of France, was, at first,

chaplain to Louis XIV., then became, in 1698, bishop of Fréjus, and was nominated by the old king, when near his death, as tutor to his successor, Louis XV. Fleury gained great influence over the mind of his pupil, and in 1726 succeeded the duke of Bourbon as prime minister, being in the same year also made cardinal. He showed his wisdom in the internal administration of the kingdom, diminishing the taxes, and systematizing the finance department, but was not successful in maintaining the influence of France abroad. Stanislas, king of Poland, whose claims ought to have been supported, was abandoned in the war which he undertook to recover his crown. By the treaty of Vienna, 1736, Fleury, however, obtained from Austria the cession to Stanislas of the duchies of Loraine and Bar, stipulating that these should, at the death of Stanislas, revert to France. In the War of Succession, 1741, the cardinal was not destined to see the arms of his country successful; but he did not live till the end of the conflict. B. at Lodève, Languedoc, 1653; D. 1743.

FLINDERS, Captain Matthew, *flin'-ders*, a distinguished English navigator, who early entered into the merchant service, but quitted it soon for the navy, which he joined as a midshipman in 1795. Having distinguished himself in an exploring expedition through Bass's Straits (*see* BASS), he was, on his return to England, promoted, and in 1801 sailed, as captain of the *Investigator*, for Australia, and, commencing at Cape Leeuwin, surveyed the eastern coast, as far as Encounter Bay. He next sailed for Port Jackson, where, having refitted, he explored Northumberland and Cumberland islands, and the great Barrier Reef of coral rocks. Thence he proceeded to Torres Straits, examined the Gulf of Carpentaria, thence to the island of Timor, and thence to Port Jackson, where he arrived in 1803. From the rotten state of his ship, he was no longer able to continue his survey; accordingly, he embarked for England in the *Porpoise*, for the purpose of laying the results of his investigations before the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In this ship, however, he was wrecked on a coral reef, in sailing for Torres Straits; but, through his own intelligence and enterprise, not only saved the crew, but eventually was the means of rescuing them, when, in a vessel called the *Cumberland*, no larger than 29 tons, he set out for England. He crossed the Indian Ocean, and reached the Isle of France, where he and his people were made prisoners of war, notwithstanding that he held a French pass, enjoining that his ship should be respected wherever it should be found, on account of the scientific objects in which its captain was engaged. Here he was detained a prisoner for six years. At length he was restored to his liberty and his country, with all his plans and charts, excepting one of his log-books, which had been either lost, kept, or destroyed. By this time the French had issued a volume and an atlas, marking a vast number of the parts surveyed by Flinders as those which had been visited by a navigator of their nation. Flinders, however, was enabled to assert his own rights; but, broken in health, lived only to revise the last sheet of his work, having died on the very day that his book was published. B. at Donington, Lincolnshire, 1760; D. 1814. The work of Flinders is entitled "A Voyage to Terra Australis, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in His Majesty's ship *Investigator*, and subsequently in the armed vessel *Porpoise* and *Cumberland* schooner," 2 vols. with atlas: London, 1814. (*See* BROWN, Dr. Robert.)

FLOOD, Henry, *flud*, an Irish orator, was the son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland. He received his education at Dublin and Oxford, and was, in 1752, created M.A. at the latter university. He entered the Irish parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and afterwards for the borough of Callan, where his eloquence acquired for him an uncommon popularity in his native country, which he lost when he obtained a seat in the British parliament. B. 1732; D. 1791. Mr. Flood published an ode to Fame; and several of his speeches have been also printed. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, after the death of his wife, to the university of Dublin, for the purpose of founding a professorship, purchasing manuscripts and books, and for granting premiums.

FLORIAN, John Peter Claris de, *flor'-e-an*, a French writer, educated under Voltaire, who procured him the place of page to the duke de Penthièvre, whose friendship he obtained, and who gave him a captain's commission in his regiment of dragoons. He devoted himself, however, principally to letters, and produced a number of works, chiefly of the romantic kind. His first was "Galathée," published in 1782, which was followed by his "Théâtre," containing "Les Deux Billets," "Le Bon Ménage," "Le Bon Père," "La Bonne Mère," and "Le Bon Fils." His "Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Jura" gained him the prize given by the French Academy, of which society he became a member. His "Estelle" is reckoned equal to "Galathée," and his "Numa Pompilius," "Gonsalvo de Cordova," and his "Fables," which rank next to those of La Fontaine, are also highly esteemed. For his "Numa" he was sent to prison during the reign of Robespierre. In his confinement he began a poem on the story of "William Tell," and finished another, entitled "Ebrahim." He gained his liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died at Sceaux, 1794. B. in Languedoc, 1755.

FLORIAN, Marcus Antonius, half-brother of the emperor Tacitus, assumed the purple after the death of the latter, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the senate. Probus, however, having been proclaimed by the legions of the East, Florian marched against him; but experiencing a check in one of his first encounters, his soldiers killed him. He reigned but two months. D. 276.

FLORIO, John, *flo'-re-o*, who styled himself "The Resolute," was descended from a family of Italian refugees which had settled in London, where he was born in the reign of Henry VIII. He taught French and Italian at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was appointed tutor to Prince Henry on the accession of James I. to the English throne, and likewise held the office of clerk of the closet to the queen. He wrote a variety of works with somewhat fanciful titles, the best of which are, "First Fruits," "Second Fruits," "Garden of Recreation," and an English and Italian Dictionary. D. 1625.

FLORIS, Francis, *flor'-e*, a Flemish historical painter, surnamed the "Flemish Raphael." He was held in high estimation by Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, and amassed a very

large fortune. Amongst his best works are the "Twelve Labours of Hercules," and a "Last Judgment." B. at Antwerp, 1520; D. 1570.

FLORUS, Lucius Annæus, *flor'-us*, a Latin historian, of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an "Abridgment of the Roman History," in four books, which is concise and elegant, although incorrect in many points. He lived between the years 70 and 140, reaching the summit of his fame in the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian.

FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre, *floo'-rai*, a distinguished French physiologist, universally known as one of the most distinguished *savans* of his day, and as the author of many learned works on physiological science, was professor of comparative physiology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris; professor in the College of France; peer of the Empire; perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in the same city, a member of the Royal Society of England, and of the Academies of Edinburgh, Stockholm, Munich, Madrid, Turin, and of almost every other capital in Christendom. The best and most remarkable of all the works by M. Flourens is his book on the "Duration of Human Life, and the quantity of Life on the Globe," in which he maintains that one hundred years is the natural duration of human life, and that by living a sober—that is, a well-ordered, well-conducted, reasonable life—men may secure that degree of longevity; but that it is impossible to prolong existence beyond that period, use whatever means they may. B. at Maureilhan, Hérault, 1794.

FO, or FOE, *fo*, the founder of a religious sect, which, in the empire of China, reckons a great number of followers, whose tenets appear to be much the same as those of Buddha. He reformed the religion of the Brahmins, denied the distinction of castes, and the superiority of any one class of men, and taught a doctrine, of which the fundamental precepts are, not to lie, to do to others as we would be done by, to kill no living creature, to abstain from wine, to avoid all impurity, and to believe in future rewards and punishments. His doctrines only began to be prevalent in China 200 years B.C. His priests are called bonzes, and live in monasteries, travelling also considerably about the empire, and living, for the most part, on alms. B. at Benares, or in Cashmere, about 1027 B.C.

FOHI, *fo'-he*, the first Chinese emperor and legislator. He is said to have founded that kingdom 2953 years B.C. Nothing certain is known of his reign; but there are attributed to him the institution of marriage, the invention of fishing, hunting, music, and writing. He acknowledged and worshipped a supreme deity. Lived about 3000 B.C.

FOIX, Gaston III., Count de, Viscount de Béarn, *foiw*, succeeded his father, Gaston II., at the age of twelve, and rendered himself remarkable for his valour and magnificence. He is accused, however, of possessing a violent temper, and having caused the death of his own son. This young prince, unjustly suspected of having attempted to poison his father, was imprisoned by the orders of Gaston, at the instigation of Charles the Bad, and left to perish, in his dungeon, of hunger. The life of Gaston was passed in continual wars. In 1345 he was fighting against the English; in 1356 in Prussia; two years afterwards on the side of the court against the revolt of the Jacquerie; in





1372 against the count of Armagnac; and, 1375, against the duke de Berri. B. 1331; D. 1391.

FOIX, Gaston de, duke of Nemours, a Frenchman who, in 1512, succeeded the duke of Longueville in command of the army in Italy, and on account of his daring exploits, was called the "Thunderbolt of Italy." He raised the siege of Bologna, relieved Brescia, and laid siege to Ravenna, where, on the 11th of April, 1512, he fell in the arms of victory. Byron, in the "Childe Harold," calls him the "gallant young De Foix," and draws a moral as to the evanescent character of human fame, from the state of the monument raised to his memory on the spot where he fell, and which, the poet says, he found with—

"Weeds and ordure rankling round the base."

De Foix was the son of John de Foix, Viscount Narbonne, by his wife, Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII., and was born in 1489, and was thus only twenty-three years of age at his death.

FOIX, Odet de, lord of Lautrec, a famous French general, was likewise present at the battle of Ravenna, where he was wounded, and was appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. He was opposed to the famous general Colonna, who drove him out of Italy. He returned in 1528, however, and took Pavia, and besieged Naples, where he died. His body was conveyed to Spain, and was buried, twenty years after, in the tomb of the great Gonsalvo of Cordova.

FOLARD, Jean Charles de, *fo'-lar*, a French officer, who, in 1702, became aide-de-camp to M. de Vendôme, who undertook nothing without consulting him. For his services, he was rewarded with a pension and the cross of St. Louis. He was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and taken prisoner by Prince Eugene some time after the battle of Blenheim. Being exchanged, he was sent to Malta, to assist in its defence against the Turks. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Frederickshall when that prince was killed, December 11, 1718. He then returned to France, and served under the duke of Berwick. B. at Avignon, 1669; D. 1752. He wrote "Commentaries upon Polybius," 6 vols. 4to; "A Book of New Discoveries in War," and "A Treatise on the Defence of Places."

FOLCZ, Johann, *folts*, a famous German poet belonging to the class of authors called master-singers, who, in the 14th century, succeeded to the position previously occupied by the minne-singers, or Suabian bards. These master-singers, who belonged generally to the class of master-craftsmen, usually met in taverns, and their merit was to invent new species of measures, subject to certain rules and laws. Folcz was especially eminent in this line, having originated several of these styles of versification. He occupied the position of a barber in Nuremberg, and was born at Ulm in the 15th century. A collection of his pieces was printed at Nuremberg in 1474.

FOLENGO, Theofilo, *fo-len'-go*, an Italian poet of the macaronic and burlesque schools, whose poetical cognomen was Merlino Coccaie, by which name he is best known. He was of a roving disposition, which he indulged for several years, during which he chiefly occupied himself with the composition of macaronic verses, a kind of poetry deriving its name from the Italian dish macaroni, and which consisted

in interweaving with a staple of Latin verse words and phrases of the vernacular tongue, and made to fit into the construction and metre by Latin terminations. In this species of composition Folengo was very successful. He likewise wrote a burlesque called "Orlandino," published at Venice in 1526; and, returning to a settled and so-called religious life, he in 1627 printed a piece entitled "Chaos del Triperano," in prose and verse, a whimsical and licentious work, descriptive of the various incidents of his life, and ending with the record of his conversion. He subsequently, while living in a monastery in the Neapolitan dominions, composed a poem in ottava rima, called "La Umanità del Figlio di Dio," which appeared in 1533. B. 1491; D. 1544.

FOLEY, Sir Thomas, *fo'-le*, a distinguished naval officer, and the friend of Nelson, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire. He was a lieutenant in the *Prince George* when Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., was a midshipman on board. He was made post-captain in 1790; was appointed to the *St. George*, flag-ship of Admiral Gell, in 1794, at the commencement of the war with France and Spain. On the passage to the Mediterranean, immediately after, he assisted at the recapture of the *St. Jago*, a large Spanish ship, with upwards of two millions of dollars on board. Foley afterwards served under Admiral Hotham, and distinguished himself in an action with the French Toulon fleet and in capturing the *Censeur* and *Ca Ira* ships of the line. He was captain of the *Britannia* in the famous battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, where he displayed signal bravery. In 1798 he was transferred to the *Goliath*, which was sent to reinforce Nelson in the Mediterranean; and in the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798, led the British line into action. Within two minutes after the first shot was fired by the French, Foley opened upon them from the *Goliath*, which he steered alongside of the *Conquérant*, the second ship in the enemy's van, in fifteen minutes dismasted his opponent, and then aided in subduing the vessels in the rear. After assisting in the blockade of Malta, Foley was in 1800 in command of the *Elephant*, 74, belonging to the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, and on board of his ship Nelson hoisted his flag when about to make his celebrated attack on the Danish fleet and fortifications at Copenhagen. Foley accompanied the Admiral through the whole of the desperate action which followed. It was to Captain Foley that Nelson made the famous remark, when the signal to cease action was made by Sir Hyde: "Leave off the action! Foley, you know I have only one eye, and am entitled to be blind sometimes. I really do not see the signal," added he, putting the glass to his blind eye; and continued the battle, with what result is well known. Captain Foley was made a colonel of marines in 1807, was promoted to rear-admiral's rank in 1808; in 1811 was appointed commander-in-chief in the Downs, which position he continued to hold during the remainder of the war. In 1812 he was made vice-admiral; in 1815 was nominated knight commander of the Bath; and obtained the grand cross of the same order in 1820. On May 1, 1830, Sir Thomas was appointed to the command of Portsmouth, and died there on January 3, 1831; B. 1757.

FOLEY, John Henry, R.A., an eminent sculptor, who, from Dublin, went to London, in 1834, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first exhibitions were "Innocence" and "The Death of Abel;" both of which in 1839, appeared on the walls of the Academy, and attracted much attention. Next year appeared his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," which further increased his fame; and from that time he may be said to have taken his place amongst the best sculptors of the day. Besides those works already named, he produced "Lear and Cordelia," "Venus rescuing Æneas," "Prospero narrating his Adventures to Miranda," and several others, displaying a rich faculty of invention, and truly classic taste in execution. He also produced many portraits and monumental memorials, which greatly helped to extend his reputation. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. B. at Dublin, 1818; D. 1874.

FOLKES, Martin, *fokes*, an English philosopher and antiquary, who, after receiving a private education, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1723 was nominated one of the vice-presidents. In 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was, about the same time, elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was also created doctor of laws by both universities. B. at Westminster, 1690; D. in London, 1754. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," "A Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to 1745." A second edition of this work appeared in 1763.

FONBLANQUE, John de Grenier, *fon'-blawng*, a distinguished English barrister, was descended from a noble family in the south of France, some members of which had emigrated to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1793 he published a "Treatise on Equity," which was enlarged and reprinted with notes in 1799, and again in 1805. B. 1759; D. 1837.

FONBLANQUE, Albany W., *fon'-blank*, son of the above, was brought up to the law, but was never called to the bar. He early began to direct his attention to political questions, and, on Leigh Hunt and his brother parting with the "Examiner" newspaper, it passed into the proprietorship of Mr. Fonblanque. In the columns of this journal his talents were fully displayed. In 1837 he published a selection of his papers from the "Examiner," and entitled them "England under Seven Administrations," which were much admired. In 1852 he was appointed director of the statistical department of the Board of Trade, when his superintendence of the "Examiner" may be considered to have virtually ceased. B. 1797; D. 1872.

FONTAINE, John de la, *fon-tain*, a French poet, was educated first at Rheims, and afterwards under the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of great simplicity of manners, credulous, fearful, and uncommonly absent-minded. He lived for some time with the superintendent Fouquet, who allowed him a pension. Afterwards he resided in turn with the duchesses of Bouillon and Orleans, and Mesdames d'Hervart and de Sablière. As an illustration of the laziness of his disposition, that lady on one occasion, having parted with her servants, said, "I have got rid of all my animals except three—

my cat, my dog, and La Fontaine." He was married, but his wife had as little knowledge of the management of a household as himself. He wrote some licentious tales, which are little read; but his fables are very generally put into the hands of young people. They are natural, poetical, and entertaining. He also wrote "Les Amours de Psyche," a romance, some comedies, letters, &c., to be found in his miscellanies. B. at Château Thierry, 1621; D. 1695. In his later years, La Fontaine inclined seriously towards religion, and many of his more unworthy works he, at the instance of his confessor, suppressed. As a fable-writer he is unsurpassed, his compositions in this path being remarkable for their great simplicity and exquisite beauty.

FONTAINE, Nicholas, a voluminous French author, connected with the Jansenists, was the son of a scrivener at Paris, where he was born in 1625. His principal works are, "Lives of the Saints," "History of the Bible," in short chapters, which has often been reprinted under the title of the "Bible de Royaumont;" "Memoirs of the Solitaires of Port Royal;" and a "Translation of the Homilies of St. Chrysostom on Paul's Epistles," which latter was condemned by de Harlai, archbishop of Paris, as teaching the Nestorian heresy. D. at Melun, 1709.

FONTAINE, Pierre François Leonard, an architect, who has been called the Father of the modern French school, early began the study of his art, and, in 1785, carried away the second prize for architecture. He now became a pensioner of the Academy, to be maintained at Rome, and having presented drawings of the "imperial city," as it was in the time of the Cæsars, he received an extraordinary prize of 3000 francs. After the Revolution, and the elevation of Napoleon I. to the consulate, he and Percier, a brother architect, were employed to restore Malmaison. Under the imperial rule, he was further employed to restore all the palaces and complete the Louvre and the Tuileries, which, with numerous other works, occupied him and Percier throughout the whole of the rule of Napoleon I. On the fall of the empire, he was named architect to Louis XVIII., which place he held till 1848. He next became president of the Council of the Civil Buildings, and by his vast experience was thus enabled still to direct some of the most important public works in France. B. at Pontoise, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, 1762; D. in Paris, 1853.

FONTANA, Domenico, *fon-ta'-na*, an eminent architect and mechanic, who raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's, a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. B. at Mili, on the Lake of Como, 1543; D. at Naples, 1607.

FONTANA, Prospero, an historical painter, who was preceptor to Ludovico and Hannibal Caracci. B. at Bologna, 1512; D. at Rome, 1597.—His daughter Lavinia was also an excellent painter of portraits, and was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII. B 1552; D. 1614.—There were several others of this name, among whom may be mentioned—1. Felix Fontana, an eminent naturalist and physical philosopher, B. at Pomarlo, in the Tyrol, 1730; D. 1805. 2. Gregory Fontana, the brother of Felix, a mathematician. B. 1735; D. 1803. 3. Francis Fontana, an astronomer of Naples, to whom the invention of the telescope was for some time erroneously ascribed, but who made improvements in various instruments. B. 1580; D. 1656. 4. Carlo Fontana, an Italian architect of some distinction. B. 1634; D. 1714. 5. Gaetano Fontana, a Modenese astronomer, with whom Cassini corresponded, and by whom he was regarded as always to be depended on in his observations and calculations. B. 1645; D. 1719.

FONTE, Moderata, *fon'-tai*, a Venetian lady, who wrote two poems; one entitled "Il Floridoro," the other on the "Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ." She also produced a work in prose, in which she asserts that women are not inferior in understanding to men. B. at Venice, 1555; D. 1592.

FONTENAY, Therèse de Cabarrus, Marquise de, *fon'-te-nai*, a Spanish lady, who became first the wife of M. Devin, marquis of Fontenay, a counsellor in Paris, and afterwards the wife of Tallien. She subsequently separated from Tallien, and became the wife of prince de Chimay, notwithstanding that her first husband was still alive. The Church, however, refused to ratify her marriage, and she continued to struggle against the feelings of society, in a vain endeavour to be received into it, until 1816, when she retired to a private retreat, where she passed the remainder of her days in tranquillity. She was very beautiful, and extremely engaging by her great wit. B. at Saragossa, Spain, 1773; D. at Chimay, 1835.

FONTENELLE, Bernard le Bovier de, *fon'-tai-nel*, a celebrated French writer, whose father was a counsellor of Rouen. Young Fontenelle was also bred to the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature. His first efforts were directed to the stage, and although they were superintended by his uncle Thomas Corneille, he did not succeed. In 1683 he published his "Dialogues of the Dead," which were well received. His conversations on the "Plurality of Worlds," which appeared in 1686, further added to his reputation; and the year following he published the "History of Oracles," which is a translation, or very nearly so, of a work on the same subject by Van Dale. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1691, and, in 1697, of the Academy of Sciences. He subsequently became secretary of the latter, and filled that office with honour from 1699 to 1741. In this capacity he wrote a history of the Academy, and distinguished himself by the excellent eulogies which he composed upon its deceased members. B. at Rouen, 1657; D. at Paris, 1757. Besides the above works, he wrote a "History of the French Theatre," "Elements of the Geometry of Infinities," "Moral Discourses," &c. Fontenelle is said by some critics to have been especially distinguished for the clearness and simplicity of his style, and to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of making scientific matters intelligible to all readers. As a man of the world, he shone by the sharpness of his wit and the smartness of his repartees; although he was also remarkable for his moderation and reserve in an age when there was not much of these qualities. He would say, "If I had my hands full of truths, I should take care how I opened them." He has been severely criticised, however, by some writers. Arsène Houssaye, in his sparkling work on the "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," says of him that "he always wanted a compliment; a slave to his vanity, he made himself the slave of the first comer. The roof

which sheltered him in this world was never other than the roof of hospitality; he passed his days here and there; with Thomas Corneille, with M. le Haguais, with M. Aube (you know him—that M. Aube celebrated by Rulhières). Again, he always dined out—with Madame de Tencin, with Madame d'Epinay, with Madame de Lambert, with Madame d'Argenton; in fine, everywhere except at home. This style of living could not fail of being economical. He, therefore, although a poet without patrimony, died with an income of 35,000 livres (he belonged to all the paying Academies), without speaking of 75,000 livres in ringing coins, which, when about 87, he had concealed in his mattress, doubtless to repose upon in the other world. Let no one say now, that all poets are improvident—but Fontenelle was not a poet. Now I repeat, that whilst he was thus hiding away his money, his cousin, the nephew of the great Corneille—the nephew of his mother—was begging at a neighbouring door. Besides, were there not twenty other unfortunates to succour at that time in the great family of men of letters, whence he had issued so rich and glorious? Malfilâtre dying of hunger! And so many other hidden miseries, which the eye of charity always discovers; so many other souls that were breaking their wings against the corners of some confined room or the rafters of a garret. Oh! Monsieur de Fontenelle, you would have been pardoned for much prose, and many a verse, for some open-handed charity." On seeing his hearse pass, Piron exclaimed, "This is the first time that M. de Fontenelle has left home not to go and dine in the city."

Foote, Samuel, *foot*, an English dramatic writer and actor, whose father was justice of peace for the county of Cornwall, and whose mother was sister to Sir John Dinely Goodere, of Herefordshire. Foote was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple for the purpose of studying the law; but this he quitted for the attractions of the stage. His first performance was in the character of Othello. In 1747 he opened the "little theatre in the Haymarket" with a dramatic piece of his own, called "The Diversions of the Morning," which had a great success, and which was a representation of real characters, whose very voice, gait, and gestures were strikingly imitated. His next piece was called "An Auction of Pictures," in which he represented some of the most noted individuals of the day. He still continued to play at one or other of the theatres, and frequently produced new pieces. In 1760 he brought out the "Minor" at his own house in the Haymarket; but, in 1766, had the misfortune to break his leg, which he was obliged to have amputated. The duke of York, out of compassion, now procured for him a patent for life for the theatre in the Haymarket. In 1776 he attacked the duchess of Kingston in a piece which was suppressed by authority. Soon after this, a charge was brought against him which broke his heart, although he was honourably acquitted by the jury. B. at Truro, Cornwall, 1720; D. at Dover, on his way to France, 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Foote had an infinite fund of comic humour, both in writing and conversation; but he took unwarrantable liberties in mimicking persons merely on account of natural failings and peculiarities of manner. His farces have procured him the title of the English Aristophanes. Dr. Johnson said, that for loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth, he had no equal.

Foote, Sir Edward James, an English naval officer, who entered the service of his country early in life, and obtained post rank in 1794, and was at the battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1797. In 1799 Nelson committed the blockade of Naples to his charge, and in that capacity he, in concert with Cardinal Ruffo, made a treaty with the insurgents, which Nelson afterwards annulled. Foote became rear-admiral in 1812, vice-admiral in 1821, and died in 1833. B. in Kent, in 1767.

Forbes, William, *forbs*, the first bishop of Edinburgh, after studying at several universities, went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I., in 1634, erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it; but the bishop enjoyed this dignity only three months. B. at Aberdeen, 1585; D. 1634. He wrote "Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione," &c., 8vo, reprinted by Fabricius, at Frankfort, in 1707.

Forbes, Patrick, bishop of Aberdeen, and a munificent patron of the university of that city, which owes to him the reinstitution of the professorships of theology, civil law, and medicine, which had become dormant. He was descended from a noble family, took orders in 1592, and was raised to the episcopal bench in 1618 by James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. B. 1564; D. 1635.—His second son, John Forbes of Corse, was professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's College, Aberdeen; but in consequence of supporting the introduction of episcopacy into Scotland, and his refusal to subscribe the "Solemn League and Covenant," was ejected from his chair, in 1640, and went to Holland, where he remained a few years, and afterwards returned to Scotland, and lived in retirement at his estate of Corse. He wrote "Historico-Religious Institutions;" a work generally admired, even by those who opposed his views of church government; "Irenicum," published at Aberdeen in 1629; and in 1646 he printed at Amsterdam a "Commentary on the Apocalypse," which had been written by his father. B. 1593; D. 1648.

Forbes, Alexander (Lord Forbes of Pitsligo), is said to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's Baron of Bradwardine in "Waverley." He adhered to the Stuarts, led a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745, retired to France after the battle of Culloden, but returned to his country in 1749. He was the author of "Moral and Philosophical Essays." B. 1678; D. 1762.

Forbes, Duncan, an eminent Scotch judge, and an excellent writer, who was educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Utrecht, Leyden, and Paris. In 1709 he began to practise as an advocate at the Scotch bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland, in 1725 lord advocate, and in 1737, president of the Court of Session. In the rebellion of 1745 he zealously opposed the Pretender; but the ingratitude with which he was treated by the government, who even refused to reimburse some expenses which he had incurred, preyed upon his mind and brought on a fever, of which he died, 1747. B. at Culloden, 1685. His lord-



FARNESE, ALEXANDER, DUKE OF PARMA



FOX, CHARLES JAMES.



FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.



FREDERICK THE GREAT.

ship was a man of great piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew Scriptures, as appears from his "Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings and Discoveries," in 1732; "Thoughts concerning Religion, Natural and Revealed," 1735; and "Reflections on Incredulity;" the whole collected into one volume, 12mo, 1750. As a man, Forbes is highly spoken of. "I knew and venerated him," says Bishop Warburton, "one of the greatest men that ever Scotland bred, both as a judge, a patriot, and a Christian."

FORBES, Sir William, of Pitsligo, was the founder, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, of the first banking establishment in Scotland, and long known and implicitly trusted under the title of Sir William Forbes and Co.'s Bank. He was a member of the Literary Club frequented by Johnson, Garrick, and Burke, and printed an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie. B. 1739; D. 1806.

FORBES, James, an Englishman engaged in the civil service of the East India Company, is noticed here on account of his work entitled "Oriental Memoirs, selected and abridged from a series of Familiar Letters, written during seventeen years' residence in India," published in 1813. This work is illustrated by coloured plates of animals and plants, executed with great spirit and beauty. Mr. Forbes was made a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. B. in London, 1749; D. 1819.

FORBES, Edward, an eminent naturalist, who from a child was a collector; so that by the time he was seven years of age, he was possessed of a museum of natural curiosities. For some time he was connected with the studio of the late Mr. Sass, in London, but, in 1832, went to the university of Edinburgh, where, under the instructions of Professors Jameson and Graham, he first became acquainted with the true principles of natural science. After being there some time, he made an excursion into Norway, and afterwards published his observations on the plants, rocks, and mollusca of that country, in a volume entitled "Notes of a Natural-History Tour in Norway." He now became a contributor to the "Magazine of Natural History," whilst pursuing his studies both in zoology and botany. In 1836 he was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Edinburgh Botanical Society, to which he became the foreign secretary. In 1837 he visited the shores of Algiers and the Mediterranean, and the next year published his "Mollusca of the Isle of Man;" in 1839, a paper on the "Mollusca of Algiers," and another on the "Distribution of the Pulmonifera of Europe." In 1841 appeared his "History of Star Fishes," and in the same year he was appointed naturalist to her Majesty's ship *Beacon*, commissioned to transport from Lycia the marbles discovered by Sir Charles Fellows. In this voyage he discovered the great law, that among marine animals zones of depth correspond to parallels of latitude. He subsequently became professor of botany in King's College, London, and, in 1844, became assistant-secretary to the Zoological Society. He was next appointed palæontologist to the Geological Society of Britain, and professor of natural history in the School of Sciences, in Jermyn Street. In 1854 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and also professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. This was the highest object of his ambition, which, however, he seemed only to have attained to die. B. in the Isle of Man, 1815; D. at Edinburgh, 1854.

FORBES, Sir John, a distinguished Scotch physician, who graduated at Edinburgh in 1817. After practising some time as a physician at Penzance and Chichester, he settled in London, where his translation of the works of Avenbrugger and Laennec, on the use of the stethoscope, first brought him prominently into notice among the medical profession. In 1828 he published a work on the "Climate of Penzance," and was one of the original founders of the present British Medical Association. It is to be regretted that this association, which had for its principal object the obtaining of authentic information regarding the medical topography of England, has not been so successful in its object as might have been expected. Subsequently, Sir John became one of the editors of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," to which he contributed largely himself. He also became the editor of the "British and Foreign Medical Review," afterwards designated the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review." In this capacity he laboured to spread sound views upon all medical subjects; and by exercising an independent judgment himself, he endeavoured to induce others to do the same; so that, by the accumulation of many different views upon any speculative point, a sound opinion might be arrived at. Whilst thus actively engaged, he was appointed physician in ordinary to her Majesty's household, and physician extraordinary to his late royal highness Prince Albert. For his labours in medical science, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he was a fellow of the Royal Society. In every enterprize which has had for its object the education of the people, or the dissemination of sound knowledge of every kind, he took an active part, and was one of the members of the committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1849 he published "A Physician's Holiday; or, a Month in Switzerland;" in 1852, "Memoranda of a Tour in Ireland;" and in 1856, "Sight-Seeing in Germany and the Tyrol." All these works are marked by shrewd sense, coupled with a fine taste for the descriptive and picturesque. B. 1787; D. 1861.

FORBIN, Claude, Chevalier de, *for'-bă*, a French naval commander, who served in the East Indies, and was with Duquesne, in 1683, at the bombardment of Algiers. He was also admiral to the king of Siam for two years, and greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, in connexion with Jean Bart, rising into favour with Louis XIV. B. 1656; D. 1733. His "Memoirs" were published in 1730, in 2 vols, 12mo.

FORCE, Jacques, Duke de la, *force*, son of François, lord de la Force, was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when these latter were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew; but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalized himself under Henry IV., and afterwards joined the Protestants against Louis XIII. Subsequently, he made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan, in 1630. D. 1652, aged 89.

FORD, John, *ford*, an eminent English dra-

matic poet, of whom very little is known, but that, in 1602, he became a member of the Middle Temple, and adhered to his profession of the law. In his 20th year, he published a poem entitled "Fame's Memorial;" but there is little in the effusion to indicate the high talent which he afterwards displayed in dramatic poetry. Subsequently, he commenced writing for the stage, for which he produced, either wholly or in conjunction with others, upwards of sixteen plays. In Charles Lamb's "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," the following excellent criticism appears, relative to this author: "Ford was of the first order of poets. He sought for sublimity, not by parcels, in metaphors or visible images, but directly where she has her full residence,—in the heart of man, in the actions and sufferings of the greatest minds. There is a grandeur of the soul, above mountains, seas, and the elements." Gifford also says, "I know few things more difficult to account for than the deep and lasting impression made by the more tragic portions of Ford's poetry." Others, however, are not so lavish of their praises upon his works. B. at Ilsington, Devonshire, 1586. Of his death nothing is known. It is supposed, however, that, about 1640, he retired to his native place, and there ended his days.

Ford, Sir John, the son of Sir John Ford, knight, served the office of high sheriff of Sussex, and displayed his loyalty to Charles I., who knighted him at Oxford, in 1643. He commanded a troop of horse in the civil wars, and was imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the king's escape from Hampton Court, but obtained his release through the interest of general Ireton, whose sister he had married. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity, and invented a system of machines for raising the water of the Thames to the higher streets of London, which was afterwards applied to the draining of marshes, mines, &c. He projected a scheme for constructing a river from Rickmansworth to London to supply the city with water, besides other beneficial improvements. B. in Sussex, 1605; D. 1670, in Ireland, where he had gone to work a patent he had obtained to coin copper money in that part of the kingdom.

Ford, Richard, an English writer and traveller, who, having graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he visited Spain, where he resided for some time at the Alhambra, and, on his return, took up his residence in Devonshire, and became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review." In 1845 he published "The Handbook of Spain," which was highly commended. In 1848 appeared his "Gatherings from Spain," which was, on its publication, pronounced "the best English book, beyond comparison, that has ever appeared for the illustration, not merely of the general topography and local curiosities, but of the national character and manners of Spain." In 1852 "Tauromachia; the Bull-fights of Spain:" 26 superb drawings by Luke Price, with descriptions by R. Ford, were given to the public; but the work is rather pictorial than literary, and is certainly splendid of its kind. B. in London, 1796; D. 1858.

Fordun, John de, *for'-dun*, a Scotch historian, and priest in the church of Fordun, who wrote a history of Scotland, which was printed by Hearne at Oxford, in 5 vols. 8vo, and by Goodall at Edinburgh, in 1 vol. folio. Camden, speaking of Fordun's history, says that "all the Scots historians who have wrote since Fordun's time have been very much beholdened to his diligence; and yet there are very material differences betwixt his account of several things and theirs." Lived in the 14th century.

Fordyce, David, *for'-dice*, an ingenious Scottish writer, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal College there. Though licensed as a preacher, he never became a stated minister. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy, and on his return, the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. B. at Aberdeen 1711. He wrote "Dialogues concerning Education," 2 vols. 8vo; the "Elements of Moral Philosophy," which first appeared in Dodsley's "Preceptor;" "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching;" the "Temple of Virtue, a Dream." His "Dialogues of Education," which have considerable merit, are written in some degree after the style of Shaftesbury, but without being tainted with the sophistries of that author.

Fordyce, James, an eminent Scotch divine, brother of the above, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and was first settled as a minister at Brechin, and afterwards at Alloa. While here, he distinguished himself by some elegant pulpit compositions, particularly one preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the folly, infamy, and misery of unlawful pleasures, for which the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. About 1762 he removed to London, where he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence, of Monkwell Street, and afterwards his successor. Here he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. B. at Aberdeen, 1720. He published a "Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit," printed with his brother's "Theodorus;" "Sermons to Young Women," 2 vols. 12mo; "Addresses to Young Men," 2 vols.; "Addresses to the Deity;" a volume of poems, and single sermons.

Fordyce, Sir William, brother of James Fordyce, was an eminent surgeon, which profession he practised for many years, with much success, in London. He was the author of several medical works, including one on "Fever," a second on "Ulcerated Sore Throat," and a third on "The Cultivation of Rhubarb for Medicinal Purposes." B. 1724; D. 1792.

Fordyce, George, an eminent Scotch physician, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. at the age of 14. In 1759 he settled in London, commencing lecturing on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1776, a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, *speciali gratiâ*, a fellow of the College of Physicians, a very unusual distinction. B. near Aberdeen, 1736; D. 1802. Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Essays on Fever," an "Essay on Digestion," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and miscellaneous papers. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation." This work has always been esteemed as a very scientific treatise.

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, *for'-me*, a Prussian writer, who was for some years pastor of a French church in Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy in the French college. On the restoration of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was also made a privy councillor. B. at Berlin, 1711; D. there 1797. Formey conducted, in conjunction with Beausobre, the "Bibliothèque Germanique." He also wrote "Le Philosophe Chrétien," "Pensées Raisonnables," "Anti-Émile," against Rousseau; the "History of Philosophy Abridged," an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History" (these two have been translated into English), "Researches on the Elements of Matter," "Considerations on the Tusculans of Cicero," &c.

FORMAN, Simon, *for'-man*, a notorious astrologer, with which profession he combined that of physician, and was connected with the infamous countess of Essex in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Although it does not quite appear that he directly assisted in the perpetration of the crime, it is clear, from the records of the trial, that he was consulted by the countess and Mrs. Anne Turner, as to the means of accomplishing it. B. at Quidham, Wiltshire, 1552; D. suddenly in a boat on the Thames, 1611. He left several MSS., some of which are in the Ashmolean Museum, and others in the British Museum.

FORMOSUS, *for-mo'-sus*, bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded Pope Stephen V. in 891. He condemned Photius, excommunicated Lambert, emperor of Italy, and then nominated in his place, Arnoul, emperor of Germany. D. 896. The fiery Stephen VI., his successor, had his body disinterred, in order to put him on his trial. He was restored to his grave in 898, under John IX.

FORSKAL, Peter, *for'-skal*, a Swedish naturalist, who studied at Göttingen, and afterwards at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1761 he went at the request of the king of Denmark, with Niebuhr and others, to Arabia, to make discoveries, but died at Jerim, in that country, in 1763. B. 1736. He printed a tract, entitled "Thoughts on Civil Liberty;" and from his papers, Niebuhr published "Descriptiones Animalium in itinere orientali," 4to; "Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica," 4to; "Icones Rerum Naturalium quas in itinere orientali depingi curavit Forskal," 4to.

FORSTER, John Reinhold, *fors'-ter*, a celebrated German naturalist, who, in 1748, entered the University of Halle, where he studied divinity, and thence went to Russia, in expectation of considerable preferment; but being disappointed, proceeded to England, where, for some time, he taught the French and German languages at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied captain Cook on his voyage round the world. On his return to England, in 1775, he was honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of LL.D. His son having published, contrary to the engagement entered into with government, an account of plants discovered in this voyage, he was treated with such coolness, that he quitted England and went to Halle, where he was made professor of natural history. B. in Prussia, 1729; D. at Halle, 1798. He was the author of "Observations made in a Voyage Round the World," "History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North," "On the Byssus of the Ancients," several Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c.

FORSTER, John George Adam, son of the above, accompanied his father in his voyage in 1772–5. After his return, he became professor of natural history at Cassel, whence he removed to Wilna, in Poland, and next to Mentz, where he was appointed president of the university. He was nominated by the people of Mentz their representative at Paris, in the beginning of the Revolution. B. at Dantzic, 1754; D. 1794. He wrote, "A Voyage Round the World," 2 vols. 4to; a Defence of the same against Mr. Wales, 4to; "A Philosophical and Picturesque Journey along the Banks of the Rhine," 2 vols. 8vo; and "A Journey through England."

FORSTER, John, a Protestant divine, who assisted Luther in the translation of the Bible, and accompanied Melancthon to the council of Trent. He was a teacher of Hebrew at Wittemberg, and left behind him an excellent dictionary of that language, which was published at Bâle in 1564. B. at Augsburg, 1494; D. 1556.

FORSTER, Nathaniel, an eminent divine and author, received his education at Oxford, and was successively made prebend of Bristol, vicar of Rochdale, fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the royal chaplains. He wrote "Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts and Sciences of Egypt," "A Dissertation on Josephus's Account of Christ," and edited a "Hebrew Bible without Points." B. 1717; D. 1757.

FORSTER, John, a modern English writer, was bred to the bar, but, by his devotion to literature, became an eminent author and journalist. For twenty-four years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the "Examiner," and for twelve of that period he had the sole charge of its editorial department. He was also a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly," and other serials, and for a short time acted as editor of the "Daily News," after the retirement of Mr. Dickens. He is, however, best known by his works, entitled "The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," and "The Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith." The former was republished in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" of Dr. Lardner, and the latter has been much admired. He also wrote the lives of Daniel De Foe and Churchill, and in 1858 published "Historical and Biographical Essays;" "The Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.," in 1860; and "Sir John Eliot, a Biography," in 1864. B. at Newcastle, 1812; D. 1876.

FORT, Le. (*See* LEFORT, Francis.)

FORTESCUE, the Rt. Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson, took first-class honours at Oxford in 1844, and the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846. Since 1847 he has represented the county of Louth, Ireland. From 1854 to 1855 he was an Irish Lord of the Treasury; under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1857 to 1858, and from 1859 to 1865 under Lord Palmerston; and chief secretary for Ireland from 1865 to 1866 under Earl Russell. In 1868 he resumed the duties of the last-named post in the administration formed by Mr. Gladstone. B. 1823.

FORTESCUE, Sir John, *for'-tes-ku*, an English judge, who was, in 1442, made chief justice of the King's Bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI., and accompanied him in his exile to Scotland. Henry made him chancellor, but he never exercised the office. He subsequently went to Flanders, and while abroad wrote his

famous book entitled "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. This admirable treatise, according to Henry, excels every work on the subject. He returned to England with Queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire. B. in Devonshire, 1395; D. 1485.

FORTUNE, Robert, *for'-tune*, a Scotch naturalist, born of humble parents, and who was sent to China for the purpose of obtaining new plants, with instructions to pay all possible attention to the horticulture and agriculture of the people of that country. This he accordingly did, and, in 1847, published the result in "Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China." He also published "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," and "A Residence among the Chinese;" all excellent works of their kind. B. at Berwick, Scotland, 1813.

FOSBROOKE, Thomas Dudley, *fos'-brook*, was educated at St. Paul's School and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became a M.A. in 1792 In 1794 he was appointed to the living of Horsley, and in 1810 was made curate of Walford, and in 1830, vicar. His works are, a poem on the "Monastic Life, as it existed in England;" "British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England;" to which are added "Manners and Customs of Ancient Pilgrims, Anchorites and Hermits, and Women who had made Vows of Chastity." These are his principal works, which give a comprehensive view of the manners and customs of monastic life. His book on "British Monachism" is called by Sir Walter Scott "a learned work;" and Southey, in the "Quarterly Review," after noticing some of its errors, states, "that it would be highly unjust were we not to state that it contains a great deal of curious and recondite information; and that, wherever the subject permits, the author gives proof, in the liveliness of his expressions, of a vigorous and original mind." He also wrote several other works; among which we may notice his "Cyclopædia of Antiquity and Elements of Archæology," which, at the time of its publication, was pronounced a work as original as it is important, elegantly written, and full of interesting information, with which every person of liberal education ought to be acquainted. B. in London, 1770; D. at Walford, 1842.

FOSCARI, Francesco, *fos-kaw'-re*, doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1423, was, perhaps, the greatest and the most unhappy of all those who held the office of chief magistrate in the Venetian republic. He occupied the position of doge for thirty-four years, led the armies of the state in many hard-fought fields, added Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, Ravenna, and other places to the territory of the republic, besides wisely and honestly administering the government at home. He greatly improved the city, and made the name of Venice a potent one in the community of nations; and yet was called upon to endure the utmost ingratitude from his countrymen, and to make sacrifices of personal feeling more trying than it is possible to conceive. He twice wished to resign the dogeship, on each occasion being compelled to retain the office, and at last having an oath exacted from him that he would continue doge as long as he lived. He had had four sons, one only of whom, Giacopo, remained to him, and he, with high hopes and much public rejoicing, was married to a daughter of the house of Contarini, one of the noblest in Venice. A short time only had elapsed, however, when troubles began. Giacopo was denounced to the Council of Ten as having taken bribes from foreign powers; was tried before his own father, and, there being no evidence against him, the torture was applied in order to extort a confession, the doge being compelled not only to order its application, but to stand by and see it administered. Under excruciating agony, a confession of guilt was obtained, and Giacopo was banished, first to Napoli di Romana, in Greece, but afterwards allowed to remain nearer home, but beyond the boundaries of the state. While quietly living at his appointed place of exile, a Venetian senator was murdered by unknown hands. Giacopo Foscari was suspected of complicity in the crime, was again tried, again tortured by order and in presence of his father, and again banished, besides being condemned to a year's imprisonment. Unable, however, to resist the desire to return to his country, he determined to do so under any circumstances. He accordingly wrote a letter to Sforza, duke of Milan, imploring his intercession with the council on his behalf, and took care that this letter should be conveyed, not to Duke Sforza, but to the Council of Ten. Once more was he brought before that terrible tribunal, over which his father presided; but on this occasion he did not deny the charge made against him—that of soliciting the interference of foreigners in the affairs of the state; but boldly declared that he had written the letter, and had contrived that it should be conveyed to the Council in order that he might be brought back to Venice, even if as a malefactor. This was disbelieved, and the torture was applied to him for the third time. All attempts to shake his firmness were unavailing; he adhered to his statement, and a fresh sentence of banishment and imprisonment was passed upon him. Before being conveyed to his foreign gaol, however, he was allowed to see his family; and his father, now an old man of 84, hobbled upon crutches into the dungeon where his unhappy son was confined. On Giacopo making a last appeal to him to obtain at least a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment within the walls of Venice, "Go," replied the stern magistrate, but wretched father, "go, Giacopo; submit yourself to the will of your country, and ask no more of me." The effort, however, was too great; on being carried from the room the old man swooned, never recovered, and in two days breathed his last, in 1457, in his 84th year. The son was sent to a prison at Candia, where he, too, shortly afterwards died. The charges against Giacopo are believed to have been all false, at least no real proof was ever adduced against him; and it is most likely they had their origin in private malice, the desire of the Council of Ten to curb the power of the doge, whom it was not convenient altogether to dispense with, making that body willing to entertain the accusations against his son, in order that they might, through him, strike at the father. These incidents have furnished Lord Byron with the subject of his drama entitled "The Two Foscari."

FOSCOLO, Ugo, *fos'-ko-lo*, an eminent Ionian

who received his education at Padua, and before he was twenty, produced a tragedy called "Il Tieste." Soon afterwards he obtained employment as secretary to Bonato Battaglio, who was sent as ambassador to Bonaparte, to induce him to favour the independence of the republic of Venice. The ambassador was unsuccessful in his mission, and Foscolo went to Lombardy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced his celebrated "Letters of Ortis," which established his fame. He now enrolled his name in the list of the first Italian legion that was formed, and was in Genoa during the siege of 1799. He continued with the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly designed for the invasion of England; but he soon afterwards quitted the army, and in 1809 became professor of literature in Pavia. The language of his introductory lecture, however, offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced his "Ajax," which being supposed to convey a satire on Napoleon I., he deemed it prudent to withdraw to Florence. Afterwards, it is asserted, he engaged in a conspiracy to eject the Austrians from Italy, and was forced to take refuge in Switzerland, whence he went to England, where he was received among the literary and fashionable circles. He continued to apply himself to literature, and published—"Essays on Petrarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," and was a contributor to the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other reviews. B. at Zante, about 1777; D. at Turnham Green, near London, 1827.

Fosse, Charles de la, *foss*, a French painter, and pupil of Le Brun, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and gained a great reputation by several public works. A pension was granted him, and he became rector of the Academy of Painting, in Paris. The duke of Montague invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house, now the British Museum. B. at Paris, 1640; D. 1716.

Fosse, Antoine de la, nephew of the above, was Lord of Aubigné, from having bought the estate of that name. He was secretary to the Marquis de Crequi, and, when his patron was slain at the battle of Luzara, he brought his heart back to Paris, and celebrated his fall in verses. He afterwards was connected with the duc d'Aumont, but is chiefly known from the tragedies he wrote. One of these, "Manlius Capitolinus," is considered by the French as not altogether unworthy of Corneille; but, as a rule, the versification of La Fosse is exceedingly laboured; indeed, he himself owned that in writing he had far more trouble in finding expressions than thoughts. He was a great master of Italian, and for an ode written in that language he was received into the Academy degli Apatisti, at Florence. He executed a translation of Anacreon, which, with some miscellaneous poems, was published in 1704. B. 1658; D. 1708.

Foster, John, *fos'-ter*, an English architect, who, after studying abroad for a number of years, returned, and erected several works of considerable merit. The principal of these are St. John's Market, in Liverpool, several churches in that city, and the Custom-house. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and was considered to have a vast amount of architectural knowledge, although it was questioned whether he had the capacity to turn it to proper account. B. in Liverpool, 1787; D. 1846.

Foster, James, D.D., an eminent dissenting divine, who was at first minister of an independent congregation at Exeter, where he began preaching in 1718. He subsequently became a Baptist, and had the charge of a chapel in that connexion at Trowbridge, Wilts, and was elected successor to Dr. John Gale, in a chapel in Barbican, London, where he officiated for about twenty years, lecturing at the same time in a chapel in the Old Jewry. When Lord Kilmarnock was executed for his share in the rebellion of 1745, Foster attended him to the scaffold, and it is said that this melancholy scene made such an impression upon him as to partially derange his faculties, from which he never altogether recovered. He was the author of several works, among which are, "A Defence of Revelation," in answer to Tindal; "Tracts on Heresy," "Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue," &c. B. at Exeter, 1697; D. 1753.

Foster, Sir Michael, an eminent English lawyer, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and in 1735 was elected recorder of Bristol. He was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1745, when he was knighted. He printed a tract on the power of the church, in reply to Bishop Gibson's Codex, and a report of the trial of the Jacobite rebels in 1746. B. at Marlborough, Wilts, 1689; D. 1763. Sir Michael Foster is entitled to remembrance for the independence and fearlessness with which he asserted the liberties of the subject.

Foster, Reverend John, an English divine, who was bred a manufacturer; but disliking that line of life, he devoted himself to study, and in 1792 commenced preaching among the Baptists in various parts of the country. Forced to discontinue preaching, from a glandular affection of the neck, he retired to Stapleton, near Bristol, where he devoted himself to literature, and became one of the principal contributors to the "Eclectic Review." He is best known to the world, however, by his "Essays on Decision of Character;" "On the Application of the Epithet Romantic;" and "On the Evils of Popular Ignorance." These works have received well-merited praise, not only for the admirable precision of the style in which they are written, but for the depth and originality of the thoughts with which they abound. "I have read with the greatest admiration," says Sir James Mackintosh, "the essays of Mr. Foster. He is one of the most profound and eloquent writers that England has produced." B. near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1770; D. at Stapleton, 1843.

Foster, Birket, a modern English artist, who ably illustrated "Christmas with the Poets," "Cowper's Task," Longfellow's works, and many other volumes. As a simple, truthful, and poetical delineator of landscape, he stands deservedly high. B. 1812.

Fothergill, John, *foth'-er-gil*, an eminent English physician, who, having served his time to an apothecary, went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and, in 1740, went abroad. On his return, he settled in the metropolis, and, in 1748, acquired a great reputation by a tract entitled "An Account of Sore Throat attended with

Ulcers." This disease was at that time very prevalent and fatal. In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and, in 1763, a fellow of the Royal Society. When the differences broke out between England and her American colonies, he laboured to prevent hostilities, and had conferences with Dr. Franklin for that purpose, but without effect. B. in Yorkshire, 1712; D. 1780. His works, consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have been printed in 3 vols. 8vo, with his life prefixed. He was at the expense of printing Purver's translation of the Bible, and of an edition of Percy's "Key to the New Testament," for a seminary of Quakers in Yorkshire.—His brother Samuel was a prominent preacher among the Quakers, and died in 1773.

FOUCAULT, John Bernard Leon, *fou-kolte'*, a French philosopher, who showed how an ocular proof of the rotation of the earth may be given by setting a pendulum in motion across a graduated circle, the earth moving under the plane of the pendulum's motion. He also invented the gyroscope. B. at Paris, 1819; D. 1868.

FOUCHÉ, Joseph, duke of Otranto, *foo'-shai*, French minister of police under Napoleon I., was settled as an advocate at Nantes when the revolution of 1789 broke out. He threw himself with ardour into the struggle against the king, and was, in 1792, elected a member of the National Convention. In November of the next year, he accompanied Collot d'Herbois (*see* that name) to Lyons, and was overwhelmed with accusations in regard to the frightful cruelties practised there by his colleague and himself. After the fall of the Convention, he was protected by Barras, and, on the 13th Thermidor, year 7, he was made police minister. In this post he displayed great activity and acuteness, and rendered important services to Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire. The latter, however, had not much confidence in his minister's integrity, and dismissed him from office in 1802, restoring him, however, his portfolio in 1805, which he preserved till 1810. In this year he was superseded, although the reasons for his fall have never been clearly understood. After the Russian campaign, he was appointed by the emperor to the government of the Illyrian provinces—a very difficult task. He there showed great moderation, and was successful in his mission. During the "hundred days" he again administered the police, and subsequently was appointed, after Waterloo, president of the provisional government, and, in that capacity, treated with the allied powers. Louis XVIII. retained him for a short period at the head of the police, but afterwards deputed him ambassador at Dresden. He was afterwards exiled, and died at Trieste, 1820; B. at Nantes, 1763. The general opinion of Fouché is, that he was an able, but unscrupulous minister. His "Memoirs" appeared in Paris in 1824, but were declared not to be trustworthy by his family.

FOUQUET, Charles Louis Augustus, *foo'-kai*, count of Belleisle, secured, by his gallant conduct at the siege of Lisle, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons, the favour of Louis XIV., after whose death he was disgraced, and confined in the Bastille. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and became the confidant of Cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and, the year following, attended the diet of Frankfort, as plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles. In 1743 he was taken prisoner near Hanover, but soon obtained his liberty. B. 1684; D. 1761.

FOULIS, Robert and Andrew, *foo'-lis*, two learned printers of Glasgow, of which they are believed to have been natives. Robert began printing about 1740; and in 1744 completed his "immaculate" edition of Horace, and was shortly afterwards joined in partnership by his brother Andrew. They continued to carry on business with great success for about thirty years, the works produced by them being remarkable for the beauty and accuracy of their execution. They printed editions of nearly all the Greek and Latin classics, besides one of the New Testament in Greek: and it is said, so confident were they of the correctness of their typography, that they hung up final proof sheets of one of their classic works—perhaps the "immaculate" Horace already mentioned—in the public hall of the university, and offered a reward to any one who could point out an error. They ultimately ruined themselves in an attempt to establish an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture, the immense expense incurred in sending pupils to Italy to study the works of the ancients being more than their means could support. Andrew died in 1775; and Robert in 1776.

FOUNTAINE, Sir Andrew, *fount'-tain*, an eminent English antiquary, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he specially studied the Anglo-Saxon language, and was author of a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," entitled, "Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica." He had also a taste for the fine arts, and made a noble collection of antiques and curiosities. He drew the designs for the original illustrations to the "Tale of a Tub," by Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as he was with other wits of the age, and is commended by Montfaucon for his antiquarian knowledge. William III. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and in 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint. B. at Narford, Norfolk; D. 1753.

FOUQUIERES, James, *foo'-ke-air*, a Flemish painter, the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. B. at Antwerp, 1580; D. 1659.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, Antoine Quentin, *foo-ke-air-tin-veel*, one of the most infamous of the French revolutionists, was a native of Herouelles, near St. Quentin. He became an associate of Robespierre, by whom he was appointed public accuser during the Reign of Terror, and in that office displayed the most sanguinary nature. He spared none. The young, the aged, the rich, the poor, without regard to guilt or innocence, were hurried by him to the scaffold with perfect indifference, on one occasion no less than eighty persons being devoted by him to death within four hours. His hand was not stayed by the fall of Robespierre, and on the day of the latter's arrest, he coolly remarked, as he affixed his signature to the condemnation of about forty-two individuals, "Ah! Robespierre arrested! What does it matter? Justice must have its course." At length, however, his iniquitous career was stopped, he had himself to appear before the tribunal where he had condemned so

many others, and was guillotined on the 7th of May, 1795.

Fourcroy, Antoine François de, *foor'-kroi*, a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, who, having chosen the medical profession for his occupation, devoted himself to the study of those sciences which are more immediately connected with it, especially chemistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of this science at the Jardin du Roi, and became associated with Berthollet, Lavoisier, and others, in researches which led to vast improvements, whilst they suggested a new chemical nomenclature, entitled "Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique." On the breaking out of the Revolution, he became entangled in the politics of the period, and was elected a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and next year was received as one of the Council of the Ancients. In 1799 Bonaparte gave him a place in the Council of State, when the affairs relating to public instruction were placed under his management. In this important trust he ably acquitted himself. In the various departments of chemical science and natural philosophy, he produced many valuable works. Dr. Thomson, however, says that "the prodigious reputation which he enjoyed during his lifetime, was more owing to his eloquence than to his eminence as a chemist; though even as a chemist he was far above mediocrity." B. at Paris, 1755; D. 1809.

Fourcroy, Charles René de, a distinguished French military engineer, who served with honour in various campaigns, and attained the rank of maréchal de camp, and was the author of "A Treatise on Perpendicular Fortification," "Observations Microscopiques," "Reflections sur la Marées," and planned a scheme for connecting the rivers Scheldt, Moselle, Sambre, Meuse, Oise, and the Rhine by means of canals. B. at Paris, 1715; D. 1791. Many of the principles laid down by Fourcroy were afterwards adopted by Lalande.

Fourier, François Marie Charles, *foor'-e-ai*, was the founder of the system of communism known as Fourierism, which is also called Phalansterianism, and is said to have many secret adherents. The doctrine is nothing more than a kind of socialism, which, in England at least, possesses very little vitality amongst the educated classes. B. at Besançon, in the department Doubs, 1772; D. 1837.

Fourier, Jean Baptist Joseph, was educated at Auxerre, in a college of the Benedictines, and, in 1789, was appointed professor of mathematics in the school where he had studied. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety at Auxerre, and was twice delivered from imprisonment by his fellow-townsmen. In 1794 he became one of the subordinate professors in the Polytechnic school, and subsequently accompanied the French expedition to Egypt. On his return, he was appointed prefect of the department of Isère. He afterwards became prefect of the Rhone, which post he resigned in 1815. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the Academy, and president of the council of the Polytechnic school. B. at Auxerre, 1768; D. at Paris, 1830. He was the first who imparted a taste for Egyptian antiquities to the Champollions.

Fournier, Pierre Simon, *foor'-ne-ai*, an eminent French engraver and type-founder, who published, in 1737, a "Table of Proportions," to determine the height and relation of letters. His chief work, however, is entitled "Manuel Typographique," 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Paris, 1712; D. 1768.

Fowler, Edward, *fou'-ler*, an eminent English prelate, who was, for his zeal in promoting the Revolution, advanced to the see of Gloucester in 1691. B. at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, 1632; D. 1714. Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote the "Principles and Practices of certain Moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians," 8vo, 1670; "The Design of Christianity," 8vo, 1671 (this is an excellent book, and has been several times printed); "Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty," 8vo.

Fowler, Charles, an English architect, who, after having been employed in an office at Exeter, went to London, where he entered the office of Mr. Laing, whilst the Custom-house was building. His first public work was the Courts of Bankruptcy, which were succeeded by other works, the principal of which were markets. Amongst these may be specially named Covent Garden market, in London, and the Corn market at Tavistock. He also erected the bridge over the Dart at Totnes, the Devon Lunatic Asylum, and several other works, but not of very great public importance. B. at Collumpton, Devonshire, 1792.

Fox, Edward, *foks*, an English bishop and statesman, was educated first at Eton and next at King's College, Cambridge, of which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and obtained for him the appointment of ambassador to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1535 was promoted to the see of Hereford. B. at Dursley; D. 1538. This bishop was a great friend to the Reformation. He wrote "De Verâ Differentiâ Regiæ Protestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas et Virtus utriusque."

Fox, Richard, an English prelate, who was educated first at Boston school, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxford, whence, on account of the plague, he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He next went to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, Dr. Fox was made privy counsellor, and preferred to the see of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies, and, after obtaining different church preferments, was advanced to the see of Durham, whence he was removed to Winchester. B. of poor parents, near Grantham; D. at Winchester, 1528. He founded Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and the free schools of Grantham, and Taunton in Somersetshire.

Fox, or Foxe, John, an English divine, who was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen College. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, which reduced him to great distress. At length, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house, as tutor to his children. Afterwards, he removed to London, and was employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children; but his life

being in danger on account of his principles, he withdrew, with his wife and other Protestants, to the continent. Mr. Fox settled at Bâle, and earned his subsistence as a corrector of the press for Oporinus, a printer, whilst, at the same time, meditating his great work, entitled "The Acts and Monuments of the Church; or, Book of Martyrs." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and, by means of secretary Cecil, obtained a prebend of Salisbury. In 1563 he published his "Acts and Monuments of the Church," in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1584 it made two volumes; and, in the subsequent issues, three. This book was highly esteemed by Protestants, though stigmatized by the Roman Catholics as "Fox's Golden Legend." B. at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1517; D. in London, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was some time vicar. Besides his "Acts and Monuments," he wrote several books, and a play in Latin called "De Christo Triumphante." Bishop Burnet, a most painstaking searcher into original documents, says of the "Book of Martyrs," that he had compared these "Acts and Monuments" with the records; and that he had never been able to discover any errors or prevarications in them, but the utmost fidelity and exactness.

Fox, George, the founder of the sect of Friends, or Quakers, was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound an apprentice to a shoemaker. In 1643 he became a religious itinerant, and, about 1647, commenced publicly to preach, inveighing not only against the prevailing vices, but the officiating ministers and religious services; affirming that the light within, or Christ in the heart, is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the ministry. He suffered frequent imprisonments and other rough treatment, which he generally seems to have brought upon himself, by his indiscretions in opposing the clergy, and passing strictures on them in their public ministry. The name of Quakers was given to him and his followers first at Derby, on account of the strange contortions and shakings which accompanied their preaching. In 1669 he married the widow of a Welsh judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited Holland, Germany, and America. B. at Drayton, Leicestershire, 1624; D. in London, 1690. His "Journal" was printed at London in 1694, his "Epistles" in 1698, and his "Tracts" in 1706, all in folio.

Fox, Sir Stephen, an English statesman, who began his political career in the service of the Northumberland family, and then attached himself to the fortunes of Charles II. when in exile. At the Restoration, he was made clerk of the Green Cloth, and paymaster of the Forces, and received the honour of knighthood. After the death of Charles, Fox was dismissed by James, but received into favour by William III., whom he subsequently displeased by opposing the formation of a standing army; but was again reinstated in his offices by Queen Anne. He founded several alms-houses, and was the first who proposed the establishment of Chelsea Hospital as a military asylum. B. 1627; D. 1716.

Fox, Henry, the first Lord Holland, was the second son of the preceding, and also became eminent as a statesman. He was educated at Eton, and in 1735 was elected a member of Parliament for Hendon, Wiltshire. After filling sundry subordinate offices, he was, in 1746, appointed secretary at war, which he continued to hold till 1756, when he gave way to Mr. Pitt, afterwards the great earl of Chatham. In 1757 Fox became paymaster of the forces, and, having acquired a considerable fortune by the perquisites of office and applying the interest of money in hand to his own use, he incurred a large share of obloquy, and was denounced in an address from the citizens of London, as the "defaulter of unaccounted millions." He was in 1763 created a peer, by the title of Baron Holland, of Foxley, in Wilts; and in the latter part of his life built a fantastic villa at Kingsgate, near Margate, Kent. He left three sons—namely, Stephen, his successor in the title and estates; Charles James, the celebrated orator and statesman; and Henry Edward, a general in the army. B. 1705; D. at Holland House, Kensington, July 1, 1774.

Fox, Charles James, a distinguished English statesman and orator, the third son of the first Lord Holland, received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his devotion to classical literature laid the groundwork of his future eminence as an orator. He was designed by his father to occupy a high place in the political arena of his country, and with that view he procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst, when he was no more than nineteen years of age. He made his first speech in 1769, in which he supported Colonel Luttrel against Mr. Wilks, in the Middlesex election. In 1770 he became junior lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Lord North; but he resigned this post in two years, and in 1773 was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. In the following year he was dismissed from his post, and in a short time appeared in the ranks of opposition to the ministry. His powerful oratorical talents were now exercised in denouncing the measures which led to the American war, and which finally resulted in the separation of the transatlantic colonies from England. In 1782 the administration of Lord North fell, when Fox became one of the secretaries of state, which office, however, he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham. A new administration was formed under the earl of Shelburne, which, however, had but a brief tenure of existence. When the Coalition ministry was formed, Fox resumed his former office. He now brought in his India Bill, which, having passed the House of Commons, was thrown out by the Lords, and was the proximate cause of the resignation of the ministry of which he was a member. Mr. Pitt now entered upon office, when Fox arrayed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest commenced between these two illustrious individuals. Worn out with the excitement of debate, he, in 1788, repaired to the continent for the purpose of renewing his health, or perhaps of restoring the tone of wounded spirits constantly engaged in the harassing conflict of opinion; and, after passing a few days with Gibbon at Lausanne, he entered the classic land of Italy. George III., however, having been suddenly taken ill, he was soon recalled from whatever repose and enjoyment he had promised himself in that region where

"Full flashes on the soul the light of ages;"

and he returned to his parliamentary duties. In 1786 the question of the Indian administra-

tion of Warren Hastings came on, in which, from its commencement to its close, he took an active part. Next came the question of the regency, which, Fox argued, belonged by right to the prince of Wales; and then the French revolution, the principles of which he also discussed with his usual feeling, fervour, and vehemence. It was upon this question that the memorable quarrel took place between him and Burke. "I know the price of my conduct," exclaimed the latter; "I have done my duty at the price of my friend. Our friendship is at an end." In vain did Fox appeal, with tears in his eyes, to the memory of twenty-five years of uninterrupted intercourse. The words were publicly spoken, and the breach was never healed. Notwithstanding this separation, however, Burke shortly afterwards declared that Fox "was a man made to be loved." Between 1797 and 1802 Fox lived chiefly in retirement, when he formed the plan of his "History of the Reign of James II." In 1802 a dissolution of parliament took place, when Fox, who had before sat for Westminster, was again returned for the same "ancient city." Shortly afterwards he visited Paris, with the view of collecting materials for his historical work, when he was introduced to Napoleon I., who paid him marked attention. On the death of his great rival, Pitt, in 1806, Fox became secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Grenville; but his days were now numbered. Brief, however, as these were destined to be, he exerted himself for the abolition of the slave-trade, which was one of the many benevolent objects which lay near to his heart. He also endeavoured to negotiate a peace with France; but being afflicted with water in the chest, he did not live to accomplish his plans. B. 1749; D. 1806. It is upon his speeches and his statesmanship that the fame of Fox rests; and the former of these have been highly praised, and commended to students of oratory as models for study. This has especially been the case with the first part of his speech on "the Westminster Scrutiny," which Brougham recommends to Macaulay "to pore over till he has it by heart." The criticism of Coleridge on the eloquence of Fox, is, "that his feeling was all intellect, and his intellect all feeling." Sir James Mackintosh calls him a "Demosthenian speaker;" but Brougham says, "there never was a greater mistake than the fancying a close resemblance between his eloquence and that of Demosthenes." The mother of this celebrated man was Lady Georgina Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond, of the Lennox family.

Fox, William Johnson, an eloquent English Unitarian preacher, who becoming popular as an advocate of the repeal of the corn-laws, and other liberal opinions in politics, was elected member of parliament for Oldham in 1847 and in 1852. He is best known, however, as a periodical writer, and from his connexion with the "Westminster Review;" for which he wrote the opening article of the first number. He also wrote for the "Monthly Repository" and the "Weekly Dispatch" newspaper. His separate works are, "Lectures to the Working Classes," 4 vols. of which were published between 1845 and 1851. He likewise produced a volume on "The Religious Ideas," and several other smaller performances. Mr. Fox resigned his seat in parliament, and retired from public life, in 1862. As a member of the House of Commons, he frequently brought forward motions with a view to the promotion of secular education throughout the country. B. near Wrentham, Suffolk, 1786; D. 1864.

Foy, Maximilien Sebastien, *foi*, a famous French general, who began his career at the age of fifteen, after having studied at the college of Soissons and the military school of La Fère. He made his first campaign as second-lieutenant of artillery under Dumouriez in 1792; made two campaigns under Moreau; and served under Bonaparte in Italy. The peace of Campo Formio suspended his military career, and he then studied law at Strasburg. In 1798 he again joined the army, and continued in active service in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, till the peace of Amiens. He was sent to Turkey in 1807, and assisted the Porte in making preparations for the defence of the Dardanelles. He next went to Portugal, where he took part in many battles, always distinguishing himself for courage and military skill, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, succeeded Marmont as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca, and accomplished an able retreat to the Douro. He was wounded in the battle of Orthez, and on the retirement of Bonaparte to Elba, was employed by the Bourbons. On the return of the emperor, however, he again joined him, fought bravely at Waterloo, where he received his fifteenth wound, notwithstanding which he continued at his post till the close of the engagement. Foy afterwards devoted himself to the study of history and of political and military science; and in 1819 was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which assembly he distinguished himself as an orator, especially in defence of his old companions in arms, and became a great public favourite. On his death, it was found that his widow and family were left in indigent circumstances, when a liberal subscription was made for their relief and for the erection of a statue to his memory. He left two volumes of speeches, and from his MSS. his widow afterwards published an able and impartial "History of the Peninsular War." B. at Ham, in Picardy, 1775; D. 1825.

Fra Diavolo, *fra de-a'-vo-lo*, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, began life as a stocking-maker, after which he became a friar, and in this capacity was the leader of a gang of banditti in Calabria. In 1799 he assisted cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionists in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For this he received a pardon for his crimes, and a pension of 3600 ducats, with which he was enabled to purchase an estate. He now lived in peace till 1806, when he rose again in favour of the expelled Bourbons. He entered Sperlonga, and threw open the prisons, when he was joined by large numbers of lazzaroni; but, after a severe engagement with the Bonapartists, he was taken prisoner, condemned, and summarily executed in the same year. B 1769. Auber, the French musical composer, has written an opera founded on the adventures of this bandit.

Francia, Francesco, *fran'-che-a*, a distinguished Italian painter, who, from being a goldsmith and engraver on metals, rose to eminence as an artist. Having been employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, he was so struck with its beauty, and so disheartened at his own inferiority, that he sank

into despair and died, 1518. B. at Bologna, 1450. His real name was Francesco Raibolini.

FRANCIA, Jose Gaspar Rodriguez, *fran'-she-a*, the famous dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in that country, his mother being a creole. He was originally intended for the church, but, after taking his degree as doctor of laws at the university of Cordova, he devoted himself to law, and became an eminent and successful pleader. He continued his legal avocations for thirty years, having won a high reputation for learning, honesty, and independence, occuping his leisure with philosophical and mathematical studies, to which he continued addicted all his life. Soon after the Spanish South American colonies threw off their allegiance to the parent state, Dr. Francia was, in 1811, appointed secretary to the independent junta of Paraguay; and in 1813, on the formation of the new congress, was named consul of the republic, with Yegros for a colleague. From that time he devoted himself to the welfare of his country, the affairs of which he administered with singular ability. He repaired the state of the finances, and maintained peace and order in Paraguay, while the other colonies were torn with dissensions and desolated with war. In 1817, the people, in gratitude for the services he had rendered them, placed in his hands unlimited power, under the title of dictator, which he continued to exercise till his death, in 1840. B. at Assunçion, 1757; D. 1840.

FRANCIS I., *fran'-sis*, king of France, succeeded to the throne in 1515, on the death of Louis XII., who died without male issue. Scarcely had he ascended, when he, as grandson of Valentine of Milan, put himself at the head of an army to assert his rights over the Milanese. The Swiss, who opposed him in his entry into the duchy, were defeated at Marignano (or Melegnano) September 13, 1515, and Milan fell immediately after this victory. After a short war with England, the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis took place, in 1520, in Flanders, and which, for the magnificence displayed on the occasion, was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold." In the same year, Charles V. of Spain having inherited the empire after the death of Maximilian, Francis laid claim to the imperial dignity, and declared war against his rival. In this struggle, however, he met with nothing but reverses. After the defeat of Marshal Lautrec at Bicocca, in 1522, and Bayard's death, Francis was himself, in 1525, beaten at Pavia, and taken prisoner. The fight had been a stout one, and the king wrote to his mother, "All is lost, except honour." Led captive into Spain, he only recovered his liberty at the cost of an onerous treaty, signed at Madrid in 1526; but which was not entirely carried out. He immediately recommenced the war in Italy, met with fresh defeats, and concluded a second treaty at Cambrai, in 1529. He once more invaded Italy, in 1536, and, after various success, consented to a definite arrangement at Crespi in 1544, by which the French were excluded from Italy, though Milan was given to the duke of Orleans, the second son of Francis. B. at Cognac, 1494; D. at the Château de Rambouillet, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Henry II. Francis was a friend to arts and literature, which flourished during his reign; and he was called the Father of Letters. Justice, also, began to be better administered in his reign in France, although the Calvinists suffered great persecutions. He founded the Royal College of France, the Royal Library, and built several palaces.

FRANCIS II., king of France, was the eldest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, and succeeded his father in 1559. The year previous he had married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, and in 1560 he died, leaving no issue. Francis, duke of Guise, and Charles, cardinal of Loraine, held the principal authority in this reign, and, by the abuses of which they were guilty, had a principal share in causing the religious wars to which France now became a prey. Francis was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX. B. 1544.

FRANCIS I., emperor of Germany, was the son of Leopold, duke of Loraine. He inherited this duchy from his father, in 1729, and six years afterwards exchanged it for that of Tuscany, which the death of the last of the Medicis had rendered vacant. In 1736 he married Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. On the death of the latter, he disputed the imperial dignity with the elector of Bavaria, whom France supported, and who took the name of Charles VII.; he was, however, defeated, and Francis reigned peaceably for twenty years. B. 1708; D. 1765. His character was tarnished by avarice. He had sixteen children, amongst whom was Joseph II., who succeeded him, and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

FRANCIS II., emperor of Germany, and I. of Austria, succeeded his father, Leopold II., in 1792, as emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, Hungary, &c. At the very commencement of his reign he had to sustain a war against France, in which he was defeated, and was, in 1797, obliged to sign the treaty of Campo Formio, which deprived him of the Netherlands and Lombardy. Another war taking place with the same power, he was not more fortunate than in the first, and was beaten at Marengo, and lost, by the treaty of Lunéville, in 1801, all his possessions on the Rhine. In a third campaign, undertaken in 1805, the French were victorious over his armies at Elchingen, Ulm, and Austerlitz; and the treaty of Presburg still further diminished his territory. Renouncing, now, the title of emperor of Germany, he took that of Austria, under the name of Francis I. He tried again the fate of battles in 1809; but the defeats of Eckmuhl and Wagram led to the peace of Schönbrunn; to cement which more strongly, his daughter Maria Louisa was in 1810, given to Napoleon I. Notwithstanding this alliance, however, he, in 1813, joined the coalition against his son-in-law, and contributed considerably to his overthrow. The treaties of 1815 put him again in possession of the greater portion of his territory, and he reigned peaceably till his death in 1835. B. 1768. He was succeeded by his son Ferdinand, who, in his turn, abdicated in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph, in 1848.

FRANCIS I., king of the Two Sicilies, was the son of Ferdinand I., and twice, during the lifetime of his father, carried on the government of the kingdom under the name of viceroy; first, in 1812, when a constitution was granted to Sicily; and afterwards, in 1820, during the troubles which broke out in Naples and Palermo. He mounted the throne in 1825, and died 1830, without having achieved anything remarkable. He was succeeded by Ferdinand II. (Bomba), who, dying in 1859, was followed by Francis II., who was expelled from Naples by general

Garibaldi in 1860, and after taking refuge in Gaëta, which was captured by general Cialdini, the people of Naples and Sicily united themselves to the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Francis retired to Rome, where he continued to foster and encourage partisan expeditions into his old states, which generally resolved themselves into sanguinary brigand raids, the most atrocious murders and robberies being committed in his name.

FRANCIS, ST., an Italian, the founder of the order of Franciscan friars, was the son of a rich merchant, named Bernardino. He was at first intended by his father for commercial pursuits, and, with that view, studied the French language, which he acquired so perfectly, that he was surnamed Francis. At the age of 24, however, he gave himself up entirely to the religious life, and gained a number of followers, to whom he prescribed that they should possess nothing of their own, should live on alms, and spread themselves over the face of the globe to convert sinners and unbelievers. He himself, in 1219, departed, with this end, for Egypt and Syria. It is said that he had a remarkable vision, in which he saw an angel descend from heaven, with the marks of crucifixion on his body, and that he himself felt the pains of crucifixion at the same moment, and preserved the same marks in his flesh. B. at Assisi, Umbria, 1182; D. 1226.—There are other saints, in the Roman Catholic calendar, of this name.

FRANCIS, Sir Philip, the supposed author of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," was the son of a clergyman, and educated at St. Paul's School, London. When he was but sixteen, he was placed in the office of Mr. Fox, then minister, and subsequently was fortunate enough to be retained by Mr. Pitt, when this statesman came into power. Afterwards, he was private secretary to general Bligh, then to the earl of Kinnoul, and, in 1763, received an appointment in the War Office, which he held nearly ten years. In 1773 he was named one of the civil members in council for the government of Bengal, and remained in India till 1780, when, having had a duel with Warren Hastings, he returned to England. Here he, in 1784, was returned to the House of Commons, and remained a member till 1807, when he retired from parliament, evincing his interest in public affairs by his pamphlets and newspaper contributions. In 1816, great attention was drawn to him as being the author of the "Letters of Junius," Mr. John Taylor having published an ingenious pamphlet, in which strong evidence was given in support of this opinion. B. at Dublin, 1740; D. in London, 1818. It may be added, in connexion with Sir Philip's supposed authorship of these celebrated letters, that Lords Brougham, Campbell, Mahon, and Macaulay, have not hesitated to declare their conviction that he was that "great unknown;" and to these high names may be added other legal and literary authorities, who entertained the same belief.

FRANCK, or FRANCKEN, *frank*. There were several Dutch and Flemish artists of this name, among whom may be mentioned—1. Jerome, Ambrose, and Sebastian, of the Flemish school, who flourished in the 16th century, and obtained considerable reputation.—2. John Baptist, a native of Antwerp, who painted historical subjects and saloon interiors with great spirit and exquisite colouring. B. 1600.—3. Francis, two eminent Dutch painters, father and son,





who were famous for their scripture subjects, executed with great beauty and fine colour. The father died in 1616 and the son in 1642.

FRANCKE, Augustus Herman, *frank*, a German divine, who became professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity, in the University of Halle. Here he laid the foundation of an orphan-house, which, in 1727, contained upwards of 2000 children and more than 130 preceptors. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the gospel in Malabar. B. at Lubeck, 1663; D. 1727. His works are, Sermons and Books of Devotion; "Methodus Studii Theologici;" "Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum;" "Commentaria de Scopo Librorum Veteris et Novi Testamenti;" "Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ Sacræ;" "Observationes Bibliicæ." Some of his practical books have been translated into English.

FRANCKLIN, Thomas, *frănk'-lin*, an English divine, who was educated at Westminster School, whence he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he was appointed to the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Brasted, in Kent. He subsequently became chaplain in ordinary to King George III. B. in London, 1721; D. 1784. Dr. Francklin translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian into English, and wrote three plays: "The Earl of Warwick," and "Matilda," tragedies; and the "Contract," a comedy. He also published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, *fran-kwaw dai neu-cha'-to*, a French poet, dramatic writer, and politician, was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1792, and in 1797 was minister of the interior, and member of the directory. Under the rule of Napoleon he became a count, a senator, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he gave himself up entirely to literary pursuits. François, who was bred a lawyer, was a man of eminent ability, as well in statesmanship as in the character of author, and left a variety of works behind him which are still popular in France. B. at Neufchateau, Loraine, 1750; D. 1828.

FRANK, Johann Peter, *frank*, a distinguished German physician, who was professor at Göttingen, Pavia, director-general of hospitals in Lombardy, and clinical professor at Vienna. Bonaparte invited him to France, but this he refused. He wrote a number of works on medical subjects, the most important of which are his "System of Medical Police," "Choix d'Opuscules appartenant à la Médecine," and "De l'Art de Traiter les Maladies." These three works, making 32 vols. 8vo, are only a portion of the fruits of Professor Frank's industry. B. in the Duchy of Baden, 1745; D. 1821.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, *frănk'-lin*, an American patriot, and one of the most distinguished of modern philosophers, was the son of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in the city of Boston. He was designed for the ministry; but his father requiring his assistance at home, took him from school, when only ten years old, and set the future philosopher to "the cutting of wicks for the candles, filling moulds," and other duties necessary to his business. Disliking this occupation, however, he was placed under his

elder brother, who was a printer in Boston, but with whom he disagreed. He then removed to New York, whence he went to Philadelphia, where, after serving as a journeyman some time, he attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to commence business on his own account. With this view he proceeded, in 1725, to England, to procure printing materials; but on his arrival he found that the governor had deceived him by false promises; on which he worked as a journeyman in London. He now produced his "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," which was the means of introducing him to Mandeville, the author of "The Fable of the Bees." In 1726 he returned to America, and entered into partnership with a person named Meredith in the printing trade, which he afterwards conducted alone in the city of Philadelphia. In 1730 he was united to a lady, whom he had courted before going to England; and, about the same time, contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and subsequently established an insurance office and other useful institutions in the same town. In 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanac," which became noted for the pithiness of its proverbs, and wherein were inserted those maxims so generally known by the title of "The Way to Wealth." In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly at Pennsylvania, and, in the year following, postmaster of Philadelphia. He was now a prominent member of the community. In 1742 he established the first public library in Philadelphia, and, two years later, proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of Pennsylvania. About this time he commenced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account, and had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of lightning with the electric fluid. Hence he invented the lightning-conductor. In 1747 he was chosen a representative in the General Assembly, in which he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was elected colonel of the Philadelphia regiment, but the honour of this appointment he declined. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. Whilst in that country he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America, but two years afterwards revisited England in his former capacity, when he underwent his examination at the bar of the House of Commons concerning the Stamp Act. In 1775 he returned to America, and was elected a delegate to the Congress. In the contest between Great Britain and her transatlantic colonies, he took an active part in the declaration of independence. In 1778 he arrived in France as minister plenipotentiary from America, and signed a treaty offensive and defensive with that power, and which produced a war between France and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace recognising the independence of the United States, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was triumphantly received, and chosen president of the supreme council. It was on this occasion that he received the following tribute of admiration from an American even still more distinguished than himself in the annals of his country:—"*Mount Vernon, September* 25, 1785. —DEAR SIR,—Amid the public gratulations on your safe return to America after a long absence, and the many eminent services you had rendered it,—for which, as a benefited person, I feel the obligation,—permit an individual to join the public voice in expressing his sense of them; and to assure you that, as no one entertains more respect for your character, so none can salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion.—GEORGE WASHINGTON." From 1785 to 1788, he sat with Washington and Hamilton in the federal Convention which framed the constitution of the United States. B. in Boston, January 6, 1706; D. April 17, 1790. His death was sincerely mourned both in Europe and America. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, published in 4to and 8vo, he contributed several papers to the "American Transactions," and published two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself.

FRANKLIN, Sir John, a distinguished English navigator, who, in 1800, entered the royal navy as a midshipman. In 1806 he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1814 at that of New Orleans, and in 1819 was appointed to head an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and being frequently on the verge of death from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822, when, in the following year, he married a Miss Porden, the daughter of an architect, and the authoress of several poetical effusions. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst a plan "for an expedition overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence by sea to the N.W. extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers." This proposition was accepted, and, six days after he left Liverpool; in the same year, his wife died. In 1827 Captain Franklin arrived at Liverpool, where he was married a second time, and in 1829 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1845 Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships, called the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island. After that period many expeditions were despatched, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850-51. This intelligence, however, wanted confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligent persistency of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had done. Accordingly, a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1857, at length confirmed by the return of Captain McClintock, in the yacht *Fox*, after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered, wherein it was stated that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June,

1847. Other traces were found on the west coast of King William's Island, as the various survivors of the expedition had strayed from each other, perhaps in search of food, or the means of escaping from their dreary and desolate situation. To Sir John Franklin, however, belongs the merit of having discovered the north-west passage, the first expedition in quest of which was sent out in 1553, the last being said to have terminated only with the discovery of his remains. B. at Spilsbury, Lincolnshire, 1786.

FRASER. (*See* LOVAT, Simon Fraser, Lord.)

FRAUNCE, Abraham, *frauns*, an English poet, educated at Cambridge, at the expense of Sir Philip Sidney, afterwards studied law at Gray's Inn, London, and was called to the bar of the Court of Marches in Wales. He is better known, however, as an author than as a lawyer. His principal writings are—"Lamentations of Amintas for the Death of Phillis," "The Countess of Pembroke's Ivy Church and Emanuel," and a translation of Heliodorus's "Ethiopics." The dates of his birth and death are unascertained.

FRAUNHOFER, Joseph, *froun'-ho-fer*, an eminent Bavarian optician, who, in his 20th year, was received into the great manufactory for the construction of mathematical and philosophical instruments, near Munich. Here he distinguished himself by making many experiments on light, and, by his reputation, increased the resources of the establishment, which ultimately became his property. He was a member of several learned societies, and had conferred upon him by the king of Bavaria the order of Civil Merit, and, by the king of Denmark, that of the Dannebrog. B. at Straubing, 1787; D. 1826.

FREDEGONDA, *fred-e-gon'-da*, a peasant girl in the service of Andowera, the queen of Chilperic I., who fell in love with her and eventually married her in 565. Chilperic had previously divorced Andowera, and married Galowintha, whom, it is said, Fredegonda poisoned to attain her end. D. 597.

FREDERICK, *fred'-e-rik*, the name borne by a vast number of sovereigns and rulers of different countries, the most eminent of whom were—

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

FREDERICK I., surnamed Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, the son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, succeeded to the imperial throne on the demise of his uncle, Conrad III., in 1152. He was an energetic and warlike prince, and, in the second year of his reign, settled the disputes between Canute and Sweyn, competitors for the Danish crown, the former of whom he held as his vassal. He next marched into Italy to settle the tumults which distracted that country, and was crowned at Rome by Adrian IV., who, dying in 1159, no less than three antipopes were chosen, who were all opposed by the emperor. The Milanese, profiting by these divisions, endeavoured to shake off the imperial yoke, on which Frederick again entered Italy, took Milan, and entering Rome, set Calixtus on the papal throne instead of Alexander. The Venetians, however, maintained the cause of the latter with so much vigour, that Frederick was obliged to make his submission to Alexander. He next embarked against the infidels, obtained some victories, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was drowned in 1190. B. 1121.

FREDERICK II., the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. In 1220 he was crowned by Pope Honorius III. at Rome. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon, which so provoked Pope Gregory IX., that he anathematized him. In the city of Jerusalem he put the crown on his own head, because no priest would even say the mass. On this Frederick returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which originated the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the former being on the side of the pope, and the latter on that of the emperor. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but, in 1236, he again excommunicated Frederick, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor, whose German subjects revolted against him. He lost Parma by an insurrection, and was defeated before it; but he afterwards was victorious in Lombardy. B. 1194; D. at Fiorintino, 1250.

FREDERICK III., called Le Beau, son of Albert I., duke of Austria, was chosen emperor in 1314 by some of the electors, but the majority elected Louis of Bavaria, who defeated and took prisoner Frederick at Muhldorf, in 1322. The latter then renounced his claim, and D. 1330. Some historians do not reckon Frederick as one of the emperors, but others set him down as the third Frederick.

FREDERICK, IV., called "the Pacific," ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Rome in 1452. His reign was passed in forming plans for the pacification of the empire. He is said to have died of a surfeit of melons, or in consequence of an amputation of his leg. He left it to his son Maximilian to carry out the device inscribed upon his palaces and books, A, E, I, O, U; which characters are generally supposed to represent the motto, *Austriæ est Imperare Orbi Universo*. B. at Innspruck, 1415; D. 1493.

KINGS OF DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND POLAND.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, succeeded his nephew Christiern, or Christian II., on the deposition of the latter, in 1523, and entered into an alliance with Gustavus I., king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced Lutheranism into his dominions. B. 1471; D. 1533.

FREDERICK II., the son and successor of Christiern or Christian III., was a great friend of learning, and the patron of Tycho Brahe, and other men of science. He waged a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570, and received the order of the Garter from Elizabeth, queen of England, and gave his daughter in marriage to James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. B. 1534; D. 1588.

FREDERICK III. succeeded his father Christiern IV., in 1648. The most remarkable event of his reign was his changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy. B. 1609; D. 1670.

FREDERICK IV. ascended the throne on the death of Christiern V., in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace; but when Charles fled to Turkey, Frederick drove the Swedes out of Norway, and concluded a favourable peace, retaining possession of the duchy of Schleswig. B. 1671; D. 1730.

FREDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746. The character of his reign may be inferred from the following remark which, on his deathbed, he made to his

successor, Christiern VII.: "It is a great consolation to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood." He was twice married: first to Louisa, daughter of George II. of England, and then to Juliana, daughter of the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. B. 1723; D. 1766.

FREDERICK VI., king of Denmark, ascended the throne in 1808, although, from 1784, he was associated in the government with his father, who had lost his reason. On his accession, he had to repair the damages done by the English in their bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and to wage a war with the Swedes, who attempted to possess themselves of Norway. He succeeded in defeating them, and peace was signed at Jonköping, in 1809. Allying himself with Napoleon, Norway was, in 1814, given to Sweden, under Bernadotte; Pomerania and the isle of Rugen falling to Denmark. B. 1768; D. 1839.

FREDERICK VII., king of Denmark, succeeded Christian VIII. in 1848. In his reign an unsuccessful attempt was made, in 1849, to wrest the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. B. 1808; D. 1863.

FREDERICK, king of Sweden, was the eldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII., on whose death in 1718, the states of Sweden elected her queen, and, in the year 1720, consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a peace disadvantageous to Sweden. D. without issue, 1751.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK I., king of Poland.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II.)

### SOVEREIGNS OF PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, generally called the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg, succeeded his father, the elector George William, in 1640, and, in 1642, freed Prussia from feudal subjection to the king of Poland. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian power, and from his example much of the military spirit which characterizes that nation is believed to have sprung. In 1643 he made peace with Sweden, and subsequently entered into a league with that power in 1655 against Poland. In 1672 he joined the imperialists in opposition to Louis XIV.; but, in 1673, he made a separate treaty with France, and, in the following year, again joined the allies; on which the French prevailed upon the Swedes to attack his dominions. Frederick, however, defeated the invaders, drove them out of Prussia, and took several places from them, which, however, by the treaty of St. Germain, in 1679, he was obliged to restore. He now turned his attention to the improvement of his states, and, by affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, added to the industrial power of his dominions 20,000 manufacturers, and laboured to extend the agricultural arts in every direction. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; and, at his death, bequeathed to his son not only a country enlarged beyond the boundaries in which he found it, but a treasury well supplied. B. 1620; D. 1688. In order to avoid the possibility of being entrapped by an immoral society, this prince fled from the Hague to the camp of the prince of Orange, then at Breda. The Dutch prince was surprised at this signal instance of self-command, and received him with these words: "Cousin, your flight is a greater proof of heroism than would be the taking of Breda. He who so early knows how to command himself, will always succeed in great deeds." These words remained for ever deeply impressed on Frederick's mind.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia after 1701, but as elector of Brandenburg Frederick III., succeeded to his father's dominions in 1688. The great object of his ambition was to be recognised as king of Prussia, and in 1701 he attained his object. On that occasion he put the crown on his own head, and on that of his royal consort. He also founded the order of the Black Eagle, and augmented his dominions partly by purchase, and partly by negociations with various powers. B. 1657; D. 1713. This prince founded the University of Halle, the Royal Society of Berlin, and the Academy of Painting. His second queen, Sophia Charlotte of Hanover, was the sister of George I., and a woman possessed of a fine understanding.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., son of the above, and father of Frederick the Great, commenced his reign in 1713, after having married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund; but on the death of Charles, in 1718, he made peace. B. 1688; D. 1740. The habits of this sovereign were entirely military, and he laboured unwearedly to promote the discipline of his troops. One of his strongest peculiarities was an extraordinary love for tall soldiers; and in order to procure these sons of Anak, he had agents employed in all parts of Europe. He held science and literature in profound contempt; but money he worshipped, and men of a military character after his own ideal, he respected and encouraged. The consequence was, that he left an abundant treasury and a well-appointed army of 66,000 men.

FREDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called "The Great," was the son of the preceding, and received but an indifferent education, owing to his father's contempt of letters and predilection for military discipline. On attaining the years of manhood, he evinced so strong an inclination for literature and music, that he incurred the displeasure of his parent, whose treatment induced him, in 1730, to make the attempt of escaping from Prussia. The scheme, however, being discovered, he was confined in the castle of Custrin, his younger companion, Katte, being executed before his face. After a confinement of several months, he obtained his pardon, although it seems well authenticated that his father had resolved to take away his life, which was only saved by the intercession of Charles VI., emperor of Germany. In 1733 he married the princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, in obedience to his father's command, when he employed himself in literary pursuits, and also with the study of music, until his accession to the throne. In 1740 he succeeded to the crown, and taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, he marched into Silesia, which was added to his dominions by the treaty of Breslau. In 1744 the war was renewed against the queen of Hungary, and the same year Frederick took

Prague, which, however, he was forced to evacuate on the approach of a Saxon army under the prince of Loraine. In 1745 he defeated that prince at Friedburg, and then marched into Bohemia, where, at Sorr, he defeated an Austrian army superior to his own. Shortly after, he took Dresden, where, after laying it under heavy exactions, a treaty of peace was concluded, which enabled Frederick to retain possession of Silesia, and end the second Silesian war. The eleven years of peace which succeeded this event were devoted by Frederick to the internal administration of his dominions, the composition of some literary works, and the framing of the "Frederician code of laws." In 1750 Voltaire visited Prussia, and was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the king; but the friendship which subsisted between them was at last broken, and the French philosopher quitted Prussia abruptly, and in disgrace. In 1756 a treaty was concluded between England and Prussia, which produced another between France, Austria, and Russia. "The Seven Years' War," as it is called, began by Frederick marching into Saxony, and taking the camp of Pirna. The following year he gained a great battle at Prague over the Austrians, on which he laid siege to that city, and after reducing it to great straits, he was compelled by Marshal Daun, who defeated him at Kolin, to retire into Saxony. Frederick was now surrounded by enemies: the French entered Hanover, the Russians and Swedes advanced towards Prussia, and the Imperialists pursued him into Saxony. Still undaunted, he attacked and defeated the French and Austrians at Rosbach; then marching into Silesia, beat another army at Lissa, and recovered Breslau. The Russians and Swedes retreated precipitately from Prussia; and the Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Brunswick. In 1758 he received a large subsidy from England; and the same year entered Moravia, where he laid siege to Olmutz, which was relieved by Marshal Daun. He then marched against the Russians, who had laid siege to Custrin, and defeated them, after a bloody battle, at Zorndorf. Not long after this, however, he was surprised and beaten by Daun, at Hochkirchen. The next year the king was defeated, after a very obstinate and doubtful engagement, at Kunnersdorf, by the Russians; and in 1760, the confederates entered Brandenburg, and took Berlin. Frederick, however, by defeating Daun at Torgau, put a new face upon the campaign, and the Russians and Swedes were compelled to quit his territories. In 1762 peace was restored between him and Russia and Sweden, and in 1763 a treaty, much in his favour, was concluded with the empress-queen, by which Silesia was confirmed to Prussia, and which concluded the "Seven Years' War." Still ambitious of extending his dominions, in 1772 the partition of Poland was planned, and he obtained for his share all Polish Prussia, and a large portion of Great Poland. From this period the kingdom of Prussia was divided into East and West Prussia. In 1778 he opposed the design of the Emperor Joseph to dismember Bavaria, and marched in person against that monarch; but no action took place, and by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, the Austrian court renounced its design. In 1786 he concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States of America; but his days were fast drawing to a close, for the same year he died, at his favourite palace of Sans Souci, in the forty-seventh year of his reign. B. 1712. Frederick was courteous in his manners, and an acute politician. His works, published in his lifetime, are in four vols. 8vo; and since his death, fifteen more have been printed. The principal are, the "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg;" a poem on the "Art of War;" the "History of his Own Time;" and the "History of the Seven Years' War." (For full details connected with this king and his father, see Carlyle's "Life and Times of Frederick the Great," a work which gives an interesting account of the eventful times in which this monarch lived.



Frederick William II., king of Prussia, was the nephew of the great Frederick, and succeeded him in 1786. He gave himself up to pleasure, sacrificing his ministers and generals to the caprices of his mistresses. He also allowed himself to be cajoled by the mystical vagaries of the society of the "Illuminati," and under his feeble rule, Prussia soon lost her place amongst nations. After having played a scarcely honourable part in the war which broke out in 1787 between Turkey and Russia, he proposed, in 1792, a coalition against the French republic. Advancing, at the head of 80,000 men, as far as the plains of Champagne, the world was expecting to see him march on Paris when he suddenly retired, falling back on the Rhine. The following year he effected, with the aid of Russia, the second division of Poland; made peace with France in 1795, and D. 1797. B. 1744.

Frederick William III., king of Prussia, son of the above, commenced his reign in 1797 by maintaining a strict neutrality in the various alliances with and against France which resulted from the ambitious designs of Napoleon I. In 1805, however, he yielded to the solicitations of Russia, allying himself with the czar against the French emperor. The rapid campaign of 1806, and the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, opened the gates of Berlin to the enemy, in whose hands it remained till 1809. In 1807 the battle of Friedland led to the humiliating peace of Tilsit, by which Frederick lost half his dominions. Restored to his capital, the king diligently endeavoured to repair the evils of war; but new disasters overtook him, and his kingdom suffered greatly during the struggle from 1812 to 1814. Forced, in the former year, to contribute a force of 30,000 men to Napoleon's army, he subsequently joined his troops with those of Russia. The allies having triumphed over the French at Leipsic, Frederick William, in 1814, entered Paris with the czar Alexander. He also accompanied the latter to England in the same year. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he once more joined the allies. After the victory of Waterloo, in which the Prussians under Blucher (which *see*), played an important part, Prussia, once more at peace, gradually recovered the losses she had sustained, under the wise and paternal sway of Frederick, whose constant efforts and moderation contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace. Throughout his life, he was a warm defender of the Protestant religion, and a patron of education. He never redeemed his promise, however, to bestow a representative constitution on his people. The establishment of the provincial estates only affected very slightly the absolute power, which, it is true, he

wielded with ability, and with a kind of paternal affection for his people. It may finally be said of him, that, a waverer between the absolutist party and the liberal party, he secured, as is the lot with most undecided men, the respect and adherence of neither. B. 1770; D. 1840.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., king of Prussia, on the death of his father, succeeded to the throne in 1840. He served, as a simple officer, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and evinced, at an early period of his life, a very great love for the arts, which he preserved throughout his career. During the first years of his reign, his subjects anxiously demanded the reform of the government, requiring the liberal constitution which had been promised them in 1815, in return for the great sacrifices they had made during the continental war. In 1847, at a general diet of the Prussian states, many of these reforms were granted, and it was thought that the kingdom might escape the troubles of the next year's revolution. In March, 1848, however, the people and the troops came into collision, the king was obliged to change the ministry, to issue a general amnesty, and to commence a war in favour of Schleswig against Denmark, and to salute from his balcony the corpses of the insurgents who had been killed in the streets of Berlin. These humiliations were somewhat softened by his hopes of becoming the head of a united Germany, and by the success of his army in putting down an insurrection of the Poles in Posen. The mingled irresolution and absolutism of Frederick William, however, led subsequently to other conflicts in June and August of the same year; and it was not until two *coups-d'état* that the king, assisted by his army, succeeded in retaining his authority almost unimpaired by the concessions he had made. In the war between the Western powers and Russia, Frederick William preserved a strict neutrality, although earnestly solicited by each party to espouse its side in the conflict. In his reply to the demands of the czar, he said: "There is hardly anything I will not do for the emperor Nicholas, whom I love; but if I remember that he is my father-in-law, neither do I forget that Prussia is not the sister-in-law of Russia." In 1856, in consequence of an attack on Neufchâtel by some Prussian partisans, war was in danger of breaking out between Switzerland and Prussia; but this was avoided, and a treaty concluded, in May, 1857, in reference to the king's claims on that place. In the complications relative to the Danubian principalities, Prussia followed the lead of France and Russia as opposed to England and Austria. Towards the end of 1857, a severe illness, resulting in the loss of some of his faculties, caused the nomination as regent of his brother William, who, on the king's death in 1861, succeeded him as William I. B. 1795.

FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES, prince of Prussia, the nephew of Frederick William IV., and son of William I., heir to the Prussian throne, married, in 1858, Victoria, the Princess Royal of England. B. 1831.

FREDERICK, Colonel, son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the Order of Merit, from the duke of Wurtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey, in 1796.

He wrote—1. "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse," 1768, 8vo; 2. "The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain," &c., 1793, 8vo.

FREGOSO, Baptist, *frai-go'-so*, a doge of Venice, in 1478, who was deposed and banished for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. He wrote on Memorable Actions, the "Life of Pope Martin V.," on Learned Women, &c.—There are others of this family who have played various parts in Italian history.

FREIND, John, *frinde*, an English physician, who, having distinguished himself by some able works, was, in 1704, appointed chemical professor at Oxford, and, in the following year, accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return, in 1707, he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and published his chemical lectures. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and, the same year, accompanied the duke of Ormond to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, in 1722, sat in Parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. At the accession of George II., he was appointed physician to the queen. B. at Crofton, Northamptonshire, 1675; D. 1728. Amongst other works, he wrote "The History of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo; and all his writings were collected and published in Latin by Dr. Wigan, 1 vol. folio.

FREIND, Dr. Robert, brother of the above, was master of Westminster school, and wrote some excellent Latin and English poetry, besides having taken a part in the celebrated controversy regarding the epistles of Phalaris. He also published an edition of "Cicero de Oratore." B. 1671; D. 1754.

FREMONT, John Charles, *fre-mont'*, a modern American politician and traveller, called "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," greatly distinguished himself by his courage and perseverance in extensive explorations, which opened to America "the gates of the Pacific empire." An account of these explorations was published in 1856, and upwards of 50,000 copies of the work were sold as soon as they were issued. In 1859 the whole of his expeditions were published, superbly illustrated with woodcuts and steel plates. This work was superintended by the author, and contains a *résumé* of the first and second expeditions, which he made in the years 1842-43 and 1844, as well as his other four, which embrace a period of ten years, passed amid the wilds of America, and describing his adventures in Oregon, California, the Rocky Mountains, Mexico, and other parts of that distant country. In 1857 he contested the presidency with Buchanan; but the latter was elected by a considerable majority. Fremont was always associated with that party in America which is opposed to negro slavery. In the early part of the war consequent on the secession of the Southern States from the Union, in 1861-62, he held several commands in the Federal army, but his achievements did not add to his fame; and it will principally be by his merits as an explorer, which are undoubtedly great, that John Charles Fremont will be remembered. B. at Savannah, 1813.

FRERE, Right Honourable John Hookham, *freer*, an English diplomatist, who filled several important posts, the most noted of which was his ministry in Spain during the Peninsular war. It is by his writings that he is best known. When a boy he produced, in imitation of a Saxon war-song, a poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunenburgh, which was written during the controversy occasioned by the poems attributed to Rowley. This poem is a work of very high merit, and, at the time of its appearance, elicited warm commendation. Frere also wrote and published what is called "The Whistlecraft Poem," which is supposed to have suggested the "Don Juan" of Byron. He was considered by Sir Walter Scott a perfect master of the ancient style of composition, and was one of the founders of the "London Quarterly Review," as well as a contributor to the "Etonian" and "Anti-Jacobin." B. in Norfolk, 1769; D. 1846, at his residence in the Pieta, Malta, where he lived for a number of years.

FERRET, Nicholas, *frai'-rai*, a learned Frenchman, who was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and afterwards its perpetual secretary. Presenting to this body a dissertation on the origin of the Franks, his opinions were not pleasing to those in authority, and he was sent to the Bastile. On his release, Fréret occupied himself with antiquarian researches, and prepared a very large number of works on the chronology of the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Indians, the old Greeks, and even the Chinese. Some of these have been published in Paris. B. in Paris, 1688; D. 1749.

FRERON, Elie Catherine, *frai'-rawng*, a French critic, educated among the Jesuits, was, at first, a professor at the college of Louis le Grand, but subsequently allied himself with Desfontaines, whom he assisted in his literary undertakings, and against the philosophers of the 18th century. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times," which extended to 13 volumes. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued to produce, year after year, from 1754, until his death, in 1776. B. at Quimper, 1719. Fréron's critical works were much read; but owing to some strictures which he passed on Voltaire's writings, that author attacked him with great asperity, and ridiculed him in his satire of the "Pauvre Diable," and in his comedy of "L'Ecossaise." Besides the above works, Fréron wrote—"Miscellanies," "Les Vrais Plaisirs," and part of a translation of Lucretius.

FRERON, Louis Stanislaus, son of the above, noted for having produced, in 1789, in conjunction with Marat and others, a violent revolutionary journal, which bore the name of the "Orateur du Peuple." He became prominent at the Revolution, was a member of the Convention, voted for the death of the king, and, after making himself notorious during the Reign of Terror, became a bitter opponent of Robespierre. Bonaparte appointed him subprefect of St. Domingo, where he went along with general Leclerc, but died in 1802, soon after his arrival. B. 1765.

FRESNEL, Augustin Jean, *fres'-nel*, a French scientific writer, who was at first an engineer, connected with the roads and bridges in the department of Drôme, where he remained till 1815. At this period he quitted active employment, and ardently followed scientific studies. Subsequently, he published "Memoirs on the





Polarization and Double Refraction of Light," and in 1821 was appointed examiner of the Polytechnic School at Paris. To him are due many improvements in lighthouses, and he was one of the first to introduce lenticular lights. B. at Broglie, Eure, 1788; D. at Ville d'Array, 1827, just after the Royal Society had sent him the Rumford medal for his discoveries on light.

FRESNOY, Charles Alphonse du, *fres'-noi*, a painter and poet, who visited Rome for the purposes of study. Here he copied the works of the best masters, and planned his Latin poem on the "Art of Painting." B. at Paris, 1611; D. there, 1665. His poem was printed after his death, with a French translation by De Piles. There are three English translations of it; one by Dryden, another by Graham, and another by Mason.

FREWEN, Accepted, *froo'-en*, an English prelate, who, in 1622, accompanied Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to Spain, as chaplain. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, and, in 1643, the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe Castle in 1664. B. in Kent, 1589.

FREY, John Cecil, *fri*, a German physician, who boasted of being the first who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language in Europe. His "Opuscula" was printed after his death by Baleurens. B. 1580; D. 1631.

FREYTAG, Friedrich Gottlieb, *frī'-tag*, was a burgomaster of Nuremberg, and wrote "Rhinoceros Veterum Scriptorum Monumentis descriptus," 1747; "Analecta Literaria, de Libris varioribus," 1751; "Oratorum et Rhetorum Græcorum quibus Statuæ honoris causa positæ fuerunt," 1752; and "An Account of Scarce and Valuable Books," 1776. B. 1723; D. 1776.

FREYTAG, Gustav, a modern German author, who, in 1847, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, founded a literary journal, which soon attained to a large circulation. He subsequently published a small collection of poems, and an historic comedy, "Kuntz der Rosen," which was followed by two dramas and another comedy. All these are remarkable for their well-drawn characters, and the lively and natural tone of the dialogue. He is best known, however, in England, by his "Soll und Haben," a novel which was translated into English, in 1858, under the title of "Debit and Credit," and which attained a high degree of popularity. B. at Kreuzburg, Silesia, 1816.

FREZIER, Amedée François, *frez'-e-ai*, a French engineer, who was employed in making a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili, in 1711, of which he published an account in 1716. He was afterwards employed in fortifying St. Malo and other places, for which he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. B. at Chambéry, 1682; D. 1773. He wrote, "Traité des Feux d'Artifice," "Elémens de Stéréotomie," &c.

FRISCH, John Leonard, *freesh*, a German naturalist and divine, who was the founder of the silk-manufactory at Brandenburg, and the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in Germany. B. at Sulzbach, 1666; D. at Berlin, 1743. He was the author of "A German and Latin Dictionary," "A Description of German Insects," "Dictionnaire Nouveau des Passages François-Allemand et Allemand-François," 8vo, &c.

FRISCHLIN, Nicodemus, *freesh-len*, a distinguished German critic and poet, especially

famous for his satirical effusions, was educated by his father, who was a clergyman, at Tubingen, and made such progress, that at the age of thirteen he could write Greek and Latin poetry with elegance. When twenty, he was appointed a professor at Tubingen; and, in 1580, published an oration in praise of country life, together with a paraphrase of Virgil's "Georgics" and "Eclogues." Having in this work inveighed against courtiers, the satire was felt and resented, and, his life being in danger, he fled to Laybach, in Carniola, where he opened a school, but was compelled to return home in consequence of the insalubrity of the climate. He subsequently lived at Frankfort, and in Saxony and Brunswick; but after making an unsuccessful application to the Prince of Wurtemberg for assistance, he was confined in Wurtemberg castle, in making an attempt to escape from which, he fell down a steep precipice, the ropes he used having broken, and was dashed to pieces, Nov. 29, 1590. B. in Suabia, 1547. His works, of which he left a great many, consisting of tragedies, comedies, orations, criticisms, translations of Greek and Latin authors with notes, grammars, &c., were published in 4 vols. 8vo, between 1598 and 1607.

Frisi, Paul, *fre'-se*, a Milanese mathematician and philosopher, who obtained the professorial chair of several colleges, and, in 1757, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was also a member of several continental learned societies, and published many useful treatises on astronomy, electricity, hydraulics, and other scientific subjects. B. at Milan, 1728; D. there, 1784.

Frith, or Fryth, John, *frith*, a Protestant Martyr, who was educated at King's College, Cambridge. Through his acquaintance with Tyndale, he embraced the principles of the Reformation, for which he was imprisoned. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and went abroad. On his return, he zealously promoted the Reformed doctrines, for which he was burned in Smithfield, in 1533. B. at Sevenoaks, Kent. He wrote several books against popery, collected into 1 vol. folio.

Frith, William Powell, R.A., an eminent modern English painter, studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and, in 1839, began to exhibit on its walls. Until 1844, his efforts were generally confined to representations from Shakspeare, Sterne, Goldsmith, and Scott; but in that year he produced his "Interview between John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots, respecting the marriage with Darnley." In this effort he was not considered so successful as he had been in the subjects to which he had previously mostly confined himself. He therefore returned to his former walk, and, in 1845, produced his "Village Pastor," which obtained his election as an associate of the academy. His next greatest painting was "An English Merry-making One Hundred Years ago," which is esteemed a superior work. This was first exhibited in 1846. From that time he kept himself continually before the eye of the public; and, in 1853, exhibited his "Life at the Seaside," which had the honour of being bought by her Majesty. In this year he was elected an R.A. In 1855 appeared "Maria tricks Malvolio," and, in 1856, "Many Happy Returns of the Day." His most successful picture, however, was that of "The Derby Day," which may be said to have been the most popular painting in the exhibition of 1858. This was followed by the "Railway Station," and other works illustrative of modern life and manners in England. The style of Mr. Frith is equal, whilst his touch is light and graceful. All his performances are finished with the greatest care. B. in Yorkshire, 1819.

Frobenius or Froben, John, *fro'-be-ne-us*, a German printer, who lived at Bâle, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed, as he also did those of Augustine and Jerome. D. 1527.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, *fro'-bish-er*, an enterprising English navigator and naval hero, bred early to the sea. The discovery of a northwest passage to India was an object which constantly exercised his thoughts; and after applying to several merchants to engage in the enterprise, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, who enabled him to fit out three small vessels, with which, in 1576, he sailed from Deptford. After exploring different parts of the Arctic coast, he entered the strait which bears his name, and then returned to England, bringing with him some black ore, which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this, he was, in 1577, sent out again to search for ore with a quantity of which he returned. A third voyage was undertaken the following year, with a number of ships to bring home the riches supposed to exist in the newly-discovered countries; but, on the return of the expedition, it was discovered that the precious metals had no existence where they had been sought. Between that year and 1585, we have no intelligence as to the employment of Frobisher; but in this year we find that he served under Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 had a share in the defeat of the Spanish armada. The same year he was knighted. B. at Doncaster, Yorkshire; killed in assaulting a fort near Brest, in 1594. An account of his voyage was printed in Hakluyt's collection. Some articles left by him in the Arctic regions were discovered by an exploring party in 1862, in tolerable preservation, the traditions of the natives clearly indicating Sir Martin as the navigator who had left them.

Froila I., or Fruela, *fro'-e-la*, king of Spain, son of Alphonso I., began his reign in 757. In 760 he obtained a victory over the Saracens in Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his brother Samaran. This was avenged by another brother, Aurelius, who slew Froila in 768.

Froila II. succeeded his brother Ordono in 923. He was a cruel prince, and his tyranny caused the province of Castile to revolt against him, when he was deposed. D. of a leprosy in 925.

Froissart, John, *frwois-sart*, a celebrated French historian and poet, who wrote a work which he called a "Chronicle," and wherein are narrated the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400. The best edition, as it is the latest, is that of M. Buchon, published in Paris, 1824. It is esteemed an authority on the subject of which it treats. B. at Valenciennes about 1337; D. about 1410. Froissart, though an ecclesiastic, was given to gaiety. His Chronicle was translated into old English by Lord Berners, and afterwards by Mr. Thomas Johnes.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius, *fron-ti'-nus*, a celebrated geometrician, who made himself known

by the books he wrote on aqueducts and stratagems of war, dedicated to Trajan. Lived in the 1st century A.D.

FRONTO, Marcus Cornelius, *fron'-to*, a Roman orator, who was preceptor to Lucius Verus and M. Aurelius. The latter appointed him consul, and erected a statue in his honour.

FROST, William Edward, A.R.A., *frost*, commenced his studies as an artist at Sass's academy, Bloomsbury, London, and thence entered the Royal Academy, where he completed them. In 1839 he carried off the gold medal by his picture of "Prometheus bound by Force and Strength." In 1843 he entered the lists of the cartoon competition, and exhibited his "Una alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs," and obtained by it one of the premiums of £100. In 1843 he also exhibited his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," which attracted marked attention. From this period he continued to produce many beautiful pictures, when, in 1846, he painted his "Diana surprised by Actæon," which procured him the dignity of A.R.A. In the course of the following year his "Una and the Wood-Nymphs" appeared, and was purchased by Queen Victoria. His merits had now become well known, when, year after year, he continued to issue some fine conception, which eminently displayed the many graces of his pencil. B. at Wandsworth, Surrey, 1810.

FROWDE, Philip, *froud*, an English poet, whose Latin effusions in the "Musæ Anglicanæ" are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies, the "Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas." D. 1738.

FRUMENTIS, St., *froo-men'-tis*, the first who preached the gospel in Æthiopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331. B. at Tyre; D. about 360.

FRY, Mrs. Elizabeth, *fri*, was the third daughter of John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham Hall, near Norwich, and belonged to the Society of Friends. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Joseph Fry, a London merchant, and in 1810 a preacher among the Friends. In 1813 she visited the prisoners in Newgate, and by her active beneficence and judicious conduct effected great improvements in the condition of the miserable objects who there came under her notice. In 1817 she was so far successful in her philanthropical projects as to succeed in establishing a ladies' committee for the improvement of the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate, and by energy and perseverance had the gratification of converting a sink of iniquity into an abode of order and sobriety. A school and a manufactory were instituted within the walls of that dreary abode of sorrow, and comparative happiness took the place of misery. She was examined before the House of Commons on her plans of prison discipline; and, proceeding from one step to another, next turned her attention to the reformation of the characters of convicts. From 1833 to 1836 she occupied herself with visiting Jersey and Guernsey, and between 1837 and 1842 visited many of the principal towns of the continent, with the view of improving the system of prison discipline. B. near Norwich, 1780; D. at Ramsgate, 1845.

FRYXELL, Anders, *fruxe'-el*, a distinguished Swedish historian, who was reared for the church, but devoted much of his time to the cultivation of literature. After producing an opera, he commenced his career, in 1823, as an historian, by the publication of a work entitled "Narratives from Swedish History," upon a plan similar to that seen in "Tales of a Grandfather," by Sir Walter Scott. From that period he continued to occupy a high place in the literature of Sweden, and greatly extended the plan of the above work. His views of the position of the aristocracy of his country, however, led him into controversy, although it did not withdraw him from his historical studies. He is known to English readers by a translation, made by Mrs. Mary Howitt, of two volumes of his extended "Narratives," published in 1844. B. at Hesselskog, in Dalsland, 1795.

FUCHS, Leonard, *fooks*, a German physician and botanist, who received the honour of knighthood from Charles V. of Spain. His greatest work is "Historia Plantarum," printed at Bâle in 1542. He also wrote several medical books. B. in Bavaria, 1501; D. 1566.

FUESSLI, John Caspar, *foos'-se-le*, an ingenious Swiss artist and author, who wrote a "History of the Artists of Switzerland, or Lives of the Helvetic Painters," which is considered an excellent work. B. at Zurich, 1706; D. 1781.—His son, John Caspar, an eminent entomologist, resided at Leipsic, where he published some valuable works on entomology. B. at Zurich, 1745; D. 1786.

FUGER, Frederick Henry, *foo'-ger*, an eminent German painter, who first studied his art in the Dresden Academy; but, proceeding to Vienna, discovered such talents as to induce his patrons to send him as an imperial pensioner to Rome. Here he studied eight years, when he visited Naples, and painted a series of frescoes in the library of Queen Caroline at Coserta. In 1784 he was recalled to Vienna, where he became professor in, and vice-director of, the academy. He was distinguished, not only as a fresco, but also as an oil and miniature painter. Some of his pictures consisted of subjects taken from the mythology of Homer; others from Roman history; and he made twenty illustrations of the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Many of his works have been engraved by German artists. B. at Heilbron, Wurtemberg, 1751; D. at Vienna, 1818.

FUGGER, *foog'-ger*, the name of a rich and illustrious family of Suabia, descended from a weaver, who originally lived in the environs of Augsburg, about 1300. They were at first successful in selling cloths, but afterwards extended their dealings, and became merchants, accumulating an immense fortune. Reaching the height of their affluence, at the commencement of the 16th century, they rendered considerable services to the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian, by making them large advances. These princes bestowed titles of nobility on the Fugger family, and they soon became connected with the best blood of Germany. Promoted to the highest dignities of the empire, they did not any the more neglect the pursuit of commerce. Their riches were always forthcoming for the improvement of their birthplace, Augsburg, where they erected some handsome monuments, and founded some philanthropical institutions. The best known of them are the three brothers, Ulric, James, and George; and, afterwards, Raymond and Antony, both sons of George. Antony received, for his loans to Charles V., the countship of Kirchberg and the seignory of Weissenhorn, which afterwards remained in the possession of his family. He was a great

encourager of learning.—Antony and Raymond bore, to a great extent, the expenses of the expedition of Charles V. against Algeria, obtaining from him the permission to coin money. One day, at an interview with the emperor, Antony, as a mark of his regard and esteem, threw into the fire all the title-deeds and securities which Charles had deposited with him. Several of this family still exist, and Augsburg owes its position on the continent, as a financial centre, to the energy and talent of the Fuggers.

FULBERT, *fool-bair*, a French bishop, but a native of Italy, and a pupil of Pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and, in 1007, was presented with the bishopric of Chartres. He was zealous against Berengarius on the Eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and his works are extant. B. 1028.—(For FULBERT, a canon at Paris, *see* ABELARD.)

FULDA, Charles Frederick, *ful-dă*, an ingenious Lutheran divine, who wrote a "Dictionary of German Roots," "An Inquiry into Language," "On the Origin of the Goths," "On the Cimbri," "On the Deities of the Germans," and "A Chart of History." He was also an excellent mechanic. B. at Wimpfen, Suabia, 1724; D. 1788.

FULKE, William, *foolk*, an English divine, who was made master of Pembroke Hall, and, subsequently, Margaret professor of divinity. B. in London; D. 1589. Of his works the most noted is his "Commentary upon the Rhenish Translation of the New Testament," printed in 1580.

FULLER, Nicholas, *fool'-ler*, a learned divine, who obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. B. at Southampton, 1557; D. 1622. His "Miscellanea Theologica," printed at Oxford in 1616, is a valuable body of sacred criticism.

FULLER, Thomas, an eminent English historian and divine, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney College, and, after fulfilling his clerical duties in several places, obtained a prebend of Salisbury. He was also presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, thence removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. During the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and became chaplain to Lord Hopton, who left him at Basing House, which was shortly after besieged by Sir William Waller; but the garrison, being sustained by the courage of Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham, in Essex; and between that time and the Restoration, published a number of books, the principal of which is "The Church History of Britain," folio. At the Restoration he was made chaplain-extraordinary to the king, restored to his prebend, and created D.D. B. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 1608; D. 1661. Besides the above, he wrote the quaint but valuable work, "The Worthies of England," in folio; "The History of the Holy War," folio; "The Holy State," folio; "Pisgah-sight of Palestine," folio; "Abel Redivivus, or Lives of Eminent Divines," 4to; sermons and tracts. He is said to have had so strong a memory as to have been able to tell, in their exact order, the names of the signs then placed over every tradesman's door, after one walk between Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

FULLER, Sarah Margaret, countess of Ossoli. (*See* OSSOLI.)

FULLER, Isaac, an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the "Resurrection" at All Souls' College, Oxford; another at Magdalen College, and a picture at Wadham College, which is the best. He studied in France under Perrier. D. in 1672.

FULTON, Robert, *fool'-ton*, an American mechanician and engineer, whose name is intimately associated with the improvement of steam navigation. In his eighteenth year he entered, in Philadelphia, upon the duties of life as a painter of landscapes and portraits for subsistence; but in 1786 he visited England, where West, the historical painter, took him by the hand, and for some years kept him in his house. His genius, however, seems to have been less directed to the beautiful in art than the mechanical in science. Accordingly, on quitting the house of Mr. West, he sought the acquaintance of the duke of Devonshire, then engaged with his canals, and in 1794 took out a patent for an inclined plane, designed to set aside the use of locks. He also invented an excavating-machine, a mill for sawing marble, and took out patents for making ropes and spinning flax. With all these projects, however, he seems to have met with little success, when he went to Paris, where he resided seven years under the roof of Mr. Barlow, the representative of the United States government. Here he directed his attention to other pursuits, but still of a mechanical kind, when, after some experiments made with small steamboats on the Seine, and another visit to England, he proceeded to America, where, in 1807, he commenced the construction of a steam-vessel, with which he succeeded in navigating the Hudson river. His fame was now established: but he did not live to reap the reward which his perseverance deserved. B. at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, 1765; D. at New York, 1815.

FULVIA, *ful'-ve-a*, an ambitious woman of Rome, who, after being twice married, became the wife of Mark Antony. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, she ordered it to be brought to her, and, with the greatest barbarity, bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra; upon which she attempted to persuade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she retired into the East, where Antony received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 40 B.C. (*See* ANTONY.)—A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline and his brother conspirators.

FULVIUS, *ful'-ve-us*, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom was a senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who made them public to all the Roman matrons; and for this he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.—**Servius Fulvius Nobilior**, a Roman consul, who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. He was successful in several conflicts with the Carthaginians, but was

shipwrecked on his return with 200 Roman ships.

FURETIERE, Anthony, *foo-ref'-e-air*, a learned Frenchman, who deserted the legal profession, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. In 1622 he was admitted to the French Academy, but twenty-three years afterwards was expelled, upon the charge of having unfairly profited by the common labour of the Encyclopædists to compile the dictionary which bears his name. This was printed in 1690, in 2 vols. folio. B. at Paris, 1620; D. 1688.

FURIUS, Bibaculus M., *fu'-re-us*, a Latin poet of Cremona, who wrote annals in Iambic verse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humour of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry, and even borrowed some of his lines. Horace, however, has ridiculed his verses. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

FURNIUS, *fur'-ne-us*, a friend of Horace, who was consul, and distinguished himself by his elegant historical writings.

FÜRST, Walter, *foorst*, one of the founders of Swiss freedom and independence. Heading some brave men, he took and destroyed several forts belonging to the Austrians; which was the first step, in 1307, to the restoration of Switzerland as an independent nation. (*See* TELL and MELCHTHAL.)

FUSELI, or FUESSLI, Henry, *foos'-se-le*, the second son of John Caspar Fuessli, author of "Lives of the Helvetic Painters," was educated for the church, and, in 1761, entered into holy orders. Having written, in conjunction with Lavater, a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of a magistrate, it was deemed politic that he should leave his country; when, being furnished with letters of introduction from the British minister in Prussia, he visited England, where, for some time, he supported himself by translating works from the German, French, and Italian, into English. Gaining the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he showed some of his drawings to that distinguished artist, who recommended him to devote himself entirely to painting. This recommendation was not lost upon him, and, in 1770, he visited Italy and changed his name into Fuseli, which he ever afterwards retained. After an absence of eight years, he returned, and, with other artists, was engaged by Alderman Boydell to assist in forming his Shakspeare Gallery. He also employed himself in editing the work of Lavater on Physiognomy, and assisted Cowper, who was then translating Homer, with some remarks and corrections. He subsequently became an associate of the Royal Academy, and, in 1790, was chosen a royal academician. In 1799 he supplied some pictures towards the formation of a Milton Gallery; but the idea did not take with the public. In the same year he became professor of painting to the Royal Academy, and, in 1803, keeper. Meanwhile, he did not neglect his literary pursuits. In 1805 he edited Pilkington's "Lives of the Painters," and subsequently was elected a member of the first class in the academy of St. Luke's at Rome. B. at Zurich, 1741; D. in London, 1825, and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's.

FUST. (*See* FAUST.)

## G

[Where *g* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *g* in *go*.]





GABBIANI, Antony Dominic, *gab'-be-aw'-ne*, an Italian painter of considerable merit, was patronized by Cosmo III., Duke of Florence, who sent him to study at Rome. After his return to Florence he executed several pictures for the churches and palaces of that city, his finest works being the "Assumption," and the celebrated picture of "St. Filippo," in the church of the Oratorio. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold, while engaged in painting the cupola of Castello in 1726. B. at Florence in 1652.

GABINIUS, *gă-bin'-e-us*, a Roman consul, who made war in Judæa, and re-established tranquillity there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return, he was accused of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished, however, and D. at Salona, about 48 B.C.

GABRIEL SIONITA, *gā'-bre-el*, a learned Maronite, and professor of the oriental languages at Rome and Paris, at which last place he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of "Geographia Nubiensis," 1619, 4to. B. 1577; D. 1648.

GABRIELLI, Caterina, *gab'-re-ail-le*, a celebrated vocalist, who, after acquiring great fame in Italy, went to Russia in 1772, and ranked high in court favour. She visited England in 1775, and Dr. Burney says that when "she was on the stage she filled the attention of the spectators so much that they could look at nothing else while she was in view." She subsequently went to Venice, and in 1780 to Milan, where she shared the public favour with Marchesi. B. at Rome, 1730; D. 1796.

GACON, Francis, *gā'-kawng*, a French satirist, who attacked, in his writings, Bossuet, Rousseau, and Lamotte. He became a priest of the Oratory, and gained the prize of the academy for poetry in 1717. B. at Lyons, 1667; D. at his priory of Baillon, in 1725.

GADBURY, John, *gad'-bur-e*, an astrologer, who attracted much attention towards the end of the 17th century. He had originally been a tailor, was afterwards assistant to Lully, the fortune-teller, and, like his master, published almanacks and prognostications. He was apprehended on suspicion of being an accomplice of Titus Oates, but was afterwards liberated. He died on his way to Barbadoes; but the date is uncertain. B. 1627; D. 1692.

GAERTNER, Joseph, *gairt'-ner*, an eminent German naturalist, who, though destined for the church, applied himself to the study of medicine. He travelled through several parts of Europe, and in 1759 went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. He subsequently visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," the principal of which is a "Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of Conferveæ," &c. Here he gained the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age, and was made F.R.S. In 1768 he went to St. Petersburg, and was there appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that position with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine, making botanical discoveries, he returned to his native land in 1770. In 1778 he went again to London, to make drawings and descriptions of fruits, to illustrate his "Carpology," the first volume of which he dedicated

to Sir Joseph Banks. B. at Caln, Wurtemberg, 1732; D. in London, 1791. He left a number of valuable MSS.

GAGE, General Thomas, *gaij*, the commander-in-chief of the British troops in North America, and the last governor of Massachusetts for the English crown. Shut up in Boston after the battle of Lexington, Gage, whom Congress had declared a public enemy, caused martial law to be proclaimed. After the affair at Bunker's Hill, he was forced to embark for England, where he died in 1787.

GAGNIER, John, *ga'-ne-ai*, a learned French orientalist, who, bred a Roman Catholic, embraced Protestantism, and settled in England. He was patronized by many eminent persons, and received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorion's "History of the Jews," in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's "Life of Mohammed," in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford. B. at Paris, about 1670; D. 1740.

GAILLARD DE LONGUMEAU, *gail-lar*, bishop of Apt, in Provence, employed his almoner, Moreri, to execute a Universal Historical Dictionary, the plan of such a work having been first conceived by him. D. 1695.

GAILLARD, John Ernest, a musical composer of some merit, who accompanied Prince George of Denmark to England, and became chapel master to the queen dowager Catharine, the relict of Charles II. at Somerset House. He studied English with considerable success, and composed a jubilate, three anthems, and a Te Deum, which were performed at the chapel-royal and at St. Paul's on thanksgivings for victories. He also wrote music, operas, and pantomimes for the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of his latest works in this line being the music to the "Royal Chace, or Merlin's Cave," in which occurs the famous song, "With early horns." B. at Zell, 1687; D. 1749.

GAINAS, *gai'-i-nās*, a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius. He put Eutropius, the favourite of that emperor, to death, also the prefect Rufinus. Causing himself to be named commander of the cavalry and Roman infantry, he governed the weak Arcadius. At length declared an enemy of the state, he took up arms, was defeated, and perished by the hands of the Huns, with whom he had sought an asylum, A.D. 400.

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas, an eminent self-taught English landscape-painter, whose early studies were pursued in the woods and fields of Suffolk, rather than in the schools of art. There, from his earliest years, he began to copy a stile, a rock, a tree, or any object which struck his fancy; so that by the time he had attained the age of fourteen, he had ventured upon the art of colouring, and was sent to London. Here he commenced portrait-painting; a path in which he acquired such eminence as to enable him, in his nineteenth year, to marry a young lady who had a fortune of £200 per annum. About 1745 he went to Ipswich, thence to Bath in 1760; and, in 1774, to London again. He painted some of the portraits of the royal family, and was one of the thirty-six members chosen at the foundation of the Royal Academy. But however he may have excelled in portraits, it has long ago been decided that it is upon his landscapes that his fame rests. In these he is said to have united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Ruysdael. In both portrait and landscape he has been ranked with Rubens, Vandyck, and Claude; but, however this may be, the great originality of his genius is indisputable. "If ever this nation," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "should produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of an English school, the name of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity as one of the very first of that rising name." B. at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727; D. 1788.—His eldest brother was also a good artist; and another, who was a dissenting minister at Henley, in Oxfordshire, was an ingenious mechanic.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, *găl'-ba*, a Roman, who, by unremitted diligence, rose gradually to the highest offices of the state. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero, who, however, because Galba expressed disapprobation of his conduct, ordered him to be put to death. He however escaped the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. His conduct now greatly displeased the people; and when, after being raised to the throne, he refused to pay the soldiers the money which he had promised them, they assassinated him, in 68. The popularity which had been lavished upon Galba when a private man, totally disappeared when he ascended the throne. This, however, it is not difficult to understand. The simplicity of his habits, the incorruptibility of his character, and the austerity of his life, had engendered frugal tastes which degenerated into avarice and parsimoniousness—characteristics little suited to luxurious voluptuaries such as the Romans in Galba's time had become.—There are many others of this name mentioned by ancient writers, but of inferior celebrity.

GALE, Thomas, *gail*, an English divine, who, in 1666, was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge, and in 1672 master of St. Paul's school. He was a member of the Royal Society, of which he became one of the honorary secretaries, and in 1697 was promoted to the deanery of York. He published a collection of the Greek mythologists, "Historiæ Poeticæ Antiqui Scriptores Græcæ et Latinæ," "Jamblichus de Mysteriis," "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum," an edition of Cicero, "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores," "Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ," a volume of sermons, "Antonini Iter Britanniarum," &c. B. at Scruton, Yorkshire, 1636; D. at York, 1702.

GALE, Roger, the eldest son of the above, sat in Parliament for Northallerton, and became the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer to the Royal Society. B. 1672; D. 1744. He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's "Commentary on Antoninus."—Samuel, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. B. 1682; D. 1754.

GALEN, Bernard van, *ga'-len*, a warlike bishop of Munster, who was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and then took orders and became prince-bishop of Munster. The pope having refused to confirm his elevation, Galen resolved to secure his power by keeping up a garrison of soldiers devoted to his interests. It was in vain that the citizens protested against this measure—the bishop adhered to his resolution, and hostilities were about to commence

when the attention of the warlike churchman was directed to a war against the Turks, in which he held an important command. In 1665 he attacked Holland, and although pacified on that occasion by the interference of France, he again, in 1672, formed a league against the Dutch, in concert with France and England; and subsequently, in conjunction with Denmark, engaged in a war against Sweden. B. 1605; D. 1678.

GALENUS CLAUDIUS (Galen), *ga-le'-nus*, a celebrated Greek physician, who visited the most learned seminaries of Greece and Egypt, and at last went to Rome, where he rendered himself famous by his profession. Many, astonished at his cures, attributed them to magic. He was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, the emperor, who entrusted him with the care of his son Commodus. B. at Pergamos about 130; D. about 200. It is said that he wrote 300 volumes, the greatest number of which were burnt in the Temple of Peace at Rome, where they had been deposited. Galen was second only in merit as a physician to Hippocrates; and to these two medical philosophers of the ancients the moderns are indebted for many useful discoveries.

GALERIUS, C. Valerius Maximianus, *gă-lē'-re-us*, a Roman emperor, was a herdsman of Dacia, and entering the army as a private soldier, became, by his valour, a general. Diocletian gave him his daughter in marriage, and in 292 adopted him and Chlorus as his successors. In 296 he commanded in Mesopotamia, where he was, at first, defeated by Narses, king of Persia, but soon retrieved his reputation by a great victory. He instigated Diocletian to persecute the Christians, and on his abdication, in 305, Galerius rose to supreme power. At the close of his life he desisted from persecuting the Christians, and requested their prayers. D. 311.

GALGACUS, *găl'-gă-kus*, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted with uncommon valour the Romans under the command of Agricola. After several skirmishes, the two armies, in 84, came to a pitched battle, in which Galgacus was defeated with prodigious loss, dying on the field. Tacitus puts in his mouth a noble speech made to his troops previous to the battle.

GALIANI, Ferdinando, *gal'-e-aw'-ne*, an Italian antiquary and writer, whose principal work, on money, "Della Moneta," was published in 1750. He was one of the first to discover the archæological riches of Herculaneum. In 1759 he was appointed by the king of Naples secretary to the French embassy; and, during his residence at Paris, his company was universally courted. He wrote there "Dialogues on the Corn-trade," which, from the strength of their argument and pleasant style, excited considerable notice, though anonymous. In 1779 he returned to Naples, where he filled many high offices of state. Besides the above works, he wrote a "Commentary on Horace," a treatise on the "Natural Duties of Princes to Belligerent Powers," &c. B. at Chieti, Abruzzo, 1728; D. at Naples, 1787. It is said of Galiani, that he presented to Pope Benedict XIV. a collection of stones found about Vesuvius: and accompanied them with the inscription,—"Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti panes fiant." (Most blessed father, cause these stones to be turned into bread.) This piece of wit had the desired effect, and the holy father presented him with a valuable church preferment.





GALILEI, Galileo, *ga-leel'-ai-e*, commonly called *gal'-i-le'-o*, a distinguished Italian astronomer, who may be said to have been the founder of experimental science. He was intended for the medical profession; but, having a strong predilection for the exact sciences, at the age of 25 he became mathematical professor at Pisa, whence, in 1592, he removed to Padua. His first discovery was the equality of the periods of vibration of a pendulum held by a fixed point; and, subsequently, he invented an imperfect kind of thermometer, which seems to have answered his purposes. In 1609, having heard that Jansen had invented a glass by which objects at a distance were rendered as visible as if near, he directed his attention to the subject, and constructed the Galilean telescope, by which the science of astronomy has been brought to the utmost perfection. His first instrument was presented to the doge of Venice, who confirmed his professorship for life in the university of Padua, with the largest salary which had ever been there given to a mathematical professor. By this noble instrument he found that the Via Lactea is an assemblage of fixed stars; and, by assiduous application of his invention, made many other important discoveries in the heavens. His assertion, however, of the earth's motion gave such offence to the inquisitors, that, in 1615, he was cited to Rome, and required to deny what he had before asserted,—that the sun is the centre of our system, and that the earth is merely a planet having a diurnal revolution upon its own axis, and an annual revolution round the sun. In 1632 he published at Florence his "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the World," for which he was cited to Rome; his book ordered to be publicly burnt; the author sentenced to be imprisoned, to make a recantation of his errors, and, by way of penance, to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week. A portion of the abjuration of this great man we here transcribe, to show to what extent he was forced by inquisitorial power to deny the truth of the great principles which, through the comprehensive grasp of his own mind, had brought conviction to himself. "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse, and detest the said errors and heresies [namely, that the earth moves round the sun, &c.]. I swear that, for the future, I will never say or assert anything, verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees after this solemn act, he is said to have whispered to a friend, "It moves, for all that." Galileo now obtained his liberty, and retired to his house near Florence, where he continued his observations till he became blind by intense application. B. at Pisa, 1564; D. near Florence, 1642. His principal works are, "The operations of the Compass," "On the Swimming of Bodies," "Mechanics," "Nuncius Sidereus," "On the Trepidation of the Moon," "Discourse of the Solar Spots," "Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations," "Treatise on the Mundane System."—His son, Vincenzo Galilei, was the first who applied his father's discovery about the pendulum to clock-work. The father of Galilei wrote some esteemed works on music.

GALITZIN, Basil, *ga-lit'-zin*, a Russian nobleman, who, in 1680, became minister of the czar Fédor Alexievich, whom he persuaded to abolish the titles of nobility, and to let his subjects rise

to dignities by merit. He was in great favour with the regent, Princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Ivan, and, during her regency, possessed supreme power. The intrigues of the regent, however, against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Galitzin exiled. B. 1633; D. 1713.

**Galitzin**, Michael Michaelovich, of the same family as the above, served under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and afterwards president of the College of War. B. 1674; D. 1730.

**Gall**, Francis Joseph, *gaull*, a distinguished German physician, who founded the science of phrenology, by which the talents and tendencies of the mind are affirmed to be manifested by certain external developments evinced on the surface of the cranium. He settled in Vienna, and afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, lecturing upon his system. In 1807 he established himself in Paris, as being the best centre for the dissemination of his opinions, and became physician to Prince Metternich. In 1810 that nobleman guaranteed the expense of publishing the phrenological work of Gall and Spurzheim, B. at Leifenbrunn, Wurtemberg, 1758; D. at Paris, 1828.

**Galland**, Anthony, *gal'-la*, a learned French writer, who was sent by the French minister Colbert to the East, and on his return to France was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the Royal College of Paris. He wrote several dissertations on Greek and Roman medals, and other archæological matters; but the work by which he is best known is the translation from the Arabic of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." B. in Picardy, 1646; D. at Paris, 1715.

**Gallienus**, Publius Lucinius, *gal'-li-e'-nus*, a son of the emperor Valerian, reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor 260 A.D. In his youth, he evinced military genius in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the throne, resigned himself to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery; and two of his officers at length revolted, and assumed the imperial purple. This roused him, and he marched against them, without showing the least favour either to rank, sex, or age, putting all to the sword. These cruelties irritated the people and the army; thirty of his generals, known as the Thirty Tyrants, assuming the purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his adversaries; but in the midst of his preparations was assassinated at Milan by some of his officers, 268 A.D.

**Gallus**, *găl'-lus*, a name common to many celebrated Romans, the most distinguished of whom are the following:—Caius, a friend of Scipio Africanus, was famous for his knowledge of astronomy, and his exact calculations of eclipses.—Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris, or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus was a favourite with Augustus, by whom he was appointed governor of Egypt; but he forgot the benefits he had received, pillaged the province, and even conspired against his benefactor, for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in despair, A.D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry. He particularly excelled in elegiac composition.—Caius Vibius Trebonianus, who succeeded Metius Decius, slain by the Goths, 251. He became indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, 253.—Flavius Claudius Constantius, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius, his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was condemned to be beheaded, 354.

**Galt**, John, *gault*, a Scotchman, who began life as a tradesman in London, but commenced the study of the law, which he forsook for the literary profession. For some time he acted in the capacity of agent to a company for establishing emigrants in Canada, but quarrelled with the government, and was suspended by the Canada company. On his return to England, he devoted himself to literature, and supported himself by the labours of a most prolific pen. The bare enumeration of his works would occupy a considerable space; but the following criticism from the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1839 will give an idea of his style, and the fields in which he worked:—"There is a thorough quaintness of phrase and dialogue in Mr. Galt's best works, which places him apart from all other Scotch novelists; much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness and humour, are displayed in his novels, and render them justly popular. The public will not soon forget his 'Ayrshire Legatees,' his 'Annals of the Parish,' or his 'Entail.' His biographies, and many of his later works manufactured for the booksellers, are of a very different character." B. in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1779; D. 1839.

**Galvani**, Aloysio, *gal-vaw'-ne*, the discoverer of galvanism, was a celebrated Italian physiologist, and, in 1762, became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, obtaining a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to certain electrical properties, which have excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." The famous Volta followed Galvani in his researches, and discovered further wonders in this branch of science. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy, and D. 1798; B. at Bologna, 1737. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

**Gam**, David, *găm*, a brave Welsh officer in the army of Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, he reported that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was knighted by Henry on the field, but was killed defending his sovereign when exposed to imminent danger, 1415.

**Gama**, Vasco or Vasquez de, *ga'-ma*, an illustrious Portuguese navigator, to whom belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the

East Indies by sea. In 1497 Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent him to endeavour to double the Cape of Good Hope, which he accomplished, and then sailed along the eastern coast of Africa, having proceeded as far as Calicut, where he arrived in May, 1498, and was received by the prince of that place with great pomp and ceremony. After an absence of two years, he returned to Lisbon, where he arrived in September, 1499. In 1502 he went out with twenty ships, and returned, the following year, with thirteen, which he had captured in the Indian seas. On this occasion he was created count of Vidiqueyra. In 1524 he was appointed, by John III., viceroy of Portuguese India, after the death of Albuquerque, and he sailed and took possession of his government, but did not long survive his honours after his arrival at his destination. B. at Sines, Portugal; D. at Cochin, 1525. Camoens celebrated his adventures in the "Lusiad."

GAMBIER, James, Lord, *găm'-beer*, a British admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and, in 1788, was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh*, 32. In this frigate he was engaged against the French in 1791, and assisted in the reduction of Charleston, S. Carolina. He was present at Lord Howe's memorable victory on the 1st of June, 1794, commanding the *Defence*, 74; and after filling various posts, was intrusted, in July, 1807, with the command of the fleet despatched to Copenhagen. This city was bombarded for three days, when the enemy capitulated, and 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates and sloops, and 25 gunboats, were taken and conveyed to England. He was now created a baron, and, in 1808, had the command of the Channel fleet. In 1809, Lord Cochrane (afterwards the earl of Dundonald), who was under Lord Gambier's orders, attacked and destroyed, with his fire-ships, several French vessels in the Basque Roads by the Isle d'Aix, and Lord Cochrane was desirous of completing the destruction of the remainder of the enemy's fleet, but the commander-in-chief did not consider the attempt practicable. A court-martial sat on the conduct of the latter, but he was acquitted. In 1814 he negotiated a peace with the United States of America, at Ghent; and, on the accession of William IV., was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet. B. at the Bahama Isles, of which his father was lieutenant-governor, 1756; D. at Iver, near Uxbridge, 1833. (*See* "Autobiography of Lord Dundonald," and "Life of Lord Gambier," by his daughter.)

GANS, Edward, *gons*, an eminent German jurist, who, besides being a voluminous writer on legal questions, especially the historical features of the Roman code, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best lecturers in Germany. He was appointed extraordinary professor at the university of Berlin in 1825, and some years afterwards attained to the position of ordinary professor in the same university. He visited France and England after the revolution in the former country in 1830, and becoming imbued with liberal ideas, lectured to immense audiences on themes connected with modern history, which drew upon him the displeasure of the Prussian government, which subjected him to a good deal of annoyance, without, however, being able to silence him. He was the friend of Hegel, Thibaut, and other celebrated men of the time, and was regarded as one of the most learned, most witty, and most eloquent men of Germany. No one could match him in controversy; he confounded the most skilful of his opponents by his sarcasms, and was most ready to satirize those who held the highest positions; and hence, probably, the bitterness with which he was persecuted. He was of Jewish extraction, but embraced Christianity. His principal works are—"Scholia on Gaius's Roman Law;" "System of the Roman Civil Law;" "The Law of Succession, its Historical Development, and its importance for the History of the World." He also edited the works of Hegel. B. at Berlin, 1798; D. suddenly, from an attack of apoplexy, 1839.

GANDON, James, *gan'-don*, a distinguished English architect, who was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and was the first to receive the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. He edited the "Vitruvius Britannicus," and afterwards went to Ireland, where he remained during the rest of his life. The Four Courts, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, the portico of the House of Lords, and other elegant structures in Dublin, were designed by him. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries and of the Irish Royal Academy. B. 1740; D. 1824.

GANDY, James, *gan'-de*, an English painter, the pupil of Vandyck, whose style he so successfully imitated that his pictures are considered little inferior to those of his master. The great duke of Ormond took him to Ireland under his patronage, and Gandy there executed a variety of pieces which are in the Ormond collection. B. at Exeter, 1619; D. 1689.—His son, William Gandy, attained to considerable eminence as a portrait painter.

GARAMOND, Claude, *gar'-a-mawng*, a French engraver and letter-founder, was the first who superseded Gothic or black-letter printing, substituting in its place the Roman character. B. at Paris; D. 1561.

GARASSE, Francis, *ga-rass'*, a French Jesuit of considerable talents, but very scurrilous in his writings against many of his contemporaries. In 1625 he published "A Summary of the Principal Truths of the Christian Religion," which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He was also the author of Latin poems, and some controversial works. D. of the plague, which he caught at Poictiers, while visiting the sick in the hospitals, 1631; B. at Angoulême, 1585.

GARCAM, Pedro Antonio Correa, *gar'-kam*, a Portuguese lyric poet, who is held in the highest estimation by his countrymen. He clothed his odes in the language of the 16th century, and many of them breathe the finest spirit of poetry. His epistles and satires are considered among the best in modern literature, and several plays which he wrote are conceived in excellent taste. He laboured to improve the taste of his countrymen; but an early death prevented the accomplishment of what an earnest ambition might have achieved. B. at Lisbon, 1724; D. 1772.

GARCILASSO, or GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, *gar'-the-las'-so*, a poet, native of Peru, who accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound which he received in Provence in 1536. It is a strange circumstance, that this poet, whose verses told only of the delights of peace and the pleasures of repose, should have lived the life and died the death he did. His poems were translated into English by Wiffen. B. at Cuzco, Peru, 1503. His works were printed at Naples in 1664, 8vo.

GARDINER, Stephen, *gar'-di-ner*, a distinguished English prelate and statesman, the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In 1527, in company with Edward Fox, he went to Rome for the purpose of persuading the pope to consent to the divorce of Queen Catharine by Henry VIII. Though unsuccessful in his mission, he greatly assisted Henry in the prosecution of his design, and became secretary of state, and in 1531 bishop of Winchester. He wrote "De Verâ Obedientiâ," in defence of the king's supremacy, and drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner during the remainder of the reign: he was also deprived of his bishopric; but, on the accession of Mary, he was restored to his see, and, in 1553, appointed lord chancellor and prime minister. He had a deep knowledge of human nature; but his conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. B. at Bury St. Edmund's, 1483; D. 1555. He was a learned man, but of little principle, crafty, and ambitious. Lloyd, in his "State Worthies," says that he was to be traced like the fox, and like Hebrew, was to be read backwards.

GARDINER, James, a British military officer, equally distinguished for his piety and for his bravery, entered the Dutch service at the age of 14 as an ensign, after which he obtained rank in the English army, and was present at the battle of Ramilies, where he was wounded. In 1730, he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and at the head of a regiment of dragoons, of which he was the commander, he was attached to the army of Sir John Cope which fought, and was defeated by, the Highlanders under the Chevalier, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, on the 21st of September, 1745. Colonel Gardiner endeavoured to stop the panic which seized the royal troops, and was killed. He is said in early life to have been somewhat licentious in his habits, and to have been converted to religious views by reading a Calvinistic treatise entitled "Heaven taken by Storm." It is also asserted that he had received a supernatural intimation of his approaching death. Three of his nearest relatives, including his father, like himself, fell in battle. Dr. Doddridge has written a Life of Colonel Gardiner. B. at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1688.

GARDNER, Alan, Lord, *gard'-ner*, a British admiral, son of a military officer resident in the north of England. Alan entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of 13, and after passing through the various subordinate grades, obtained post-captain's rank in 1766, when he hoisted his pennant on board the *Preston* of 50 guns, in which he served some time on the Jamaica station. He commanded the *Maidstone* frigate in the American war, and afterwards the *Saltan*, 74, in which last-named ship he served under Admiral Byron. He was then transferred to the *Duke*, 98, in which he was the first to break the enemy's line on the 12th of April, 1782, for his conduct on which occasion he was highly applauded by his chief, Admiral Rodney. Gardner hoisted his flag as rear-admiral on board the *Queen* in 1793, and, as commander on the Leeward Islands station, made an unsuccessful attempt on Martinique. His next important service was under Lord Howe, and on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, displayed signal bravery, and was shortly afterwards made a baronet and major-general of marines. A mutiny having broken out in the fleet at Portsmouth early in 1797, Gardner went there with the view of suppressing it, but losing his temper, and having recourse to severe measures, the mutineers became exasperated, and he had difficulty in escaping with his life. He was created an Irish peer in 1800, and in 1807 took the command of the Channel fleet as the successor of Earl St. Vincent. Gardner was a member of three successive parliaments: first for Plymouth, in 1790, and in 1796 and 1802 for Westminster, with Fox for his colleague. He was created a British peer by the title of baron Uttoxeter, and died at Bath in 1809; B. 1742.

GARIBALDI, Joseph, *ga'-re-bal'-de*, a modern Italian patriot and general, was brought up at Nice among sailors and fishermen, and, at an early age, in his father's coasting vessel, distinguished himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated, in 1834, in the Italian insurrectional movement, he was compelled to fly, and take refuge in Marseilles. After passing two years here, chiefly in the pursuit of mathematical studies, he embarked in an Egyptian corvette, to serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis. Disappointed in his expectations, however, he set out for Rio Janeiro, and fought, with great bravery and success, in the service of the government of Uruguay against Buenos Ayres. His influence over his troops was something wonderful; and for the bravery he and his Italian followers displayed at Salto, the government of Montevideo decreed that the Italian legion should take the right, the post of honour, even when with native troops, in every engagement. The war in Italy, in 1848, brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A portion of his legion accompanied him, and took a prominent part in the campaign against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol. At Rome he was the soul of the resistance; and Marshal Vaillant, the French commander, in his report of the operations during the siege of that city, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. On May 9, at Palestrina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, though vastly superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he again won the honours of the day. Finally he sustained, by his courage and resources, for a whole month, the attacks of the French army. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldi proposed the employment of extreme measures, but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighbourhood of San Marino. There his troops disbanded; his wife, who was with him, died; and he himself escaped with difficulty to Genoa. After a few months he returned to America, where he engaged energetically in trade and industry, becoming a manufacturer of soap and candles in Staten Island, New York. In 1854 he returned to his native land, and for five years he now lived in retirement with his sons on the isle of

Caprera, off the coast of Sardinia, where he farmed on a small scale. In the Italian war of 1859, he played a conspicuous part against the Austrians, and seemed to be ubiquitous, by the marvellous rapidity of his operations. After the peace, the preliminaries of which were signed at Villafranca, he had the command of the army of Central Italy, but subsequently retired from the field, and laid down his arms. He was, however, soon recalled from his retirement, having been elected a member of the Parliament at Turin. In May, 1860, Garibaldi landed at Marsala, in Sicily, at the head of 1000 volunteers, was speedily joined by a large number of the inhabitants of the island, and after defeating the Neapolitan troops at Calatafimi, took Palermo. He then passed over to the mainland, landing near Reggio, and in a few days entered Naples almost alone, his approach having been sufficient to induce Francis II. to quit the city. The king took refuge in Gaëta, Garibaldi was proclaimed dictator; the people soon voted themselves subjects of Victor Emmanuel, and the latter having been met by Garibaldi on his way to attack the fortress of the deposed monarch, was saluted by him as "King of Italy"—a title afterwards confirmed by the Italian Parliament, and acknowledged by the European Powers. After this, Garibaldi again retired to Caprera, whence he issued in 1862, and proceeding from Sicily, made an attempt to reach the frontier through Naples, in order to march upon Rome; but this was in opposition to the wish of the government, and Garibaldi was attacked at Aspromonte by a party of Italian troops, wounded, taken prisoner, his followers dispersed, and himself conveyed a prisoner to the fortress of Varignano, near Spezzia. This event produced a profound sensation throughout Europe; the warmest sympathy was expressed for the illustrious captive, and some of the most eminent surgeons in the world—English, French, German, Russian, and Italian—attended him. An amnesty was shortly after granted to Garibaldi and his followers, who were set at liberty. In 1864 he visited England, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. In 1866 he took part in the brief war between Italy and Austria, and, in 1867, engaged in an ill-advised and unsuccessful attempt to free Rome from the Papal government. B. at Nice, 1807.

GARNET, Henry, *gar'-net*, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the Gunpowder plot, was educated at Winchester school. He took the Jesuit's habit at Rome in 1575, and returned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He was executed for high treason in 1606. He confessed the crime for which he suffered, but was placed by the Jesuits among their martyrs.

GARRICK, David, *gär'-rik*, a celebrated English actor, descended from a French family of the name of Garric or Garique, who fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield. David received his education partly at the grammar-school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom, in 1737, he went to London to seek his fortune. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards entered into partnership with an elder brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His first appearance was at Ipswich, in 1741, where, under the assumed name of Lyddal, he appeared as Aboan, in the tragedy of "Oroonoko." The applause he met with induced him to make his appearance in London, at the theatre in Goodman's Fields, where, in the character of Richard III., he appeared in 1741, and achieved a decided success. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of the people of fashion, even from the west-end, till that theatre was shut up. He next formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, and, in 1742, appeared for three nights as Bayes, Lear, and Richard III. In the summer of 1743 he played in Dublin, with Mrs. Woffington, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, and, in 1749, married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage-dancer. In 1763 he and Mrs. Garrick made a visit to Italy, and at Paris he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, whose future eminence he predicted. He returned to England in 1765, and, in 1766, brought out the "Clandestine Marriage," a comedy written by him in conjunction with the elder Colman. In 1769 he celebrated a fête in honour of Shakspeare, called "The Jubilee," at Stratford-upon-Avon, and afterwards made an entertainment of it at Drury-lane, under the same title, where it had a prodigious run. In 1776 he sold his interest in the theatre for £35,000. The last character he performed was Don Felix in the "Wonder," which he acted in 1776 for the benefit of decayed actors. B. at Hereford, 1716; D. in London, January 20, 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by private friendship. Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but vain and fond of flattery. He wrote several dramatic pieces, prologues, epilogues, songs, and epigrams. In the last he excelled. It is, however, upon his skill in histrionic representation that his fame rests. In this he has never been equalled. "That young man," said Pope, after seeing his Richard III., "never had his equal as an actor, and will never have a rival." In tragedy and comedy he was alike at home, and certainly possessed a matchless versatility of genius for the exhibition of passion. "His appearance," says Schlegel, in his "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," "forms an epoch in the history of the English theatre, as he chiefly dedicated his talents to the great characters of Shakspeare, and built his own fame on the growing admiration for the poet. Before his time, Shakspeare had only been brought on the stage in mutilated and disfigured alterations. Garrick returned, on the whole, to the true originals, though he still allowed himself to make some very unfortunate changes. . . . Whether he always conceived the parts of Shakspeare in the sense of the poet, I, from the very circumstances stated in the eulogies on his acting, should be inclined to doubt. He excited, however, a noble emulation to represent worthily the great national poet. This has ever since been the highest aim of actors, and even at present the stage can boast of men whose histrionic talents are deservedly famous." Mrs. Garrick survived her husband forty-three years, and died at her house in the Adelphi, 1822, in the 98th year of her age.

GARTH, Sir Samuel, *garth*, an English poet

and physician, who greatly contributed to the establishment of dispensaries; but was opposed by the apothecaries, whom he severely lashed in his poem of the "Dispensary," for their venal spirit. In 1697 he spoke the Harveian oration before the college. On the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. B. in Yorkshire, 1671; D. 1719. His poems do not possess any extraordinary merit.

GASCOIGNE, Sir William, *gäs'-koin*, an eminent English judge, who rose to be chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV. He was a man of integrity and independence, refusing to pass sentence on Archbishop Scroope, as a traitor, and sentencing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to be imprisoned for indecorous conduct before him on the bench. B. at Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, 1350; D. 1413.

GASCOIGNE, George, an old English poet, who served under the prince of Orange in the wars of the Low Countries. He wrote masques of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth, and some of his poems are not without merit. D. at Stamford, 1577.

GASKELL, Mary Elizabeth, *gäs'-kel*, the wife of the Rev. William Gaskell, a Unitarian minister, resident at Manchester, at once made herself popular by her first novel, entitled "Mary Barton," which appeared in 1848. This fiction forcibly depicted the struggles of the working cotton-spinner with the evils of poverty, and contrasted the splendid condition of the mill-owner with that of the worker. It also illustrated the evil of strikes, and presented such a vivid image of real life in one particular phase of society, that the authoress was at once raised into fame. After this Mrs. Gaskell became a contributor to "Household Words" and other periodicals, and in 1850 published her Christmas story of "The Moorland Cottage." In 1853 appeared "Ruth," her second novel, and in 1855, "North and South," an almost *verbatim* reprint from "Household Words." She also published other collections of her writings, all of which have enjoyed great popularity, and given her a prominent place among the writers of fiction of the 19th century. She likewise wrote a memoir of her friend Miss Brontë (Currer Bell), the author of "Jane Eyre," and contributed to the columns of the "Daily News." Her maiden name was Stromkin. B. about 1822; D. 1865.

GASSICOURT, Charles Louis, Cadet de, *gas'-se-koor'*, a French writer on chemistry, natural history, and other subjects, was educated for the bar, and in early life wrote several political treatises, one of which was on the "Theory of Elections," and another on "The Private Life of Mirabeau." He subsequently occupied himself principally in the study of chemistry and physics, and in 1803, published a "New Dictionary of Chemistry," which became a text-book in the Polytechnic school. He accompanied the French army into Austria in 1809, and wrote an account of the campaign; and also some "Letters on the English Nation," and a treatise on the application of physical sciences to military purposes. He was reporting secretary to the Board of Health, of which he was the principal organizer, and likewise assisted in instituting the Lyceum, afterwards the Athenæum, at Paris. B. 1769; D. 1823.

GASSENDI, Peter, *gas-sen'-de*, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, who, at a very early age, discovered an acute and inquisitive mind, and made such progress in learning, as to be appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digne before he was 18. Two years afterwards, he became professor of divinity and philosophy at Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle, and his lectures were published under the title of "Exercitationes Paradoxicæ adversus Aristotelem." This work procured him the friendship of the celebrated Peirese, president of the university of Aix, by whose interest he was preferred to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne. In 1628 he visited Holland, with the avowed object of cultivating the friendship of the philosophers of that country; and, on his return, applied himself ardently to astronomical studies. In 1631 he was the first to observe a transit of the planet Mercury over the disc of the sun, which had previously been calculated by Kepler. In 1645 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris, where he applied so intensely to his studies and to astronomical observations, that an illness was the consequence, and he was forced to retire to Digne for the restoration of his health. In 1647 he published his principal work, entitled "De Vitâ et Moribus Epicuri." This was, in 1649, followed by his "Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicureæ," which was an attempt to reconstruct the Epicurean system of philosophy out of the remains left by its masters. In 1653 he went back to Paris; but his labours brought a return of his disease, of which he died, in 1655. B. at Chautersier, near Digne, 1592. Gassendi is deservedly ranked among the first mathematicians of his age. He opposed the philosophy of Descartes with success, and obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name. His other works are, the Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regiomontanus; a "Commentary on Diogenes Laertius;" and astronomical and philosophical pieces, the whole collected into 6 vols. folio, 1658.

GASTRELL, Francis, *gas'-trel*, an English prelate and able polemical writer, was a native of Northamptonshire, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Boyle lecturer, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn; took his degree of D.D. in 1700; was chaplain to Harley, speaker of the House of Commons, and became canon of Christ Church in 1702. He was chaplain to the queen in 1711, and was raised to the episcopal bench, in 1714, as bishop of Chester. His Boyle's lectures he published, in 1699, as one discourse, as a defence of Christianity against the Deists; and was also the author of a useful religious manual called the "Christian Institutes," and of a work entitled "Conversations concerning the Trinity," and several others. B. 1662; D. 1725.

GATES, Horatio, an American general, who received his military tuition in England, and served in the West Indies, and also in Ohio, under General Braddock. Being wounded, he retired for some time from the army, and settled on an estate which he purchased in Virginia. When the war of American independence commenced, he espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and received the appointment of adjutant-general in the army. In 1776 he was appointed to the command of the army operating on Lake Champlain; but, in the following year, he was superseded, although, in a few months afterwards, he was again appointed to oppose General Burgoyne, whom he defeated,

and, at Saratoga, forced to capitulate with his whole army. This success surrounded Gates with a halo of popularity, and attempts were made to place him above Washington. These, however, were frustrated, and, in 1780, he was appointed to the command of the southern army. He met Cornwallis at Camden, in South Carolina, and suffered a complete defeat. For this he was superseded, and his conduct subjected to a court of inquiry; he was, however, honourably acquitted. After this he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he resided till 1800, when he removed to New York, where the freedom of the city was conferred on him. He now became a member of the legislature; but, before he quitted Virginia, he emancipated his slaves, and conferred upon the necessitous and infirm a provision for life. This was a noble act, and redounds more to his glory than the capturing of Burgoyne at Saratoga. B. in England, 1728; D. 1806.

GATTAKER, Thomas, *gat'-tak-er*, a learned divine, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, was preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1611 was appointed to the rectory of Rotherhithe. He published in 1619 a singular treatise on the "Nature and Use of Lots," which excited a great deal of controversy, and which he had to defend by another work, published in 1623. He was offered the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, but his infirm health made it impossible for him to accept the post. He travelled in the Low Countries, and zealously defended the reformed doctrines against the Catholics, especially in his treatise entitled "Transubstantiation declared by the Confession of Popish Writers to have no Foundation in God's Word." He wrote a great many works on Biblical subjects; and though a popular and eloquent preacher, was forced to abandon the pulpit from a spitting of blood to which he was liable. He was one of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster; but disapproved of the introduction of the Covenant, and declared for episcopacy. He likewise strenuously opposed the execution of Charles I. B. in London, 1574; D. at Rotherhithe, 1654. His son, Charles Gattaker, was also an eminent divine, held the rectory of Hoggeston, Bucks, and wrote a variety of polemical works especially directed against the Papists, the titles of most of which are distinguished by the prolix and quaint phraseology so much in vogue at the time. B. 1614; D. 1680.

GAUBIL, Antoine, *go'-beel*, a learned French missionary, who, in 1723, was sent to China, and there acquired the Chinese and Mantchoo languages, becoming interpreter at the court of Pekin. He held this position thirty years, and gained the respect and esteem of the emperor. B. at Gaillac, near Alby, 1689; D. at Pekin, 1759. No European, perhaps, was better acquainted with Chinese literature than Gaubil. He wrote an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy," and a "History of Genghis Khan." He also translated the "Chou King," which comprises the historical traditions of China and its sovereigns, and produced other works.

GAUBIUS, Jerome David, *gou'-be-oos*, a celebrated German physician, who contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave, and succeeded him as lecturer on botany and chemistry at Leyden, in 1731, and in 1734 obtained the medical professorship. His principal works are a treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Recipes;" "Principles of Nosology;" and "Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis." B. at Heidelberg, 1705; D. at Leyden, 1780.

GAUDEN, John, *gaw'-den*, an English bishop, who, being appointed chaplain to Robert, earl of Warwick, preached before the House of Commons in 1640, and gave so much satisfaction to the members, that they presented him with a silver tankard, and added to it, in the following year, the rich living of Bocking, in Essex. In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but did not sit among them. He wrote against the Covenant, but complied with it to keep his preferment. In 1648 he published a pamphlet against bringing the king to trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing of the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of "Εικων Βασιλικη, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings." This book had a wonderful effect upon the public mind; but it has been doubted, and still is, whether it was the production of Gauden or of the monarch himself. Macaulay, however, says:—"In that year (1692) an honest old clergyman, named Walker, who had, in the time of the Commonwealth, been Gauden's curate, wrote a book which convinced all sensible and dispassionate readers that Gauden, and not Charles I., was the author of the 'Icon Basilike.'" In 1659 he became preacher at the Temple; and when Charles II. was restored, he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1662, to that of Worcester, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Mayland, Essex, 1605; D. at Worcester, 1662. Besides the above, Gauden wrote several other works on the hierarchy of the Church of England, and sermons.

GAULTIER, Aloisius Edouard Camille, *gole'-te-ai*, a French abbé and educational writer, who was ordained a priest at Rome, and went, in 1780, to Paris, where he occupied himself entirely with the instruction of the young. In order to diminish, to those of tender age, the difficulty of learning scientific subjects, he reduced the elementary studies to a kind of game, and afterwards adopted the plan of mutual instruction, the same as that used by Lancaster and Bell. During the Revolution he took refuge in England, and his system was very successful there. He returned to France in 1802 where he continued the application of his principles. B. in Italy, of French parents, 1746; D. at Paris, 1818. He is the author of a complete course of elementary education; amongst which are, "Geographical Lessons by Means of a Game," "A Reasonable and Moral Game for Children," "A Complete Course of Instructive Games for Children."

GAUTIER, Théophile, *go'-te-ai*, a modern French poet and *littérateur*, who in 1830 produced his first volume of verses. He afterwards became connected with some of the foremost publications in Paris—"Figaro," "Revue de Paris," "Presse," "Revue des deux Mondes," and the "Musée des Familles." Many poems also have been written by him, and he was also engaged on the "History of the Painters." He subsequently became the editor of the literary *feuilleton* of the "Moniteur." B. at Tarbes, 1808; D. 1872.

GAVARNI, *ga-var'-ne*, the name by which one of the most popular of French caricatu-

rists is known. His real name was Paul Chevalier, and he began life as a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1835 discovered his genius for burlesque, in hitting off the peculiarities of manners and persons. He at once rose into fame, and taking the passing and ever-varying modes of Parisian life for his subjects, produced an endless variety of caricatures, unequalled for the originality and tone they display. He visited England for the purpose of sketching the lower classes in London, and depicting the strange and unsightly scenes in which they too often form the most prominent part of the picture; but he altogether failed in his object. Besides illustrating the universally-known pages of "Charivari," and other periodicals, he lent the aid of his pencil to the works of popular authors. The most successful of these were the designs for the "Wandering Jew" of Eugène Sue, and the "Diable à Paris" of Balzac. A selection from his "Sketches of Parisian Life" was made and published in Paris in 1846. They are comprised in 4 vols. 8vo, to which notes were appended by Théophile Gautier and others. B. at Paris, 1801; D. 1866.

GAVESTON, Piers, *gaiv'-ston*, a favourite of Edward II., whose pride and prodigality raised the ire of the English nobility. The king was forced to send him into exile, but recalled him. He was the son of a gentleman of Gascony, and the fact of his being a foreigner embittered the hatred raised by his own misconduct. Beheaded in 1312.

GAY, John, *gai*, an English poet, who received his education under a Mr. Luck, a man of wit and a poet, in the town of Barnstaple. He was afterwards apprenticed to a silk-mercer in London, but disliking the occupation in a few years, he bought the remainder of his time. His first poem, entitled "Rural Sports," appeared in 1711, was dedicated to Mr. Pope, and gained him the friendship of that poet, which lasted till death. In the following year he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth, and, two years later, produced "The Fair," a poem. About the same time he printed his mock heroic, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. In 1714 appeared his "Shepherd's Week," a series of pastorals, intended to ridicule Philips, but which possess more merit as a genuine picture of rustic life than as a satire. The same year he became secretary to the earl of Clarendon, and accompanied that nobleman on his embassy to Hanover. On the death of Queen Anne, he returned to England, but his expectations of preferment from the new court were doomed to disappointment. In 1720 he published his poems by subscription, which produced him £1000; but embarking in the famous South-Sea bubble, he lost the whole, and was reduced to such a state of despondency as to prove nearly fatal to his health. He next produced the tragedy of the "Captive," which met with a favourable reception, and occasioned his being employed by the princess of Wales to write his Fables for the young duke of Cumberland. In 1727 appeared his "Beggar's Opera," which had a success considered by many infinitely beyond what it deserved both in a dramatic and moral point of view. It ran for sixty-three nights, and threw the author and his friends into ecstasies. Though it was a favourite with the town, however, it was not so at court: and when he produced his sequel to it, under the title of "Polly," it was prohibited by the lord-chamberlain. Of the bad effect of the "Beggar's Opera" upon the public morals of the period, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the following fact is one of the strongest attestations of the truth of this that could be given. "In the year 1773 Sir John Fielding told the bench of justices that he had written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the 'Beggar's Opera,' which never was represented without creating an additional number of thieves; and they particularly requested that he would desist from performing that opera on Saturday evening. Such also were the fears of the church as to the effect of this play, that Dr. Herring, then archbishop of Canterbury, preached a sermon against it." Whilst these fears were at work, however, Dean Swift was writing in favour of it in the "Intelligencer." Although the "Polly" was prohibited, Gay was no loser by it; on the contrary, by its publication he put into his pocket about £1200, and was adopted as a member of the family of the duke and duchess of Queensberry. B. at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1688; D. Dec. 11, 1732, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his patrons, with an epitaph written by Pope. Besides the works already mentioned, Gay wrote some lesser dramatic pieces, ballads, and poems, making 2 vols. 12mo. Hazlitt thus sums up the merits of Gay, as displayed in his principal productions:—"His fables are certainly a work of great merit, both as to the quantity of invention employed, and as to the elegance and facility of the execution. They are, however, spun out too long. The description and narrative are too diffusive and desultory, and the moral is sometimes without point. They are more like tales than fables. His pastorals are pleasing and poetical, but his capital work is his 'Beggar's Opera.'" Dr. Johnson says, "he had not in any degree the *mens divinior*, the divinity of genius." Gay, however, was the originator of a new species of composition; for we owe to him the ballad opera.

GAYANGOS, Pasquale de, *ga-yan'-gos*, a distinguished modern Spaniard, who early began to devote himself to the study of Oriental literature, and with a view to realize a complete acquaintance with the mediæval history of his country, applied himself ardently to the Arabic. During a visit to Algiers, he married an English lady, a circumstance which doubtless led him to make himself well acquainted with the English language, in which the most important of his works were composed. In 1834 he became a contributor to the "Westminster Review," and subsequently to the Edinburgh and other reviews. He also lent his aid to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and wrote some of the articles for the Biographical Dictionary of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society. For several years he resided in England, and there published his "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," &c., which was a translation of a native work from copies in the British Museum. On his leaving England, he proceeded to Spain, where he became professor of Arabic at the Athenæum of Madrid. B. 1809.

GAY-LUSSAC, Nicholas François, *gai-loos'-sak*, a celebrated French philosopher, who, in conjunction with M. Biot, ascended in a balloon, lent by the government of France for the pur-

pose, to the height of 13,000 feet above the Seine, and ascertained that the influence of terrestrial magnetism there is nearly as great as it is on the earth; that the electricity of the atmosphere increased as they rose, and was always negative; that the hygrometer discovered increased dryness, and that the thermometer sank from 64° Fahrenheit on the earth, to 51°. He made another ascent alone, and attained an elevation of 4¼ miles, where he had great difficulty in breathing, and the thermometer fell to 20° Fahrenheit. After sailing six hours through the atmosphere, he descended at a village twenty miles from Rouen. The result of this aërial flight was the discovery that air obtained at the highest point, was composed of the same elements as that found on the surface of the earth. These experiments brought Gay-Lussac greatly into notice, and he rose both in fame and position. In 1804 he became a member of the society of Arcueil, and was introduced to Humboldt, with whom he prosecuted an investigation of the polarization of light and other subjects. He also devoted much of his time to the study of chemistry, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of the hydro-sulphuric and oxychloride acids. In 1830 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, in 1839, was created a peer of France. He enjoyed several official appointments, and was professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi. B. at St. Leonard, Haute Vienne, 1778; D. at Paris, 1850.

GAYTON, Edmund, *gaï'-ton*, a humorous writer, was a native of London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He wrote a variety of works, among which were "Pleasant Notes on Don Quixote," which have often been reprinted, and possess considerable humour; "The Art of Longevity, or a Dietetical Institution," "Wit Revised, or New Excellent Way of Divertissement," arranged in questions and answers, and originally published under the name of Asdryasdust Tossoffacan. B. 1609; D. at Oxford, 1666.

GAZA, Theodore, *ga'-za*, a Greek grammarian, who, when his native place was taken by the Turks, in 1430, escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity, that he became an elegant writer and speaker of it. He was, for several years, a professor at Ferrara, and became rector of that university. Thence he went to Rome, under the patronage of Pope Nicholas V. and Cardinal Bessarion. B. at Thessalonica, about 1405; D. at Rome, 1478. He wrote a Greek grammar, a treatise on the Grecian months; translated Aristotle on Animals, Hippocrates' Aphorisms, and other works into Latin; and some of Cicero's into Greek.

GEBER, *ge'-ber*, an Arabian, or according to other writers a Greek, physician and astronomer, who wrote a commentary on the "Syntaxis Megale" of Ptolemy, and other works which were chiefly on alchemy. Dr. Johnson supposes that the word "gibberish" is derived from the cant of Geber and his followers. Lived about the 8th century.

GED, William, *ged*, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who, in 1725, endeavoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks and plates, containing letters for a whole page or sheet, now known as stereotype plates. He entered into an engagement with the university of Cambridge, to print Bibles and Prayer-books by this means; but the project failed. On his return to Scotland, however, he printed an edition of Sallust with his plates. The plan was subsequently successfully adopted by M. Didot of Paris, and is now in universal use amongst printers in England. D. 1749.

GEDDES, Alexander, *ged'-dez*, a Roman Catholic divine, who was educated at an obscure school in the Highlands of Scotland, and, in 1758, removed to the Scottish college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to his native country, and officiated to a congregation in the county of Angus, but, the year following, became chaplain in the family of the earl of Traquair. In 1769 he undertook the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Banffshire; and, after various changes, went to London, where, in 1786, he published proposals for a new Translation of the Bible. In 1790 he gave a general answer to the queries, counsels, and criticisms communicated to him since the publication of his proposals. In this undertaking he was liberally supported by Lord Petre. The first volume of this work appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua; but the translator had taken such unwarrantable liberties with the text, and treated many important subjects with so much indecency, that he was suspended from his ecclesiastical functions. To these he replied in pamphlets written with coarseness and illiberality. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his version. In 1800 he published "Critical Remarks," in vindication of his work, and about the same time appeared his "Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain," which is now forgotten. B. in Ruthven, Banffshire, 1737; D. 1802.

GEEFS, William, *geefs*, a distinguished modern Belgian sculptor, who studied at Paris, and in 1830 exhibited his first work, entitled "A Young Herdsman of the Early Christian Times strewing Flowers upon a Tomb." The performance gave high promise, and he did not disappoint the expectations which had been formed of his genius. He obtained commissions from the Belgian government for several monuments to those who fell in the struggle for Belgian independence, and, by his admirable execution of the works intrusted to him, added to his fame. These are his greatest performances; but he also employed his chisel in imaginative paths, and executed a "Group of Sleeping Children," purchased by Queen Victoria; the "Infant St. John;" "Melancholy;" "The Lion in Love," which was greatly admired in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Paul and Virginia," and several other works. B. at Antwerp, 1805; D. 1860.

GEFFRARD, Fabre, *jef-frar'*, a negro, son of Nicholas Geffrard, one of the founders of the independence of Hayti. He joined the rebellion against Boyer in 1843, and two years later was made general of division. During the whole of his career he shewed great military talent. This drew on him the enmity of Faustin Solouque, emperor of Hayti, 1852–1858, and Geffrard, fearing arrest, conspired against him, drove him from the throne, and was made president in 1859. B. 1806.

GEIJER, Erik Gustaf, *yi'-jer*, a Swedish historian, who for many years was the principal ornament of the university of Upsal. In 1810 he visited England with strong prejudices against the people of that country; but, in a

letter printed in 1855, he says:—"I came to England with strong prejudices against the people ..... but there is no honester man in the world than the selfish, industrious Englishman, from the merchant to the day-labourer." He edited several periodicals, in one of which, the "Iduna," appeared his poems of "The Viking" and "The Last Champion," which still hold their place among the best selections of Swedish poetry. In 1817 he became professor of history at the university of Upsal, which situation he held till 1846, when he resigned it. B. in the province of Wermeland, 1783; D. at Stockholm, 1847. The most important work of Geijer is his "Svenska Folkets Historia," which has been translated into English by Mr. J. H. Turner, and published in London.

GELASIUS I., Pope, *je-lai'-se-us*, succeeded Felix III. in 492. He had an acrimonious contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the practice of communicating only with bread, as was the custom of the Manichæan sect, and made it imperative on the laity to use both bread and wine in the Lord's Supper. D. 496.

GELASIUS II. succeeded Pascal II. as pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, aided by the emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome, and Maurice Bourdin, as Gregory VIII., was elected in his stead. Gelasius, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain the pontificate, retired to France. D. at the abbey of Cluny, 1119.

GELL, Sir William, *jel*, a learned classical antiquary, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow. He was knighted in 1803, on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands; in 1820 he was appointed chamberlain to Queen Caroline, and shortly afterwards went to Italy, where he remained during the rest of his life, residing partly at Rome and partly at Naples. He was the author of "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," illustrated and explained by drawings; "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca;" "Itinerary of Greece;" "Itinerary of the Morea;" "Pompeiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii;" "The Topography of Rome," &c. B. 1777; D. 1836.

GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott, *gel'-lert*, a German divine and poet, who supported himself for many years as tutor in private families, but afterwards became professor of philosophy at Leipsic. He is best known by his fables and tales, which are very pleasing. His works have been collected in 10 vols. 8vo. B. at Haynichen, Saxony, 1715; D. 1769.

GELLIBRAND, Henry, *jel'-le-brand*, an eminent mathematician, was born in London, educated at Trinity College, Oxford; took orders, but devoting himself to mathematical studies, was, in 1627, elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college. In 1631 he was brought before the court of High Commission for publishing an almanac in which he had substituted the names of Protestant martyrs for those of the saints; but the information was dismissed, similar almanacs having been printed before. He was the author of some valuable works on longitude, on the variations of the magnetic needle, on navigation, and on trigonometry. B. 1597; D. 1636.

GELLIUS, Aulus, *jel'-le-us*, a Roman grammarian, who published a work which he called "Noctes Atticæ," because written at Athens during the winter nights. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children, and abounds with many grammatical remarks. Lived in the 2nd century, A.D.

GELO, or GELON, *je'-lo*, the most celebrated of this name was a son of Dinomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, 485 years before the Christian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and became very popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse. His brother Hiero succeeded him.

GEMELLI CARRERI, Francesco, *jai-mail'-le karrair'-e*, an Italian traveller, who, from 1680 to 1698, made long and difficult voyages to all parts of the world. He visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, advancing as far as the great wall of China, and travelled through Mexico. In 1699 he published an account of his travels, under the title of "Giro del Mondo," (a Tour of the World.) B. at Naples, 1651; D. 1725.

GEMINIANI, Francesco, *jem'-in-e-a'-ne*, a distinguished musical composer and finished performer on the violin, was the pupil of Scarlatti and Corelli, and went to London in 1714, where he received the patronage of George I., before whom he performed several of his own compositions, with Handel accompanying him on the harpsichord. He composed a great variety of musical pieces, all of them distinguished for their excellence and for the skill required in their execution. He had a great passion for buying pictures, but, being poor, he had often to part with his purchases at a loss—which of course still further increased his difficulties. He was an author as well as a composer, and published, among other works, "A Sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation," "A Treatise on Good Taste," "Rules for Playing in Good Taste," "The Art of Playing on the Violin," &c. B. at Lucca, about 1680; D. at Dublin, 1762.

GEMINUS, *jem'-i-nus*, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, who flourished about 70 B.C.

GEMISTHUS, George, *je-mis'-thus*, surnamed Pletho, a learned Greek philosopher, who ably defended the followers of Plato against those of Aristotle, and the Greek Church against the Latin. He wrote various controversial and theological works, and D. 1491. B. 1390.

GEMMA, Reinier, commonly called FRISIUS, *gem'-ma*, a Dutch physician and mathematician, who became medical professor at Louvain. He wrote a number of works on mathematics, geometry, and medicine. B. at Dockum, Friesland, 1508; D. at Louvain, 1555.—His son Cornelius also wrote on the same subjects.

GENGHIS KHAN, *jen'-gis kan*, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, who, after some years of desultory warfare with various Tartar tribes, in 1210 invaded the Chinese empire, and took its capital by storm. In 1218 he led his army into Turkestan, and succeeded in capturing the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara, which he pillaged and burned, and destroyed upwards of 200,000 individuals. Continuing his career of savage devastation for several years, in 1225 he went against the sovereign of Tangut, to whom he gave battle on a plain of ice, formed by a frozen lake, defeated him, and slew 300,000 of his men. Conquering wherever he went, Genghis extended his territory until it not

only comprised within its boundaries Northern China, but Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. In achieving the conquest of these "barren acres," it is computed that this warrior destroyed upwards of 5,000,000 of the human race. B. in Tartary, 1163; D. 1227.

GENLIS, Félicité Stéphanie, Countess de, *zhen'-le*, celebrated for her literary talents, became, at four years of age, a canoness in the noble chapter of Aix. From this time she was called la Comtesse de Lancy. At the age of seventeen, a letter which she had written accidentally came into the hands of Count de Genlis, who was so charmed with the beauty of its composition, that he made her an offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. Through this union she became niece to Madame de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans, whoseson, the duke of Chartres, in 1782, chose Madame de Genlis to superintend the education of his children. About this period she produced "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," "Annals of Virtue," and "The Theatre of Education," all of which were well received. In 1791 she paid a visit to England with her pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orléans, but on their return to France, they were ordered immediately to quit the territory. After a short time they went to Switzerland; but, driven from thence, they at length found an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800 Madame de Genlis returned to her own country, and, in 1805, Napoleon I. gave her apartments in the arsenal at Paris, with a pension. On the fall of the empire and the return of the Bourbons, her affection for her former friends returned; and when Louis Philippe ascended the throne, every attention was paid to her wants and comforts. She employed herself almost continually in writing, and her works are very numerous, embracing nearly every style of literature. B. near Autun, 1746; D. 1830.

GENNARO, Joseph Aurelius, *jen-na'-ro*, an eminent Neapolitan lawyer, who, after practising at the bar, became the chief magistrate of his native city. He wrote on legal subjects, and his works are remarkable for their purity of style and depth of erudition. His principal production is "Respublica Jurisconsultorum," which ingeniously teaches, in the form of a novel, the dry and intricate system of civil law. B. at Naples, 1701; D. 1762. Gennaro was one of the commission appointed by the minister Tanucci to prepare a uniform code, called the "Carolin Code," for the whole kingdom.

GENOVESI, Antonio, *jen'-o-vai-se*, an Italian philosopher, who for some time read lectures in philosophy at Naples, with great reputation. He was attacked, however, by numerous enemies for publishing his "Metaphysics," in which he expressed his admiration of the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Galliani, archbishop of Tarento, protected him; and Bartolomeo Intieri, a wealthy Italian, established for him a professorship of political philosophy. B. at Castiglione, 1712; D. 1769.

GENSERIC, *jen'-se-rik*, a famous Vandal prince, who passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation, in Africa, of the Vandal kingdom, which was composed of Numidia, Mauritania, Carthage, Corsica, Sardinia, and the Balearic Isles. In the course of his military expeditions, he invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in 455. B. at Seville about 406; D. 477.





GENSONNÉ, Armand, *zhen-son'-ne*, an advocate of Bourdeaux, who, at the Revolution, assailed the government with great vehemence, and was the first to enunciate the vile doctrine that suspicion was a sufficient ground on which to condemn a person to death. Having, however, voted for referring the sentence of the king to the primary assemblies, and had the courage to demand punishment for the assassins of September, Gensonné incurred the hatred of Robespierre, and was included in the destruction which overtook the whole Girondist party, having been guillotined, with twenty-one of his colleagues, on October 31, 1793. B. 1758.

GENTILESCHI, Horatio, *jen'-te-les'-ke*, an Italian artist, who painted the ceilings in Greenwich Hospital. B. at Pisa, 1563; D. in England, 1647.—His daughter Artemisia was also a good artist. She lived chiefly at Naples.

GENTIUS, *jen'-te-us*, a king of Illyricum, who imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus, king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius, and led in triumph with his family.

GENTLEMAN, Francis, *jen'-tel-man*, an actor and dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, who played first in Dublin, and afterwards at Bath, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester successively. Foote engaged him at the Haymarket, London, where he appeared during three seasons, when he was dismissed, and returned to Dublin. He wrote a variety of dramatic pieces, besides "The Dramatic Censor," "Character: an Epistle," "Royal Fables," in imitation of Gay, and other poetical effusions of considerable merit. B. 1728; D. 1784.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, *jef'-fre*, author of the "Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum," a singular work, but full of legendary tales about the early kings of Britain. Geoffrey was archdeacon of Monmouth, and was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1152; but afterwards retired to Abingdon monastery, of which he was abbot. The first edition of his History was published at Paris in 1508, in quarto, and reprinted there in 1517, and at Heidelberg in 1587; an English translation, by Aaron Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, was published in London in 1718. Geoffrey died in 1154.

GEOFFRIN, Madame, *zhef'-frĕ*, a French lady, who married, when fifteen years of age, a wealthy plate-glass manufacturer, who in a short time left her a widow. Endowed with high graces of person and mind, her house became the rendezvous of all the most celebrated persons of the age, and to many literary men she rendered important services. Stanislas Poniatowski, who saluted her as his mother, caused her to go to Warsaw, after his accession to the Polish throne. She expended large sums of money to support the "Encyclopædia," and many acts of delicate generosity are recorded of her. B. at Paris, 1699; D. 1777.

GEORGE I., (Lewis) king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded Queen Anne in 1714. In the following year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, which was soon suppressed, and several of its leaders forfeited their lives upon the scaffold. In 1718 a war was threatened with Charles XII. of

Sweden, on account of the king of England having purchased from the Danes the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which had been taken from Sweden in 1712. The death of Charles, however, prevented the rupture taking place. In the previous year parliaments were made septennial. In 1720 the failure of the famous South-Sea scheme occurred, and thousands of families were ruined. This caused disturbances among the people, and the king, who was then on a visit to his Hanoverian possessions, had to be hastily recalled. In 1722 a conspiracy against the government was discovered. It had been planned for the purpose of bringing in the Pretender; and Atterbury, the bishop of Rochester, was involved in it. In 1725 war was rekindled between the king of Spain and the emperor on one side, and England, France, Prussia, and afterwards Sweden, on the other. In 1726 the siege of Gibraltar was commenced; but the dispute was soon terminated by negotiation, when George proceeded on a journey to the continent. He was on his way to his Hanoverian dominions, but had only reached Osnaburg when he was struck down with apoplexy. B. 1660; D. at Osnaburg, 1727. George I. was a person of plain and simple tastes, of a grave carriage in public, but sufficiently gay and familiar in his private intercourse. His marriage was unhappy, and his unfortunate queen, Sophia Dorothea, a daughter of the duke of Zell, was immured in the castle of Ahlen, in Hanover, from 1694 till 1726, when she died, on a charge never proved, and generally disbelieved, of an intrigue with Count Konigsmark. He left by her one son, George, by whom he was succeeded, and one daughter, Sophia Dorothea, who, in 1706, was married to Frederic II. of Prussia.

George II., (Augustus) son of George I., married, in 1705, Princess Caroline, of Brandenburgh-Anspach, who died in 1737. In 1714 he came to England with his father, and was, previous to his accession to the throne in 1727, created Prince of Wales. At this period, the country was in a state of great prosperity; and peace being restored in 1729, the administration of the internal affairs of the kingdom occupied a large share of attention. In 1739, however, war was declared against Spain, when Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the Pretender's eldest son, Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and was joined by several of the clans; but, after obtaining various successes, his followers were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden, in 1746. This episode in British history has been a prolific theme with Jacobite lyrists. Whilst it continued, however, the people of England testified their attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty by numerous public demonstrations of loyalty. In 1748 the war with Spain was ended by a treaty of peace, concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never existed any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca was taken, in the Mediterranean, for allowing which Admiral Byng, who





was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time, Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, became prime minister, and public affairs began to assume a much more promising aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia, and the French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec, where Wolfe fell, was followed by the conquest of Canada. Cape Breton had already been recovered; in the East, Clive had captured Calcutta, won the battle of Plassy, and was driving the French from every possession which they held in that quarter. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of the Senegal were taken. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. In the midst of this blaze of glory, George II. died suddenly, at Kensington, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, 1760. B. at Hanover, 1683.

George III. (William Frederick), king of Great Britain, was the grandson of George II. and the eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales. He was the first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty born in England, and ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760. At an extraordinary council in the following year, he stated that, "ever since his accession to the throne he had turned his thoughts towards a princess for his consort; and that, after mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz." He was accordingly married in the same year, and the joint coronation of the king and queen took place on the 8th of September. From this period till 1763, when Lord Bute retired from the administration of the country, the public mind was kept in a constant state of agitation by political squibs, pamphlets, and libels, which, on the whole, may be considered to have been favourable to religious liberty. In that year, however, Mr. Grenville was appointed premier, when he brought in those measures relative to the American colonies which finally resulted in their independence and the formation of the federal government of the United States. At this time the king had his first attack of that illness which ultimately obscured his latter days, and led to a legislative enactment, which, by sign manual, empowered the queen, or some other member of the royal family, to assume the guardianship of the heir-apparent, and be regent of the kingdom. This measure caused a change in the administration, when the marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the Treasury. His cabinet, however, was dissolved in 1766, and the duke of Grafton succeeded to the head of affairs. In 1770 the duke of Grafton was succeeded by Lord North, and, in 1772, on account of the duke of Cumberland marrying Mrs. Horton, the Royal Marriage Act was passed. This act prevented the members of the royal family from marrying before the age of twenty-five, without the approval of the king, and, even after that age, without the approbation of both houses of Parliament. In 1782 Lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party again took office; but this administration enjoyed but a short tenure of power, when Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of affairs, with Mr. Pitt, the son of the earl of Chatham, as chancellor of the Exchequer. In the following

year the Coalition ministry, respectively headed by Mr. Fox and Lord North, pushed themselves into office; but the king was so averse to them, that when the famous India bill of Mr. Fox was thrown out by the Lords, he commanded Mr. Fox and Lord North, by messenger, as a personal interview with them would be offensive to him, at once to deliver up their seals of office. This bold act of the king, along with the energy and firmness he displayed, obtained for him considerable popularity. In 1786 a woman named Margaret Nicholson made an attempt with a knife to assassinate his majesty at the garden entrance of St. James's palace. The coolness of the king on this occasion was a subject of general admiration. The woman was found to be insane, and was sent to Bedlam. In 1789 he had a return of his mental malady, which lasted for three months, and when the cloud had passed off, the king, with his family, and amid the acclamations of the people, proceeded to St. Paul's, to return solemn thanks for his recovery. In 1795 another attempt was made to assassinate him whilst proceeding to the House of Lords to open Parliament in person; a small bullet passed through the window of his carriage, but he sustained no injury from it. In 1798 the Irish rebellion broke out, and the distress of the people had reached its height. The dissatisfaction of that country was very great, and another attempt was made upon the life of the king. This occurred in the theatre of Drury-lane. He had just entered his box, and was in the act of bowing to the audience, when a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra, fired a pistol at him, and the bullet entered the roof of the royal box. On this occasion the loyalty of the audience rose to the acme of enthusiasm. Amid repeated cheers, "God save the King," was three times sung by the whole house, with the following additional impromptu stanza made by Sheridan:—

From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him Thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend,—
God save the king!

The man who perpetrated this act was called Hatfield, had been in the army, had received eight sabre-wounds in the head, was proved to be insane, and was discharged, and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He was subsequently, however, transferred to Bethlem Hospital. In 1800 the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; but the sovereign strenuously opposed the admission of Roman Catholics to political power. This caused the retirement of Mr. Pitt from office, when the Addington ministry assumed the government of the country. In 1804 Mr. Pitt again came into power, but in 1806 he died, when the Grenville party, with Mr. Fox, once more entered into office. In the following year this administration endeavoured to effect a change in the sentiments of the king regarding Catholic emancipation; but his majesty remained immovable. "Although I have firmness," said he, "sufficient to quit my throne and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block if my people desired it, yet I have not resolution to break the oath I have taken, in the most solemn manner, at my coronation." This led to the downfall of the Grenville and Fox administration, and the accession of Perceval to power. In 1810 the king commenced the 50th year of his reign, when a jubilee of great splendour took place. His faculties now rapidly began to decay. In the following year he lost the Princess Amelia, his favourite daughter, an event which seriously affected his spirits, whilst his former malady returned with greatly increased severity. In 1811 a regency bill was passed; and, from that time, the life of the king may be regarded as little more than mere existence. In 1818 his queen died; but with this event he was never made acquainted, and the duke of York was appointed to the office of custos to his person. At the close of 1819 his appetite became weak, and every symptom of a coming dissolution began to exhibit itself. He had, however, already been dead to the world, having, for some years, been deprived of intellectual consciousness. B. 1738; D. 1820, in the 60th year of his reign. George III. was religious and sincere, temperate in his habits, and inflexible in his will. His tastes were of patriarchal simplicity. He loved music, and patronized its professors; he appreciated art, and knighted Sir Joshua Reynolds; he assisted science, and afforded encouragement to Byron and Cook, the navigators. He was a good king, a considerate husband, and a kind father; whilst the morality of his court produced the happiest effects upon the manners and customs of the people over whose destinies he so long swayed the sceptre.



George IV. (Augustus Frederick), was the eldest son of the preceding monarch, by Queen Charlotte. Notwithstanding the excellent example of his father, and the strictness with which his education had been conducted, George IV., when prince of Wales, fell early into habits of dissipation, which debased the better parts of his nature and greatly marred the intellectual endowments with which he was gifted. In his eighteenth year he began to associate with the Whig nobility, and formed political connexions with Fox, Sheridan, and others, who led him into scenes of gallantry, which soon made his name notorious in the mouths of the people. His first attachment was to a Mrs. Robinson, an actress, with whom he fell in love when she was performing Perdita in the "Winter's Tale." Of this scandalous connexion the public prints were full, when, on a sudden, he abandoned this lady for another, and this for another, until he met with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widow lady of good family, with whom he formed a more permanent connexion. She, however, was seven years older than himself, and is said to have been privately married to him. (*See* Fitzherbert.) His dissipation, and the building of Carlton House, had now steeped him to the lips in debt, when he was driven into mean expedients for the purpose of putting off, or meeting the pressing demands of his creditors. These, however, were insufficient for his purposes, when he determined to apply to his father, who, however, was so exasperated at his conduct, that he refused to render him the smallest assistance. He, therefore, curtailed his expenditure, and for nearly twelve months persevered in his virtuous resolution. He sold off his racing stud, and lived in retirement till 1787, when his circumstances were brought under the notice of Parliament. On this occasion the house voted £161,000 to satisfy his creditors, £20,000 to

finish Carlton House, and the king added, from the civil list, £10,000 per annum to his son's income. Relieved, for a time, from his pecuniary embarrassments, he once more assumed his habits of extravagance. For Mrs. Fitzherbert he had built a splendid mansion at Brighton, which place he raised from obscurity into a fashionable watering-place, and surrounded himself with many notorious characters; among whom the most prominent was the countess of Jersey. Under these circumstances the king and his ministers were desirous that the prince should marry; and as he was again weighed down by debt, he consented to an alliance with his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. The marriage occurred in the April of 1795, and a place was provided in the household for Lady Jersey. The princess soon discovered the nature of her husband's connexions, not only with the countess of Jersey, but also with Mrs. Fitzherbert, which naturally excited her resentment, when scenes of discord, and mutual recrimination and dislike, were the result. In 1796 the princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter, and, shortly afterwards, the prince sent her proposals for a separation. These were at once acceded to, and George III. undertook the guardianship of the young princess, whilst her unhappy mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath. The conduct of the prince had now so effectually estranged the affections of his father from him, that, when Napoleon I. threatened the invasion of England, he allowed him only the colonelcy of a regiment of dragoons; but, when the incapacity of George III. occurred, he was permitted to assume all the rights of royalty. In 1814 the prince received a visit from the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other foreign potentates, and treated them with truly royal hospitality. In 1816 his daughter, the princess Charlotte, was married to prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians; but she died in the following year. In 1817 an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of the prince-regent, when on his way to open the session of Parliament; and in 1820 the Cato-street conspirators were tried and executed for plotting against his life and the lives of the leading members of the administration. On the death of his father, in 1820, he ascended the throne as George IV., and, in the following year, was crowned, with great magnificence, in Westminster Abbey. Previous to this, a process had been instituted in the House of Lords for the purpose of depriving his wife of her rights and privileges as queen of England. This circumstance, for a time, brought him into great unpopularity. In the same year of his coronation, he paid a visit to Ireland and Hanover; and, in the following year, similarly visited Scotland. The great public event of his reign, however, was the passing of the bill for abolishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, which took place in 1829. During the latter part of the king's life, he lived much in retirement, and ultimately held his courts entirely at Windsor. As old age came upon him, he suffered much from gout and other infirmities, always exhibiting an excessive abhorrence if in the least exposed to the public gaze. B. August 12, 1762; D. at Windsor Castle, June 26, 1830. On the same day proclamation was made of the succession of William IV.

GEORGE OF DENMARK, PRINCE, was the husband of Queen Anne of England, and was married to her in 1683. There is little to be said of him. Lord Dartmouth observes, in his notes to "Burnet's History," "that his behaviour at the Revolution showed he could be made a tool of upon occasions, but King William treated him with the utmost contempt. When Queen Anne came to the throne, she showed him little respect, but expected everybody else should give him more than his due." Again—"After thirty years living in England, he died of eating and drinking, without any man's thinking himself obliged to him; but I have been told that he would sometimes do ill offices, though he never did a good one." Anne bore him nineteen children, of whom only five lived to be baptized. B. in Denmark, 1653; D. at Kensington Palace, 1708.

GEORGE, ST., was, according to tradition, a young and handsome prince of Cappadocia, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. He has been made a kind of Christian Perseus, and a thousand prodigies are reported of him. He slew an immense and powerful dragon, and saved a king's daughter, as the monster was about to devour her. It is in the performance of this deed that he is represented, on horseback, armed with a lance, and piercing a dragon. He was famous in the East, and it was thence that his fame came to the West. This legendary saint is more particularly honoured in England, Russia, and Genoa. The English and Genoese take him as their patron, whilst the Russians adopt St. George and the Dragon as the principal figure in their arsenals and armories, and have given his name to the first of their military orders.

GERARD, Thom, *jaï'-rard*, the founder and first grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or the Knights of Malta. B. at Amalfi, Naples, or, according to others, at Martigues, Provence, about 1040; D. about 1121.

GERARD, Balthazar, *zhaï'-rard*, the assassin of William I., prince of Orange. He meditated this design seven years, and at last shot the prince with a pistol at Delft. He declared he committed the murder "to expiate his sins," the prince being at the head of the Protestants. B. at Villefans, Burgundy, 1558; executed 1584. The reward of Gérard's crime was paid to his heirs by Philip II. of Spain, the duke of Parma informing that sovereign, that though the "poor man" was dead, his parents deserved the payment of that "merced, the laudable and generous deed had so well deserved." The sentence pronounced upon Gérard was that his right hand should be burned off, that his flesh should be torn from his bones in six different places, that he should be disembowelled alive, that his heart should be torn from his bosom and flung in his face, and his head chopped off. This sentence was executed to the letter.

GERARD, François Pascal Simon, a celebrated modern painter, who went from Italy to Paris, where he became a pupil of M. David. From 1795 to 1810, appeared his "Belisarius," "Psyche receiving the first Kiss of Love," "The Three Ages," the "Battle of Austerlitz," and "Ossian." All the first men and women of the French empire were painted by him; and, in the space of thirty years, he executed more than a hundred full-length portraits, besides an immense number of less size. Amongst others who sat to him were Moreau, Murat,

Letitia Bonaparte, Mesdames Tallien and Récamier, the emperors Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia, Prince Talleyrand, Louis Bonaparte, and the empress Josephine. He left behind him several unfinished works. B. at Rome, 1770; D. at Paris, 1837.

GERARD, John, *jer'-ard*, an English botanist, who, bred a surgeon, settled in London, and became gardener to Lord Burleigh. He compiled a "Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in horto Joh. Gerardi," and is the author of the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," published first in 1597, and afterwards several times reprinted. B. at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1545; D. 1607.

GERBIER, Sir Balthasar, *jer'-be-ai*, a painter who excelled in miniature, was a native of Antwerp, but, being patronised by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, came to England, was employed by the royal family, and was knighted by Charles I., who entrusted him with a mission to Brussels. He retired to Holland during the civil war, but returned to England at the Restoration, and died in 1667. B. 1592.

GERBILLON, Jean François, *zhair-bee'-yawng*, one of the most celebrated of the French Jesuit missionaries in China. He wrote "Historical Observations on Great Tartary;" and accounts of some of his travels are inserted in Du Halde's "History of China." He was in great favour with the Chinese emperor, to whom he was appointed mathematical instructor, and wrote two books on geometry, which were printed at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages. B. at Verdun, 1654; D. at Pekin, 1707, superior-general of the French missions in China.

GERMANICUS, Cæsar, *jer-măn'-i-kus*, son of Drusus and Antonia, niece of the emperor Augustus, was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and was married to Agrippina, daughter of Agrippa and grand-daughter of Augustus. He was raised to the most important offices of the state, and when Augustus died, having the command of the army in Germany, the affection of the soldiers led them to unanimously salute him emperor. He refused this honour, continued his wars, defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return to Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the East, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Arminians. But the success of Germanicus here was soon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius; and he was secretly poisoned at Daphne, by Piso, A.D. 19, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief. He had had nine children by Agrippina, a woman of eminent virtue. One of these, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevolence.

GERRARD, of Haerlem, *jer'-ard*, one of the early Dutch painters, and one of the first, after John van Eyck, who worked in oil. He was accurate in design, and an excellent colourist. B. at Haerlem, 1460; D. 1488, when only 28 years of age.

GERSON, John Charlier de, *zhair-sawng*, an eminent French divine, who was educated in the college of Navarre, and became chancellor and canon of the church of Paris. He was deputed to go to the council of Pisa, where he largely contributed to the election of Pope Alexander V.





He energetically denounced the murder of the duke of Orleans by the powerful duke of Burgundy, and distinguished himself at the council of Constance. B. at Gerson, Champagne, 1365; D. 1429. His works, amongst which are "Consolations of Theology," and "Mystical Theology," are highly and deservedly valued. They were published in 1706, in 5 vols. folio.

GERSTACKER, Friedrich, *ger'-stek-er*, a modern German writer, the son of an actor, was apprenticed to a merchant at Cassel. Having been used, however, to a more exciting life, he resolved to emigrate to America, and having studied agriculture for two years, embarked at Bremen for New York. After some months' stay in that city, he found it necessary to put his hand to anything that offered, and was by turns a stoker in a steamboat, sailor, farmer, silversmith, woodcutter, and innkeeper. Returning to Germany, after an absence of six years, he published several books recounting his experience in the United States, many of which were translated both into English and French. In 1849 he undertook a new voyage, with the twofold object of collecting information for emigrants, and new materials for his writings. This time he visited Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and California, and went back to his "Vaterland" in 1852, after having touched at the Sandwich and Society Islands, and seen a great deal of Australia. These new travels were published, first in the journals, and afterwards in a collected form, under the title of "Voyages." Gerstäcker is one of the closest observers and most interesting writers of Germany; his tales and travels have met with universal favour, and translations of his best productions have appeared, from time to time, in the "Boy's Own Magazine," and other popular periodicals. B. at Hamburg, 1816; D. 1872.

GERVAISE, Nicholas, *zhair'-vaise*, a French missionary, who went to Siam, and, on his return, published the natural and political history of that country. About 1724 he visited Rome, and was appointed bishop of Horren. He then set out for Guiana, where, with all the other members of the mission, he was murdered by the natives, 1729. B. at Paris, 1662.—His brother, Armand François, was abbot of La Trappe, and wrote, amongst other biographical and theological works, the "Lives of Abélard and Heloise." B. at Paris, 1660; D. 1755.

GERVAS, of Canterbury, *jer'-vas*, an historian of the thirteenth century, was a monk, and wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," from 1120 to 1200, and a "History of the Archbishops of Canterbury," from St. Augustine to Archbishop Hubert, who died 1205.

GERVASE, of Tilbury, *jer'-vaise*, an historian of the thirteenth century, was a native of Tilbury, in Essex, and is supposed to have been the nephew of Henry II. He composed a commentary on Geoffrey of Monmouth's chronicle; a tripartite "History of England;" a "History of the Holy Land;" "Origines Burgundiorum;" "Mirabilia," and a chronicle with the title "Ostiis Imperialibus." He was marshal of the kingdom of Arles, which office he obtained through the interest of Otho IV.

GESNER, Conrad, *ges'-ner*, an eminent German physician and naturalist, whose parents were too poor to give him an education, which he acquired by the liberality of some of his fellow-citizens. After studying at Stuttgart, he went to Paris, and supported himself by teach-

ing grammar. He subsequently became Greek professor at Lausanne, and at Bâle took his doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to Zurich, where he practised as a physician, and gave lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist circulated over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote "On the Collection of Plants," a work of great merit; "Historia Animalium," which is considered his greatest performance, and procured him the name of the "Modern Pliny;" "Bibliotheca Universalis," which has gone through several editions; and produced other works on botany and medicine. B. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1516; D. 1565.

GESNER, Solomon, a Swiss poet and painter, whose father was a bookseller and printer, and brought him up to the same business. In 1753 he published a short piece, in poetic prose, entitled "Night," which was followed by the pastoral of "Daphnis." His next work was the "Idylls;" and his reputation was increased and extended by his poem of the "Death of Abel," which has been translated into several languages. Besides his great merit in poesy, he was a good painter and engraver, and, in 1765, published ten landscapes, engraved by himself from his own designs. These were followed by others. He was also the author of a "Letter on Landscape-Painting," poems, &c. B. at Zurich, 1730; D. 1788.

GESNER, John Matthias, a profound German scholar and critic, who, on the recommendation of Buddæus, was appointed rector of the school at Weimar, which situation he filled eleven years. Thence he removed to Leipsic, and lastly to Göttingen, where, on the foundation of its university, he was made professor of rhetoric, librarian, and inspector of public schools. His most esteemed works are editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin "Thesaurus," 4 vols. folio. B. at Roth, Anspach, 1691; D. 1761.

GETA, *gé'-ta*, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. After his father's death, in 211, he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, envious of his virtues, murdered him in the arms of their mother Julia, in the same year.

GETHIN, Grace, *gé'-thin*, an ingenious English lady, was early married to Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin Grott, Ireland. Soon after her marriage she died, in 1697, and her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where a beautiful monument was erected to her memory. After her death appeared a work entitled "Reliquiæ Gethinianæ; or, some Remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady Grace Gethin, lately deceased," &c. 1700, 4to. Provision was made for a sermon to be preached in the abbey, annually, on Ash-Wednesday, to commemorate her memory, and Mr. Congreve wrote a poem to her honour. She was the daughter of Sir George Norton, of Abbotsleigh, Somerset. B. 1676; D. 1697.

GHIRLANDAJO, Domenico, *geer'-lan-da'-jo*, a Florentine painter, was intended for a goldsmith, but, having a strong passion for painting, cultivated that art with success. At Florence, in the church of Santa Maria Novello, is his picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents," and in the gallery of the Louvre at Paris, "The Visitation of St. Ann to the Virgin;" but, perhaps, he deserves most to be celebrated for being the tutor of Michael Angelo. B. 1449; D. 1498.—His two brothers, Benedetto and David, and his son Ridolfo, equally distinguished themselves as painters.

GIBBON, Edward, *gib'-bon*, one of the most distinguished of English historians, was descended from an ancient family of Kent. He was first placed at a private school at Kingston, and next at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. While there, he read books of controversial divinity, particularly those between the Papists and Protestants, and conceived that the truth lay on the side of the Romanists. Accordingly, in 1753, he renounced heresy at the feet of a Roman Catholic priest in London. His father was greatly concerned at this, and to reclaim him sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, under the care of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, by whose instructions he was convinced of the errors of the Romish church, and on the Christmas-day of 1754, just eighteen months after his conversion to Romanism, received the sacrament according to the Reformed communion. While at Lausanne he pursued his classical studies with ardour, labouring to acquire, at least, a creditable acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, and French languages. He here fell in love with the daughter of a minister, a charming creature, called Susan Curchod, but was dissuaded from entering into the married state by the force of paternal remonstrance; and he lived single the remainder of his life. The lady afterwards became the wife of the famous Necker and the mother of Madame de Staël. In 1758 he returned to England, where he began to collect a noble library; and in 1761 he published, in French, a small volume entitled "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature." This production was not much noticed in England at the time, but he says in his "Autobiography"—"The publication of my history, fifteen years afterwards, revived the memory of my first production, and the essay was eagerly sought for in the shops; but I refused the permission of reprinting it, and when a copy has been discovered at a sale, the primitive value of 2s. 6d. has risen to the fanciful price of 20 or 30 shillings." He was, at this time, a captain in the Hampshire militia, which he resigned at the peace of 1763, when he visited Paris, and thence went again to Lausanne. He next travelled into Italy; and in 1767 assisted M. Deyverdun in writing the "Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne." Of these memoirs he says, "I will presume to say that their merit was superior to their reputation; but it is not less true that they were productive of more reputation than emolument." In 1770, he published in English a pamphlet, entitled "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid;" the design of which was to refute Bishop Warburton's hypothesis as to the descent of Æneas. The same year, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of the family estate; but it was much involved. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Liskeard; but though he sat eight years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, always giving a silent vote for the minister. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his great work, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which was afterwards extended to six volumes 4to. "It was at Rome," he tells us, "on the 15th October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while

the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." Splendid, however, as is this history, it must be observed that its author opened a masked battery against Christianity in several places, but especially in two chapters of the first volume, on the growth and progress of that religion. Several writers attacked the historian, to one of whom only, Mr. Davis, who had charged the author with want of fidelity, Mr. Gibbon vouchsafed a reply. He was employed by ministers in writing a memoir in justification of this country's going to war with France, for the part taken by that court in the American contest. This piece was written in French, and was greatly admired. For this he obtained a seat at the Board of Trade, which he lost on the abolition of that board by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he returned once more to Lausanne, where he employed himself in completing his history. When he had concluded a work so grand in its subject, and so majestic in its treatment, he thus beautifully describes his emotions:—"It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a bureau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and, perhaps, the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that, whatsoever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious." The French revolution now began to disturb the neighbouring states, and Mr. Gibbon returned to England, and died in London, 1794. B. at Putney, 1737. After his death appeared his posthumous works, with his memoirs, written by himself, and finished by his friend Lord Sheffield, 2 vols. 4to.

GIBBONS, Grinling, an eminent English carver in wood, was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England. Grinling was appointed by Charles II. to a place under the Board of Works, and he was employed in ornamenting several of the royal palaces. He carved the foliage in the chapel of Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the admirable font in St. James's Church, Westminster. There is some of his carving in St. James's Church, Piccadilly; but his principal performance is said to be at Petworth. D. 1721.

GIBBONS, Orlando, an eminent English musician, who became organist of the Chapel Royal at the age of 21; and, in 1622, was created doctor of music by the university of Oxford. B. at Cambridge, 1583; D. at Canterbury, 1625. He was the best church music composer of his time, and also published madrigals.—His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians.

GIBBS, James, *gibs*, a Scotch architect, who designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary le Strand, London; the senate-house, and the improvements of King's College, Cambridge, and other works. B. at Aberdeen, 1683; D. 1754.

GIBBS, Sir Vicary, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and, through the friendship of Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, became a leading counsel on the Western circuit, and was elected recorder of Bristol. He was engaged in the trial of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, in 1794, and made himself conspicuous for his talents. He was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales in 1795; soon after became king's counsel; in 1807, was elected to Parliament for Cambridge; was made chief justice of Chester, solicitor and attorney-general, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He was made a puisne judge of the Common Pleas in 1812, and chief justice next year. In 1818 he resigned from increasing infirmities. B. at Exeter, 1752; D. 1820.

GIBSON, Edmund, *gib'-son*, a learned prelate, who, being sent to Queen's College, Oxford, applied himself particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he published a new edition of Drummond's "Polemo-Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Rustica," with curious notes. The next year he published a Latin version of the "Chronicon Saxonicum," with notes. These works were followed by another volume, entitled "Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus," dedicated to Bishop Tenison, which procured him the patronage of that prelate, who appointed him his chaplain. Three years afterwards, his edition of Camden's "Britannia" appeared, with considerable additions; and in 1713 he published his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," in folio, which procured him the applause of the friends of the church, and much censure from those opposed to it. In 1715, Dr. Gibson was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1723 translated to London. B. at Brampton, Westmoreland, 1669; D. at Bath, 1748.

GIBSON, Richard, known by the name of the "dwarf," an English painter, who studied the manner of Sir Peter Lely. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under De Cleyn for instruction. He subsequently became page to Charles I., and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. The bride and bridegroom were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of ordinary stature. Gibson died in 1690, in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.

GIBSON, John, R.A., an eminent English sculptor, who, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but afterwards became a wood-carver. At the age of 16, however, he quitted this employment, for the marble works of Messrs. Francis, in Liverpool, who purchased the remaining portion of his time at the wood-carving for £70. He was now in a congenial atmosphere, and commenced modelling, and working with the chisel. His genius soon began to develop itself, when he was sent, by means of a private subscription, to Rome, for the purpose of studying the works of the great masters. In 1817 he arrived at the "ancient Capitol," with letters of introduction to Canova, who gave him a kind reception. He entered the studio of

this great artist, and, in 1821, took a studio for himself. From that period he resided in Rome, making few visits to his native country. His first work was a group of "Mars and Cupid," which brought him a commission for it to be executed in marble for the duke of Devonshire. It now forms one of the principal features in the Chatsworth collection. From this time his fame rose: but, to render it the more certain and lasting, he took lessons from Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor. Having, by close application, completely mastered his art, Gibson worked most in the poetical field of sculpture, and produced many fine pieces. He also, however, executed several portrait-statues of great merit; among which may be noticed one of Sir Robert Peel for Westminster Abbey, another of George Stephenson, and another of her Majesty Queen Victoria for Buckingham Palace. He was the first modern sculptor to introduce the practice of colouring his statues, an innovation which has occasioned much discussion, but which he defends by instancing Grecian precedents. His tinted Venus, shown at the International Exhibition of 1862, was the subject of much criticism, but was, on the whole, approved. In 1833 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1836 a R.A. Liverpool is especially rich in his works, which are too numerous to admit of recapitulation here. B. at Conway, North Wales, 1791; D. at Rome, 1866.

GIBSON, the Right Honourable Thomas Milner, M.P., a modern English statesman, who, in 1837, entered the House of Commons for Ipswich, as a supporter of the government of Sir Robert Peel. In 1839 he became a convert to liberal opinions, and resigned his seat. He then devoted himself to the cause of free trade, and in 1841 was returned for Manchester. In 1846 he became a member of the Privy Council, and vice-president of the Board of Trade. In 1848 he quitted office, and once more became an effective independent member of the House of Commons; and in 1859 again entered the cabinet as president of the Board of Trade in Lord Palmerston's administration. It was to his persevering efforts that the country is chiefly indebted for the remission of three great duties, which considerably tended to circumscribe the dissemination of knowledge throughout the country. These were the stamp on newspapers, the tax on advertisements, and the paper duty, the remission of which Mr. Gladstone announced in his budget of 1860; and although he failed in that year, the repeal was effected in 1861. B. 1807.

GIFFORD, William, *gif'-ford*, a modern English writer, was the son of poor parents, and was left an orphan before he had reached his 13th year. He was apprenticed to the sea; but, disliking that occupation, was put to shoemaking, at which employment he continued till he was 20 years of age. By that time he had displayed some indications of genius, when a Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton, sent him to Oxford. After leaving college, he made the tour of Europe, as the travelling companion of Lord Belgrave; and, on his return to England, settled in London as a literary man. In 1794 he published his "Baviad," a poetical satire, which annihilated the Della Crusca school of poets, of which Mrs. Piozzi formed a leading member. In the following year his "Mæviad" appeared, and exposed the low state to which dramatic authorship had then fallen. In 1797 he became the editor of the "Anti-Jacobin," established by Mr. Canning and other gentlemen, and got entangled in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcot, to whom, as "Peter Pindar," he wrote a poetical epistle. In 1802 he published his translation of Juvenal, which Sir Walter Scott says "is the best version ever made of a classical author." In 1805 his edition of Massinger appeared, and, in 1816, that of Ben Jonson. Subsequently, editions both of Ford and Shirley were published, but not entirely edited by him, his death having taken place before he had completed them. In 1809 he became the editor of the London "Quarterly Review;" and it is in this capacity that he is best known. As a critic, he has been much censured for his severity, with which he mingled no inconsiderable degree of injustice. "He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies," says Southey; "perhaps there was nothing upon which we agreed, except great political questions. . . . He had a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; *them* he regarded as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Isaac Walton did worms, slugs, and frogs. I always protested against the indulgence of that temper in his Review." Scott says he was good "as a commentator;" but, as a critic, the "fault of extreme severity went through his critical labours; and, in general, he flagellated with so little pity, that people lost their sense of the criminal's guilt in dislike of the savage pleasure which the executioner seemed to take in inflicting punishment." He held the editorship of the Review till 1824. B. at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1756; D. 1826.

GIFFORD, Andrew, an English dissenting minister and learned antiquary, who was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years. He formed a good library, and bequeathed it to the Baptist academy at Bristol. B. 1700; D. 1784.

GILBERT, Sir Humphrey, *gil'-bert*, an English navigator, whose mother becoming a widow, married a Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey served with reputation in Ireland, and for his services there was knighted. In 1576 he published a discourse to prove the existence of a passage by the N.W. to Cathay and the East Indies. Two years afterwards, he obtained a patent for establishing settlements in North America, and, in 1583, took possession of Newfoundland, where he thought to find silver-mines. On his return from a second voyage thither, the vessel foundered, and all on board perished, September 9, 1584. B. at Dartmouth, 1539.

GILBERT, William, a physician, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, and became physician to Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he published a work, entitled "De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, Physiologia Nova," in which are many important suggestions for the improvement of navigation. Indeed, this work contains the history of all that had been written on the subject of the magnet before his time, and forms the first regular system upon it. It may be viewed as he parent of all the improvements that have been therein since made. Lord Bacon, in his "Advancement of Learning," calls it "a painful and experimental work." B. at Colchester, 1540; D. 1603.

GILBERT Davies, a distinguished antiquary

and man of science, who was president of the Royal Society, and the early and liberal patron of Sir Humphry Davy. His paternal name was Giddy, but he took the name of Gilbert in 1817, on his marriage with the only daughter of Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Eastbourne, Sussex. He was a man of considerable wealth, which he freely expended on the promotion of science and the encouragement of learning. He was elected member of parliament for Helston in 1804, and subsequently sat for Bodmin from 1806 till 1832. He wrote a tract entitled "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question," which appeared in 1811. He was chosen treasurer of the Royal Society in 1820, and succeeded Sir Humphry Davy, at his death in 1829, as president, which office he held till 1831, when he resigned. He contributed to the Antiquarian Society, of which he was a fellow, several curious and interesting papers, particularly in reference to the topography of Cornwall. B. 1767; D. 1839.

GILDAS, *gil'-dăs*, a British monk, of whose works there is nothing extant but a treatise on the early history of Britain, the best edition of which is that by Gale, in 1687. Lived in the 6th century; but his history is involved in doubt and obscurity.—Bishop Bale mentions another Gildas, who was a native of Wales, and flourished about 820. He was a monk, and wrote a calendar of saints, yet extant in MS.; and Leland notices a poet of the same name, who drew up the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.

GILFILLAN, George, *gil-fil'-lan*, a modern English critic and author, was the son of a minister of the Secession Church in Scotland, and being educated for the ministry, was, about 1837, appointed to the charge of a congregation in Dundee. In 1851 he published, under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits," a series of critical sketches, which had formerly appeared in the "Dumfries Herald." Besides this, he produced a volume of "Poems and Songs," "The Bards of the Bible," "Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant" "The History of a Man," &c. B. at Comrie, Perthshire, 1813.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, *gil'-i-mer*, last king of the Vandals in Africa, and a descendant of Genseric, took possession of the throne in 531, having deposed his cousin, the feeble Hilderic. Justinian, the emperor of the East, wishing to avenge his ally, or make use of this pretext to attack the Vandals, sent Belisarius against the usurper. This general took possession of Carthage, defeated Gilimer in 534, at the battle of Tricameron, and captured the king, who was conducted in triumph to Constantinople, repeatedly exclaiming, as he was led along, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Justinian made of the kingdom of the Vandals a province of his empire, but gave Gilimer a large domain in Galatia. Lived in the 6th century.

GILL, Alexander, *gil*, a famous English schoolmaster, who, in 1608, became master of St. Paul's school, where he educated many eminent persons, and, among the rest, the celebrated Milton. He was the author of several religious treatises and commentaries. B. in Lincolnshire, 1564; D. 1635.

GILL, Alexander, son of the preceding, whom he first assisted as usher at St. Paul's school, and ultimately succeeded. He retained the position only five years, having been dismissed, it is said, for excessive severity. He then established a private school in Aldersgate Street, which he lived to conduct for two years only. He was eminent for the composition of Latin poetry, and published a volume of his pieces in 1632, under the title of "Poetici Conatus." He contracted a friendship with Milton, and three letters from the great poet to him are extant, and express sentiments of much esteem. B. 1597; D. 1642.

GILL, John, a Baptist divine, who was sprung from parents in humble circumstances, received a very limited education, but by close application to study, made himself a good rabbinical and classical scholar. He was first established as a preacher at Higham-Ferrars, and then removed to a congregation at Horselydown, Southwark. He wrote a variety of works on divinity, the principal of which are—"Exposition of the Song of Solomon," "The Cause of God and Truth," and an "Exposition of the Bible," in 10 vols. 4to, the last-named being his great work. B. at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1697; D. 1771.

GILLES, Peter, *zheels*, a French naturalist, one of the first who made useful researches into the natural sciences. He visited the shores of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, was sent to the Levant by order of Francis I., explored the ruins of Chalcedon, and returned from Constantinople with the French ambassador in 1550. B. at Albi, 1490; D. at Rome, 1555. He wrote "De Vi et Naturâ Animalium," "De Bosphoro Thracio," and "De Topographiâ Constantinopoleos."

GILLIES, John, LL.D., *gil'-les*, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and was for some time a travelling tutor to the sons of the earl of Hopetoun. On the death of Dr. Robertson, however, he was appointed historiographer for Scotland, and distinguished himself by his literary labours. His principal work is a "History of Greece," which, in point of style, has been pronounced superior to that of Mr. Mitford. His other works are a translation of the "Ethics and Politics of Aristotle," "A View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia," and the "Orations of Isocrates and Lysias." B. at Brechin, Scotland, 1747; D. 1836.

GILPIN, Bernard, *gil'-pin*, an English divine, who, from perusing the works of Erasmus, was one of the first who embraced the principles of the Reformation. Having travelled on the continent for some time, he returned to England in 1556, and was presented by his uncle, bishop Tonstal, to the archdeaconry of Durham and the rectory of Easington. Being next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, his labours there, in promoting the reformed religion, became so notorious, that bishop Bonner gave orders for him to be arrested and sent to London. Gilpin prepared himself for the stake, but before he reached London, news came of Mary's death; on which he returned to his parish, to the great joy of his people. Queen Elizabeth subsequently offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. B. in Westmoreland, 1517; D. 1583.

GILPIN, William, an English divine and writer, who was the master, for many years, of a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. Amongst other works, he wrote "The Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor, above mentioned; "The Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Archbishop Cran-

mer," "Exposition of the New Testament," "A Tour to the Lakes," "Remarks on Forest Scenery," "Observations on the River Wye," and "Picturesque Remarks on the Western Parts of England." B. in Cumberland, 1724; D. 1804.

GILPIN, Sawry, an English painter, brother of the preceding, began life as a ship painter, but afterwards took to sketching animals, and finally became famous as a delineator of horses. B. at Carlisle, 1733; D. in London, 1807.

GILLRAY, James, *gil'-rai*, a famous caricaturist and political satirist of the reign of George III. The keen humour and spirit of his works, together with his facility of invention, have given him a foremost place in the ranks of caricaturists. B. about 1757; D. 1815.

GINGUÉNÉ, Pierre Louis, *zhin'-goo-ai-nai*, a French author, who took an active part in the Revolution on the moderate side, and narrowly escaped the guillotine during the domination of the Jacobins. He was sent to Turin as ambassador by the Directory, and was made a senator by Napoleon, but not conforming his opinions to those of Bonaparte, he was dismissed, and then devoted himself to literature. He contributed to the "Histoire Littéraire de la France," which had been begun by the Benedictines; but his great work is the "Literary History of Italy," which was published in nine volumes after his death. Salfi assisted him in the composition of the last two volumes. B. 1748; D. 1816.

GIOCONDO, Fra Giovanni, *jo-kon'-do* an Italian architect and writer, constructed several buildings at Verona, where he had formerly kept a school, and had Julius Cæsar Scaliger for a pupil. In 1499 he was invited to Paris by Louis XII., and built the bridge of Nôtre Dame, Chamber of Accounts, &c. He also assisted Michael Angelo in the works of St. Peter's, at Rome, and published an edition of Vitruvius, and another of "Cæsar's Commentaries." B. at Verona about 1435; D. about 1521.

GIOJA, Flavio, *djo'-ya*, an Italian pilot or sea-captain, to whom is ascribed the invention of the compass, which he first used, it is said, in 1302 or 1303. He marked the north with a fleur-de-lis, in honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were a branch of the royal family of France. B. at Pasitano, near Amalfi, in the 13th century.

GIORDANO, Luca, *djor-da'-no*, an Italian painter, who was in high favour with Charles II. of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. B. at Naples, 1632; D. 1705.

GIORGIONE, or GEORGIO BARBARELLI, *djor-djo'-nai*, one of the earliest painters of the Venetian school, who executed a great number of frescoes, which time has destroyed. It is said that Titian worked under him to obtain his manner of colouring, but Giorgione perceiving his design, dismissed him. His finest work is a painting of "Christ carrying his Cross," at Venice. B. at Castel Franco, 1477; D. 1511.

GIOTTO, or ANGIOLATTO, *djot'-to*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was in his youth a keeper of sheep, but Cimabue (*see* CIMABUE) discovered his talent, and took him as a pupil. Giotto, following his master in the study of nature, clothed her in more noble forms than he, and was thus the precursor of Rafaelle. Amongst the numerous works of this painter may be mentioned a mosaic representing "Peter walking on the Water," in St. Peter's at Rome, and a "St. Francis," in the Louvre at Paris. In 1334 he superintended the erection of the fortifications at Florence. B. at Vespignano, 1276; D. 1336. Giotto was the friend of Dante, and has transmitted the features of the poet in a little picture. In return, the author dedicated to the painter some verses in his "Divina Commedia." One of the Medici family erected a tomb to his memory in a church at Florence, and at the foot of his bust placed this line of Poliziano:—

"Ille ego sum per quem pictura extincta revixit."

(I am he through whom the extinct art of painting revived.)

GIRALDI, Lilio Gregorio, *je-ral'-de*, an eminent Italian writer, the most esteemed of whose works are, "Syntagma de Diis Gentium," which is the first treatise on Mythology ever written, and "A History of the Greek and Latin Poets." B. at Ferrara, 1479; D. 1552.

GIRALDI, John Baptist Cintio, an Italian poet and physician, who became secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He wrote tragedies, poems, and histories; but his principal work is entitled "Ecatomiti; or, A Hundred Novels." B. at Ferrara, 1504; D. 1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, *jir-äl'-dus käm-brensis*, an old English writer, whose real name was Gerald Barri. He was appointed to several rich benefices under Henry II. and Richard I., and administered the bishopric of St. David, which he vainly endeavoured to obtain for himself. When Richard Cœur de Lion was setting out on his crusade, Giraldus was named governor of the kingdom in his absence. His principal works are, "Topographiæ Hiberniæ," "Itinerarium Cambriæ," "De Rebus a se gestis," which is a journal of his life, and displays no inconsiderable amount of vanity; "Ecclesiæ Speculum," in which he censures the manners of the monks. B. near Pembroke, about 1146; D. at St. David's, about 1220.

GIRARD, Gabriel, *zhe-rard*, a French abbé, author of a "Dictionary of French Synonyms," a work which has been reprinted, with additions, many times. He was almoner to the duchess de Berri, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Slavonian languages. Besides the above, he wrote other works; among which the best known is "Principes de la Langue Française." B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1677; D. 1748.

GIRARD, Stephen, an American millionaire, who came of poor French parents, and being driven from his home, embarked as a cabin-boy at Bordeaux, and landed at New York. Thence he went to Philadelphia, where he got into business, and by his industry and intelligence, combined with his penurious habits, amassed an immense fortune. He left behind him nearly £3,000,000 sterling; and, by his will, did not leave his fortune to his family, but to found a college at Philadelphia, from which all ministers of religion were to be excluded. B. at Perigueux, 1750; D. at Philadelphia, 1831.

GIRARDIN, Émile de, *zhe'-rar-dä*, a celebrated modern French publicist, who was, up to his 25th year, known as Émile Delamethe. In 1827, however, he claimed the name by which he was afterwards to be known, and, in the same year, produced his first essay in literature, under the title of "Émile." This was followed, in the next year, by "Le Hasard,

Fragmens sans Suite d'une Histoire sans Fin." This is the romance of his birth and his early years. Soon after, he founded two journals—"Le Voleur," and "La Mode." After 1830, M. de Girardin published successively the "Journal des Connaissances Utiles," which attained, in a few months, a circulation of 120,000; the "Journal des Instituteurs Primaires," of which more than a million copies were sold; an "Atlas de France," and a "Universal Atlas," at a halfpenny a map. All these were published as emanating from "A National Society for Intellectual Freedom," and had considerable influence on the progress of popular education. All this, however, did not suffice for his restless activity; and, in 1836, "La Presse" was started, as an organ of conservative policy. The appearance of this paper caused a complete change in Parisian journalism, and, attacked on all sides, M. de Girardin fought a duel with Armand Carrel (*see* that name), the editor of the "National," which ended fatally for the latter. In 1834 he was elected deputy by the college of Bourganeuf (Creuze), and was accused of electoral corruption. In 1839 he supported the minister Molé against the coalition, and, during the greater part of his career, Guizot had the support of the "Presse." In 1846 this great journalist was excluded from the French chamber, under the pretext that he was not a Frenchman. In February, 1848, he aided the revolution, and penetrating into the Tuileries, presented to Louis Philippe a notice demanding his abdication and the regency of the duchess of Orleans. After the revolution, M. de Girardin was returned to the Assembly for the Lower Rhine, and voted with the "Mountain" party. To him is due, it is said, the gaining over of Victor Hugo to the republican cause; the poet being, with him, the principal editor of "L'Avènement." After Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, M. de Girardin was banished from France; but, two months after, was allowed to return. He again undertook the management of his journal, which he retained till the end of 1856, when he parted with his portion of the property for a sum which amounted to nearly £33,000 sterling. In 1828 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay (*see* Madame de Girardin), who died in 1855. M. de Girardin has left no trace behind him in chamber or assembly; for he is neither the leader of a party, and still less is he an orator; he is a publicist, a journalist, a great mover of ideas, and his place was in the journal which he created and rendered formidable to every party. There, in "La Presse," one saw M. Guizot, as well as the provisional government, each in their turn, supported and opposed. So, too, were the reactionists' movements and the republicans'. General Cavaignac was savagely treated in its columns; Louis Napoleon's candidature for the presidency was there proposed, and supported by every means that could be brought to bear; and once more there was a change in the journal's tone, and it fought hard in the ranks of the socialists and revolutionists. Thus did Girardin raise against himself violent animosities in every party, which he repaid, it is said, by a great contempt for men. In spite, however, of all these changes of opinion, the "Presse" was no less read; and it remained, with all its varying shades, during the twenty years of his direction, one of the best-edited journals of Paris, and, so to speak, a field of





battle open to all comers. B. in Paris, June 22, 1806.

Girardin, Delphine Gay, Madame Émile de, a French poetess, the wife of the above, received a literary education, and at 17 produced some poems, the patriotic character of which procured her the surname of the "Muse of the country." In 1822 she obtained a prize from the French Academy for her "Sœurs de Saint Camille;" and, during the three or four following years, she published many pieces on the Greeks, Romans, Franks, General Foy, Napoleon, and Charles X.; the latter allowing her from his privy purse a pension of 1500 francs. After several other effusions, she went, in 1827, with her mother, Sophie Gay, to Italy, where quite an ovation attended her. In 1831 she married M. de Girardin, and, after this, wrote several fugitive pieces, elegies, and satires. But what, above all, contributed to the reputation of this lady, and to the success of her husband's journal, were her "Lettres Parisiennes," a series of sparkling, gossiping letters, published in "La Presse," with the signature of the Vicomte de Launay. Madame de Girardin was also the author of several tragedies, comedies, and farces, many of which were eminently successful. B. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1804; D. 1855.

Girardon, François, *zhe'-rar-dawng*, a French sculptor and architect, who, after being aided by Séguier, was sent to Rome by Louis XIV., to perfect himself in his art. He succeeded Le Brun, on the death of that artist, as inspector-general of sculpture. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which formerly stood in the Place Vendôme, but was destroyed in the Revolution; and the "Rape of Proserpine," standing in the gardens of Versailles. B. at Troyes, 1628; D. at Paris, 1715.

Girodet, Anne Louis, *zhe'-ro-dai*, better known as Girodet-Trioson, a famous French painter, was a pupil of David, and at the age of twenty-one gained high academical honours. He afterwards went to Rome, and there produced his "Endymion," and "Hippocratus refusing the presents of Artaxerxes," which are esteemed his finest productions. He also painted a "Scene from the Deluge," which is in the Louvre, and which bore away the prize, although Girodet's old master, David, was one of the exhibitors. Besides these, he painted "The Burial of Attila," a full-length portrait of Napoleon I., and a variety of other excellent pieces. B. at Montargis, 1767; D. 1824.

Gladstone, the Right Honourable William Ewart, *glăd'-stone*, the fourth son of a wealthy Liverpool merchant, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1832, was returned to the House of Commons as member for Newark, in the Conservative interest. In 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to a seat in the Treasury, and, in the following year, became under-secretary for colonial affairs. In the same year he retired, with his great leader, from office, and, till 1841, continued with Sir Robert Peel in opposition, when, on the return of that statesman to power, Mr. Gladstone became a privy-councillor, and was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint. In this position he greatly distinguished himself by his masterly defence of the commercial policy of the government he represented, and which it was his duty to explain. In

1843 he became president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned in 1845. In the following year he became secretary of state for the colonies, and adhered to Sir Robert Peel's measure, which proposed a modification of the corn-laws. In 1847 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford, in which position he found himself so frequently at variance with his friends on the bill for repealing the last of the Jewish disabilities, that, in 1852, he seceded from the Conservative party, and refused to take office under the administration of the earl of Derby. In the same year he was again returned for the university of Oxford, and chiefly contributed to the overthrow of the short-lived Derby government by his masterly speech on the budget introduced by Mr. Disraeli. On the accession of the Aberdeen ministry, he became chancellor of the Exchequer; and under the Palmerston administration, which succeeded it, held the same post; but resigned it in a few days, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck's determination to persevere in his resolution of having a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol. In 1858 he undertook a mission to the Ionian Islands, and in 1859 was again appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Palmerston ministry. In the early part of 1860 he brought in his budget, which carried out the principles of free trade in the path of Sir Robert Peel; and, in the following year, he may be said to have completed the work of free-trade legislation by repealing the duty on paper, and removing almost every protective impost which had been left on the statute-book. The commercial treaty with France found in Mr. Gladstone an eloquent defender, and it was mainly owing to his efforts that the bill sanctioning the treaty passed the House of Commons. In 1865 Mr. Gladstone's advanced opinions caused him to be rejected by the University of Oxford, and he was returned for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Earl Russell's cabinet, which went out of office in 1866, having suffered defeat on Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill. In 1868 he brought forward his "Suspensory Bill," intended to pave the way to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Mr. Disraeli, who was then premier, appealed to the country, and Mr. Gladstone's policy being endorsed by the result of the general election, he became premier, and, in 1869, carried his bill against the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone has gained great reputation as a classical scholar. In 1838 he published the first edition of "The State in its Relations with the Church"; in 1858, his "Homeric Studies"; and in 1869, "Juventus Mundi." B. at Liverpool, 1809.

GLANVIL, Ranulph de, *glän'-vil*, chief justice of all England, was the grandson of a judge of the same name who came in with the Conqueror. After presiding in the court of Henry II., he resigned, and was sent to prison, at the accession of Richard I., in order to compel him to contribute to the expenses of the Crusade. He, nevertheless, accompanied Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and was killed at the siege of Acre, at a very advanced age, in 1190. He wrote "Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ," and to him is attributed the famous Writ of Assize, on "de novel disseisin."

GLANVILL, Joseph, an English divine, who, at the Restoration, became a member of the Royal Society, being a zealous advocate for the new philosophy. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, at which time he published his "Considerations on the Being of Witches and Witchcraft," in which he certainly betrays a puerile credulity. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. B. at Plymouth, 1636; D. at Bath, 1680. Besides the above, Glanvill wrote several pieces in defence of revealed religion and experimental philosophy. After his death, his discourses and remains were published.

GLASS, John, *glass*, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, who founded a sect, called in Scotland Glassites, and in England Sandemanians. In 1727 he published a work to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with Christianity, for which he was deposed. He subsequently became the founder of his sect, and wrote several controversial tracts in 4 vols. 8vo. B. at Dundee, 1698; D. 1773.

GLAUBER, John Rodolph, *glow'-ber*, a German chemist, who, after considerable travelling, settled in Holland. He was a great follower of alchemy, and expended much of his time in the search after the philosopher's stone. His researches were not altogether valueless, for he made some useful discoveries; amongst others, that of Glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda, a neutral purgative. His works are in one volume, an English translation of which was published in 1689. D. at Amsterdam, 1668.

GLEIM, Johann Wilhelm Louis, *gleam*, a famous German lyric poet, received his education at Halle, and in 1747 was appointed secretary to the Chapter at Halberstadt, and soon after canon of Walbeck. He composed a number of war-songs for the Prussian army, which were very popular, and his lighter compositions obtained for him the designation of the "Anacreon of Germany." He also wrote tales, epigrams, fables, and songs for children, which were greatly in vogue, and have been several times reprinted. A complete edition of his works was published at Halberstadt in 1811-12, in 7 vols. 8vo. B. 1719; D. 1803.

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, Owen, *glen'-door*, a celebrated Welshman, lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. For fourteen years he opposed Henry IV., declaring him a usurper of the English throne. B. 1349; D. 1415. In the opening scene of the third act of the First Part of Shakspeare's "Henry IV." occurs an interesting interview between Hotspur and this fiery Welshman, who there describes himself as—

> "Not in the roll of common men;"

and further tells us that—

> "Three times hath Henry Bolingbroke made head
> Against my power; thrice from the banks of Wye,
> And sandy-bottom'd Severn have I sent him
> Bootless home and weather-beaten back."

GLENIE, James, *glen'-e*, a mathematician, was a native of Scotland, and was educated at St. Andrews, from whence he removed to a cadetship at Woolwich. He was a member of the Royal Society, and was an active opponent of Sir Joseph Banks, in 1784; and in 1785, of the duke of Richmond's fortification scheme; for the part he took in regard to which he lost his situation. He next went to America, and after

being employed for some time on the works at Halifax, again got into disputes, and had to return to England. He was subsequently appointed preceptor of the Military Academy of the East India Company, which place he likewise lost through indiscretion. He published a "History of Germany," "The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion," "The Antecedental Calculus," "Observations on Construction," &c., besides papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. 1750; D. 1817.

GLISSON, Francis, *glis'-son*, an eminent English anatomist and physician, who, after studying at Caius College, Cambridge, was appointed Regius professor of physic, which chair he filled for forty years. He went to Colchester on the breaking out of the civil war, from whence he removed to London, and became president of the College of Physicians. He devoted special attention to the disease called rickets, on which he wrote a treatise, and therein described the prolongation of the cellular tissue since called "the capsule of Glisson." He pointed out the peculiarity of muscular fibre to which Haller afterwards gave the name of irritability; and besides various works on physiology and medicine, wrote a metaphysical treatise of much profundity entitled "De Natura Substantia Energetica, seu de Vita Naturæ." B. in Dorsetshire, 1596; D. 1677.

GLOVER, Richard, *gluv'-er*, a poet and dramatist, the son of a London merchant, was educated at Cheam School, where, at sixteen, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable applause. On leaving school, he embraced commercial pursuits, under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune; soon after which he published his "Leonidas," an epic poem. His poem entitled "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published a popular ballad, called "Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself as a city politician; and his oratorical talents and knowledge of public affairs were so great, that he was appointed to manage an application to Parliament in behalf of the London merchants; on which occasion his speech at the bar of the House of Commons was printed, and much applauded. In 1753 his tragedy of "Boadicea" was brought out at Drury Lane, but, though supported by Garrick, Mossop, Mrs. Cibber, &c., it did not succeed, having been performed only nine nights; his "Medea," some years after, met with greater attention. At the accession of George III. he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth. B. 1712; D. 1785.

GLOVER, Mrs., a distinguished actress, who, under the tuition of her father, Mr. Betterton, commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and after a highly successful appearance in the provinces, was engaged by Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, where she made her debut as Elvina in Hannah More's "Percy," in 1797. She afterwards made the parts of "Dame Heidelberg" and "Mrs. Malaprop" peculiarly her own, her performance of which will long be remembered. Mrs. Glover appeared chiefly at the Haymarket in her later years, and had few equals in her theatrical walk; her Shakspearian readings also ranked very high. B. at Newry, Ireland, 1781; D. 1850.

GLOUCESTER, Robert of, *glos'-ter*, the oldest of the English poets, lived in the time of Henry III. Camden quotes many of his rhymes, and speaks highly of him. His chief work was a metrical chronicle of English history to the year 1271.

GLOUCESTER, William Frederic, duke of, son of prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester (brother to George III.), received the completion of his education at the university of Cambridge. He entered the army, served under the Duke of York in Holland, and subsequently attained the rank of field-marshal. He married his cousin, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., in 1805, but had no issue by her. The duke usually acted with the Whigs, and was distinguished for his support of popular philanthropic measures, especially of the Anti-slavery Society. He, however, opposed the reform bill, introduced by his former political friends. He was of an open disposition and affable manners, and utterly devoid of ostentation. He was chancellor of the university of Cambridge; in which office he was succeeded by the marquis Camden. B. at Rome, 1776; D. 1834.

GLUCK, Christopher, *glook*, an eminent musician, who, after studying in Italy, visited England, and composed for the opera-house. He next went to Vienna, where he acquired great eminence; in 1774 he went to Paris, and his pieces were performed with such applause that he obtained a pension. His principal operas are, "The Fall of the Giants," "Orfeo," "Alceste," "Iphigénie en Aulide," "Echo et Narcisse," and "Armide." B. on the borders of Bohemia, in the Upper Palatinate, 1714; D. at Vienna, 1787. Besides his operas, he wrote "Letters on Music."

GMELIN, John George, *me'-lin*, a German botanist and physician, who became member of the academy at Petersburg, and was employed by the Russian government to explore, with others, the boundaries of Siberia. The result of his labours was his "Flora Siberica, seu Historia Plantarum Siberiæ," 4 vols. 4to. B. at Tubingen, 1709; D. 1755.

GMELIN, Samuel Gottlieb, nephew of the preceding, took his degree in medicine at his native place, and after travelling in France and Holland, went to Petersburg. The empress of Russia appointed him to travel in Astrakhan, in 1768. He next explored the coast of the Caspian Sea; but, on his journey to Russia, was seized by the Tartars, and died in confinement in 1774. B. at Tubingen, 1743. He wrote "Historia Fucorum," and "Travels through Russia."

GMELIN, John Frederick, an eminent physician and chemist, who became professor of chemistry and natural history at Göttingen. He published numerous pieces on the Materia Medica, chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus. He was also the author of a "History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes from mineral and vegetable substances. B. at Tubingen, 1748; D. at Göttingen, in 1804.

GNEISENAU, Augustus Neidhardt, Count, *nees'-ain-oo*, an able Prussian general, who, at the age of 20, entered into the service of the margrave of Anspach. His first employment was in America, whither he was sent with the auxiliary troops of the margrave in British pay. He became attached to the Prussian army as a

subaltern, in 1792; and in 1807 had attained the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, and defended the fortress of Colberg against the forces of Bonaparte. For his skill and bravery on that occasion he was promoted; and was afterwards employed in a secret mission to England. In 1813 he was made lieutenant-general, and greatly distinguished himself on the Katzback, at the passage of the Elbe, and at Leipsic; and subsequently, under Blucher, he contributed to the victories over the French at Brienne, Laon, &c. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Gneisenau became chief of Blucher's staff, and greatly contributed to bringing up the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo, and in carrying on the subsequent pursuit. In reward of his numerous services the king of Prussia raised him to the dignity of a count, made him a field-marshal and governor of Berlin, and granted him an estate in Silesia. B. 1760; D. 1829.

GOBELIN, Gilles, *gobe'-lăn*, a French dyer, who is famous for having invented the fine scarlet which goes by his name. He resided in the faubourg of St. Marcel, in Paris, where his house still bears his name. Lived in the 16th century.

GODDARD, Jonathan, *god'-dard*, an English physician and chemist, who was educated at Oxford, but took his degrees in physic at Cambridge. He was one of the first members of the society afterwards called the Royal, fellow of the College of Physicians, and physician to Cromwell, by whom he was appointed warden of Merton College, Oxford. At the Restoration he lost that situation, on which he removed to Gresham College, of which he was medical professor. Bishop Ward says he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. B. at Greenwich, 1617; D. 1674. He wrote on the abuses of the apothecaries, and several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."

GODEFROI, Denys, *god'-frwaw*, an eminent jurist, and a counsellor in the parliament of Paris. Being a Protestant, he was obliged to quit France, on which he settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Strasburg, where he died in 1621. B. 1549. His works are—"Corpus Juris civilis, cum Notis," 4to; "Notæ in IV. Libris Institutionum," "Opuscula Varia Juris," &c.—His eldest son, Theodore, became a Catholic, and counsellor of state in France. D. at Strasburg, in 1642. He wrote on the genealogical history of France.—James, another son of Denys, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. B. 1659. He wrote several learned works, and edited Cicero and other ancient writers.—Denys, son of Theodore, wrote "Mémoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Négotiations des Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi," folio. D. 1681.—John, son of the last-mentioned, D. in 1732. He edited Philip de Comines' Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Margaret, &c.

GODFREY of Viterbo, *god'-fre*, an historian who lived in the 12th century, was chaplain and secretary to Conrad III. and the emperors Frederick and Henry VI. He laboured 40 years in compiling a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It is written in a mixture of prose and verse, and was first printed at Bâle in 1559.

GODFREY, Sir Edmundbury, a magistrate, who was active in the discovery of the popish plot in 1678, and was made remarkable by the manner of his death. His body was found pierced by his own sword, and with many marks of violence; on which account his death was imputed to the papists, and his funeral was performed with great pomp. B. 1621; D. 1678.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON. (*See* BOUILLON, GODFREY DE.)

GODIVA, *go-dī'-va*, a lady celebrated for an uncommon instance of generosity, the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia.

GODOLPHIN, Sidney, *go-dol'-phin*, a poet, born of an ancient family in Cornwall, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Helston, where he took the part of the earl of Strafford. He afterwards joined the king's army, but was slain in an action with the rebels at Chagford, in Devonshire, in 1643. B. 1610. He wrote several poems, and translated "The Passion of Dido for Æneas," from Virgil, printed in 1658, 8vo. He was very intimate with Hobbes, who, in his "Leviathan," thus speaks of him: "I have known clearness of judgment and largeness of fancy, strength of reason and graceful elocution, a courage for the war, and a fear for the laws, and all eminently in one man, and that was my most noble and honoured friend, Mr. Sidney Godolphin." Lord Clarendon says, that great as this eulogy is, it was deserved—

"Thou'rt dead, Godolphin, who lov'dst reason true,
Justice and peace;—soldier beloved, adieu!"

GODOLPHIN, Sidney, earl of, a native of Cornwall, and educated at Oxford, was employed in the public service in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. In the convention parliament he voted for a regency; notwithstanding which he was made first commissioner of the Treasury; and on the accession of Queen Anne was lord high treasurer of England, which situation he filled to the public satisfaction. In 1704 he was honoured with the order of the Garter; and, two years after, was raised to an earldom. D. 1712.

GODWIN, *god'-win*, a powerful Saxon lord and earl of Kent, who, in 1017, accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, he sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute, he joined Edward, who married his daughter; but afterwards he rebelled against his sovereign, and being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. D. suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester, in 1053.

GODWIN, William, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was himself educated in a dissenting college, and in 1778 became minister of a congregation in London; but soon afterwards took charge of a meeting-house at Stowmarket, Suffolk. In 1782 he determined to quit the ministry, and, in order to pursue literature as a profession, he removed to Lon-

don as a permanent residence. His first work appeared in 1793, and was entitled "Political Justice," which brought to its author much public notoriety and £700. "Whatever may be its mistakes," says Sir James Mackintosh, in noticing the work in the "Edinburgh Review," "it is certain that works in which errors equally dangerous are maintained with far less ingenuity, have obtained for their authors a conspicuous place in the philosophical history of the 18th century." In the following year appeared his novel of "Caleb Williams," which, whatever may be its merits as a novel, has certainly a political tendency: "a general review of the modes of domestic despotism, by which man becomes the destroyer of man." For this production he received only £84, although there is hardly another fiction in the English language so intensely interesting. His next work worthy of notice was his "St. Leon," which appeared in 1799, and for the copyright of which he received 400 guineas. It is a supernatural tale, and has none of the merits of his "Caleb Williams," unless it be where he describes Bethlem Gabor. In 1801 he produced "Antonio; or, the Soldier's Return," a tragedy, which Judge Talfourd pronounced "a miracle of dulness," a judgment which was amply proved at its representation; for it was hooted from the stage in the presence of its unhappy author. He next published a "Life of Chaucer," which can claim no pretensions to merit of any kind, except it be the dreariness of proxility, if such be merit. In 1805 appeared his "Fleetwood; or, the New Man of Feeling," which, in 1807, was succeeded by his "Faulkner; a Tragedy." This met a similar fate to that which befell his "Antonio." Several other works continued to flow from the prolific pen of Godwin; such as his "Essay on Sepulchres," a "Life of Chatham," the "Lives of the Nephews of John Milton," and one or two others of a passing kind, till 1817, when his novel of "Mandeville" appeared. This effort was generally pronounced inferior to his former productions in the same path. In 1820 his "Essay on Population" was brought out, in answer to the theory propounded by Malthus, and this, in 1824, was succeeded by his "History of the Commonwealth of England," &c., which was well received. In 1830, when 74 years old, he produced his novel of "Cloudesley;" in 1831 his "Thoughts on Man;" and in 1834 his last work, the "Lives of the Necromancers." He had now filled up the measure of his existence, and laid down his pen to look around him and to die. B. at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1756; D. 1836.

GODWIN, Mary, wife of the above, better known by her maiden name of Wollstonecraft, was the daughter of a small farmer. She wrote "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," a "Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution," and several other works which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day. Her character, however, is pronounced by the "Gentleman's Magazine" to have been "grossly irreligious, indelicate, and dissolute." Her only daughter became the wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet. B. either in Norfolk or Yorkshire, 1759; D. 1797.

GOETHE. (*See* GÖTHE.)

GOGUET, Anthony Yves, *go'-goo-ai*, a French author, who wrote "Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples," 3 vols. 4to, which has been translated into English. B. at Paris, 1716; D. 1758.

GOLDONI, Charles, *gol-do'-ne*, an Italian writer, who, at an early age, discovered a propensity to the drama, when his father caused a theatre to be built for him in his house. The Italian stage was reformed by him; and his comedies, which are numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761 he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre, besides which he had an appointment at court. B. at Venice, 1707; D. 1793. A complete edition of his works were printed at Venice, in 44 vols. 8vo.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Madame Jenny, *gold'-schmit*, an eminent vocalist, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, a Swedish lady, who showed a great talent for music when but a child of three years of age. After a brilliant career as an operatic singer in Europe and America from 1844 to 1851, she retired from the stage, and married M. Otto Goldschmidt, a pianist. B. at Stockholm, 1821.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, *gold'-smith*, one of the most distinguished ornaments of English literature, was the son of a clergyman of the Established Church, who held the living of Kilkenny West, in Ireland. Oliver, at an early age, was consigned to the charge of the village schoolmaster, one Thomas Byrne, a retired quartermaster of an Irish regiment, whose peculiarities are commemorated in the poem of "The Deserted Village," and form one of the finest poetical portraitures in the language. Subsequently, he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and thence to Edinburgh, to study physic, where he entered freely into all the social convivialities of the inhabitants. Having become security for the debt of a fellow-student, he was obliged to flee to England; but was arrested at Sunderland, and released by two college friends whom he there accidentally met. He was next sent to Leyden, in Holland, through the generosity of an uncle, Contarine, whose exhaustless goodness and kindheartedness to the wayward and thoughtless Oliver do honour to his species. Leaving Leyden, poor but adventurous, Goldsmith, in February, 1755, set out to travel over Europe on foot. On this occasion, and for this enterprise, he was furnished with exactly "one guinea in his pocket, a shirt on his back, and a flute in his hand." He partly "disputed his way," by accepting university challenges; and when weary of this, he betook himself to his flute; and "whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall," he beautifully says, "I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." The remembrance of the festive joy which his merry pipe produced at such times is finely recalled in his poem of "The Traveller." At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree he ever attained. He returned to England in 1756. Being reduced to a low state pecuniarily, he became usher in a school at Peckham, where, however, he did not long remain, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe." He next commenced a weekly periodical called "The Bee," but it failed; and, in 1760, he contributed to the "Public Ledger" of Mr. Newberry, his celebrated "Chinese Letters." He, at the same time, became a contributor to various other publica-

tions; but he emerged from obscurity in 1764, by the publication of his poem entitled "The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society;" of which Dr. Johnson said "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel of "The Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his disposition, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of "The Good-Natured Man" at Covent Garden; but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem which, in point of description and pathos, is beyond all praise. As a dramatic and comic poet, he appeared to great advantage in the play of "She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night," which was produced in 1773, and which is still a favourite with the public. Besides these performances, he produced a number of others; as, a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," 2 vols. 12mo. This useful and pleasing work was, for a long time, attributed to Lord Lyttleton. "A History of England," 4 vols. 8vo; "A Roman History," 2 vols. 8vo; "A Grecian History," 2 vols.; "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," 8 vols. 8vo; and other works, all bearing the impress of an original and truly gentle and beautiful genius. B. at Pallas, near Longford, Ireland, 1728; D. in London, 1774, and was buried in the Temple churchyard. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a Latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson.

Golius, James, *go'-le-oos*, a learned Orientalist, who was educated at Leyden, after which he went to France, and taught the Greek language at Rochelle. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, who was highly pleased with his conversation. After his return, he succeeded to the Arabic professorship. In 1625 he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia, and, in 1629, returned to Leyden, where he was chosen professor of mathematics, which station he filled with great honour till his death, in 1667. B. at the Hague, 1596. He published an "Arabic Lexicon," a "Persian Dictionary," the "Saracen History of Elmacin," the "Life of Tamerlane," the "Astronomical Elements of Alfregan," &c.

Golius, Peter, an elder brother of the preceding, was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the Barefooted Carmelites on Mount Libanus. He was afterwards employed on a mission to the East Indies, and died at Surat, about 1673. B. at Leyden. He had a considerable share in editing the grand Arabic Bible printed at Rome in 1671. He also translated some religious manuals into that language.

Golyddan, *go-lid'-dan*, the bard of Cadwallader, the last nominal king of the Britons. Flourished in the latter part of the 7th and beginning of the 8th century.

Gomar, Francis, *go'-mar*, a zealous defender of the Calvinistic doctrines, who studied at both the English universities, and, in 1594, became professor of divinity at Leyden. When Arminius was chosen as his colleague, in 1603, a difference arose between them on the subjects of grace and predestination, and Gomar conducted himself in the controversy with great bitterness. In 1611 he resigned his professorship, and went to Middleburg, whence, in 1614, he removed to Saumur, and afterwards to Groningen. He distinguished himself by his ardour against the Arminians at the synod of Dort. His works are almost wholly polemical. B. at Bruges, 1563; D. at Groningen, 1641.

Gombauld, John Ogier de, *gom'-bolt*, a French poet, and one of the first members of the French Academy. His works are tragedies, pastorals, romances, sonnets, and epigrams. D. in 1666.

Gomm, Field-marshal Sir William Maynard, G.C.B., *gom*, a British officer, entered the army as ensign of the 9th Regiment, in 1793; soon after which, when only sixteen years of age, he carried the colours of his regiment into action in Holland. He served in the operations in the Helder in 1799, including the action of the 19th September at Bergen. He accompanied the expeditions on the coast of France and Spain, under Sir James Pulteney, in 1801; that to Hanover, in 1805; and that to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1807. He was on active service throughout the campaign of 1809, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. He was present with the expedition at Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing, in 1809. In 1810 he was ordered once more to the Peninsula, where he served during the remainder of the war: the chief part of the time as assistant-quarter-master-general. He assisted at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor; at the assault and capture of Badajoz; at the battle of Salamanca; at the action at Villa Muriel; and at the battles of St. Sebastian, Vittoria, and Nive. He also took part in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. Sir William Gomm received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive, and the silver war-medal with six clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. At Waterloo he was quarter-master-general to Picton's "Fighting Division;" and in 1815 was created a knight commander of the Bath. He long commanded the Coldstream Guards, and was at the head of the brigade, consisting of two battalions, when he attained the rank of major-general. He was shortly afterwards, in 1839 or 1840, appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica. On his return to England he was appointed to the northern district; and whilst he was holding that command in 1845 he was nominated civil governor and commander of the forces in the Mauritius. He attained the rank of general in the army in 1854. He succeeded Sir Charles Napier as commander-in-chief in India in 1851, but resigned in 1855. B. 1784. D. 1875.

Gondebaud, or Gundobald, *gon'-de-bo*, third king of Burgundy, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Chilperic in 491. He ravaged Italy, and in 499 called a council at Lyons to reconcile the Catholics and Arians, but without success. Soon after this he was defeated by Clovis, king of the Franks, and his brother Godesil; but on becoming tributary to the former, he recovered his dominions. Gondebaud then put his brother to death. He afterwards reigned in peace, civilized his country, and introduced a system of laws still extant by the title of "La Loi Gourbette." D. in 516.

Gongora, Louis, *gon'-gor-a*, a celebrated

Spanish poet, was called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. His style, however, is often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, among whom he has had almost as many censurers as admirers. B. 1562; D. 1627.

GONSALVO, Hernandez de Cordova, *gon-sal'-ve*, surnamed the Great Captain, a Spanish commander, was descended from a noble family, and distinguished himself in the conquest of Granada, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Afterwards he was sent to Naples, which he recovered almost entirely from the French. He next conquered Apulia and Calabria, and captured Tarento in 1501. Two years afterwards he entered Naples in triumph, and, for his services, was made a constable of that kingdom and duke of Terranova. Ferdinand, however, being jealous of the Great Captain, recalled him, and banished him to his estate in Granada, where he died in 1515. B. 1453.

GOOD, John Mason, *good*, a physician, poet, and philologist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and having been apprenticed to a surgeon, first practised at Coggeshall; but in 1793 he settled in London, as a surgeon and apothecary; and having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, commenced practice as a physician in 1800. Dr. Good exercised the most indefatigable perseverance in the attainment of knowledge, without allowing his literary studies to interfere with the duties of his profession. It is stated of him, that so incessant and multifarious were his labours in 1803, that he was finishing a translation of "Solomon's Song," carrying on his "Life of Dr. Geddes," walking from twelve to fourteen miles a day to see his patients (his business as a surgeon then producing upwards of £1400 per annum), editing the "Critical Review," and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the "Sunday Review;" added to which he had, for a short period, the management of the "British Press" newspaper. In the winter of 1810, Dr. Good commenced his lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published in 1826, in 3 vols., entitled "The Book of Nature." He produced many other valuable works, among which is "The Study of Medicine," 4 vols. B. at Epping, in Essex, 1764; D. 1827.

GOOCH, Sir Daniel, *gootch*, an eminent engineer, for many years chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway Company, and afterwards chairman of that company's board of directors. He was one of the purchasers of the *Great Eastern*, for the purpose of using her for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, which was successfully submerged in 1866. For this and other services he was created a baronet. B. at Bedlington, Northumberland.

GORDIANUS, M. Antonius Africanus, *gor-di-a'-nus*, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan by his mother's side, was an example of piety and virtue. He composed a poem in thirty books, upon the virtues of Titus Antoninus and M. Aurelius. Having been promoted to the pretorship, and subsequently elected consul, he took the government of Africa in the capacity of pro-consul. After he had attained his 80th year, he was roused from a tranquil rule by the tyranny of the Maximini, and was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. He long declined to accept the imperial purple; but the threats of immediate death forced his compliance. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation; and Gordian sent his son with whom he shared the imperial dignity to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian was killed in battle the 25th of June, 237 A.D., and the father strangled himself at Carthage before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, 237 A.D. He was universally lamented by the army and people.—M. Antoninus Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but twelve years old when he was honoured with the title of Cæsar. He was proclaimed emperor in his sixteenth year, and his election was attended with universal approbation. In his eighteenth year he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Gordian conquered Sapor, king of Persia, who had invaded the Roman provinces, and took many flourishing cities in the East. For this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Misitheus, his father-in-law, as the guardian of the republic. Assassinated in the East, 244 A.D.



GORDIUS, *gor'-de-us*, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne in consequence of an oracle having told the Phrygians to give the crown to the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. The famous Gordian knot took its origin from this chariot. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree was made in such an artful manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumstance a report was spread that the empire of Asia was promised, by the oracle, to him who could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conquest of Asia, passed by Gordium, and as he wished to inspire his soldiers with courage, and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword, and asserted that the oracle was then fulfilled, and that his claims to universal empire were fully justified.

GORDON, George, *gor'-don*, commonly called Lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon. At an early age he entered the navy, but subsequently quitted it on account of some dispute with Lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Luggershall, and brought himself into notice by his opposition to the bill for granting further toleration to Roman Catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was captured in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and committed to Newgate, where he died in 1793. B. 1750.

GORDON, Sir John Watson, a distinguished portrait painter, who acquired his first acquaintance with the art of painting at the Academy of the Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures in Scotland, then under the direction of John Graham, the master of Wilkie, afterwards succeeded in his office by Sir William Allan. During the four years that young Gordon studied under Graham, he had the natural desire to become an historical painter, but was finally induced to devote his talents to portrait-painting. During the entire progress of the Scottish Academy, John Watson Gordon exerted

himself with commendable zeal to make it what it is. It was not until 1827 that Gordon first exhibited in the Royal Academy; continuing his contributions at infrequent intervals until 1835, when he became a regular and important exhibitor. In 1841 he was elected associate of the London Royal Academy. On the death of Sir William Allan in 1850, Mr. Watson Gordon was unanimously elected to the presidential chair of the Scottish Academy, and was soon afterwards knighted by Her Majesty, and elected Royal Academician. Sir John exercised his pencil in delineating the features of some of the most distinguished men of his time, among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Chalmers, Mr. De Quincey, the late earl of Hopetoun, the late earl of Dalhousie, the Lord Justice-general Hope, the duke of Buccleugh, Principal Lee, the right hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, the late earl of Aberdeen, Lord Cockburn, &c. B. about 1790; D. 1864.

GORE, Mrs. Catherine Frances, *gore*, a distinguished English novelist, who, by her works, did more to familiarize the public mind with the tone of fashionable manners and conversation than any other writer of her day. Her novels and other works extend to upwards of 150 volumes. B. in Nottinghamshire, 1800; D. 1861.

GORGEI, Arthur, *gor'-ge*, a Hungarian, who, in 1837, entered the Hungarian life-guards, and, in 1842, was attached to the hussars of the Palatinate; but, in 1845, quitted the army and retired to his own estates, where he lived a quiet life, devoting himself principally to the study of the sciences. In 1848 he appeared as a volunteer in the field, in defence of his country against the Croatians and Slavonians, and was invested with the rank of captain. His time was, at first, chiefly occupied in organizing the Hungarian forces; and, having been sent to operate in the neighbourhood of Pesth, on the Danube, he obtained full powers from the Hungarian prime-minister, Count Batthyani, to adjudicate upon cases of treason and other crimes in a court-martial. This power was first exercised upon Count Eugene Zichy, who had been found guilty of communicating with Jellachich, and upon whom the sentence of death was passed and carried into execution. Gorgei was subsequently called upon to act against General Roth, and was so far successful as to cause that general to lay down his arms. For this Gorgei obtained the rank of colonel. Subsequently he was defeated at the battle of Schwechat, notwithstanding which, he was appointed by Kossuth as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian armies. Fortune, however, did not smile upon him in the field, and he was shortly afterwards superseded in the command, but had it again conferred upon him. He then won the battle of Nagy-sarlo, and relieved the garrison of Komorn. Hungary was now declared an independent state, with Kossuth for its governor, and Gorgei for its minister-at-war. He next took Buda, but was subsequently forced to retreat before General Haynau. He next rose to be dictator of Hungary; but disaster attended the arms of the patriots, and he submitted to the emperor of Austria, and retired to Klagenfurt. B. at Toporcz, 1818.

GORGIAS, of Leontinum, *gor-je-as*, a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontinum, in Sicily. A golden statue was erected to his honour at Delphi. Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues. Lived 400 B.C.

GORIO, Antony Francesco, *go'-re-o*, a learned Italian antiquary, the author of "Musæum Florentinum," or a description of the cabinet of the grand duke of Florence, 11 vols. fol.; "Musæum Etruscum," 8 vols. folio; "Musæum Cortenese," folio; "Ancient Inscriptions in the Towns of Tuscany," 3 vols. folio. B. in Florence; D. 1757.

GORTSCHAKOFF, *gort'-sha-kof*, the name of a noble Russian family, several members of which have played prominent parts in the history of that country. Of late years, three brothers of this house have figured conspicuously before the world, of whom the following particulars may be given:—

GORTSCHAKOFF, Prince Peter, a military commander, took part in the Russian wars against Turkey, and, in 1839, was made governor of Eastern Siberia. In 1843 he became general of infantry, and, in 1851, retired from service. B. 1790.

GORTSCHAKOFF, Prince Michael, played a prominent part in many of the Russian wars, and, in 1855, succeeded Prince Menschikoff in the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. He superintended the defence of Sebastopol, which, however, he was at last forced to evacuate, making a masterly retreat. B. 1795; D. 1861.

GORTSCHAKOFF, Prince Alexander, a diplomatist, represented Russia at various European courts, and, in 1855, negotiated the peace between Russia and the Western Powers. He succeeded Count Nesselrode as head of the chancellerie for foreign affairs. B. 1798.

GOSSEC, François Joseph, *gos'-saik*, a distinguished French musical composer, the character of whose music is light, pleasing, and spirited. He founded the Concert of Amateurs, in 1770, at which the Chevalier de St. George played the first violin. He composed the apotheoses of Voltaire and J. J. Rousseau, and the funeral hymn for Mirabeau. B. 1753; D. 1829.

GOSSON, Stephen, *gos'-son*, an English divine and poet, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and held the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. He wrote three dramatic pieces; notwithstanding which, he published "Play confuted in Five several Actions," and "The School of Abuse," against poets and actors. B. 1554; D. 1623.

GÖTHE, John Wolfgang von, *ge(r)te(r)*, the most distinguished name in the modern literature of Germany, was in his fifteenth year sent to the university of Leipsic, where, however, he rather indulged in a desultory than a regular course of study. In 1768 he left the university of Leipsic, and went to that of Strasburg, with a view to the legal profession; but chemistry, anatomy, and other kindred sciences commanded more of his attention than the law. In 1771, however, he took the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and went to Wetzlar, where love for a betrothed lady, and the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, supplied him with subjects for speculation, which resulted in the production of "Werther." This work appeared in 1774, and immediately fixed public attention upon its author. In 1779 he entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, to whom he had been introduced, and who loaded him with honours. He was made president of the council-chamber, and ennobled. He took up his residence at Weimar, where he was surrounded by some of the first minds of Germany, and where the direction of the theatre was confided

to his care. Here he brought out the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, with splendid effect, and also produced several of his own dramatic poems. Of these we may mention his "Faust,"—his greatest work; "Goetz von Berlichingen," "Tasso," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he left Weimar for Italy, and was absent two years, visiting Sicily, and remaining a considerable time in Rome. In 1792 he accompanied his prince in the campaign in Champagne, and was afterwards created minister. In 1807 he received from the emperor Alexander of Russia the order of Alexander Nevsky, and from Napoleon I. the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. His writings are too voluminous to be enumerated here; but we must not forget to mention his "Wilhelm Meister," a moral fiction; and his "Herman and Dorothea." The lyrics of Göthe are especially beautiful; but his "Faust" is a poem pre-eminently philosophical. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1749; D. at Weimar, 1832.

GOTTSCHED, John Christopher, *got'-shed*, a German poet and philosophical writer, who became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics, at Leipsic. He greatly improved the German language by his works, the principal of which are, "Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans;" the "Death of Cato," a tragedy; "Collections towards a Critical History of the German Language, Poetry, and Eloquence;" "The First Principles of General Philosophy;" "The German Theatre;" "The Principles of the German Language;" "Poems," &c. B. at Königsberg, 1700; D. at Leipsic, 1766.—Madame Gottsched was also a good dramatic writer. D. in 1762.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI, Peter, *goo'-de-lă*, a Gascon poet, whose verses have great sprightliness and a delicate simplicity. His works, which are much admired by his countrymen, have gone through numerous editions. B. at Toulouse, 1579; D. there, 1629.

GOUFFIER, Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent, count de Choiseul, *goo'-fe-ai*, at the age of twenty-two travelled through Greece and the neighbouring islands; and on his return to France published a beautiful work, entitled 'Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce," splendidly illustrated. In 1784, he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople; but the French revolution having disarranged his projects for the continuation of his great work, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy councillor, director of the Academy of Arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries. In 1802 he returned to France, and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now gave to the world a continuation of his work upon Greece; but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Las Casas, who had, as he conceived, injured him by publishing their works on the same subject, after having been employed under his auspices. He was made a peer of France by Louis XVIII. B. 1752; D. 1817.

GOUGH, Richard, *gof*, an eminent antiquary and topographer, the son of a London merchant, at the age of eleven years translated from the French a "History of the Bible," of which twenty-five copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treatise on "The Customs of the Israelites," when he was only fifteen. He afterwards studied at Cambridge, and, besides papers in the "Archæologia," the "Gentleman's Magazine," and other publications, he wrote "Anecdotes of British Topography," 2 vols. 4to; "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; an enlarged edition of Camden's "Britannia," &c. B. 1735; D. 1809.

GOUGH, Hugh, Viscount, G.C.B., entered the army in 1794, and, in the following year, was sent with his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, which he assisted to capture, and subsequently served in the West Indies. In 1809, as major of the 87th regiment, he was despatched to the Peninsula, where he commanded his corps at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Cadiz, and Tarifa. For his bravery in these engagements, his armorial bearings were augmented by an additional heraldic device. At Talavera, he was wounded, and had a horse shot under him; but his gallantry was so conspicuous that, on the recommendation of the duke of Wellington, he received brevet rank for services performed in the field, and became lieutenant-colonel. In 1830 he was made a major-general, and, in 1837, took command of a division of the Indian army. He had not been long at his post, however, when he was ordered to China, where he took the command of the British troops, when his conduct in the attack on Canton caused him to be made a G.C.B. On the close of the Chinese war, in 1842, he was created a baronet, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Returning to India, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces, and entered on the last Mahratta war. After gaining the battle of Maharajpore, and terminating the war, he in 1845 encountered the Sikhs, whom, with the assistance of the governor-general, Lord Hardinge, he successively defeated at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. For his services in this war he again received a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, and, in 1846, was raised to the peerage as Baron Gough. In 1848–49 he was once more engaged against the same enemy, and finally defeated them at Goojerat, though at a great sacrifice of life. For this victory he was again thanked by both Houses of Parliament, created a viscount, with a pension of £2000 per annum from the legislature, and a like sum from the East India Company. In 1849 he returned to England, and retired from active service. In 1854, on the death of the marquis of Anglesey, he became colonel of the Royal Horse-guards; and in 1862 received the baton of a field-marshal on the occasion of the Prince of Wales coming of age. B. near Limerick, Ireland, 1779; D. 1869.

GOUGH, John B., a celebrated lecturer upon temperance, who, in his twelfth year, emigrated to America, and became a bookbinder. Having fallen into habits of intemperance, however, he sank to the lowest state of degradation, from which he was ultimately rescued by taking the total-abstinence pledge. He now devoted himself to the dissemination of those principles by which he had felt himself benefited; and acquired a wide-spread fame, both in America and Great Britain, by the dramatic style of advocacy which he adopted in setting forth, upon the platform, the principles he had espoused. B. at Sandgate, Kent, 1817.

GOUJON, Jean, *goo'-zhawng*, a French sculptor and architect, who designed the fine façade of the old Louvre, and other works, which pro-

cured him the title of the French Phidias. He was a Protestant, and was murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

GOURNAI, Mary de Jars, *goor'-nai*, a French lady, famous for her wit and talents. She was adopted by the celebrated Montaigne, for whose works, which she edited, she had an enthusiastic admiration. B. at Paris, 1566; D. there, 1645. Her writings were published in one volume 4to.

GOWER, John, *gour*, an early English poet, became eminent as a professor of law in the Inner Temple, and is supposed to have been chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, where his monument still remains. B. in Yorkshire, 1325; D. in London, 1402. His works are of the grave kind; whence his friend Chaucer styles him the "Moral Gower." They consist of three parts—"Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," "Confessio Amantis." They were printed first by Caxton in 1483. The "Confessio Amantis" is said to have been written by command of Richard II., who, "meeting our poet Gower rowing in the Thames, near London, invited him into the royal barge, and, after much conversation, requested him to 'book some new thing.'" Gower, although hardly a poet by nature, had some effect in exciting a taste for verse. According to himself, Chaucer was his disciple, but far excelled him in the true spirit of poesy.

GOYEN, John van, *go'-yain*, a painter of landscapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was a pupil of Vandervelde, and possessed great facility and freedom. His works are in consequence more general throughout Europe than those of almost any other master, and such of them as are finished and remain undamaged are highly valued. B. at Leyden, 1596; D. 1656.

GOYON, Charles Marie Auguste, *go-yawng'*, was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, and in 1821 obtained the commission of sous-lieutenant in a regiment of chasseurs, from which he was transferred to a regiment of cuirassiers. He gained no promotion under the government of the restoration, but, after the establishment of the Orleans dynasty, Louis Philippe gave Goyon a captain's commission in a regiment of cavalry; and in 1846 he became colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons. Goyon was thus practically acquainted with the duties of every branch of the cavalry service, but he had never yet been called into the field. It was not till the revolution of 1848 that he first faced an enemy's fire. He ably defended the streets of the Faubourg du Temple, and prevented various parties of the insurgents from effecting a junction at that point. From the time when Louis Napoleon was elected President of the French Republic, Goyon became his most confidential friend, and it may fairly be inferred that the high consideration in which Goyon was held enabled him to obtain for the President many personal adherents among the superior officers of the French army. In 1850 Goyon was made a general of brigade, and in 1853 was raised to the rank of a general of division. He was appointed adjutant to Napoleon III., in which capacity his duties brought him into frequent personal communication with the Emperor. In November, 1856, General Goyon was appointed commander-in-chief of the French forces in Rome, which he continued to hold till 1862, notwithstanding considerable dissatisfaction with his conduct both on the part of the Pope and cardinals and the populace of Rome. In the year mentioned he was recalled, and raised to the dignity of senator, B. 1802.

GRACCHUS, T. Sempronius, *grăk'-kus*, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul and once censor. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Cornelia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of great virtue. Their sons, Tiberius and Caius, under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous by their attachment to the interests of the populace, which course at last proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to agitate for the agrarian law, which, by means of violence, was enacted. Being himself appointed one of the commissioners for carrying the law into execution, he was assassinated in the office by Publius Nasica; and Caius, after his death, with more vehemence but less moderation, endeavoured to carry out what his brother had left unaccomplished. This, in the end, increased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, 121 B.C., about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber. Caius has been accused of having murdered Scipio Africanus the younger.—Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate.—There were others of this name, but they are of inferior note.

GRAFTON, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of, *graf'-ton*, succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the Treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked by "Junius." In 1771 the duke was nominated lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in office for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. He was the author of a volume of theological essays, &c. B. 1736; D. 1811.

GRAFTON, Richard, an English historian, who greatly assisted in the compilation of Hall's "Chronicle," and also produced another, entitled "A Chronicle at large of the Affayres of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth," the latter of which was republished, in 2 vols. 4to, in 1809. Grafton was a printer, and carried on that business on an extensive scale, for the time, in London, in the 16th century.

GRAGGINI, Antonio Francesco, *gradj-ne*, an Italian poet, who was the originator of the Della Crusca Academy; and the author of poems and tales, the latter rivalling, in purity of style, those of Boccaccio. B. at Florence, 1503; D. 1583.

GRAHAM, Sir J., *graï'-ham*, the faithful companion and fellow-patriot of Sir W. Wallace. He fell at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

GRAHAM, George, an eminent mechanic, who was journeyman and successor to Tompion, the celebrated clockmaker. He distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his timepieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich

was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector, with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French Academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose, and was a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. B. in Cumberland, 1675; D. in London, 1751, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

GRAHAM, Right Honourable Sir James Robert George, bart., was the eldest son of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Netherby, who, in 1782, was created a baronet. Sir James received his education at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he displayed considerable ability, and, at an early age, especially distinguished himself by that kind of practical business capacity for which he was afterwards celebrated. He entered public life as secretary to Lord Montgomerie, in Sicily, which situation he continued to hold under Lord William Bentinck, and was the principal in negotiating an armistice with Murat at Naples. In 1818 he was returned member of Parliament for Hull, upon extreme liberal principles, but did not long retain his seat. In 1823 he succeeded to his father's baronetcy, and in 1826 was returned member for Carlisle. In 1830 he took office under Earl Grey, as first lord of the Admiralty; in 1831 he assisted in framing the Reform Bill of Earl Grey; and, in 1834, resigned, on account of disagreeing with his colleagues on the appropriation clause in the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. For some years he now held an independent position; but, when Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, came into power, he accepted the home secretaryship. In 1844 he suffered greatly in public opinion, by ordering letters addressed to M. Mazzini to be opened and copied at the General Post-office. His popularity, however, soon rose again by the active and firm part he took with Sir Robert Peel in carrying the repeal of the corn-laws. Shortly afterwards, the government were driven from office on the Irish Coercion Bill. Sir James continued out of place till 1853, when he became again, under the administration of Lord Aberdeen, first lord of the Admiralty, which he retained till the close of the following year. In 1855 he held the same office for a few days under Lord Palmerston, but finally resigned. B. in Cumberland, 1792; D. 1861.

GRAHAME, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was "a soldier of distinguished courage and professional skill, but rapacious and profane, of violent temper, and obdurate heart," whose name, "wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, is mentioned with a peculiar energy of hatred." He commenced his career in arms as a soldier of fortune in France; subsequently entered the Dutch service; and on his return to Scotland in 1677, was nominated to the command of a regiment of horse that had been raised against the Covenanters, whom he hunted with the utmost energy and vindictiveness. Among other cruel instruments of a tyrannous sovereign, Grahame made himself conspicuous by his barbarity, and has obtained an unenviable notoriety in history, romance, and local tradition. The services which he rendered to his sovereign were rewarded from time to time by various high offices; and he was finally raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Dundee. D. 1650; killed at Killiecrankie, in the hour of victory, in 1689.

GRAHAME, James, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and became curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire, and also of Sedgefield, in Durham. He wrote "The Sabbath," a poem variously criticised; but, however heavy it may be to some, none can dispute the excellent spirit in which it is composed. He also wrote "Biblical Pictures," "British Georgics," and several other poems. Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," treated his effusions with considerable severity, and Lord Byron calls him "sepulchral Grahame;" but equal judges of true poetry have pronounced different verdicts upon his Muse. Thus Professor Wilson:—

> "Such glory, Grahame! thou . . . .
> With loftier aspirations and an aim
> More worthy man's immortal nature, thou,
> That holiest spirit, that still loves to dwell
> In the upright heart and pure, at noon of night
> Didst fervently invoke; and, led by her
> Above the Aonian mount, send from the stars
> Of heaven such soul-subduing melody
> As Bethlehem shepherds heard when Christ was born."

B. in Glasgow, 1765; D. 1811.

GRAINGER, James, *grain'-jer*, a poet and physician, who served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Edinburgh. He afterwards acted in that capacity in the army, and, in 1748, took his doctor's degree, and settled in London. His practice, however, was not considerable, and he engaged as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he accompanied to the island of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, where he died in 1767. B. at Dunse, Scotland, 1723. He wrote—an "Ode on Solitude," "Bryan and Pereene," a ballad, the "Sugar-cane," in blank verse, and translated the "Elegies" of Tibullus into English verse. His medical works are—"Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, an. 1764;" and a treatise on the West India diseases, 8vo.

GRAMONT, Anthony, duke of, *gra'-mawng*, marshal of France, an illustrious warrior and courtier of the reign of Louis XIV., was descended from the noble family of Gramont of Navarre, and related to Cardinal Richelieu by marriage. D. 1678.—His son Philibert, Count de Gramont, wrote two vols. of "Memoirs."—still popular.

GRANBY, John Manners, Marquis of, *gran'-be*, a famous English general, was the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, and commanded with honour during the seven years' war in Germany. After the peace of 1763, he retired into private life, greatly beloved by all ranks for his many virtues. B. 1720; D. 1770.

GRANGER, James, *gran'-jer*, an English divine, who published a valuable work, entitled "The Biographical History of England," in 4 vols. 8vo. He was vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, and was seized with an apoplectic fit while administering the Lord's Supper in his church, and died the next morning, 1776. B. 1716.

GRANT, Anne, *grant*, usually designated Mrs. Grant of Laggan, a popular and instructive miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, her father, after passing some years in America, having been barrack-master at Fort Augustus, in the Scottish Highlands. In 1779 she was married to the Rev. James Grant, who had been appointed minister of the parish

of Laggan, Inverness-shire. She was left a widow, however, in 1801, and having a large family to support on but scanty means, was induced to publish a volume of poems, which proved successful beyond her most ardent expectations. She now adopted literature as a profession, and at various periods produced her "Letters from the Mountains" (which have been often reprinted), "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," "Popular Models and impressive Warnings from the Sons and Daughters of Industry," &c. Nearly the last 30 years of her life were spent in Edinburgh, where she formed the centre of a highly accomplished circle, numbering among her friends Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Henry Mackenzie, and all the Scotch "notables" of the day; and where her amiable character, no less than her literary celebrity, procured her general esteem and regard. B. at Glasgow, 1755; D. 1838. Her "Memoirs and Correspondence" have since been published.

GRANT, Sir Francis, R.A., an artist who spent his entire fortune, and then devoted himself to his art. He became one of the best portrait painters of fashionable life, and was warmly encouraged by Sir Walter Scott. At the commencement of his career he applied himself to the painting of sporting pieces, some of which were engraved and extensively patronized by sporting men; but he subsequently abandoned this branch of art, and applied himself to portrait-painting, and became, *par excellence*, the artist of "good society." In 1842 he was chosen an A.R.A., and, in 1851, a R.A. In 1866 he was elected president of the Royal Academy, and was knighted shortly after. B. at Kilgraston, Scotland, about 1800; D. 1878.

GRANT, Robert Edmund, M.D., a celebrated zoologist and comparative anatomist, who was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself in Greek and geometry. In 1808 he entered the literary classes of the university, and, in 1812, was elected president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. In 1814 he became president of the Royal Medical Society, and, in the same year, graduated as M.D. His father having now died, he passed some time in visiting the principal capitals of the continent, and, after his return, commenced the practice of his profession in Edinburgh, in 1820. In 1824, in conjunction with Dr. Barclay, he delivered lectures on comparative anatomy, and, during his vacations, devoted himself to original researches upon the animals of the coasts of Scotland. The result of these appeared in the "Transactions of the Wernerian Society." In 1827 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and, in the following year, was called upon to fill the post of lecturer on comparative anatomy and zoology at the University College, London. From that time he continued to lecture at that institution, and was a large contributor to zoological literature. Was fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological, Geological, & Entomological Societies. B. at Edinburgh, 1793; D. 1874.

GRANT, Lieut.-General Ulysses S., entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in 1839, where he graduated with honours in 1843, and was attached as brevet second lieutenant to the 4th Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant in September, 1845, and served as such through Mexico, under General Taylor, at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for his bravery. He was made regimental quartermaster April 1, 1847; and when he resigned the service, on the 31st of July, 1854, he was a full captain in the 4th Infantry of Regulars. After his resignation he settled in St. Louis County, Missouri, and moved from there to Galena, Illinois, in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the war of secession, he offered his services to Governor Yates, and was appointed colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with his regiment until promoted to be a brigadier-general, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. He was engaged as colonel and acting brigadier-general in several of the contests in south-eastern Missouri; and among his most noteworthy acts was the occupation of Paducah, and stoppage of communication and supplies to the Confederates via the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The manner in which he conducted the battle of Belmont was highly commended by his own government. After the capture of Fort Henry a new district was created under the denomination of the district of West Tennessee, and General Grant was assigned to the command of it. He subsequently captured Fort Donelson, an important position, where from 7000 to 9000 prisoners were taken, and for which he was made major-general. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and, in 1865, terminated the war by the defeat of Lee and the capture of Richmond. In 1868 he was elected president of the United States, as successor to Andrew Johnson. B. in Clairmont County, Ohio, 1822.

GRANVILLE, George, Baron Lansdowne, *granville*, a nobleman of considerable talents, who in 1685 wrote some poetical pieces on the accession of James II. After the Revolution, he lived retired for a considerable time, amusing himself with literary composition. In 1696 was acted, with great applause, his tragedy of "Heroic Love," which was followed by the dramatic poem of "The British Enchanters." On the accession of Queen Anne, he obtained a seat in Parliament, and, in 1710, was made secretary-at-war. The same year, he married a daughter of the earl of Jersey, and was soon after created a peer, by the title of Lord Lansdowne, baron of Bideford. The accession of George I. deprived him of his place, and in 1715 he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the government. He obtained his release in 1717, and afterwards went to France, where he resided some years. B. in Cornwall, 1667; D. 1735. His works were published in 2 vols. 4to, 1732, and included, besides those mentioned above, several other plays and poems.

GRANVILLE, John Carteret, Earl of, was the eldest son of George, Lord Carteret, and succeeded to this title at the age of five years. He received his education at Westminster School and Christchurch College, Oxford, and, in 1711, took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he distinguished himself by his earnest support of the succession of the Hanover family, which recommended him to George I., who gave him several important places. In 1719 he was sent ambassador to Sweden, and effected the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state, and, in 1724, was appointed viceroy of Ireland,

where his administration, in a trying season, was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that office, after the accession of George II., and governed that kingdom with great wisdom till 1730. He was the enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1741, for the removal of that minister. When this was effected, Lord Carteret became secretary of state, and in 1744, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the titles of Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville. D. 1763. He was a pleasant companion, and a great encourager of learned men.

GRANVILLE, Granville Geo. Leveson Gower, Earl, educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, took his degree in 1834. In the following year he was attached to his father's embassy in Paris, and in 1836, and also in 1837, on a new election, was returned member of Parliament for Morpeth. He was now on the high road to power, and in a short time was appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs. In 1840 he was attached to the Russian embassy, and at the subsequent general election, was, in 1841, returned member for Lichfield. In 1846 he was summoned, by the death of his father, to the House of Peers, and, in the administration of Lord John Russell, became master of her Majesty's buckhounds. He subsequently became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and, in 1851, took a large share in "getting up" the Great Exhibition. Under Lord Aberdeen, he became president of the Board of Trade, and under Lord Palmerston, in 1855, filled the same post. He also held several other important posts. In 1856 he represented her majesty at the coronation of the emperor of Russia, and, under the Palmerston administration of 1859, held the office of president of the council. In 1868 he became secretary of state for the colonies under Mr. Gladstone. B. 1815.

GRASSE, Francis Joseph Paul, Count de, *grass*, a celebrated French admiral, who played a conspicuous part in the naval wars of the 18th century. When a youth he was captured by Anson, and remained in England for two years a prisoner. After many battles with the English in the West Indies, and on the coast of North America, he was defeated by Hood off St. Christopher's in 1782. This reverse was followed in the same year by the defeat and capture of his vessel, the *Ville de Paris*, by Admiral Rodney, when on his way with a large fleet to attack Jamaica. B. 1723; D. 1788.

GRATIAN, *grai'-she-an*, a Roman emperor, eldest son of the emperor Valentinian I., was raised to the throne, conjointly with his father, though only eight years old. Afterwards, he became sole emperor, in the 16th year of his age. He took as his colleague, Theodosius, whom he appointed over the eastern parts of the empire. His courage in the field was as remarkable as his love of learning and philosophy. He slew 30,000 Germans in a battle, and supported the tottering state by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the pagan superstition of his subjects ultimately proved his ruin. He was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, fighting against Maximus in Gaul, and murdered by the rebels, 383 A.D., in the 24th year of his age.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk, who lived in the twelfth century, a native of Tuscany, who is noted for his collection of the canon laws of the church, known as Gratian's "Decretals."

GRATIUS FALISCUS, *grai'-she-us fă-lis'-kus*, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on coursing, called "Cynegeticon," much commended for its elegance and perspicuity.

GRATTAN, Right Honourable Henry, *grăt'-tan*, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his ability, and, after taking his degree, went to London, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. In 1772 he was called to the Irish bar, and, in 1775, was returned to the Irish Parliament, where his fervid eloquence not only procured him the admiration but the love and veneration of his countrymen, whose enthusiasm he raised to the highest pitch. The first public benefit which he was instrumental in conferring on his countrymen, was the partial liberation of Irish commerce which had hitherto been greatly trammelled by vexatious restrictions. In 1780 he obtained from the Irish Parliament the resolution "that the king's most excellent majesty, and the lords and commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." His speech on this occasion, especially its closing passages, is a fine specimen of eloquence. The Irish nation now voted him £100,000 "as a testimony of its gratitude" for national services; but, at Grattan's own request, it was made £50,000, which he received. After the union of Ireland with Great Britain, he was chosen member for Malton, and subsequently sat in the Imperial Parliament as the representative for Dublin. He is only now remembered for his eloquence; but Lord Brougham, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1823, says—"He was a man of singular candour, and of great moderation; and from his entrance into public life, to the close of his illustrious career, gave signal proofs of his moderation, of his extreme forbearance, nay, of his gentleness." "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory," says Sir James Mackintosh. B. in Dublin, 1750; D. in London, 1820, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

GRAUN, Karl Heinrich, *groon*, an eminent German musician, who was chapel-master to Frederic the Great. He enjoyed a reputation in Germany scarcely inferior to that which Handel enjoyed in England; and was the author of an immense number of masses, oratorios, and other musical compositions. B. 1701; D. 1759.

GRAY, Thomas, *grai*, an English poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in London, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1738 he entered at the Inner Temple, but never engaged much in the study of the law. The year following, he accompanied Mr. Horace Walpole in the tour of Europe; but a difference arising between them, they parted in Italy, in 1741, and Mr. Gray returned to England, where his father died soon after. He now took up his residence chiefly at Cambridge, where, in 1768, he became professor of modern history. B. in London, 1716; D. 1771, and was buried in the family vault at Stoke Pogis, in Buckinghamshire. The odes of Gray possess uncommon merit, and his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" has long been considered as one of the finest poems in the English language. General Wolfe, the night before he made his attack on Quebec, where he fell, declared to his fellow-soldiers, "Now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of that poem

than take Quebec." "I know not," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "what there is of spell in the following simple line—

'The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep;'

but no frequency of repetition can exhaust its touching charm." There are other lines in this delightful poem which we could point out equally charming. "Had Gray written nothing but his Elegy," says Byron, "high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher. It is the corner-stone of his glory. . . . Gray's Elegy pleases instantly and eternally."

GREAVES, John, *greeves*, a mathematician and antiquary, who, after receiving a grammatical education in his native county, was removed to Balliol College, Oxford. In 1621 he was chosen fellow of Merton College, and, in 1628, took the degree of M.A. In 1630 he became professor of geometry in Gresham College, and was soon afterwards sent by Archbishop Laud to the East, where he made a large collection of oriental MSS., coins, and medals. He also took a careful survey and measurement of the Egyptian pyramids, and made many astronomical observations. After his return, in 1640, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford; but was obliged to resign his situation, from the persecution of the parliamentary visitors. B. in Hampshire, 1602; D. 1652. He wrote "Pyramidographia; or, a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt;" "A Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius;" and other valuable works.

GREEN, Robert, *green*, an English poet, was a man of wit and talents, but noted alike for his good advice and bad example. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread; but whether this be the case or not, he had great vivacity of mind, and a fertile imagination, which he had increased by extensive reading. He crowded simile upon simile, and wrote in accordance with the principles of the Euphean sect, fashionable in his time. The criticism of Hallam, in his "Literary History of Europe," is, that "Green succeeds pretty well in that florid and gay style, a little redundant in images, which Shakspeare frequently gives to his princes and courtiers, and which renders some unimpassioned scenes in his historic plays effective and brilliant." The same critic speaks of his novels, however, as "deplorable specimens." B. at Ipswich, 1560; D. in London, 1592.

GREEN, Matthew, an English poet, who was bred a dissenter, which sect he quitted, and ridiculed in his poem of "The Spleen." He obtained a place in the Custom-house. B. in London, 1696; D. 1737. His poems, which possess great merit, were published in Dodsley's collection, and together, in 1 vol. in 1796.

GREEN, Valentine, a distinguished engraver in mezzotinto, was intended for the legal profession; but left it for the art in which he afterwards excelled. He settled in London in 1765; was keeper of the Royal Institution, and associate of the Royal Academy; and produced many fine engravings from Reynolds, West, the Dusseldorf Gallery, &c. He was also known as the author of a "History of Worcester," and some other works. B. in Warwickshire; D. 1813.

GREENE, Maurice, Mus. Doc., a celebrated composer of church music, who received his education in St. Paul's choir, under Brind, the organist. He first became organist of St. Dunstan's in the West, and subsequently succeeded his former master as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the death of Dr. Croft, he became organist and composer to the Chapel Royal, and in 1736 was appointed master of his majesty's band. Previous to this appointment, he had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred on him at Cambridge, for his exercise on Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." The fame of Doctor Greene rests on his "Forty Anthems, for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight voices." These place him at the top of English ecclesiastical music composers. B. in London 1694; D. 1755.

GREENOUGH, Horatio, *green'-uf*, a distinguished American sculptor, who, at an early age, displayed a talent for drawing and modelling, and adopted sculpture for his profession. With the view of studying his art at its source, he proceeded to Rome, where he remained for some years; but his health giving way, he was forced to revisit his native country. He soon returned to Europe, however, and, fitting up a studio at Florence, devoted himself to his art. Here he produced his colossal statue of Washington, now in the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, and the "Pioneer's Struggle," now in the Capitol itself. In 1851 he returned to America to erect his group of the "Rescue," but his health was such as gave no prospect of his being able to continue his professional studies. B. at Boston, Massachusetts, 1805; D. 1852.

GREENVILLE, Sir Richard, *green'-vil*, a gallant English officer, who served in the imperial army in Hungary, against the Turks, and, on his return, engaged in the reduction of Ireland. In 1551 he represented Cornwall in Parliament, about which time he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he undertook an expedition to America, and in 1591 was appointed vice-admiral of a squadron sent out to intercept a rich Spanish fleet. He proceeded as far as the Western Islands, and while there, a powerful squadron was sent from Spain to escort the plate fleet. On their approach the English admiral, Thomas Howard, proceeded to sea; but Greenville, in the *Revenge*, staying to take on board some of his sick crew, was surrounded by the whole Spanish fleet. He defended his ship with the utmost bravery, and, after receiving several wounds, was about to sink her, but was carried on board the Spanish admiral's ship, where he died three days after. B. in Devonshire, 1540.

GREGORY, *greg'-o-re*, king of Scotland, contemporary with Alfred, succeeded to the throne in 876. He delivered his country from the Danes, acquired the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland, and built the city of Aberdeen. D. 893.

GREGORY THE GREAT, Pope, was appointed prefect of the city of Rome, and held other civil dignities; but, being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, of which he became abbot. On the death of Pelagius II., in 590, he was elected pope. B. 544; D. 604. He sent Augustin the monk to convert the English to Christianity.

GREGORY II., St., succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and died in 731.

GREGORY III., a native of Syria, succeeded to the pontificate in 731, and died in 741. He sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards, which embassy is considered to be the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.



GARIBALDI, JOSEPH.



GRANVILLE, EARL.



GOETHE, JOHN WOLFGANG VON.



GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS OF SWEDEN.

Gregory IV., a native of Rome, succeeded to the pontificate in 827, and was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety. D. 844.

Gregory V., a native of Germany, and a kinsman of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII., was set up against him by Crescentius, consul of Rome, but was expelled by the emperor. D. in 999.

Gregory VI., a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1044. Finding the lands and revenues of the church greatly diminished by usurpations, and the roads infested by robbers, he acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

Gregory VII. was the son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontificate in 1073. This pope formed vast projects for the reform of the church, and in attempting to execute them assumed unexampled powers. But he was embroiled with the emperor Henry IV., and after a violent struggle, retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085.

Gregory VIII. succeeded Urban III. in 1187, and died the same year, after having exhorted the Christian princes to undertake a new crusade. He is not to be confounded with the anti-pope Bourdin, who assumed the same name in 1118. B. at Benevento.

Gregory IX. was nephew of Innocent III., of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which the emperor Frederick II. engaged, notwithstanding which he twice excommunicated that prince. D. 1241.

Gregory X., of the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He assembled a council at Lyons, to promote a union between the Eastern and Western churches, and other objects. D. 1276.

Gregory XI., Peter Roger, a native of Limousin, in France, was a nephew of Clement VI., and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, was a patron of learning, and endeavoured to reconcile the princes of Christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died, 1378.

Gregory XII., Angelo Corario, a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the schism in the East; Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by a council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. Gregory submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity. D. 1417.

Gregory XIII., a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He embellished Rome with many fine buildings; but that which more particularly marks his government, is the reform of the calendar which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's "Decretals," which he enriched with learned notes. D. 1585.

Gregory XIV., Nicholas Sfondrate, succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He was the son of a senator of Milan, and involved himself in an unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of France. D. in 1591.

Gregory XV., Alexander Ludovisio, a Bolognese, descended of an ancient family, was elected pope in 1621. He wrote several works,





among which is one entitled "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni," 8vo, 1627. D. 1623.

Gregory XVI., Mauro Capellari, was elected pope in 1831. He was a man of respectable character, but bigoted and exclusive. D. 1846, and was succeeded by Pius IX.

Gregory, George Florence, commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and, in 578, distinguished himself in a council at Paris. He is said to have converted Chilperic from Pelagianism. B. at Auvergne, 544; D. 595. Gregory was the author of a History of the Franks, in 10 books; and other works.

Gregory Nazianzen, bishop of Constantinople, wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects for study when Julian prohibited Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles. In 378 he was appointed by the council of Antioch, to go to Constantinople to suppress Arianism, and was there chosen bishop. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died, in 389. B. about 325, near Nazianzus, in Cappadocia.

Gregory Nyssen, the younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, but was deposed by the Arian faction. He drew up the Nicene creed, by order of the council of Constantinople. D. about 395. His works were published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio.

Gregory, James, a celebrated mathematician, who, at an early age, discovered a genius for the mathematics, which he cultivated with eagerness in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1663 he published his "Optica Promota," in which he announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, which spread his name over Europe. Soon after this he made a tour to Italy, and resided some years at Padua, where he published his "Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura," &c., in which appeared an account of his discovery of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, and the mode of computing them. Soon after his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and engaged in a controversy with Huygens on the subject of his treatise on the quadrature of the circle. In 1668 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrew's. He had an amicable controversy with Newton concerning the reflecting telescope; in the course of which he suggested the idea of a burning concave mirror, which came into universal repute. In 1674 he became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where he died in the year following, after being struck with sudden blindness as he was lecturing. B. at Aberdeen, 1638. His "Optics" were translated into English by Dr. Desaguliers, and several of his papers are in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Gregory, David, nephew of the above, completed his education at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., and in 1684 became professor of mathematics in that university. In 1691, by the recommendation of Newton, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his "Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa," 8vo. His demonstration of the curve called the *catenarian*, appeared in 1697, in the "Philosophical Transactions;" but his greatest work was published

in 1702, and entitled "Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa," folio. It was afterwards translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published a splendid edition of Euclid's works in folio. B. at Aberdeen, 1661; D. while engaged in superintending an edition of "Apollonius's Conics," in 1710. After his death appeared a treatise on logarithms, and another on practical geometry.—His brother James, when David was made Savilian professor at Oxford, as mentioned above, became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, and held the post for thirty-three years. His other brother, Charles, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son, David, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. Of this family, sixteen have held British professorships. There are few names, therefore, more illustrious in the annals of science and literature.

GREGORY, John, a physician, the son of Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. After studying at his native place, he removed to Edinburgh, and thence to Leyden. In 1745 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which he exchanged in 1749 for that of physic. About 1751 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1764 he went back to Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he also became professor of physic. B. at Aberdeen, 1724; D. at Edinburgh, 1773. His works are, on the "Duties and Offices of a Physician," 8vo; "Elements of the Practice of Physic," 8vo; "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," 12mo. All his productions have been collected into four volumes.

GREGORY, Olinthus, LL.D., commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen; but the works which chiefly brought him into notice were his "Treatise on Astronomy" and the "Pantalogia," a comprehensive dictionary of the arts and sciences, of which he undertook the general editorship. Through the interest of Dr. Hutton, he was nominated, in 1802, mathematical master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in which establishment he eventually obtained the professor's chair, filling it with reputation until he was obliged through ill-health to resign it in 1838. Besides the works above mentioned, and many others, Dr. Gregory wrote "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Mathematics for Practical Men," "Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion," 2 vols.; and "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, &c., of the late John Mason Good, M.D." B. in Huntingdonshire, 1774; D. 1841.

GREGOIRE, Henry, Count, bishop of Blois, *grai-gwire*, a French prelate, was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the states-general; and in the constituent assembly distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions relative to civil and religious liberty. He was among the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution; but during the Reign of Terror, when the bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, the bishop of Blois stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country. He also opposed the accession of the first consul to the throne of France, and, alone, objected to the obsequious address of the senate to the new sovereign. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he was excluded from the Institute, and deprived of his bishopric, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. The bishop of Blois was also distinguished as a literary character. Among his writings are "Essai sur l'Amélioration Politique, Physique, et Morale des Juifs," "Mémoires en faveur des Gens de Couleur, ou Sang-mêlés de St. Domingue;" "Essai Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane," "Les Ruines de Port Royal," &c. B. 1750; D. 1831.

GREIG, Samuel Carlowitz, *greeg*, a distinguished naval officer in the Russian service, was a native of Scotland, and first served in the navy of Great Britain. He distinguished himself at the defeat of Conflans by Admiral Hawke, the taking of the Havannah, and on other occasions. After the peace of 1763, he entered the Russian service; and, at the battle of Chio, contributed greatly to the destruction of the whole of the Turkish fleet. The empress promoted him to the chief command of the Russian navy, gave him an estate in Livonia, and honoured him with many other marks of her favour. D. 1788.

GRENVILLE, George, *gren'-vil*, a British statesman in the reigns of George II. and George III., entered Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and was distinguished for his eloquence. He filled successively the situations of treasurer of the navy, first lord of the Admiralty, and first lord of the Treasury. In 1763 he became chancellor of the Exchequer, but, in 1765, he resigned his post to the Marquis of Rockingham. He published "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministers," &c., in reply to attacks made on his administration by the press. D. 1770. He was a younger brother of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, and was the father of Lord Grenville.

GRENVILLE, William Wyndham, Lord, was the third son of the Right Honourable George Grenville, and studied at Eton College and Oxford University. In 1782 he became a member of the House of Commons; and Mr. Pitt, subsequently, gave him the office of paymaster of the army. In 1789 he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and the following year became secretary of state for the home department. At the same time he was created Baron Grenville. In 1791 he became secretary of state for foreign affairs. For some years after this he was out of office; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he became first lord of the Treasury. In 1809 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and, up to 1815, usually acted in conjunction with Earl Grey. Towards the latter part of his life, he retired from the public eye, and died at Dropmore Lodge, Buckinghamshire, 1834; B. 1759.

GRESHAM, Sir Thomas, *gresh'-am*, was a merchant of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and amassed a large fortune. In 1559 he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, and was frequently consulted by her in her political and commercial concerns. He founded the Royal Exchange, and in January, 1570, the queen dined at his house, and caused the building to be so named, and had it proclaimed by sound of trumpet. The original structure was burned in the great fire of 1666; but it was rebuilt on a larger scale. It was, in 1838, again destroyed by fire; but was replaced by the present building, which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1844. B. in London, 1518; D. 1579.

GRETRY, André Ernest Modeste, *grai'-tre*, a French musical composer, who, in early youth, discovered a great passion for music, and went to study in Italy. Returning thence, he brought with him the knowledge of a pure and simple melody, lively but graceful. The true comic accent was given by him to the language of music, and he deserved his surname of the "Molière of Music." Amongst Grétry's numerous operas may be named "The Huron," which commenced his reputation, and of which the libretto was written by Marmontel; "L'Amant Jaloux," "La Caravane," and "Richard Cœur de Lion." He also produced an essay on music, in which he described his method. B. at Liège, 1741; D. at Rousseau's hermitage at Montmorenci, which had become his property, 1813. —He came of a family of musicians; and his nephew, André Joseph, wrote some comic operas, comedies and romances, which had, however, little success. B. at Boulogne, 1774; D. 1826.

GRETSCH, or GRECH, Nicholas, *gretch*, a Russian *littérateur*, who edited several influential periodicals, among which may be named the "Northern Bee" and the "Circulating Library." In 1835 he started the great "Russian Encyclopædia," but seceded from it in its 7th volume. In 1822, he published a "History of Russian Literature," which is one of the best works of the kind that has yet appeared. He also published some grammars of the Russian language, which, for practical purposes, are esteemed the best. B. 1787.

GREVILLE, Fulke, Lord Brooke, *grev'-il*, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was in great favour with Elizabeth. He was created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick Castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. B. at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, 1554; stabbed by a servant whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression, 1628. The man put an end to himself with the same weapon. After his lordship's death appeared several of his poetical works, and the Life of Sir Philip Sidney, written by him. Hallam calls him "of all our poets the most obscure."

GREY, Jane, *gray*, a celebrated and unfortunate English lady, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and Mary, queen dowager of France and sister to Henry VIII. From her childhood she evinced an intelligent and amiable turn of mind, and was so far advanced in her education at the age of fourteen, that when the learned Ascham visited her family, he found her reading Plato's "Phædo" in Greek. She was also well acquainted with several modern languages. Her religious principles were those of the Reformation, and her virtue and modesty equalled her other accomplishments. When the health of Edward VI. began to decline, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, persuaded him, from a pretended concern for the interests of religion, to bequeath his crown to Lady Jane; thus setting aside his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. About the same time, the duke effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey. On the death of Edward, her father and the duke of Northumberland, much against her own wishes, paid homage to her as queen, and had her proclaimed in London with the usual formalities. This pageantry, however, only lasted a few days; for Mary proved successful, and the duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and Lady Jane and her husband sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of their father's ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first, and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards, she was executed on the same scaffold, suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant faith, 1554. D. 1537. Fuller, in his "Holy State," says, "she had the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age. . . . the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a martyr, for her parent's offences."

GREY, Charles, Earl, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, after which he proceeded on a tour to the continent, and on his return, in 1786, became a member of Parliament for the county of Northumberland. He took the liberal side, and in 1792, was one of the founders and most active members of the "Society of the Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, for which he continued to labour strenuously, although he was, for many years, unsuccessful in carrying the object of his wishes. When Lord Grenville, in 1806, came into office, he, as Lord Howick, from the elevation of his father to the peerage, became first lord of the Admiralty, and, as one of the leaders of the House of Commons, carried the act for the abolition of the slave trade. In the following year, the cabinet was broken up, and he, in the same year, succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. In the House of Lords he became one of the leaders of the opposition. For many years he remained out of office; but, in 1830, he was called upon by William IV. to form a new cabinet, after the fall of the Wellington administration. He accordingly became prime minister, and announced "peace, retrenchment, and reform," as the objects of his policy. In 1831 the Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons; but, in the following year, the ministers resigned, on account of a motion of Lord Lyndhurst. They were restored to power, however, and, in the same year, the bill was passed. In the succeeding year, Earl Grey resigned, and, after about a couple of years, retired from public life. B. at Fallowden, near Alnwick, 1764; D. at Howick House, Northumberland, 1845.

GREY, Henry George, third earl, the eldest son of the above, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1829, entered Parliament as member for the now disfranchised borough of Winchelsea. In 1831 he represented the county of Northumberland, and, in the previous year, filled the office of under-secretary of state for the colonies. In 1834 he became under-secretary for the home department, and in the following year, under the Melbourne administration, was appointed secretary-at-war. In July, 1845, his father died, when he was called to the House of Lords, and became colonial secretary in the administration of Lord John Russell. At this period the colonies were demanding a representative government, which Earl Grey opposed, and which led to considerable misunderstandings in the colonial-office. In 1852 he retired from his post, and vindicated his administration in a treatise of considerable

length. In 1853 he declined to serve under Lord Aberdeen, and assumed an independent position in politics. B. 1802.

GREY, Sir George, K.C.B., entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain, when, in 1836, he offered himself, in conjunction with Lieutenant Lushington, to Lord Glenelg, then colonial secretary, to undertake a journey of discovery in Australia. In the following year, he proceeded on his expedition, and, after an absence of four years, arrived in England, and published the journals of his discoveries. He was now appointed lieutenant-governor of South Australia, and produced "A Vocabulary of the Dialect of South-Western Australia." In 1846 he became governor of New Zealand, and published a work entitled "Polynesian Mythology, and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealand Race." In 1848 he was created a knight-commander of the Bath, and in 1854 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope. He was subsequently appointed governor of New Zealand, and put down the Maori insurrection of 1863-4. B. 1812.—There are some others of this name, known as legislators and administrators, connected with the English government.

GREY, Dr. Zachary, an English divine, well known for his edition of "Hudibras," accompanied with a great number of curious and entertaining notes, 2 vols. Of these notes, Warburton says, that "he hardly thinks there ever appeared, in any learned language, so execrable a heap of nonsense, under the name of commentaries, as hath lately been given us on this satiric poet." He also published Notes on Shakspeare, 2 vols.; and an Answer to Neale's History of the Puritans, in 3 vols. 8vo. B. 1687; D. 1766.

GRIESBACH, John James, *grees'-bak*, a distinguished German theologian, who studied successively at Frankfort, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic. He subsequently became rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar. His works are very numerous; but the principal is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings. B. at Butzbach, 1745; D. 1812.

GRIFFIER, John, *gre'-fe-er*, known by the appellation of Old Griffier, an eminent painter, succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts. B. at Amsterdam, 1658; D. in London, 1718.—His son Robert, called the Younger Griffier, born in England, was also a good landscape painter, though not equal to his father.

GRIFFIN, Gerald, *grif-fin*, a popular Irish novelist, author of "The Collegians" and other works. In 1830 he relinquished the pen, and joined a religious society at Cork. B. at Limerick, 1803; D. 1840.

GRIFFITHS, Ralph, *grif-fiths*, a man of letters, who was born in Shropshire, and settled in London as a bookseller. In 1749 he commenced the "Monthly Review," the success of which was very slow for a considerable time; but it made its way gradually to a leading place among periodical journals. Of this work he was both proprietor and editor, being powerfully assisted, from time to time, by men of first-rate talents. D. 1803.

GRIMALDI, Joseph, *grim'-al-de*, the famous pantomimic clown, was the son of Sig. or Grimaldi, an *artiste*, noted for his humour and eccentricities, who by day followed the profession of a dentist, and by night that of ballet-master at Drury Lane. For a period of forty years, "Grimaldi the clown" delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Sadler's Wells, with a rich species of buffoonery, peculiarly his own—portraying to the life all that is grotesque in manners, or droll in human action. Grimaldi, however, was not a mere clown, even of the most refined class; he was a man of intellect, a wit, and, in private life, an estimable gentleman. B. 1779; D. 1837.

GRIMM, Jacob Ludwig Carl and Wilhelm Carl, *grim*, two brothers, whose devotion to German literature was distinguished by a rare communion of fellowship between them. The nature of their labours is, perhaps, sufficiently indicated in the following quotation from the works of Jacob: "All my labours," he says, "have been, either directly or indirectly, devoted to researches into our ancient language, poetry, and laws. These studies may seem useless to many; but to me they have always appeared a serious and dignified task, firmly and distinctly connected with our common fatherland, and calculated to foster the love of it. I have esteemed nothing trifling in those inquiries, but have used the small for the elucidation of the great,—popular traditions for the elucidation of written documents. Several of my books have been published in common with my brother William. We lived, from our youth up, in brotherly community of goods—money, books, and collectanea belonging to us in common; and it was natural to combine our labours." These brothers are the authors of a valuable and large German dictionary. Jacob, B. at Hanau, 1785; D. 1863: William, B. at Hanover, 1786; D. 1859.

GRIMSTON, Sir Harbottle, *grim'-ston*, a distinguished lawyer of the time of the Commonwealth, studied at Lincoln's Inn, became recorder of Colchester in 1638, and in 1640 was elected member of Parliament for that borough. He at first took part in the opposition offered to the measures of the king, but disapproving the extreme proceedings adopted by his party, went abroad after Charles's execution. He subsequently returned, however, and in 1660 was chosen speaker of what was designated the "Healing Parliament," and was one of the commissioners sent to Charles II. at Breda. At the Restoration he was made master of the Rolls. The "Reports" of Sir George Croke were published under Sir Harbottle's superintendence. B. about 1594; D. 1683.

GRINDAL, Edmund, *grin'-dal*, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. Being attached to the principles of the Reformation, he became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Westminster: but on the accession of Mary, he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburg. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, and ultimately, in 1575, was made archbishop of Canterbury; but lost the royal favour, and was suspended for a time. B. in Cumberland, 1519; D. at Croydon, 1583. He contributed to Fox's "Acts and Monuments."

GROSE, Francis, *grose*, an eminent English antiquary, who illustrated the antiquities of England and Wales, in 4 vols., and those of Scotland, in 2 vols. He was executing a work of the same kind relative to Ireland, when he

died in Dublin, in 1791. B. at Greenford, Middlesex, 1731. Besides the above, he published a "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," also a volume of "Miscellanies," 8vo, and "Military Antiquities," 4to.

GROSSETESTE, GROSTÊTE, or GREATHEAD, Robert, *grose-tait*, an English prelate, who received his education at Oxford and Paris. After enjoying several preferments with great reputation, he was chosen bishop of Lincoln in 1234. He successfully resisted the encroachments of the papal power, and was a great encourager of learning. B. at Stradbrook, Suffolk, 1175; D. 1253. His "Opuscula Varia" were published at Venice in 1514, and his "Compendium Sphæræ Mundi" in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are extant. "He was a very learned man, and had a knowledge of Greek; but by a knowledge of Greek," says Hallam, "when we find it asserted of some mediæval theologian like Grostête, we are not to understand an acquaintance with the great classical authors, who were latent in Eastern monasteries, but the power of reading some petty treatise of the fathers (or, as in this instance, a translation of the Testament of the twelve patriarchs from Greek into Latin), an apocryphal legend, or, at best, perhaps some of the later commentators on Aristotle. Grostête was a man of considerable merit, but has had his share of applause."

GROTE, George, *grote*, the historian of Greece, was the son of Mr. Grote, a banker, and was for some time a clerk in his father's banking-house. He began to devote himself to literature and politics, and, in 1832, became member of parliament for the city of London. In 1841 he resigned his seat, to apply himself exclusively to his great work, "The History of Greece," which has received universal commendation. Besides his History, Mr. Grote was a contributor to several of the Reviews. B. near Beckenham, Kent, 1794; D. 1871.

GROTIUS, Hugo, *gro'-she-us*, an illustrious writer, was the son of a burgomaster of Delft, and, at the age of eight years, composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year, he was sent to Leyden, and, in 1598, accompanied the ambassador Barneveldt to the court of Henry IV. of France, who was so pleased with Grotius, that he gave him his picture and a gold chain. While in France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following, he commenced practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards, he published an edition of Martianus Capella, which was followed by a translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the "Phenomena" of Aratus appeared in 1600, and, about the same time, he composed Latin tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the United Provinces, and advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the States of Holland, and was sent to England to settle a dispute on the subject of the Greenland fishery. During the contests which arose in Holland on account of religion, Grotius sided with the Arminians, for which he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Loevestein, whence he was delivered by his wife in 1621. He found his way to Antwerp, and afterwards to France, where he obtained a pension. In 1622 he published his "Apology," which so stung the States, that they ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be seized wherever he could be found. In 1625 he finished his famous book, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which greatly extended his reputation. In 1613 he accepted an invitation from Count Oxenstiern, and went to Stockholm, where he was appointed counsellor of state and ambassador to the court of France. He filled this important station, amidst circumstances of extreme difficulty, with honour to himself and satisfaction to the court which he represented. In 1645 he quitted France, and went to Holland, where he was honourably received. From Amsterdam he sailed to Sweden, and was welcomed in a cordial manner by Queen Christina. B. at Delft, 1583; D. on his journey to Holland, at Rostock, 1645. His remains were interred at Delft. The works of Grotius are too many to be enumerated here; but we must mention his treatise on the "Truth of the Christian Religion," which has become a standard book in all universities for students in divinity; his "Annales et Historiæ de Rebus Belgicis," and his "Commentaries on the Scriptures:" these last are an immortal monument of learning. In his religious sentiments he coincided with the church of England, and advised his wife to join in communion with it. —His sons Cornelius and Diederic entered into the army; Peter was bred to the law, and became pensionary of Amsterdam: his brother William was a learned man, and wrote some books on legal subjects.

GROUCHY, Emanuel, marquis of, *groo'-zhai*, a distinguished marshal of France, and a scion of a noble Norman family, was a sub-lieutenant of the royal gardes du corps in 1789; but embracing revolutionary ideas, he took part in the wars of the republic, and gained great distinction, especially in the Alps and La Vendée, where he was named general of division in 1793. The decree which deprived all the nobles of France of military rank stripped him of his commission and position, but, joining the army as a private, his distinguished gallantry soon led to his restoration. Despatched in 1798 to the army of Italy, under the command of Joubert, he arranged the abdication of the king of Sardinia, and thus united Piedmont to France. He took a prominent part in the battle of Novi, where he received fourteen wounds, and was taken prisoner by the enemy. Grouchy's bravery was no less conspicuous on the fields of Hohenlinden, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, Moscow, &c.; and he obtained the marshal's baton from the hands of Napoleon shortly before his abdication. During the Hundred Days he was opposed to the Duke d'Angoulême in the south, and made him prisoner. He was then summoned into Belgium, and took a prominent part in the brief campaign which finally decided the fate of his imperial master. He had carried the villages of Fleurus (June 16) and Ligny (June 17), and was marching according to his instructions in pursuit of Blucher with a body of 30,000 men, when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Instructions not having reached him in time, he could not take part in the battle, and his absence probably contributed to decide the fortune of the day. Bonaparte, while at St. Helena, accused both Grouchy and Vandamme of disobedience to orders in not bringing up their corps in time to take part in the action. This, however, is believed to have been an unfounded charge. At the

restoration, Grouchy's title of marshal was not acknowledged, and remained so till 1830, when it was restored. He was created a peer in 1832. B. 1766; D. 1847.

GRUTER, or GRUTERUS, John, *groo'-tair*, a distinguished philologist, whose father was a burgomaster of Antwerp, and fled to England, on account of his religion, taking his son, who was an infant, with him. Here John was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Leyden, where he took his degrees in law. He became a professor at Heidelberg, but lost his valuable library when that city was sacked in 1622. B. at Antwerp, 1560; D. at Heidelberg, 1627. His principal works are, "A Collection of Ancient Inscriptions," folio, 1601; "Thesaurus Criticus," 6 vols. 8vo; "Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, &c.," 18 vols.

GRYLLUS, *gril'-lus*, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain at the battle of Mantinea, 362 B.C. His father, upon receiving the news of his death, observed that it ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation.

GRYNÆUS, Simon, *gri-né-us*, a learned German, and the son of a peasant in Suabia, became Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg. In 1531 he visited England, where his classical acquirements procured him many friends. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients, enriched with prefaces and commentaries. B. at Veringen, in Hohenzollern, 1493; D. at Bâle, 1541.

GRYPHIUS, Andrew, *gri'-fe-us*, a German dramatic writer, whose tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans. B. at Glogau, 1616; D. 1664.

GRYPHIUS, Christian, son of the preceding, and a man of great erudition, became professor of eloquence at Breslau, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian. His works are "German Poems," "History of the Orders of Knighthood," "Treatise on the German Language," &c. B. 1649; D. 1706.

GUARINO, surnamed Veronese, *goo-a-re'-no*, an eminent reviver of learning, and the first who reintroduced Greek into Italy. He became professor of the learned languages at Ferrara, and translated "Plutarch's Lives," part of Strabo, and other works. B. 1370; D. 1460. —His son Batista was also a learned man, and became an eminent professor at Ferrara. He translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote Latin poems and other works.

GUARINO, Batista, an Italian poet, great-grandson of the preceding, passed the greatest part of his life in courts, being in the service of Alphonso II., duke of Ferrara, and other princes. In these situations, however, he seems to have been a prey to continual disgusts. He wrote several poems, and a pastoral piece called "Pastor Fido," which gained him considerable reputation. He, however, contemned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman. B. at Ferrara, 1537; D. at Venice, 1612.

GUELF, or GUELPH, *gwelf*, a distinguished family which had its seat at first in Italy, from which it was transferred in the 11th century to Germany, where it became the ruling race in several provinces. The family is still continued in the two lines of the house of Brunswick—the royal in England, and the ducal in Germany, and is connected by marriage with most of the ruling races in Europe. The memory of this ancient name was revived by the institution of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover.

GUERICKE, Otto von, *ger'-ik-e(r)*, a German philosopher, who was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump and weather-glass, and published some treatises on experimental philosophy. B. 1602; D. 1686.

GUERRE, Martin, *gair*, a Frenchman, rendered famous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend. Martin married Bertrande du Rols, and, after living with her about ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after, Du Thil presented himself to Bertrande as her husband, and so imposed upon her, by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted Du Thil, and he was condemned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the parliament of Toulouse, the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was hanged and burned, in 1560.

GUERRERO, Vicente, *goo'-er-rai-ro*, chosen president of the Mexican States, in 1829, was by birth a Creole. At the commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took arms against the Spaniards, and ever after continued to play a prominent part in the affairs of that country. On numerous occasions, from 1819 to 1828, general Guerrero became the rallying point of the popular party, the Yorkinos, and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests with the aristocratical faction, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency. The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the president to meet the exigency, he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was destroyed, Guerrero evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the pretext of another revolution; and Bustamente, the vice-president, assumed the reins of government. Guerrero, however, was not to be so set aside: in September, 1830, he collected a large force at Valladolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamente, and the whole country was agitated by bodies of men in arms. Guerrero's course, however, was nearly run. In February, 1831, he was taken prisoner by his opponents, and shot.

GUESCLIN, Bertrand du, *ges'-lă*, constable of France, and an illustrious warrior who gained many victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre. He was very strong, and also very unprepossessing. "I am very ugly," he would say, "and shall never be a favourite with the ladies; but, by the enemies of my king, I shall be held in terror." B. in Brittany, 1314; D. while besieging Randam, 1380.

GUEVARA, Louis Velez de, *gwai-va'-ra*, a Spanish comic poet, who wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work entitled "El Diabolo Cojuelo," which furnished the foundation for "Le Diable Boiteux" of Le Sage. He was a native of Andalusia, and died 1646.

GUIBERT, Jacques Anthony Hippolite, *ge-bair'*, a writer on military affairs, who served in Germany, and afterwards in Corsica, where he was

made a colonel. In 1770, he published his great work, "Essai Général de Tactique." Afterwards he directed his attention to dramatic composition, and produced several tragedies. He also wrote the Elogies of Catinat and L'Hôpital. The French Academy elected him a member, in the room of M. Thomas. B. at Montauban, 1743; D. 1790. Besides the above works, he wrote the elogy of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia.

GUICCIARDINI, *goo'-etch-e-ar-dé'-ne*, an eminent historian, who was descended from a noble family of Florence. He practised in early life as a lawyer, and filled several high offices in his profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. and the two immediate successors of that prince, and was raised by them to the highest civil and military dignities. His "History of Italy," in twenty books, is a valuable performance. B. in Florence, 1482; D. at his country seat at Arcetri, 1540. When the courtiers of Charles V. complained of the favour he showed to Guicciardini and other Florentines, he said, "I can make a hundred Spanish grandees in a minute, but I cannot make one Guicciardini in a hundred years."

GUICCIARDINI, Luigi, nephew of the preceding, wrote, among other works, a "Description of the Low Countries," folio. B. at Florence, 1523; D. at Antwerp, 1589.

GUIDO D'AREZZO, *gé'-do da-ret'-so*, an Italian musician, who invented the lines and spaces, or staff, reformed the scale, suggested the mode of notation, and the art of solmisation. Lived in the 11th century.

GUIDO RENI, an illustrious Italian painter, whose father was a musician, and who intended him for the same profession; but Reni conceiving an early attachment for painting, was placed under Denis Calvert, a Flemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon rose to higher fame than any of his contemporaries. Honours were heaped upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed upon him in abundance. He was unfortunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died. His heads are beautiful, and considered by many to equal those of Raffaelle. His draperies are also much admired. His ideal of female beauty was founded on the antique, as he took the "Venus de Medici," and the "Daughters of Niobe" for his standard. B. at Bologna, 1575; D. 1642. The greatest work of Guido is the "Penitence of St. Peter after Denying Christ," in the Zampieri palace, at Bologna.

GUIDOTTI, Paul, *ge-dot'-te*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, who made wings with which he imagined he could fly; but, in making the attempt at Lucca, he fell, and received great injury. B. at Lucca, 1569; D. 1629.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, *gween*, a learned French writer, who studied the Oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed interpreter to the king in 1741, and member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1753. He particularly applied himself to the study of the Chinese characters, and had, for thirty-five years, a principal interest in the "Journal des Savans." The Revolution reduced him to poverty. B. at Pontoise, 1721; D. at Paris, 1800. He wrote the Life of Fourmont, "General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars," 5 vols. 4to; Memoir proving that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony; "Le Choo-King," 4to; "The Military Art of the Chinese," "Historical Essay upon the Oriental and Greek Topography," "Principles of Typographical Composition," "Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions," &c.



GUILLOTIN, Joseph Ignatius, *geel'-o-teen*, a French physician, who, during the first Revolution, proposed the introduction of an instrument of decapitation, made after the fashion of the more ancient one, *the maiden*, used on the Scottish borders in the 16th century. The proposal was adopted, and the engine named after its inventor. Mons. Guillotin practised medicine in Paris many years, and was much respected. He was a member of the National Assembly, where his political principles were distinguished by moderation; and his introduction of his famous instrument of death was from a humane motive—that of rendering capital punishment less painful. He was not, as has been asserted, the victim of his own contrivance, though he was greatly annoyed by its being called by his name. He died, in tranquil retirement, in 1814; B. 1738.

GUISCARD, Robert, *gees'-kar*, a brave Norman knight, and son of Tancred de Hauteville, one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saracens, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria. D. in the island of Corfu, 1085.

GUISCHARD, Charles Gottlieb, *gé'-shar*, a Prussian officer, who fought with great reputation in the service of the Stadtholder, and afterwards in that of Frederick II. of Prussia, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, and a regiment. B. at Magdeburg, 1742; D. 1775. His works are "Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains," 4to; "Mémoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires," 4 vols. 8vo.

GUISE, Claude de Loraine, duke of, *gees*, was the fifth son of René II., duke of Loraine. He settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but 22 years of age, he received more than twenty wounds. D. 1550.

GUISE, Francis de Loraine, duke of, eldest son of the above, was a man of great talents and valour, and, during the greater part of his life, enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Guise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and a great zealot. Shot with a pistol, in 1563, by a Protestant gentleman named Poltrot de Méré. B 1519.

GUISE, Henry, duke of, eldest son of the preceding, was a good soldier, but of a turbulent temper, and formed the association called the League, on the pretence of defending the Catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid the duke of Guise long controlled Henry III., and even was in open rebellion against him. On the celebrated day of the barricades, the king, having escaped from the duke to Blois, convened the states there, where Guise was assassinated in 1588. B. 1550.

GUISE, Charles, duke of, eldest son of the above, on his father's death, was shut up in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in 1591. Proceeding to Paris, he was received with the greatest joy by the partisans of a league

which had been formed against Henry IV. He afterwards became governor of Provençe; but, under the reign of Louis XIII., he was forced to leave France, on account of the jealousy of Cardinal Richelieu. He went into Tuscany, where he died, in 1640. B. 1571.—His son, Henry II., was brought up to the church, which, on the death of his father, he quitted, and assumed the title of duke of Guise. He conspired against Cardinal Richelieu, and, in 1647, put himself at the head of the revolted Neapolitans, but was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On being set free, he returned to France, where he died, without issue, in 1664.—His younger brother, Louis, left a son, Louis Joseph, of Loraine, duke of Guise, who died in 1671, leaving an infant son, who died in 1675, and in whom the line of the Guises became extinct.

GUISE, Charles de, usually called the Cardinal of Loraine, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX. He was notorious for his violent and intolerant spirit, and his memory will ever be held in execration for the furious persecution he promoted against the Protestants of France. B. 1525; D. 1574.

GUIZOT, François-Pierre Guillaume, *ge'-zo*, was the son of an eminent French advocate, who was executed in 1794. Young Guizot and another brother were taken by their mother to Geneva, where they were educated in the Gymnasium, and where François acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, English, German, and Italian languages. In 1805 he went to Paris for the purpose of studying law, but entered as tutor the family of the Swiss ambassador, and, through his means, was introduced to many distinguished literary men. In 1809 he published his "Dictionary of Synonyms," which was succeeded by "Lives of the Poets," "Gibbon's Roman Empire," and other works. In 1812 he became assistant professor of history in the Faculty of Letters, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed professor of modern history. In the same year he married Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, a lady who was considerably older than himself, and who supported herself and family by literary work. In 1814, under Louis XVIII., Guizot became secretary-general; but, on the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he was driven from his office, and once more resumed his duties as professor of history. On the overthrow of the empire, he became secretary-general to the minister of justice, adopting the principles of a constitutional royalist. He now produced several political and educational pamphlets, and in 1818 was chosen a councillor of state. In 1820 he was expelled from office, and once more entered the field as a pamphleteer. He also gave lectures at the Sorbonne; but the freedom of his expressions caused them to be suppressed. Between 1822 and 1827 he produced his "History of the English Revolution," "Essays on the History of France," and his "Historical Essays on Shakspeare." He also established the "French Review," and assisted in founding the society called "Assist thyself, and Heaven will assist thee," designed to secure the freedom of elections. In 1828 he was permitted to resume his lectures at the Sorbonne, and, in the same year, married the niece of his first wife, who had recommended the union on her death-bed. In the following year he was reappointed a councillor of state, and became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débâts," and of "Le Temps. In 1830 he was elected a member for the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted in accomplishing the revolution which expelled Charles X. from his throne. He now became successively minister of public instruction and minister of the interior; but, in the same year, was driven from office. In 1832 he returned to office, as minister of public instruction, under the administration of Marshal Soult, and continued to hold his place till 1836, when he was appointed on an embassy to England. Here he concluded the treaty of 1840, which filled France with dissatisfaction. In that year, however, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, which he held till the abdication of Louis-Philippe, in 1848. At that time he fled from France in the disguise of a workman, but returned in the following year, and again entered the political arena. He now became active with his pen, and produced many more works; among which we may notice his "History of Civilization," "History of Oliver Cromwell," "History of Richard Cromwell and the Restoration of Charles II.," "Shakspeare and his Times," and "Studies of the Fine Arts in general." B. at Nimes, in the department Gard, 1787.

GUNDLING, Nicholas Jerom, *goond'-ling*, a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and politics, who was successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and civil law at Halle. B. at Nuremberg, 1671; D. at Halle, 1729.

GUNDULF, *gun'-doolf*, bishop of Rochester, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a skilful architect; and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester Castle, and rebuilt the cathedral. Died 1108.

GUNNERUS, John Ernest, *goon'-ne-rus*, a Norwegian divine, who was made bishop of Drontheim, in 1758, where he founded the Royal Norwegian Society, principally for the encouragement of the study of natural history. Linnæus gave the name of Gunnera to a plant in his vegetable system. B. at Christiana, 1718; D. at Christiansund, 1773. He published "Flora Norwegiæ," &c.

GUNTER, Edmund, *gun'-ter*, an English philosopher, whose genius led him to the study of mathematics, and he became professor of astronomy in Gresham College. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name, and a scale used by navigators. He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. B. in Herefordshire, 1581; D. in Oxford, 1626. He published "Canon Triangulorum, sive Tabulæ Sinuum Artificialium," &c. His works were collected into one volume 4to, 1673.

GURWOOD, John, *gur'-wood*, entered the British army in 1808, and served in the Peninsular war under the duke of Wellington. At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope, and took general Barrie, the governor, prisoner, whom he carried to the duke of Wellington. "Did you take him?" asked the duke. "Yes," was the reply. "Then it is to you that the sword of the general should belong," said the duke, at the same time handing to Gurwood Barrie's sword. This weapon he wore ever afterwards, and he became a distinguished officer. About 1830 he became private secretary to the duke of Wellington, and, in 1834, commenced issuing "The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., during his various Campaigns in

India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 to 1813, compiled from Official and Authentic Documents by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurwood." This work was a decided success, notwithstanding that it extended to thirteen volumes. In 1841 Gurwood was made a full colonel, and subsequently became deputy-governor of the Tower. B. 1790; D. by his own hand, in a fit of insanity, arising from a wound in his head received at Ciudad Rodrigo, 1845.

Gustavus I., *gus-ta'-vus*, king of Sweden, known by the name of Gustavus Vasa, was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, who was descended from the ancient kings of Sweden, and who was beheaded by the Danish tyrant, Christian II. This sovereign also got Gustavus into his hands, and, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him several years a prisoner at Copenhagen. At length he made his escape, and having prevailed on the Dalecarllans to throw off the Danish yoke, in May, 1521, he found himself at the head of 15,000 men. After various fortunes, he recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian. In 1527 he was crowned king of Sweden, and the crown made hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. B. at Ockestadt, near Stockholm, 1490; D. in 1559. His name is still revered by every Swede.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, ascended the throne in 1611, when only in his seventeenth year. Notwithstanding his youth, he displayed great discernment in the choice of able ministers, and distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He subsequently rendered his name immortal, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German Protestants against the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal, founding a royal academy at Abo, and a university at Dorpat, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, not without suspicion of having been assassinated by the hand of Lawenburg, one of his generals. B. at Stockholm, 1594. There is something sublime in the conduct of Gustavus immediately before engaging in the battle at Lutzen. He himself sang a hymn of Luther's, and was followed in chorus by the whole of his troops. After this, he led the attack in person, and slew the foremost of the enemy with a lance; thus giving promise of the victory which his army obtained, although at an immense sacrifice, over the forces of Wallenstein, one of the most extraordinary men of his time.

Gustavus III., king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia. He was educated under Count Tessin, whose letters to his royal pupil are well known. He succeeded his father in 1771, at which time a corrupt senate, composed of two aristocratic factions, called the Hats and Caps, possessed the government, and treated the king as a mere cipher. Gustavus, in the following year, effected a revolution without bloodshed, and established a new constitution. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, reformed his army and navy, caused a new translation to be made of the Bible, and greatly encouraged agriculture, arts, and literature. In 1777 he paid a visit to the empress of Russia, and was entertained in a magnificent manner. In 1783 he made a tour for his health to France and Italy, and was absent ten months. He afterwards entered into a war with Russia and Denmark. He headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Fredericksham, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made an attack on the Russian squadron and arsenal of Revel, but was obliged to retire. He was equally unfortunate in an attempt on Wyburg; but, on July 9, 1790, the Swedish fleet, commanded by the king, gained a victory over the Russians, who lost forty-five vessels and a great number of men. This was followed by an immediate peace. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade, by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army. B. 1746; assassinated 1792. Gustavus wrote some plays, and political pieces of merit.

Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, after the assassination of his father, ascended the throne, in 1792. His reign was remarkable for the caprice with which he was permitted to govern, for several years, a brave people. His hatred to Napoleon I. was of the most intense description, and his avowed attachment to the principles of legitimacy led him to endeavour to restore the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. In 1809 he was arrested as a traitor in the name of the nation, and forced to abdicate his crown in favour of Duke Charles of Sudermania, who ascended the vacant throne as Charles XIII. B. 1778; D. at St. Gall, Switzerland, 1837. After abdicating his throne, he retired to St. Gall, where he mostly lived afterwards, supporting himself by his writings as an author and his pension as a colonel. He refused all assistance from his family and the people over whom he had reigned.

Gutch, John, *gutch*, an antiquarian writer, who was registrar of the university of Oxford, rector of St. Clement's, and chaplain of All Souls College, published "Collectanea Curiosa," from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, 2 vols.; "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges, &c., from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, written by Anthony Wood;" "The Antiquities and Annals of the University," &c. B. 1745; D. 1831.

Guthrie, William, *guth'-re*, a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen, whose most esteemed work is his geographical grammar. B. 1701; D. 1770. He also wrote a "History of Scotland," "A History of the Peerage," "The Friends," a novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy," and several other works.

Guthrie, Thomas, D.D., an eminent Scottish clergyman and philanthropist, the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, studied for the church of Scotland at the university of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the presbytery of Brechin proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with the view of being able to assist the poor medically, when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland, he went for a time into his father's banking-

house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county. He was afterwards translated to the collegiate church of old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in that city, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. He took a prominent part in the non-intrusion controversy, and other ecclesiastical questions, which ended in the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, and the institution of the Free Church of that country. He was one of the four leading men of that important movement, the other three being Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish. In 1847, his fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the benevolent, on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital, led to the establishment of the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city. B. 1803; D. 1873.

GUTTENBERG, or GUTENBERG, John, *goot'-ten-bairg*, one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was descended of a noble German family. If he did not invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book, which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters cut in wood. He took, for a partner, John Faust, from whom he separated, and then printed for himself. There are few particulars of his life and habits, further than that he seems to have been frequently in litigation, and to have been a man of considerable ingenuity. B. at Mentz, about 1400; D. there, 1468. In 1837 a splendid monument in bronze was erected to his memory in Mentz, and the Guttenberg Society, with which the writers of the Rhenish provinces are connected, hold an annual meeting in Mentz, or Mayence, to celebrate his great discovery, and in honour of his memory.

GUY, Thomas, *gi*, the humane and charitable founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horselydown, Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with only £200. The bulk of his fortune, however, was made by purchasing seamen's tickets during Queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-Sea stock in the memorable year 1720. Besides the well-known hospital, he erected an almshouse at Tamworth. B. 1643; D. 1724, worth £300,000.

GUYARD, De Berville, *gé'-yar*, a French writer, who, after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the Bicêtre, at the age of 73. B. 1697. He wrote the lives of Bertrand du Guesclin and of the Chevalier Bayard. He is not to be confounded with Anthony Guyard, a Benedictine monk, who died at Dijon in 1770, and wrote "Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices," &c.

GUYON, Jeanne Marie Bouvièr de la Mothe, *gé'-yawng*, a famous enthusiast, who, at sixteen, married, and became a widow at the age of twenty-eight. She afterwards devoted herself to religious meditation, and imbibed all the mystical conceits of quietism, till she worked herself up into the belief that she was the pregnant woman in the Apocalypse, and the destined foundress of a new church. Having gained many followers, she was confined in a convent; but was released, at the instance of Madame Maintenon. After this, she was befriended by the illustrious Fénélon; but was treated with great severity by Bossuet of Meaux, by whose means she was sent to the Bastile, whence she was liberated in 1702. B. at Montargis, 1648; D. at Blois, 1717. Her works are numerous, and still admired by those who are fond of mysticism.

GUYON, General Richard Debaufre, a distinguished English general in the Hungarian service. In 1848 he became major of the Honveds, or national guards of Hungary, and at the battle of Schwechat, fought near Vienna, he was, for his gallantry, made a colonel on the field. Subsequently, at Debreczin, he was raised to the rank of general. He continued to fight in the cause of Hungary, against the Austrians, throughout the war of 1848-49; but when Gorgei made an unconditional surrender, he, with Bem, Dembinski, and Kmety, took refuge in Turkey. Here he remained, protected by the sultan, and accepted service under his government. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general on the staff, and received the title of Kourschid Pasha. In 1853 he was sent to Damascus, and thence proceeded to Kars, where he organized the army, and constructed the defences which subsequently formed a basis for the operations of Sir Fenwick Williams in that place. B. near Bath, Somersetshire, 1813; D. 1856.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, Louis Bernard, *gé'-tawng dai mor'-vo*, an eminent French chemist, the son of a lawyer at Dijon, was educated for the bar, and became advocate-general to the parliament of his native city; but applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy and chemistry, in which latter science he made many discoveries. In 1777 he was appointed to examine the coal-mines of Burgundy, on which he made a mineralogical tour of that province; and, in the course of these inquiries, he discovered a rich lead mine. Soon after this he wrote the articles on chemistry in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique;" in 1782 he published his new chemical nomenclature, paid great attention to the science of aerostation, and by various discoveries materially promoted the advance of science. He was one of the earliest and most violent of the revolutionists; nourished a determined aversion to the kingly authority and the priesthood; became successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred. He was made a member of the Legion of Honour, and a baron of the empire, by Bonaparte; and was director of the Polytechnic School and administrator of the mint. Besides his share in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," he was one of the principal editors of the "Annals of Chemistry," and wrote some other chemical works. B. 1737; D. 1816.

GWILT, Joseph, *gwilt*, an eminent English architect, who wrote largely on his profession, and published, with other works, "An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical." He also wrote "Rudiments of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue," and the article on music in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." He held, for thirty years, the appointment of architect to the Grocers' Company, and was, for forty years, one of the surveyors of the sewers in Surrey. B. in Surrey, 1784; D. 1863.

GWYNNE, Nell, *gwin*, an actress, famous for the circumstance of her rising from the lowest situation to be patronized by Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies

at taverns by singing; and, previous to her winning the affections of the "Merry Monarch," she had formed various questionable connexions. D. 1687.

GYLIPPUS, *ji-lip'-pus*, a Lacedæmonian, sent by his countrymen to assist Syracuse against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, and obliged them to surrender. After the capture of Athens by Lysander, he was intrusted by the conqueror with the money taken in the plunder, to convey it to Sparta; but he stole from it three hundred talents. His theft was discovered, and, to avoid the punishment which he deserved, he fled from his country, and tarnished the glory of his victorious actions. This, from the establishment of the laws of Lycurgus, was the first instance of any Spartan being infected by a corrupt desire for money. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

## H

HAAK, Theodore, *hawk*, a German writer, who studied at Oxford; translated the Dutch "Annotations of the Bible," 2 vols., and was one of the founders of the Royal Society. B. at Newhausen, 1605; D. 1690.

HAAS, William, *hawz*, a Swiss type-founder and printer, who was the first in Germany and Switzerland to successfully engrave a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, also the art of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. B. at Bâle, 1741; D. in the canton of Lucerne, 1800.

HABINGTON, William, *hab'-ing-ton*, an English writer, who was educated in France. He wrote some poems, a play called "The Queen of Aragon," and the History of Edward IV. B. in Worcestershire, 1605; D. 1645. The poetry of Habington has both great elegance and poetical fancy: it shows the author to have been possessed, according to Hallam, of a "pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom of the day, during a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue, the Castara whom he afterwards married."

HACKAERT, John, *hak'-art*, a Dutch artist, who greatly excelled in landscape-painting. B. at Amsterdam, about 1635.

HACKERT, Philip, a celebrated German landscape painter, who was also good at marine subjects, was a native of Prenzlau, in Prussia. His first work of importance was a series of six large pictures, representing the naval victory of the Russians over the Turks at Tschesme, and the burning of the fleet of the latter power in 1770, by Count Orloff, for which the Empress Catharine II. paid the artist £1350. The pictures were sent to Count Orloff, who, being dissatisfied with the way in which the blowing-up of a ship was depicted, ordered one of his ships to be blown up in the roads of Leghorn in order to let the painter see what such a scene was really like. The experiment, though costly, was not lost, for Hackert altered and greatly improved the picture. He was subsequently much engaged in painting scenes on the coast of Italy, particularly Naples and Sicily, many of which he executed for the king. His drawings are very numerous, and his paintings are not scarce: many of them have been engraved. He painted in oil, encaustic, and in body water-colour. B. 1737; D. 1807.

HACKET, John, D.D., *hăk'-et*, an English divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1661 he became bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and wrote a Latin comedy, twice acted before James I.; a Life of Archbishop Williams, and "Christian Consolations." "What a delightful and instructive book Bishop Hacket's 'Life of Archbishop Williams' is!" exclaims Coleridge; "you learn more from it of that which is valuable towards an insight into the times preceding the civil wars, than from all the ponderous histories and memoirs now composed about that period." B. in London, 1592; D. 1670.

HADDIK, Andrew, Count von, *had'-ik*, a German field-marshal, who distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war, and who, in 1789, had the chief command of the Austrian forces against the Turks. He was equally renowned for his bravery and skill, and has rarely been equalled as a commander of cavalry. B. 1710; D. 1790.

HADDON, Walter, *had'-don*, an English lawyer, who, on the deprivation of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, from the mastership of Trinity Hall, was selected to fill the vacant office. He was afterwards president of Magdalen College, Oxford; but during the reign of Mary was compelled to seek retirement. Under Elizabeth he became judge of the prerogative court; and was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges in 1566, to arrange a treaty of commerce between England and the Netherlands. He was otherwise much employed by the government; particularly in drawing up the celebrated code, "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." He wrote various poems and treatises in Latin, the purity and elegance of which are highly commended. B. 1516; D. 1572.

HADLEY, John, *hăd'-le*, the author of several philosophical papers which appeared in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and the reputed inventor of the sextant which bears his name. Being on intimate terms with Sir Isaac Newton, it is generally believed that he borrowed the idea of the sextant from that great man, an account of which was communicated by Hadley to the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1731. Hadley became a member of the Royal Society in 1717, and died in 1744.

HADRIAN. (*See* ADRIAN.)

HÆMON, *he'-mon*, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders.

HAFIZ, Mohammed-Shems-Eddin, *haf'-fiz*, a celebrated Persian poet, whose muse delighted to depict the pleasures of love and wine. He was invited to the court of the sultan of Bagdad, but he seems to have passed the greater portion of his life in his native town. His effusions principally consist of odes and elegies, and were, after his death, given to the world under the title of "The Divan." B. at Shiraz, about the beginning of the 14th century; D. about 1388.

HAGHE, Louis, *hag*, a distinguished Belgian lithographer, who went to London, and, in connexion with Mr. Day, under the firm of Day and Haghe, issued many superior works. Among these may be noticed "Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia." Subsequently, Mr. Haghe devoted himself to water-colour painting, and became a leading member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours. Many of his works consist of

the antique interiors of Flemish town-halls and churches, which have received well-merited admiration. B. in Belgium, 1802.

HAGEDORN, Frederic, *hag'-dorn*, an eminent German poet, was educated in the college of Hamburg; came to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador; and, in 1733, was appointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He was the author of fables, songs, tales, and moral poems; in all of which there is considerable originality, and many of them are very graceful. B. 1708; D. 1754.

HAGER, Joseph von, *ha'-jer*, professor of the oriental languages in the university of Pavia, who devoted himself to the acquisition of a critical knowledge of the Chinese tongue. He resided some time in London, and afterwards in Paris, in both of which cities he published books explanatory of the Chinese language. Among his works are, "The Chinese Pantheon," "An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language," "A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions," &c. B. at Milan, 1750; D. there, 1820.

HAGUE, Dr. Charles, *haig*, an eminent musician, who, in 1799, succeeded Dr. Randall in the professorship of music at Cambridge. He composed a variety of excellent glees and other pieces, all remarkable for purity and good taste. B. 1760; D. 1821.

HAHNEMANN, Samuel, *han'-man*, a German physician, the founder of the system of medicinal practice to which he gave the name of the "Homœopathic," and, after years of study, succeeded in establishing himself at Leipsic, where he was successful in gaining numerous adherents to his system. As he was ruining the apothecaries, however, they rose against him, and in a court of law, it was decided, by an old decree, that no physician could dispense his own prescriptions. Accordingly, he quitted Leipsic, and found an asylum in the dominions of the duke of Anhalt-Cöthen, where, at Cöthen, he obtained a new practice. In 1829 his disciples in that place struck a medal in honour of him. In 1835 he married a French lady, with whom he removed to Paris, where, to commemorate his arrival in the French capital, another medal was struck, in gold, silver, and bronze. Here he enjoyed a wide reputation up to the time of his death. B. in Saxony, 1755; D. at Paris, 1843.

HAKEWILL, George, *hake'-will*, an English divine, studied at Alban Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Exeter College. Having taken his degree of D.D., he was made chaplain to Prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surrey; but never rose higher in the church, owing to his writing a tract against the proposed marriage of his patron with the infanta of Spain. For this he not only lost his chaplaincy, but was sent to prison, though he soon obtained his release. Some time after, he was elected rector of Exeter College, which he held with the living of Heanton, in Devonshire. His greatest work is entitled "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World." B. 1579; D. 1649.

HAKLUYT, Richard, *hak'-lite*, an English divine, who was distinguished for his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of voyages, in 3 vols. folio. In 1605 he was made prebendary of Westminster, besides which he had the benefice of Wetheringsett, in Suffolk. B. in London or its vicinity, 1553; D. 1616. His countrymen, out of respect to his labours, named a promontory on the coast of Greenland Hakluyt's Headland. Of "Hakluyt's Voyages" it has been said that they redound as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that ever was published in it. In the first edition is a map, says Hallam, which "represents the utmost limit of geographical knowledge at the close of the sixteenth century, and far excels the maps in the edition of Orellius at Antwerp, in 1558."

HALDANE, Robert and James Alexander, *haul-dane*, two brothers, the sons of Captain James Haldane, the representative of the barons of Glencagles, in Perthshire, by the sister of Admiral Duncan, Lord Camperdown, both of whom played a prominent part in the religious movements of the beginning of the 19th century. They both began life as seamen, Robert in the royal navy, and James in the service of the East India Company. They soon, however, quitted the naval profession, and devoted themselves to the propagation of religion, Robert directing his attention to the spread of the gospel among the natives of India, to which work he not only gave his time and his labours, but spent almost his entire patrimony in the effort; while James became an itinerant preacher in Scotland, over the whole of which he travelled, addressing large audiences, and producing a profound impression by his stirring and animated appeals to the consciences of his hearers. The vehemence of his style of preaching procured him the title of the "Scottish Boanerges." These brothers were both held in high esteem by a portion of the religious public for their benevolent efforts; though it is also true that James met with considerable opposition from a section of the clergy, and was ridiculed by some of the laity for the extravagance of language in which he occasionally indulged. Both, however, were well-meaning men, though perhaps over-enthusiastic and a little visionary. They were each authors of various works: Robert of an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans," "On the Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation," "On the Inspiration of Scripture;" and James, of a "Treatise on the Doctrine of the Atonement," &c. Robert died in 1842, aged 79; and James in 1851.

HALE, Sir Matthew, *hail*, an English judge, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he followed the study of the law with great application. He was one of Archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity for Charles I. He took, however, the Covenant and Engagement, and accepted of a judge's place on the common bench, from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard. In the parliament which recalled Charles II. he sat for his native county, and after the Restoration, was, in 1660, made chief baron of the Exchequer; whence, in 1671, he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the next year. B. at Alderley, Gloucestershire, 1609. Cowper, in his "Task," speaks of him as—

"Immortal Hale! for deep discernment praised
And sound integrity, not more than famed
For sanctity of manners undefiled."

His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects.

HALE, Mrs. Sarah, an American authoress, who wrote several novels, and other works of merit. She edited "The Ladies' Magazine," at Boston; "The Ladies' New Book of Cookery;" and produced "Woman's Record, or Sketches of distinguished Women, from the Beginning till 1850 A.D." B. at Newport, New Hampshire, 1795.

HALES, John, *hails*, commonly called "the ever-memorable," suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and was a man of learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, which were collected after his death, and published under the title of "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton College," 3 vols. B. at Bath, 1584; D. 1656.

HALES, Stephen, an English divine and natural philosopher of great eminence, was brought up at Benet College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He ardently entered upon the study of botany and experimental philosophy, and invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery. In 1741 he made public his system of ventilating close and unhealthy places, which was at last introduced into Newgate, and greatly reduced the mortality there. He was greatly esteemed by Frederick, prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. B. in Kent, 1677; D. 1761. His communications to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous; besides which, he published two volumes of "Statical Essays," &c., and was an early advocate of temperance. His "Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin" was first published in 1734, and has frequently been reprinted.

HALFORD, Sir Henry, M.D., *hăl'-ford*, was the physician of four successive British sovereigns—George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1820 till the time of his death. In 1831 a collective edition of his essays and orations was published, and pronounced by the "London Quarterly Review" to be "a delightful compound of professional knowledge and literary taste. Handled with skill and feeling such as his, subjects of medical research have not only nothing dry or repulsive about them, but are of deep and universal interest and attraction." The original name of Sir Henry was Vaughan, which, on coming into the possession of a large fortune by the death of Sir Charles Halford, his mother's cousin, he exchanged for that name. B. at Leicester, 1766; D. 1844.

HALHED, Nathaniel Brassey, *hal'-hed*, a distinguished oriental scholar, was educated at Harrow School, and afterwards became a civil officer in the East India Company's service. He published "A Code of Gentoo Laws or Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian Translation;" "A Grammar of the Bengal Language;" and "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire, since July, 1777." He subsequently returned to England, and was chosen member of Parliament for Lymington; and became somewhat notorious in consequence of having patronized and defended a lunatic prophet named Brothers, whose confinement in Bedlam he denounced in Parliament as an instance of tyranny and oppression. B. 1751; D. 1830.

HALIBURTON, Thomas Chandler, *hăl'-i-bur-ton*, popularly known by the name of "Sam Slick," was for a long time a judge of Nova Scotia. In 1835 he contributed a series of essays to a weekly paper in that country, professing to paint the peculiarities of Yankee character. These were well received, and, in 1837, they were collected and published under the title of the "Clockmaker; or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville." A second series appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. In 1842 he visited England as an attaché to the American legation, and, in the following year, embodied, in a work called "The Attaché," the results of his observations made in that country. This went through several editions. Besides these works, Mr. Haliburton published "Bubbles of Canada;" "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;" "The Old Judge; or, Life in a Colony;" "Traits of American Humour;" "Yankee Stories;" "Nature, and Human Nature;" and a few others. In 1859 he was returned to the House of Commons, as member for Launceston. B. in Nova Scotia, 1796; D. at Isleworth, 1865.

HALIFAX, George Savile, Marquis of, *hal'-e-faks*, an eminent English statesman, who was created marquis in 1682. Charles II. made him a privy councillor, and lord privy seal. He was also offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but declined both. On the accession of James II., he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and, at the accession of William and Mary, was made lord privy seal. In 1689 he resigned that office, and became an opponent of the government. B. 1630; D. 1695. His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled "Advice to a Daughter." Macaulay says of Halifax, that at the inroads made by James on the constitution, when opposition first appeared in the cabinet, Halifax courageously gave utterance to those feelings which, as it soon appeared, pervaded the whole nation.

HALIFAX, George Montagu, Earl of, a statesman in the reigns of William III. and Anne assisted Prior in the composition of the "Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse," designed to ridicule Dryden's "Hind and Panther." He also wrote several other pieces. He is believed to be the person satirized by Pope, under the name of Buffo, in the "Prologue to the Satires." B. in Northamptonshire, 1661; D. 1715.

HALKET, Lady Anna, *hăl'-ket*, an English lady, the daughter of Robert Murray, preceptor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. In 1656 she married Sir James Halket. She produced twenty-one volumes, in folio and 4to, on religious subjects. From these, a volume of Meditations was printed at Edinburgh, in 1701. B. in London, 1622; D. 1699.

HALL, Edward, *hawl*, an old English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Holinshed and Stowe, was a native of London, and being a lawyer by profession, attained the rank of a judge in the sheriff's court. As affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of the age, his "Chronicle," which was completed by Grafton, is very curious. D. 1547.

HALL, Richard, an English divine of the Romish church, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, went to Flanders, and became professor of divinity at Douay, and canon of St. Omer. He published, among other works, a "History of

the Troubles of his Time," in which he is very severe on the Protestants. D. 1604.

HALL, Joseph, an English prelate and distinguished scholar, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he published his "Virgidemiarum Liber," a series of satires, which were reprinted at Oxford in 1753. Of this work Pope said, "it was the best poetry and the truest satire in the English language." He professed himself to be the first English satirist, as is evident by the following egotistic couplet:—

"I first adventure; follow me who list,
And be the second English satirist."

Hallam, however, questions his claim to be the first English satirist, and puts Gascoigne before him. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham, in Essex. Henry Prince of Wales appointed him his chaplain, and had a great regard for him. In 1616 he obtained the deanery of Worcester, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the English divines at the synod of Dort. In 1627 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, whence, in 1641, he was translated to Norwich. B. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1574; D. near Norwich, 1656. His works have been published in three vols. folio, and abound in fine thoughts, expressed in excellent language. He has been generally called the English Seneca. A great authority, speaking of the works of this writer, says—"His 'Art of Divine Meditation,' his 'Contemplations,' and, indeed, many of his writings, remind us frequently of Taylor. Both had equally pious and devotional tempers; both were full of learning; both fertile of illustration; both may be said to have strong imagination and poetical genius, though Taylor let his predominate a little more. Taylor is also more subtle and argumentative. . . . I do not know that any third writer comes close to either."

HALL, Captain Basil, R.N., was the son of Sir James Hall, the fourth baronet of Dunglass, and, in 1802, entered the British navy. For many years he was actively engaged in various parts of the globe, but is principally known by his popular books of voyages and travels, the titles of the most esteemed of which are "Voyage to the West Coast of the Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island," which was favourably received; "Travels in North America;" "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," of which appeared several series, and which met with general favour. These, however, are but a few of his numerous writings, which embrace a considerable variety of subjects. These works extend to numerous volumes; but, as a general estimate of his talents as a writer, the following criticism appeared in the "London Quarterly Review:"—"Few writers lay themselves more open to quizzing; few can prose and bore more successfully than he does now and then; but the captain's merit is real and great; he imparts a freshness to whatever he touches, and carries the reader with untiring good-humour cheerily along with him. Turn where we will, we have posies of variegated flowers presented to us, and we are sure to find in every one of them, whether sombre or gay, a sprig of Basil." He wrote with great facility. Some time before his death he was deprived of the use of his reason. B. in Edinburgh, 1788; D. in confinement, 1844.

HALL, Robert, one of the most distinguished of modern divines in the Baptist connexion. His ministerial duties were performed during life in Cambridge, Leicester, and Bristol, where he died, 1831. B. at Arnsby, Leicestershire, 1764. As a preacher, Mr. Hall had a great reputation. "In the eloquence of the pulpit," says Lord Brougham, "Robert Hall comes nearer Massillon than either Cicero or Æschines to Demosthenes." As a writer, he stands equally high. "Whoever wishes to see the English language in its perfection," says Dugald Stewart, "must read the writings of that great divine, Robert Hall. He combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections."

HALL, Samuel Carter, a modern *littérateur* and lecturer, successfully edited several periodicals; among which we may mention "The New Monthly Magazine," "The Amulet," "The Book of Gems," and "The Art Journal." He is best known, however, by his share in an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. B. at Topsham, Devonshire, 1801.

HALL, Anna Maria, the wife of the above, whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Ireland, and well known by her admirable delineations of Irish life and humour. She has written many works of fiction, and composed some minor dramas, besides being a large contributor to the periodical literature of the day. B. in Dublin in the present century.

HALLAM, Henry, LL.D., *hal'-lam*, one of the most distinguished of modern writers, was educated at Eton and Oxford, after which he took up his residence in London, where he ever afterwards principally lived. He was the esteemed friend of Sir Walter Scott, and, about the same period, was engaged with him as a contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He greatly assisted in achieving the abolition of the slave-trade, and became a foreign associate of the Institute of France. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals awarded by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, whilst Washington Irving, the American writer, received the other. He wrote three great works, of which it is unnecessary to say more than that either of them is sufficiently meritorious to confer literary immortality upon the author. They are entitled—1. "A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages;" 2. "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.;" 3. "An Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries." In 1862 a monumental statue of this great writer was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by public subscription. B. 1778; D. 1859. Henry Hallam was singularly unfortunate in seeing his two sons, young men of great promise, die before the hand of death was laid upon the father. It was to the memory of one of these loved friends that Tennyson wrote the poem of "In Memoriam."

HALLER, Albert von, *hal'-ler*, a famous physician, who, at a very early age, indicated the possession of considerable genius, particularly for poetry. His reputation procured him a medical professorship at Göttingen, where he afterwards became president of the Academy. He was also a member of most of the learned

societies in Europe. B. at Berne, 1708; D. there, 1777. The poems of Haller are descriptive and elegant. Besides these, he published a number of works on medical subjects.—His son, who followed in his father's footsteps, produced an esteemed work, entitled "A Literary Biography of the Swiss." D. 1786.

HALLEY, Edmund, LL.D., *hăl'-le*, a celebrated English astronomer, was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he applied himself principally to the study of mathematics and astronomy. He made a number of observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, and finished his catalogue. On his return he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1679 went to Dantzic, to confer with Hevelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1680 appeared the great comet, known as Halley's comet, and which he first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the Royal Observatory at Paris. In 1686 Sir Isaac Newton committed to his care the publication of his "Principia," to which Halley prefixed some Latin verses. In 1698 he sailed along the coasts of Africa, America, &c., for the purpose of trying his theory of the variation of the compass. The year following he made another voyage with the same design, and, from his observations, constructed his general chart, exhibiting the variation of the compass in most parts of the ocean. He was subsequently sent on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in the British Channel; and of these he also published a chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to survey the Adriatic, and to examine two ports which the emperor intended to establish there. On his return, in 1703, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and had the half-pay of a captain in the navy settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and in 1719 made astronomer royal. B. in London, 1656; D. 1742. Dr. Halley published several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's works, folio, 1710. He excelled in many departments of learning and scientific research.

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, *hăl'-li-wel*, an eminent English author, who produced and edited many valuable works, chiefly illustrative of past ages. Their number is too great to be enumerated here, but his greatest work is a grand edition of Shakspeare, with a new collation of the early editions, and with all the original tales and novels on which the plays are founded. Copious archæological illustrations accompany each play, and a life of the poet is given. A copy of this work costs £63. The edition was limited to 150 copies. B. in Surrey, 1820.

HAMILCAR BARCAS, *ha-mil'-kar*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, who commanded the Carthaginians in the 18th year of the first Punic war. Fell in a battle against the natives of Spain, 229 B.C.

HAMILTON, Patrick, *ham'-il-ton*, the first Scotch religious reformer, was the nephew of James, earl of Arran, and was educated at St. Andrew's; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was made abbot of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at the stake opposite to St. Salvador's College, St. Andrew's, Feb. 28, 1528. B. 1504.

HAMILTON, James, first duke of, was the son of James, marquis of Hamilton, and, in 1625, succeeded his father, and gained the favour of Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and returned to England in the following year. He afterwards accompanied the king to Scotland, and, on the breaking out of the disturbances in that country respecting episcopacy, was appointed commissioner, and raised forces in defence of the royal cause, for which he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After distinguishing himself greatly in behalf of the king, he was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, and was brought to trial and beheaded in 1649. B. 1606.

HAMILTON, Anthony, Count, an ingenious writer, descended from a Scotch family, attached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and wrote fairy tales and poems; but his best work is the "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont." B. at Rosecea, Ireland, 1646; D. at St. Germain's, 1720. Speaking of these memoirs, in his "History of England," Macaulay says that Hamilton is "the artist to whom we owe the most highly-finished and vividly-coloured picture of the English court in the days when the English court was gayest."

HAMILTON, William, an ingenious poet, and a man of fortune and family. He is the author of "The Braes of Yarrow," a poem which suggested to Wordsworth his three pieces of "Yarrow Unvisited," "Yarrow Visited," and "Yarrow Re-visited." B. in Ayrshire, 1704; D. 1754. His works were printed at Edinburgh, in 12mo, 1760.

HAMILTON, William Gerard, who obtained the appellation of "Single Speech Hamilton," from the remarkable impression produced by the first and nearly only speech he ever made in the British Parliament, was the son of a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was educated at Winchester School and Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected to parliament for Petersfield, in 1754, and in the following year delivered the speech referred to. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the Parliament of that kingdom confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland for upwards of twenty years, and retired from public life in 1784. His works, consisting of "Parliamentary Logic," "Speeches," &c., were printed in 1808, with the life of the author prefixed. The authorship of the "Letters of Junius" was attributed to him, but upon very slender grounds. B. 1729; D. 1796.

HAMILTON, Sir William, K.B., was, for 36 years, English ambassador at the court of Naples. He explored the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius and Etna, his observations on which were published. His "Campi Phlegræi,"

2 vols. folio, is also an interesting performance. He greatly promoted the publication of the magnificent and elegant work, "Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton," the editor of which was D'Hancarville. In 1782 he lost his first wife, and, in 1791, married Emma Harte, the Lady Hamilton so well known in connexion with Lord Nelson. (*See* NELSON.) The "Philosophical Transactions" were enriched by many of his communications, and also the British Museum by his presents of antiquities and other curiosities. B. in Scotland, 1730; D. in London, 1803.

HAMILTON, Emma, Lady, wife of Sir William, was the daughter of a female servant named Harte; and at the age of thirteen was placed in the house of Mr. Thomas, of Hawarden, Flintshire, to attend upon his children. Emma, however, thought the situation dull, and left it. At sixteen, she went to London, got a place in the house of a shopkeeper in St. James's Market, and soon after was engaged to wait upon a lady of rank, where she passed her leisure time in reading novels and plays. She thus acquired a taste for the drama; and employed herself in imitating attitudes and manners of persons on the stage, from a desire to become an actress. In this way she laid the foundation of her extraordinary skill in pantomimic representations. But she neglected her business, was dismissed, and went to serve in a tavern frequented by actors, painters, musicians, &c. In this service, she formed an acquaintance with a Welsh youth, who, being impressed into the navy, Emma hastened to the captain who had pressed him, and obtained the boy's liberty. She remained with this officer, who loaded her with presents, for some time. She quitted him, however, for a gentleman of large fortune, who kept her for a time in great affluence; but, disgusted by her extravagance, and induced by domestic considerations, he dismissed her. Reduced to the greatest poverty, she became one of the most common of degraded females. From this state she was relieved by a person known as Dr. Graham, who took her to his house, and there exhibited her, covered only with a transparent veil, as a model of female symmetry of person, under the name of the goddess Hygeia. Painters, sculptors, and others, paid their tribute of admiration at the shrine of this new deity. The artful quack had her bust modelled, many purchased it, and a greater number still came to admire the original. Charles Greville (of the Warwick family) fell in love with, and would have married her, but for the interference of his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, who, according to some accounts, made an agreement with Greville to pay his debts, on condition that he should give up his mistress; or, as others state the circumstance, in his endeavours to save his nephew, fell into the snare himself, and became the victim of her arts. This is not improbable, for she was an adept in deceit, and though of a violent and passionate temperament, she could assume an air of perfect simplicity, candour, and amiability. Sir William made her his wife in 1791; introduced her at the court of Naples, where the queen became so infatuated with the new ambassadress, as to have her a frequent visitor at the palace. It was there that she imbibed a violent passion for Nelson, then commanding the *Agamemnon*; and, from that period, she became his companion, and was sometimes useful to him as a political agent. After the victory of Aboukir, when the conqueror was received in Naples with extravagant rejoicings, Lady Hamilton was the second figure in the pageant, and accompanied Nelson wherever he went. To her advice is attributed the disgraceful death of Prince Caracciolo. She subsequently went with Nelson into Germany, where the figure they cut at the courts which they visited is represented by several eye-witnesses as anything but dignified and becoming. She was inordinately fond of champagne, and not unfrequently indulged in it till in a state not altogether decent. It was at one time believed that she had borne a daughter to Nelson, but this has never been satisfactorily ascertained. B. 1761; D. 1815.

HAMILTON, Alexander, a distinguished American officer and legislator in the war of independence, while a student of Columbia College, at the age of seventeen, published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigour and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. He entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery, before he was nineteen; and by the time he was twenty, the commander-in-chief had made him his aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time Hamilton continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, colonel Hamilton, then about twenty-four, commenced the study of the law, and was admitted at the bar. In 1782 he had been chosen a member of congress from the state of New York, where he quickly acquired great influence and distinction. He contributed much to the favourable reception of the constitution by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the "Federalist." He was appointed secretary of the treasury on the organization of the federal government in 1789; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height quite unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July, and Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. The sensation which this occurrence produced throughout the United States was very great; for, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability. B. 1757; killed, 1804.

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, an eminent literary lady, who wrote "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," "Life of Agrippina," "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," "Popular Essays," "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principles," &c. B. at Belfast, 1758; D. 1816.

HAMILTON, Thomas, is chiefly known as the author of "Cyril Thornton," a stirring

novel of military adventure, combining the style of a mature classical scholar with the descriptive power and vivid feeling of one who had participated in the scenes and circumstances that he described. Captain Hamilton served the campaigns in the Peninsular, and in America, and afterwards devoted his time chiefly to literature. He was a voluminous contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," in which "Cyril Thornton" originally appeared. His principal works after "Cyril Thornton" are, "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign," and "Men and Manners in America." B. 1789; D. 1842.

HAMILTON, David, a Scotch architect of eminence, who erected the Royal Exchange in Glasgow, besides the Western club-house, the theatre in Dunlop-street, the British and other banks, and the ducal palace at Hamilton, and a great many other mansions for the noblemen and gentlemen of the western counties of Scotland. One of the four £500 premiums for designs of the new houses of Parliament was awarded to Hamilton. B. in Glasgow, 1768; D. 1843.

HAMILTON, Gavin, a painter of historical subjects, and connoisseur of ancient art, studied in Rome, and applied himself with great diligence to the elucidation of the antique, and in consequence gave his pictures a correctness in regard to costume which marked them out from the generality of the compositions of contemporary artists. His principal work was his "Homer," a series of scenes from the "Iliad." He occupied the later years of his life in making excavations among the ruins of the emperor Adrian's villa at Tivoli, and other places, and was thereby enabled to recover many long-lost treasures of art. B. at Lanark, Scotland; D. at Rome, 1796.

HAMILTON, Sir William, Bart., one of the most eminent of modern metaphysicians, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish bar, but did not court extensive practice. In 1820 he competed with John Wilson for the moral philosophy chair in the university of Edinburgh, without success; but, in the following year, became professor of universal history in that institution. In 1836 he was summoned to the chair of logic and metaphysics, which he retained up to the time of his death. From 1829 to 1839 he contributed a series of articles to the Edinburgh Review, and was a member of the Institute of France, and of many other learned bodies. B. at Glasgow, 1788; D. at Edinburgh, 1856. This profound thinker contributed largely to the literature of mental philosophy, edited the works of Reid, and, at the time of his death, was engaged in editing an edition of the works of Dugald Stewart. His principal essays have been translated into French and Italian. On the European continent the intellectual calibre of Sir William was very highly estimated. M. Cousin calls him "le plus grand critique de notre siècle;" and M. Brandis, "le grand maître du Péripatétisme." In his own country he was equally appreciated. The "British Quarterly Review" observes that "the slightest perusal of Sir William Hamilton's writings will be sufficient to convince the reader that he is in intercourse with a mind of the most extraordinary comprehension and acuteness. He combines, in a degree unequalled since the time of Aristotle, the power of analysis and generalization. . . . . The degrees in which these two counter-powers exist in any mind, together with their relative proportion, determine a man's philosophical character."

HAMMOND, Henry, *hăm'-mond*, a learned English divine, who, in 1633, obtained the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, whence he was ejected during the rebellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and was with the king at the treaty of Uxbridge, to confer with the parliamentary commissioners on church government, on which subject he disputed with Vines, a Presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended in the Isle of Wight. In 1653 he published his "Annotations on the New Testament," a work of great merit. B. at Chertsey, 1605; D. as he was about to be made bishop of Worcester by Charles II., in 1660. Besides the above, he wrote "A Commentary on the Psalms," "A Practical Catechism," sermons, and controversial pieces, all collected into 4 vols. folio. To the works of this writer Dr. Johnson was extremely partial, and sometimes gave them as a present to young men going into orders. He also bought them for the library at Streatham.

HAMMOND, James, M.P., an English gentleman, who cherished an unfortunate but unavailing passion for a Miss Dashwood, and wrote love elegies to unburden his woes. On these elegies Dr. Johnson thus generalizes:—"Where there is fiction, there is no passion. He that describes himself as a shepherd, and his Neæra or Delia as a shepherdess, and talks of goats and lambs, feels no passion. He that courts his mistress with Roman imagery deserves to lose her; for she may, with good reason, suspect his sincerity." B. 1710; D. 1742.

HAMPDEN, John, *hăm'-den*, a celebrated English patriot, descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his resistance to the crown, and his objection to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. This case was argued twelve days in the court of Exchequer, before the twelve judges and although the decision was given in favour of the crown, the popularity of Hampden by no means suffered. He became a leading man in the House of Commons, and, at the commencement of the civil war, took up arms against the king; but fell in an engagement with Prince Rupert on Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire, 1643; B. in London, 1594. Lord Clarendon observes of him, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief." But others are of a different opinion from his lordship, in reference to Hampden's powers of contriving *mischief*. In fact, he was one of England's noblest worthies. He spoke, acted, fought, and fell for the liberties of his country; and what more can be allotted for man to do? In private life he was amiable and affectionate; in public debate, eloquent yet temperate; in counsel, sagacious; in action, vigilant; in enterprise, courageous; and his last moments were spent in prayer, breathed for the welfare of his country.

HAMPDEN, Renn Dickson, D.D., was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1829 he became public examiner in classics; in 1832, Bampton lecturer; the following year, principal of St. Mary's Hall; 1834, White's professor of moral philosophy; 1836, regius professor of divinity; and, in 1847, bishop of Hereford. He was an able contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britan-

nica" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Hallam says that no Englishman has gone so far into the wilderness of scholasticism. D. in Barbadoes, 1792; D. 1868.

HANDEL, George Frederick, *hăn-del*, an illustrious German musician, whose father intended him for the law, and, perceiving his propensity to music, prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, who induced his father to allow his boy to pursue the bent of his genius; and accordingly a master was provided for him. His progress was now so rapid, that at the age of ten he composed a set of sonatas, which were in the possession of George III. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. Thence he went, in 1703, to Hamburg, and had a duel with Mattheson, another musician, who made a lunge at him, and whose weapon was prevented from penetrating his heart by its being broken against a music score, which Handel happened to have buttoned under his coat. Shortly after this, he composed, at the age of twenty, his opera of "Almeria," which had a run of thirty nights. In the following year he produced "Florinda" and "Nerone," and, shortly afterwards, revisited Italy. At Florence he produced the opera of "Rodrigo," for which he received a service of plate and £50. His fame had now spread far and near, and in 1710 he visited England; but being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, his stay was short. In 1712 he returned, and obtained a pension of £200 a year for a "Te Deum" and his "Jubilate," written by command of Queen Anne, to celebrate the peace of Utrecht. This pension was subsequently doubled. Some of the nobility now projected a plan for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a supply of operas composed by Handel, and under his direction. This was carried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, but fell to the ground when the rage for Italian music set in, Handel finding it impossible to stem the tide of public taste. In 1742, however, his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last. B. at Halle, Saxony, 1684; D. in London, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an elegant monument to his memory. But his greatest monument is in his works, a complete edition of which was published by Dr. Arnold. This great musician composed much, and all that he composed is valuable. His original MSS. are in the Queen's Library, and consist of 82 large folio volumes. Among these are 23 oratorios, 32 Italian operas, 8 volumes of anthems, and other compositions. In every style of music he excelled, but more especially in sacred music of the choral kind. Wherever his works are now performed, admiration is the meed which is universally conceded to them. In 1859 the centenary of his death was commemorated by a festival in many of the principal places of Europe, America, and even Australia, we believe, in token of the universal appreciation in which his compositions are now held.

HANKA, Waclaw, *han'-ker*, a modern Bohemian poet, more celebrated from his having accidentally discovered, in a vault of the church of Kralodvor, the Bohemian manuscript of a poem known as "The Queen's Court," than for the excellence of his own muse. He was, however, an ardent labourer in the field of Bohemian literature, and is said to have been master of eighteen different languages. B. 1791.

HANMER, Sir Thomas, *hăn-mer*, chosen Speaker of the Commons in 1713, a position he ably filled; and in later life devoted himself to literature, and edited an illustrated edition of Shakespeare. B. 1676; D. 1746.

HANNAY, James, *han'-nai*, novelist, satirist, and journalist, began life in the royal navy, which he quitted in 1845, and devoted himself to literature, contributing largely to all the most respectable publications of the day, and in a variety of styles, his lucubrations having appeared in the "Quarterly Reviews," "Punch," various newspapers, including the "Athenæum," &c. Mr. Hannay published several separate works, such as "Satire and Satirists," "Eustace Conyers," "Singleton Fontenoy," &c. He also paid much attention to classical literature and genealogy, on both of which subjects he contributed valuable papers to the "Quarterly Review." He contested the Dumfries district of burghs in 1857, and, though unsuccessful, received a respectable measure of support. From 1860 to 1864, he was editor of the "Edinburgh Courant" newspaper, one of the oldest and most respectable journals in Scotland. B. at Dumfries, 1827; D. 1873.

HANNIBAL, *han'-ni-bal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar, was brought up in his father's camp, although from his earliest years he was accustomed to the labours of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and, at the request of his father, took a solemn oath that he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain, and before his 25th year, some time after, was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum, after a siege of eight months, 219 B.C. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Hannibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a consummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of a third towards Italy. With this army he crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassable, and since accomplished by Napoleon I. under similar military circumstances. He no sooner had entered Italy, than he was opposed by the Romans, and after he had defeated the consul, Publius Cornelius Scipio, on the banks of the river Ticinus (Ticino), he crossed the Appennines, and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls, C. Terentius and L. Æmilius, at Cannæ, in Apulia. His army consisted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse when he engaged the Romans, and the slaughter was so great, that he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in the battle. Had he now marched his army to the gates of Rome, it is usually asserted that it must have yielded amidst the general conster-

nation. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where his soldiers soon forgot to conquer, in the pleasures and riot of that luxurious town. From this circumstance it has been said, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Hannibal. After the battle of Cannæ, the Romans became more cautious; and when the dictator, Fabius Maximus, had defied the artifice as well as the valour of Hannibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Hannibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, in order to cause Hannibal to withdraw from the gates of Rome; and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to carry it into execution. When Carthage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Hannibal from Italy; and he is said to have left, with tears in his eyes, a country which, during sixteen years, he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almost call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley, in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama, and Hannibal suffered a great defeat, 202 B.C. This battle ended the second Punic war. Hannibal, after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum, and afterwards to Syria, to King Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of the noble refugee, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on condition of his delivering their greatest enemy into their hands. The Carthaginian general, being apprised of this, left the court of Antiochus and fled to Prusias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate recieved intelligence of the country in which he had taken shelter from their vengeance, when they immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Hannibal, and violate the laws of hospitality; but, at the same time, he dreaded the power of Rome. Hannibal, however, extricated him from his embarrassment by swallowing a dose of poison, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger. As he breathed his last, he exclaimed—"Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis expectare longum censet." B. 247 B.C.; D. 183 B.C. In the same year, Scipio and Philopœmen died. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of Hannibal as a commander, that Scipio, who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus of Epirus, and places himself the next to these, in merit and abilities.

HANNO, *hăn'-no*, a Carthaginian general, who made great geographical discoveries in the interior of Africa, an account of which is extant.—There was another of this name, who tamed a young lion, which used to attend him like a dog. The Carthaginians, fearing his power, banished him.

HARCOURT, William, Earl of, *har'-koort*, entered the army as ensign in the 1st foot guards, in 1759, and while serving in America, performed





the remarkable feat of going in one day 70 miles, on the same horse, through the enemy's country, with only a patrol of 30 men, and bringing back General Lee, who had deserted from the British army. He took Lee out of his quarters when surrounded by 2000 of the American troops. On his return to England, he was made aide-de-camp to the king, and had the command of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, which he held from 1779 till his death. B. 1743; D. 1830.

HARDENBERG, Charles Augustus, prince of, *har'-den-bairg*, a famous statesman, who several times represented the elector of Hanover at the English court. In 1790 he entered the service of the king of Prussia, whose minister for foreign affairs he became in 1806. At the close of the wars of the first French empire, he signed the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1814. B. at Hanover, 1750; D. at Genoa, 1822.

HARDICANUTE, or HARDACANUTE, *har-di-kan'-ute*, was eldest son of Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway. On the death of his father, whose viceroy he was in Denmark, Harold, a younger son, by Canute's marriage with Alfgiva, daughter of the earl of Northampton, assumed the crown of England, and a bloody struggle was only prevented by the eldest son accepting the sovereignty of the whole country south of the Thames; thus forming the ancient kingdom of Wessex. The chief characteristic of his bachelor life was an inordinate love of eating and drinking; and long after his death, by apoplexy, his subjects continued to celebrate the event, under the title of Hog's Tide, or Hock Wednesday. B. 1018; D. at Lambeth, 1042.

HARDING, James Duffield, *har'-ding*, an English artist, distinguished no less as a teacher of and writer on art than for his practice of it. At the age of 15 he took lessons of the celebrated Prout; and at 16 won the silver medal from the Society of Arts. He was among the first to employ tinted lithography as a vehicle for producing fac-similes of elaborate sketches and studies. His "Elementary Art; or, the Use of the Lead-pencil advocated and explained," "The Principles and Practice of Art," "Lessons on Trees," are considered the best text-books for students of drawing extant. For a series of years he continued to adorn the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the Water-colour Society with his exquisite productions. For facility and certainty of touch he has few superior. B. at Deptford, Kent, 1798; D. 1863.

HARDINGE, Henry, Viscount, *har'-dinj*, a brave and accomplished English soldier, a field-marshal, and for some time commander-in-chief of the British army, was third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; became ensign in an infantry regiment in 1793, lieutenant in 1802, and captain in 1804. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, under the duke of Wellington, who early took him under his patronage. At the battle of Vimiera he was severely wounded, and at Corunna, he stood beside Sir John Moore when that hero received his mortal wound. After taking part under the duke of Wellington, in the first and second sieges of Badajoz, he was once more severely wounded at Vittoria. At the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, he was present. Returning to England at the close of the Peninsular campaign, he was hailed as one of the bravest English officers. On the renewal of hostilities, he was again in the field, and served

upon the duke's staff. He was wounded in the left arm at Ligny, while acting as a brigadier-general of the Prussian army; whereupon his arm was amputated. This skirmish taking place only two days before the battle of Waterloo, he was thus prevented from sharing in that glorious victory. He was created a K.C.B., with a pension of £300 a year. When the duke of Wellington was made premier, in 1828, he selected Sir Henry Hardinge as his secretary-at-war, a post which, two years after, he exchanged for the chief-secretaryship for Ireland, but retired from it a few months after. From 1835 to 1841 he had no official appointment; but, in the latter year, he resumed his former post in Ireland, and continued in it till 1844. In this year he was made governor-general of India, and to his firmness and military skill were chiefly due the successes of the English arms over the Sikhs. When the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej and invaded English territory, they were met by 32,000 British soldiers and 68 guns, and Moodkee and Ferozeshah witnessed the complete rout of the Sikhs. At the latter battle, the governor-general, waiving his title to command, fought under Sir Hugh Gough, and at the head of the 80th regiment carried and spiked the Sikh guns. Still acting as second in command, he led the left wing of the British to victory at Sobraon and Aliwal, upon which the Sikhs sued for peace. British troops now garrisoned Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. On the ratification of the treaty which annexed the fertile Punjab to the English dominions, he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, a pension of £3000 a year, and was made Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore. The East India Company further increased his pension by a grant of £5000 a year. Under Lord Derby's administration, in 1852, he was made master-general of the ordnance, and in September of the same year, commander-in-chief, on the decease of the duke of Wellington. In the House of Lords he never spoke, save on military matters. In October, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. Being seized by a paralytic attack in July, 1856, he resigned the office of commander-in-chief. B. at Wrotham, Kent, 1785; D. 1856.

Hardouin, John, *har'-doo-ă*, known as "Father Hardouin," a learned French Jesuit, who devoted his life to the study of the dead languages, history, divinity, and philosophy. He is famous for his paradoxical attempts to prove that Virgil's "Æneid," the "Odes" of Horace, and other great works of antiquity, were forgeries of the monks during the middle ages. B. at Quimper, 1646; D. at Paris, 1729.

Hardwick, Philip, R.A., *hard'-wik*, a distinguished architect and designer of the warehouses and large buildings of the St. Catherine's Dock Company, the new hall of the Goldsmith's Company, the entrance of the Euston station of the London and North Western Railway, and, in conjunction with his son, Charles Philip, of the New Hall and Library at Lincoln's Inn. He was, for many years, architect to the duke of Wellington and to Greenwich Hospital; received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, of which he was a fellow and vice-president; he was likewise a fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the gold medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855. B. in London, 1792.

Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, first earl of, a great English lawyer and judge, distinguished for his justice and skill as lord chancellor. In 1719 he was elected into Parliament for Lewes, in Sussex; after serving the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, he was, in 1733, appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. In all his offices, particularly the last, he so conducted himself as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity. B. at Dover, 1690; D. 1764.

Hardy, Sir Charles, *har'-dē*, an English admiral, and the grandson of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of Queen Anne. He had the command of the Channel fleet in 1779, and died the same year.

Hardy, Vice-admiral Sir Thomas, G.C.B., a gallant naval officer, the friend and brother-in-arms of Nelson, whose last breath he received on board the *Victory*. Hardy entered the navy as a midshipman on board the *Helena*, of 18 guns, at twelve years of age, and in November, 1793, was made lieutenant in the *Meleager*, belonging to the squadron commanded by Nelson, under whose notice he was thus brought. He was thenceforth constantly employed under England's great naval hero, who, in 1797, promoted him to the command of the brig *La Mutine*, to the capture of which he had mainly contributed. His unvarying bravery and skill, and particularly his conduct at the battle of the Nile, in which his vessel, *La Mutine*, was the only single decker present, induced Nelson to select him for the command of the *Vanguard*. In July, 1803, he became flag-captain to Nelson, on board the *Victory*, and he it was who, on the fatal but glorious 21st of October, 1805, received the last orders of the greatest naval warrior that ever lived. For his services at Trafalgar Hardy was created a baronet; and after thirty-six years of arduous and efficient service in every quarter of the globe, he was, in 1834, appointed to the honourable post of governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he constantly resided till the close of his valuable life. B. 1768; D. 1839.

Hardy, Rt. Hon. Gathorne, under-secretary for the home department under Lord Derby in 1858, and secretary of state for the home department from May, 1867, to December, 1868. B. at Bradford, 1814.

Hardyng, John, *har'-ding*, an old English historian, who, entering in his youth the service of Sir Henry Percy, eldest son of the duke of Northumberland, surnamed Hotspur, fought under his banner at the battles of Homildon and Cokelawe. In 1405 he was made constable of Warkworth Castle, in Northumberland; in 1415 he accompanied King Henry to Harfleur; and his account of the march which preceded the battle of Agincourt forms one of the most striking episodes in his metrical "Chronicle;" the composition of which was the sole occupation of his old age. It has been edited by Sir Henry Ellis. B. 1378; D. about 1465.

Hare, Julius Charles, *hair*, a distinguished English divine and essayist, and one of the leaders of that section of the Church called "Broad Church." In conjunction with his brother Augustus William, and others, he wrote "Guesses at Truth," a book which has strongly affected thinkers and scholars. He assisted Bishop Thirlwall in translating Niebuhr's "History of Rome." In 1848 he edited the remains of John Sterling, and was fellow of

Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of Hurstmonceux, and chaplain to the queen. His life was spent in earnestly searching after truth, many short works on philosophy, divinity, sermons, &c., attesting his industry. B. 1796; D. 1855.

HARGRAVES, Edmund Hammond, *här'-graivs*, an English traveller, celebrated for having first pointed out the existence of gold in Australia, served for some time on board a merchant vessel, but emigrated to Australia in 1833. In 1849 he went to California, where, while searching for "placers," he was struck with the similarity of the Californian soil to that which he had left. Strongly impressed with the idea, he, on his return to Sydney, in 1851, set out towards the Blue Mountains. Accompanied by a young guide, he reached the Macquarrie river, and there saw traces of the precious metal. Returning to Sydney, he induced the authorities to organize an expedition to search for gold. Hardly had it reached the place he had pointed out, when a large quantity of gold was discovered. The gold fever immediately set in. The colony he had enriched by his sagacity and disinterested perseverance has marked its gratitude by conferring on him a handsome pension. He was the author of "Australia and its Gold Fields." B. at Gosport, Sussex, 1815.

HARGREAVES, James, *har'-greeves*, a celebrated English mechanician, who, while working as a poor weaver at Stanhill, Lancashire, conceived the idea of imitating, by machinery, the action of the spinner seated at her wool-wheel; by means of which, the "roving" of wool could be extended indefinitely; and, after having been twisted, wound on the cope or spindle. This was the origin of the celebrated "spinning jenny;" and even at the period of its first construction (1768), it produced more work than the combined efforts of thirty spinners with the old wheel. Arkwright and others have since completed the invention; the machinery of cotton-spinning being, at the present day, among the very best and simplest of all mechanical contrivances. The cotton-spinners, who had hitherto worked by hand, imagining that their trade would be ruined by the new machine, besieged the house of the inventor, and endeavoured to destroy his "jennies." He removed to Nottingham, and very shortly after, his invention was superseded by the improvements effected by Richard Arkwright; and he died in poverty, about 1770.

HARLEY, Robert, earl of Oxford, *har'-le*, a distinguished statesman during the reign of Queen Anne, whose weak mind was alternately swayed by him and the celebrated duchess of Marlborough. He was a patron of literature, as well as a great collector of literary treasures. His collection of MSS., which was purchased for the British Museum for £10,000, contains sources of information on almost every subject, and has been freely referred to in Macaulay's "History of England." Impeached for treason by the Whig party, in the year 1715, he was confined in the Tower during two years; but on the Commons declining to prosecute, on his own petition he was released in 1717, and retired into privacy, when he brought together the splendid collection known as the "Harleian Manuscripts." B. in London, 1661; D. 1724.

HARLOW, George Henry, *har'-lo*, an English portrait and historical painter, who possessed a remarkable facility for drawing and colouring. He worked for some time in Sir Thomas Lawrence's studio, which was all the training he received in his art. When at Rome, he finished a copy of Raffaelle's "Transfiguration" in eighteen days; Canova said it looked more like the work of eighteen weeks. The most celebrated of his historical pieces is "The Trial of Queen Catharine," in which Mrs. Siddons is drawn as the queen, and all the principal characters are portraits of the Kemble family. Although he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood, he achieved a very great deal in his profession. B. in London, 1787; D. 1819.

HARMODIUS. (*See* ARISTOGITON.)

HAROLD I., *här'-old*, surnamed Harefoot, king of England, was the son of Canute I.; but his legitimacy being questioned, Egelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne in 1035, and divided the kingdom with his brother Hardicanute (*see* HARDICANUTE), and in 1037 he was crowned king of all England. D. 1040.

HAROLD II., was the second son of Godwin, earl of Kent, who had been the favourite during the preceding reign. On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he seized on the throne. His younger brother, Tostig, at the head of the king of Norway's army, invaded the kingdom; Harold met him, however, in 1066, when a battle ensued on the Derwent, and Tostig was killed. Scarcely had he disposed of this foe, when his kingdom was invaded by William duke of Normandy, known as William the Conqueror, and, in the celebrated battle of Hastings, Harold fell, pierced through the head by an arrow. B. a few years before the close of the 10th century; killed 1066.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, *ha'-roon al rash'-id* ("the Dispenser of Justice"), a celebrated Eastern caliph, who was the great patron of arts and letters in his time, and the magnificence of whose court is constantly referred to in Eastern literature to this day. B. 756; D. 809.

HARPALUS, *har'-pa-lus*, a Grecian astronomer, who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which was afterwards improved by Meton. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian chieftain, to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, when he went to the East. He squandered away a large part of the riches, and fled with the remainder. Assassinated at Crete, 325 B.C.

HARPE, John Francis de la, *harp*, a celebrated writer and critic, who, after publishing some lesser pieces, brought forth, in 1764, his tragedy of "The Earl of Warwick," which was received with applause. This was followed by a number of dramatic pieces of great merit; also poems, which gained prizes from different academies. His éloges on Fénélon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V., were also greatly admired; but his principal work is his "Lycée," or "Complete Course of Literature." B. 1739; D. 1803.

HARRINGTON, Sir John, *har'-ring-ton*, an English poet, wit, and satirist. He published a translation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and received the honour of knighthood on the field from the earl of Essex; and in the reign of James I. was made a knight of the Bath. B. 1561; D. 1612.

HARRINGTON, James, a political writer. On leaving Trinity College, Oxford, he at first

joined the parliamentary forces against Charles I., but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty. On the king's death, he devoted his time to study, and composed his "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. This work occasioned a great controversy, and the author formed a society upon its principles. In 1661 he was sent, on a charge of treason, to the Tower; whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. B. 1611; D. 1677.

HARRIOT, Thomas, *hăr-re-ot*, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, which country he surveyed and mapped. Documents, found after his death, prove him to have discovered the solar spots prior to their being described by Galileo; he is also said to have first observed the satellites of Jupiter, although this discovery has been assigned to Galileo. B. at Oxford, 1560; D. 1621.

HARRIS, John, *har'-ris*, an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society. He published a translation of Pardie's "Elements of Geometry," but is best known by having first projected a cyclopædia or dictionary of sciences. This work appeared in 1710, in 2 vols. folio, entitled, "Lexicon Technologicum;" and a supplementary volume was added to it in 1736. B. about 1667; D. 1719.

HARRIS, James, a philosophical writer, who, after leaving Wadham College, Oxford, sat in Parliament for Christ Church, Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the Admiralty, but was afterwards removed to the Treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen. He wrote three treatises, entitled, "Art," "Music, Painting, and Poetry," and "Happiness;" "Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar;" and several other philological works. B. 1709; D. 1780.

HARRIS, General Lord George, entered the army as a cadet in the royal artillery, before he was thirteen years of age, in 1759. He served during the campaign in America, and received a wound in the head at the battle of Bunker's Hill, which obliged him to be sent home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the army landing on Long Island. He subsequently distinguished himself in India, and continued in active service until the capture of Seringapatam; when his services were rewarded with the honours of the Bath and a British peerage. He was colonel of the 73rd Regiment, and governor of Dumbarton Castle. D. 1829.

HARRIS, Sir William Snow, a distinguished natural philosopher and electrician, who introduced an improved form of lightning-conductor into the British navy; he also invented a new steering-compass; received one of the gold medals of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and was knighted in 1847 for his eminent scientific services. He was the author of several volumes and pamphlets on electricity and magnetism; a large work on thunderstorms; and many valuable reports by him are included in the Transactions of the learned societies. B. at Plymouth, 1791; D. 1867.

HARRISON, John, *har'-ri-son*, one of the members of the High Court of Justice which sat in judgment on Charles I., and condemned him to death. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by bravery and merit to the rank of colonel in the parliamentary army. He was executed, with nine others of those who signed the king's death warrant, at the Restoration, 1660.

HARRISON, John, an eminent mechanician, who, though he began life as a carpenter, displayed such great mechanical powers, that a wooden clock he had constructed was universally admired for its accuracy. Encouraged by his success, he constructed a time-keeper, with which he, in 1735, travelled from Lincolnshire to London. Halley, Graham, and other eminent astronomers admitted its excellence, and procured him a passage to Lisbon in a man-of-war, with the view of correcting the longitude by its means. An act had been passed in 1714, offering £20,000 for a method of ascertaining the longitude within thirty miles. By means of his instrument Harrison had ascertained the longitude within eighteen miles, and he accordingly claimed the reward. After a long delay, and considerable discussion, he received the whole of the £20,000 in 1767. Though he possessed the greatest scientific abilities, he was almost incapable of communicating his knowledge clearly in writing or speaking. B. near Pontefract, 1693; D. in London, 1776.

HARRISON, William Henry, one of the presidents of the United States, who, by reason of his military and civil services, acquired great popularity, and was elected president in 1840, but died only one month after his installation, being the first president who died in office. He communicated a valuable essay on the "Aborigines of the Ohio Valley" to the Philosophical Society of Ohio. B. in Virginia, 1773; D. at Washington, 1841.

HARRISON, Thomas, an architect, who, besides erecting a number of public buildings in Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, and other towns, designed for the late earl of Elgin the mansion of Broomhall, in Scotland. It is in the Grecian-Doric style, and has been pronounced a very fine specimen of the classical taste of the architect. B. 1744; D. 1819.

HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., *hart*, professor of painting in the Royal Academy, began his career as a miniature-painter, but in 1828 abandoned it for oil-painting, on meeting with some success in the latter walk. The first work which attracted general notice was "The Elevation of the Law," a representation of a circumstance of Jewish worship. He has since painted several pictures of the same nature. His style is marked by carefulness and correct drawing. He also painted many large portraits. B. at Plymouth, 1806.

HARTINGTON, the Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, *har'-ting-ton*, eldest son of the duke of Devonshire, returned for North Lancashire in 1857, and in April, 1863, became under-secretary of state for war. He held office as secretary of state for war in Earl Russell's short-lived administration of 1866. The general election of 1868 left him without a seat in the House of Commons. B. 1833.

HARVEY, William, *har'-ve*, a celebrated physician, who received his education at Cambridge, and then went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he was admitted fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1615 anatomical reader. This appointment was probably the more immediate cause of the publication of his great discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he made known to

the world in his treatise "On the Circulation of the Blood," published in 1628. This discovery effected a revolution in medical science, was for a long time opposed in the most violent manner, and even when its truth was admitted, many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons; but the right of Harvey to the discovery has long since been fully established. In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and, it is stated, frequently exhibited to him and his courtiers the motions of the heart and other phenomena upon which his doctrines were based. In 1645 he was chosen warden of Merton College, Oxford; but, when the parliamentary party were in the ascendant, he left it for London, and was elected president of the College of Physicians, but declined the office on account of his infirmities. After his death, he left his estate to the college, for which he had built a library and museum. A handsome edition of his works, all of which were composed in correct and elegant Latin, was published by the College of Physicians in 1766. B. at Folkstone, Kent, 1578; D. 1657.

HARVEY, Gideon, an English physician and writer on medicine, who, after completing his studies at Leyden, became a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and to the English army in Flanders. D. about 1700.

HARVEY, William, a clever English designer, principally on wood, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed at Newcastle to the celebrated Thomas Bewick, called "the reviver of wood-engraving," he having renewed the practice of it after it had almost become a lost art. Besides becoming one of Bewick's cleverest engravers, he drew many of the designs upon wood of the celebrated "Fables" published by his master. In 1817 he came to London, and entered the studio of Haydon, where, in company with the Landseers, Lance, and others, he received instruction in drawing and anatomy, maintaining himself by working as an engraver and designer on his favourite material, though at this time there was little demand for wood-engravings, almost the only ones required being for the illustration of primers and elementary school-books. In 1824 he began his career as a designer on wood, and continued to be one of the most skilful and prolific workers in this department of an art which has now reached extraordinary excellence, and has grown to be one of the most universal elements of delight and instruction. Like his master Bewick, he made engravings, almost at the outset of the renewed practice of wood-engraving, which are hardly excelled even in the present day. One of these, a copy of Haydon's picture of "Dentatus," is constantly referred to by modern engravers as a work remarkable for its size, breadth, and finish. Among his best works are "The Tower Menagerie," "The Zoological Gardens," "Northcote's Fables," and, later, "The Pilgrim's Progress." His designs for Mr. Lane's translation of "The Thousand and One Nights" stamp him as a true artist, whose luxuriant fancy and skilful graver have embellished a standard work. Many of the best designs in Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspere" owe their origin to his facile pencil. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1800; D. 1866.

HASSALL, Arthur Hill, *has'-sal*, an eminent English physician and experimental philosopher, who, after studying medicine at Dublin under his uncle, Sir James Murray, and during the period of his studentship contributing several papers to the "Annals of Natural History," became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1839. Shortly after, he received his diploma as doctor of medicine. His first works were "A History of the British Fresh-water Algæ," "The Microscopical Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease," the latter being embellished with about 500 coloured plates. His enfeebled health compelling him to abandon this arduous line of research, he commenced an investigation into the chemical properties of the articles of food. He was requested by the editor of the "Lancet" to communicate a series of articles on the "Adulterations of Food" to that journal. In 1855 he republished these articles under the title of "Food and its Adulterations." This was followed by another in 1856,—"Adulterations Detected." His labours, and those of others associated with him, have proved a great boon to the British public, he having analysed and pointed out the means of detecting the adulterations to be found in almost every article of an alimentary nature, as well as in drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. B. at Teddington, 1817.

HASSAN PACHA, *has'-san pa-shaw'*, grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, was an African by birth, and when young, served in the Algerine navy. Being taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and sent to Naples, he found means of obtaining his liberty, went to Constantinople, and entered into the Turkish service. Here he soon distinguished himself by his superior skill and bravery, and was appointed capitan pacha, or high admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded Daher, sheik of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the Porte. He twice reduced the beys of Egypt to subjection, and carried with him vast treasures to Constantinople. In the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1788, although Hassan was then 85 years old, he was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces, and made grand vizier; but though there was no want of energy on his part, age had impaired his abilities, and the Ottoman forces were subjected to repeated discomfiture. The vizier was accordingly dismissed from his high command, and died in 1790.

HASSE, Adolph, *hass*, a celebrated musical composer, who in his youth had been an excellent tenor vocalist. After studying in Italy under the best masters, he produced his opera "Sesostrate," at Naples, in 1725. In 1733 he was chosen by a section of the English nobility hostile to Handel to compose an Italian opera in opposition to that great master; but after meeting with some success in London, he retired to Dresden in 1745, and became the favourite composer of Frederick of Prussia. B. 1699; D. at Vienna, 1783.

HASTINGS, Warren, *hais'-tings*, a remarkable English statesman, who, after receiving his education at Westminster School, went out, in 1750, as writer in the service of the East-India Company. Having mastered the Persian and Hindustani languages, which, till his time, had been generally neglected, he was sent on more than one diplomatic and commercial mission into the interior, and in fourteen years he returned to England with a competent fortune, intending, henceforth, to live a life of retirement

In 1769, however, he was appointed second in the council of Madras, and in 1772 was advanced to the highest civil post in the Company's service,—president of the Supreme Council of Bengal. An act of Parliament altering the constitution of the Indian government made Hastings governor-general. The territories of the Company, although greatly enlarged by the victories of Clive and others, were at this time in a very disorganized condition, and were in imminent danger from the persevering enmity of Hyder Ali, rajah of Mysore, supported by the Mahrattas and other native powers. But he vanquished the enemies of the Company, consolidated its power, and increased its revenue; the English people, however, were informed that all this had been accomplished by cruelty, corruption, and unlimited aggression, while the Court of Directors deemed that he acted in too independent a manner. The Court of Proprietors, however, supported him, and he commenced to wield absolute and irresponsible power, overruling the authority of the council, and refusing to obey orders, from whatever source transmitted. In 1785 he resigned, and on arriving in England was impeached, after long preparation, before the House of Lords, in Westminster Hall. Edmund Burke, in a speech which lasted more than three days, charged him with injustice and oppression towards the native princes, and illegally receiving presents himself, and with enriching his dependents and followers, by bribery and a wasteful expenditure of the Company's revenue. Three sessions were consumed in stating the case for the prosecution, and in the fourth several of the charges were abandoned, in order to bring the trial to a close. His defence was not finished till the 17th of April, 1795, whereupon he was acquitted on each charge brought against him. The historians of India, without palliating the vices of his administration, have sought an apology for his conduct in the difficulties of his situation, and the lax tone of morality prevalent among Indian officials at that period. It is universally admitted that his talents were remarkable and services great. The law expenses of his defence amounted to £76,080. In 1796 the Company granted him a pension of £4000 per annum for 28 years, and lent him £50,000 for 18 years without interest. He retired to Daylesford, an estate which his family had formerly owned, and which he had repurchased. B. 1733; D. 1818.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, Marquis of, son of the Earl of Moira, entered the army in 1771. He distinguished himself in the American war; was appointed, in 1778, adjutant-general of the British forces there, and rose to the rank of a brigadier-general; but a severe illness compelled him to return home before the conclusion of hostilities, when he was made aide-de-camp to the king and created an English peer. Advanced to the rank of a major-general in the summer of 1794, he was sent, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, to join the duke of York in Holland, and helped to mitigate the disasters of that memorable campaign. In 1806, he was nominated master-general of the ordnance, which post he resigned on the fall of the Whig party. In 1813 he obtained the governor-generalship of India, which he held till 1823; and during the ten years of his sway, overcame the Nepaulese, the Pindarees, and other native powers, and rendered the British authority supreme in India. While absent he was created Marquis of Hastings. Ill health compelled him to return; and in 1824 he was appointed governor of Malta; but his health growing worse, his lordship proceeded to Naples, and died on board the *Revenge*, in Baia Bay. Lord Hastings was an able officer, an acute statesman, and a man of a frank and generous disposition. In accordance with his own request, his right hand was cut off, preserved till the death of the marchioness, and buried with her. B. 1754; D. 1825.

Hatton, Sir Christopher, *hat'-ton*, an eminent statesman, and lord chancellor of England, was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; and studied at the Inner Temple. But instead of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted Elizabeth's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. He now rose in the queen's favour, and, in 1587, was made both chancellor and knight of the garter. His inexperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his natural capacity and sound judgment enabled him to acquit himself with tolerable credit. His death was the result of a broken heart, occasioned, as some historians affirm, by the queen's demanding a debt, which he was unable to pay. He wrote the Fourth Act in the tragedy of "Tancred and Sigismunda," and "A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament" is ascribed to him. B. 1540; D. 1591.

Hatherley, William Page Wood, Lord, *hath'-er-le*, was called to the bar in 1827, sat for the city of Oxford from 1847 to 1852, became solicitor-general in 1851, a vice-chancellor in the court of Chancery in 1852, and lord-chancellor under Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868, when he was raised to the peerage. B. 1801.

Hauy, René Just, *ho'-e*, a French abbé, who discovered and promulgated the geometrical law of crystallization, and was the author of many treatises on natural philosophy and crystallography. B. at St. Just, Picardy, 1743; D. at Paris, 1822.

Havelock, Sir Henry, *hav'-lok*, a gallant British soldier, whose exploits have filled the world with his fame, was born at Bishopwearmouth, and educated at the Charter House, London. He was subsequently entered of the Middle Temple, but, yielding to his strong desire to join the army, he sought and obtained a commission as a second lieutenant in the rifle brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain (afterwards Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. After serving in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Havelock exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and embarked for India in 1823. On the breaking out of the first Burmese war, he was appointed deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, and was present at the actions of Napadee, Patanagoh, and Paghan. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year was appointed adjutant of the military depôt formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served 23 years as a subaltern. In the first Affghan campaign he was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. When the Eastern Ghilzies rose and blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir Robert Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the

forcing of the Khoord Cabul pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated Akbar before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Manoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John M'Caskill's force into Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. Next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. In 1845 he accompanied the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign, he was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the queen's troops at Bombay. During the second Sikh war, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay in order to join his own regiment, which had been ordered to take the field, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. He had now been 25 years in India, and his medical advisers, in 1849, ordered him to Europe for two years to recruit his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made brevet-colonel, and appointed quartermaster-general, and then adjutant-general, of the queen's troops in India. In the expedition to Persia in 1856 he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the success of which action was, however, achieved by the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked for Calcutta, but was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon. He proceeded, however, in a few days, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as brigadier-general, to command the movable column appointed to traverse Bengal, after the breaking out of the formidable Sepoy insurrection in 1857. With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th Regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtehpore, on the 12th of July, and on the 15th, at Aoung and at Pandoo Nuddee; on the 16th at Cawnpore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost 23 guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Busseerut Gunge and 19 guns. This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Soon afterwards, on receiving reinforcements under Sir James Outram, he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, having in the short space of two months gained no less than nine victories over forces five, eight, and ten times more numerous than his own, and capturing during these operations 70 pieces of cannon. At Lucknow he gallantly held his ground until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, on November 6th; but his constitution was now worn out by anxiety, fatigue, wounds, and hard service, and he sunk under an attack of dysentery shortly afterwards. Sir Henry was always as remarkable for unostentatious earnestness as a Christian, as for his bravery and devotion to his duty as a soldier; and he left behind him a name associated with all that is expressed in the words, noble, good, and courageous. B. 1795; D. 1857.

HAWES, Stephen, *haws*, an English poet, well versed in French and Italian poetry, was groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. His works are, "The Temple of Glass," which is a copy of Chaucer's "House of Fame;" "The Passetyme of Pleasure," which was finished in 1506, and printed in 1517, 4to, by Wynkyn de Worde, with woodcuts.

HAWES, William, an English physician, studied medicine, and followed the profession of an apothecary, which he practised in the Strand, until 1780, when he took his degree as a physician. Before this, however, he had become popular by his exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society, to the benefits of which institution he may truly be said to have devoted the best part of his life. He wrote several useful tracts, and among others, "An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic," being at once an ironical and serious exposure of the crudities of that production. B. at Islington, London, 1736; D. 1808.

HAWKE, Edward, Lord, *hawk*, a gallant English admiral, the son of a barrister, entered the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of 1744, when the English fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the White, and in the same year defeated a large French fleet, and captured five sail of the line. For this he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1759 he defeated Conflans, and was rewarded with a pension of £2000 a year. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral, and first lord of the Admiralty, and, in the following year, was created a peer. B. 1715; D. at his seat of Shepperton, in Middlesex, 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, John, *hawks'-werth*, an able writer in the 18th century, who succeeded Dr. Johnson in compiling the parliamentary debates. He is stated to have been brought up a watchmaker, but afterwards applied himself to literature with considerable success. "The Adventurer," which he wrote with Dr. Johnson and others, is his principal work, and which caused him to obtain the degree of LL.D. He published the Life and Works of Swift, and was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made by Captain Cook and others in the South Seas, for which he received the sum of £6000. He afterwards became an East-India director. He translated "Telemachus," wrote "Almoran and Hamet, an Oriental Tale," and other pieces of a like kind, very popular in their day. B. between 1715 and 1719; D. at Bromley, Kent, 1773.

HAWKINS, Sir John, *haw'-kins*, a gallant admiral of the Elizabethan age, who came of a good family, and went early to sea in the merchant service. In 1562 he sailed with three ships from London for the coast of Africa, where he procured a cargo of slaves, which he disposed of in the West India islands. He made several other voyages to Guinea and the West Indies, and experienced a variety of adventures, which are detailed in "Hakluyt's Voyages." In 1588

he was appointed rear-admiral, and knighted for his services in the defeat of the Spanish armada. B. at Plymouth, 1520; D. off Porto Rico, 1595. Sir John Hawkins founded an hospital at Chatham.

HAWKINS, Sir Richard, son of the above, distinguished himself in the engagement with the invincible armada, and in 1593 obtained a commission under the great seal to attack the Spanish settlements in South America, where, after an obstinate conflict with a superior force, the English were beaten and taken prisoners. Sir Richard, who was severely wounded in the action, was detained a prisoner in America a considerable time, and was then sent to Spain, where he remained some years. On his return to England, he employed himself in writing the history of his own life. B. at Plymouth, about 1560; D. 1622, of an attack of apoplexy while attending the privy council.

HAWKINS, Sir John, a writer and magistrate, and the historian of music, was apprenticed to an attorney, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the law. At the same time he did not neglect other studies. He formed an early intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He wrote several pieces in various publications, particularly the "Gentleman's Magazine," and, in 1760, printed a good edition of Walton's "Angler." In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood, for suppressing a riot in Spitalfields. In 1776 he published his "History of Music," 5 vols., after having spent 16 years in its composition. His "Life of Dr. Johnson" was written at the request of the booksellers, but not to the satisfaction of the public. B. in London, 1719; D. 1789.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, *haw'-thorn*, a distinguished American novelist, who, a few years after leaving Bowdoin College, Massachusetts, published an anonymous novel, which he has never thought proper to claim. In 1837 he published a volume of sketches and tales, which had formerly appeared in the American periodicals, under the title of "Twice-told Tales." In 1845 he edited the "Journal of an African Cruiser," the MS. of which was supplied to him by an officer of the U. S. navy. His retiring habits led him to take up his residence in an old manse at Concord, where, for three years, he occupied himself in composing some charming tales and sketches, which he afterwards published under the title of "Mosses from an Old Manse," and in the introduction to which some interesting autobiographical passages are to be found. In 1846, while his friend Mr. Bancroft was at the head of the Boston custom-house, he acted as surveyor to the department, and his mode of life therein forms the introduction to his extraordinary romance of "The Scarlet Letter," published in 1850. In 1851 "The House of Seven Gables," and in 1852 "The Blithesdale Romance," were produced, the chief incidents in the latter work being founded upon his experience as a member of the "Brook Farm Community." A third collection of his contributions to the periodicals, under the title of "The Snow Image," and a "Life of General Pierce, President of the United States," were his next productions. He also wrote some excellent works for the young, the chief of which are "True Stories from History and Biography," "The Wonder-Book," and "Tanglewood Tales." From 1852 to 1857 he acted as American consul at Liverpool. A later work by Hawthorne is called "Transformation," in which a luxuriant imagination and an unusual graphic power are displayed. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1804; D. at Plymouth, New Hampshire, 1864.

HAY, James, *hai*, earl of Carlisle, came to England with James I., and was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was Baron Hay; he was afterwards made Viscount Doncaster, and, lastly, earl of Carlisle. James I. employed him in several embassies, particularly to France, to mediate on behalf of the Protestants, and to negotiate a marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Henrietta Maria. D. 1636.

HAY, David Ramsay, a distinguished decorative artist and writer on art, began life as a reading-boy in a printing-office, but was afterwards apprenticed to a house-painter in Edinburgh. He occupied all his leisure moments in copying and painting pictures, one of which met the eye of Sir Walter Scott, who engaged him to paint a portrait of his favourite cat, and advised him to devote himself to decorative house-painting, promising him the painting of his house at Abbotsford, then being built. In 1828 he commenced business as a decorative painter, and published his first work—"The Laws of Harmonious Colouring." This was followed by "An Essay on Ornamental Design," "A Nomenclature of Colours," and numerous other works on art, full of suggestion and practical knowledge. He decorated the hall of the Society of Arts in London, in 1846. B. in Edinburgh, 1798; D. 1866.

HAYDN, Joseph, *haidn*, a celebrated musical composer, of a most original and prolific genius, was the son of a small wheelwright in the village of Rohrau, 45 miles from Vienna, his mother having been cook to the chief man of the village previous to her marriage. Both were musical, and being early taught to sing, Haydn was heard by the chapel-master of St. Stephen's Cathedral at Vienna, who immediately engaged him as a chorister for that church. At the age of 17 his treble voice broke, and he was left without any means of obtaining a livelihood; but a friendly wigmaker took him into his house, and he was thus enabled to pursue his studies as a composer. After a time, he married the daughter of his hospitable friend; but the union was an unhappy one, and a separation soon followed. Fortune conducted him to the house of the Italian poet laureate, Metastasio, whose niece he instructed in music. His connexion with the court poet brought him into acquaintance with the wealthy Prince Esterhazy, who, in 1761, made him his chapel-master, an office he held to the end of his life. Comfortably located in the prince's palace in Hungary, Haydn, for thirty years, composed and played over his magnificent works. In 1791 he was induced to visit London, where he produced six of his twelve "Grand Symphonies," causing the utmost possible excitement among the English musical public. In 1794 he again visited England, meeting with a most flattering reception, receiving for his services a sum amounting to £1550, and becoming a doctor of music of the Oxford university, and the guest of royalty. In his 61th year he composed his greatest work, "The Creation;" and two years later, "The Seasons." Like Handel, he was remarkable for his fertility: besides smaller works, he wrote 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartetts, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a Te Deum, a Stabat Mater and 11 Italian and Ger-

man operas. His death is said to have been due to the shock caused by the bombardment of Vienna, although Napoleon gave orders that the great musician's house should be respected; and when the French troops entered the city, a guard was placed at his door to protect him. B. at Rohrau 1732; D. at Vienna, 1809.

HAYDON, Benjamin Robert, *hā'-don*, a great but unfortunate English historical painter and writer on art, was educated at the Plympton grammar-school, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously been a scholar. His father was a bookseller, and apprenticed his son to the same business; but he was greatly averse to it, and at the same time displayed a strong predilection for art. His father's opposition to his son becoming an artist was at length overcome, and Haydon started for London in May, 1804, to enter as a student of the Royal Academy. It was at this period that enthusiasm for the grand "high art," as it is called, was first awakened in his breast. It caused him to become a great painter; but his inflexible pursuit of this line of art, rather than paint what was more popular and remunerative, caused him many troubles through life, and greatly contributed to bring about his melancholy end. Although he was a student with such men as Wilkie and Jackson, he was regarded as a young man of great promise. In 1807 he exhibited his first painting at the Royal Academy: its title will show the young painter's ambition—"Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt." It was sold; and the next year he exhibited the celebrated "Dentatus," which he considered badly hung by the Royal Academicians, and forthwith proceeded to make enemies of those forty potentates of art—a most imprudent step for so young a man to take. Lord Mulgrave bought the "Dentatus," and it was shown at the British Institution, gained the prize of the committee, and became very popular. The sanguine and ambitious young painter's prospects were now of the most encouraging nature. The Elgin marbles arriving in England about the same time, he wrote and talked about them enthusiastically and eloquently, and mainly contributed to get them purchased for the nation. He painted the "Judgment of Solomon," and sold it for 700 guineas; and "Alexander returning in Triumph," which produced him 500 guineas: but his second application for admission to the Royal Academy was refused. In 1814 he commenced another great work—"Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," which was exhibited by himself in Bond-street, in 1820, but could not find a purchaser; he, however, added two more works of the same class to his list—"Christ in the Garden," and "Christ Rejected." In 1821 he married; and in 1823 painted the "Raising of Lazarus," now hanging in the Pantheon. A few years before, he had opened a school for the purpose of "establishing a better and more regular system of instruction than even the Academy offered;" and had for pupils Edwin, Charles, and Thomas Landseer, Lance, Harvey, and others of our best draughtsmen and painters. He also continued to contribute to "The Annals of the Fine Arts" criticisms upon the Royal Academy; but this made him unpopular in his profession, and his large pictures being often left on his hands, caused him to be involved in pecuniary difficulties, which still increasing, he was incarcerated in the King's





Bench prison for debt. Here he was witness of a scene which he afterwards reproduced in a popular picture, "The Mock Election," which George IV. purchased for 500 guineas. A continuation of the same subject—"Chairing the Members," was sold for 300 guineas. About this time his friends procured his release, and he painted "Pharaoh dismissing Moses," which sold for 500 guineas. A great failure and a great success followed: the first was "The Great Banquet at Guildhall, after the passing of the Reform Bill;" the second, "Napoleon musing at St. Helena." A second picture of the same character—"The Duke on the Field of Waterloo," was unsuccessful, and his debts again overpowering him, he was once more an inmate of the King's Bench. On his release, he commenced lecturing on the fine arts at the mechanics' institutions in the metropolis and in the provinces, meeting everywhere with the greatest success. Perhaps the severest blow he ever received was now awaiting him. For a long time he had been petitioning, writing, and lecturing on having the interiors of our large public buildings decorated with paintings. The government decided to embellish the interior of the new Houses of Parliament with cartoons. He set to work, prepared his design, and the judges left his name out of the list of successful competitors, not even giving it a place among the third class. It is said he never completely recovered the shock this disappointment caused him. His last works were "Uriel and Satan," "Curtius leaping into the Gulf," "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," "The Burning of Rome." In 1846 he exhibited this last-named work, and "The Banishment of Aristides," at the Egyptian Hall, "General Tom Thumb" holding his levees at the hall at the same time. The degree of success which awaited each of the exhibitors is thus chronicled by Haydon in his diary:—"Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week; B. R. Haydon, 132½ (the ½ a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people!" The exhibition was a failure, and Haydon's mind gave way under his accumulated embarrassments, and he ended his life by his own hand, in 1846. B. at Plymouth, 1786. Though far from being generally admitted to be a great historical painter, it must be allowed that Haydon did much, both by his works and writings, to elevate the character of English art. His quick temper, love of controversy, and readiness to charge every person that differed from him in opinion with mean motives, combined with his obstinate refusal to paint, as other and wiser artists have been forced to do, for the popular taste, marred the character and career of a virtuous, earnest, and eloquent lover of art, and brought his life to a sad termination, after causing him long years of embarrassment.

HAYLEY, William, *hā'-le*, the friend and biographer of Cowper, and philosophical essayist. Abandoning the profession of the law, for which he had been educated, he retired to his estate in Sussex, and spent his life in lettered ease. Among his best works are, "Essays on Painting, Sculpture, and Epic Poetry," "Life and Poetical Works of Milton," "Life of Cowper." B. at Chichester, 1745; D. 1820.

HAYMAN, Francis, *hā'-man*, an English painter, and one of the first members of the Royal Academy, went to London when young, and was employed as a scene-painter at Drury-lane Theatre. The principal productions of his

pencil are historical paintings, with which he decorated some of the apartments of Vauxhall. He also furnished designs for illustrations of the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Cervantes, &c. B. at Exeter, 1708; D. 1776.

HAYWOOD, Elizabeth, *hai'-wood*, an ingenious writer, who published "The Female Spectator," 4 vols.; "Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols.; "Fortunate Foundling," "Adventures of Nature," "Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy," 3 vols.; "Invisible Spy," 2 vols.; "Husband and Wife," 2 vols.; "Betsy Thoughtless," and "A Present for a Servant-maid." B. 1693; D. 1756.

HAZLITT, William, *haz'-litt*, a distinguished English essayist and critic of literature and the fine arts, was the son of a Unitarian minister, who, in 1783, emigrated with his family to the United States, but returned two years later, and fixed his residence in Shropshire, where William commenced his education. In 1793 he was sent to the Unitarian college at Hackney, to be educated for the profession of his father, but neglected theology for moral and political philosophy. From an early age he had shown a great predilection for drawing, and, in the year 1802, visited Paris for the purpose of copying the pictures in the Louvre, and, on his return, met with some success as portrait-painter in London and the provinces; but abandoned the pursuit for that of literature, in 1803, displaying great industry and talent in the latter profession. In 1813 he delivered a course of lectures on the history of English philosophy, at the Russell Institution, and, afterwards, on the "Comic Poets" and the "Poets of the Elizabethan Age." He also wrote for the "Morning Chronicle," the "Examiner," and, in the latter part of his life, for the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His principal works are "The Round Table," the "Table-Talk," "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays." The articles "Fine Arts" and "The Life of Titian," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," are from his pen. B. at Maidstone, 1778; D. 1830.

HEAD, Sir George, *hed*, knight, and author of several interesting books of travel. After having served as captain in the West Kent militia in 1802, he joined the British army in the Peninsula, and served as commissariat clerk at Badajoz, and afterwards rose to the rank of deputy-assistant commissary-general to the Peninsular army, with which he served throughout the campaign. He was sent to superintend the commissariat department in Canada, where he remained for several years. He has described his adventures and experience there, in his "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," and his "Residence on the Borders of Lakes Huron and Simcoe." In 1831 he was knighted. He also wrote many other excellent books, among the chief of which is "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts." He likewise contributed several articles to the "Quarterly Review." B. 1782; D. in London, 1855.

HEAD, Sir Francis Bond, a clever and humorous writer of books of travel, began his career in the British army, but went out to South America in the year 1825, at the head of a mining association. Leaving his party at the foot of the Andes, he returned alone, on horseback, across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres, a distance of 1000 miles, and performed several journeys in the same manner, riding over upwards of 6000 miles, living on dried beef and water, and sleeping on the ground. On his return to London, he published "Rough Notes of some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas," in 1826. In 1835 he was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, during which appointment the Canadian insurrection broke out and was suppressed. He resigned in 1837, and on his return to England, in 1838, published a "Narrative" justifying his conduct. In 1850 he produced a pamphlet on "The Defenceless State of England," which excited a great deal of interest. He afterwards principally employed his leisure in composing light, humorous, and graphic sketches of tours made in the United Kingdom and on the continent. "A Faggot of French Sticks," "A Fortnight in Ireland," "The Royal Engineer," were among his latest productions, as the "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau" formed one of his earliest. B. at Rochester, Kent, 1793; D. 1875.

HEAPHY, Thomas, *heep'-e*, a famous painter in water colours, and the first president of the Society of British Artists, whose pictures are well known. B. about 1775; D. 1835.

HEARNE, Thomas, *hern*, a learned antiquary, and editor of old MSS., had been a domestic servant to Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, who took him into his family, and gave him a liberal education. In 1695 he entered at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M.A., and in 1714 was appointed under-librarian of the university. He edited and published several ancient MSS. and old books; among others, the "Life of Alfred," by Spelman; Leland's "Itinerary," 9 vols. 8vo; and a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries. B. at White Waltham, Berkshire, 1678; D. 1735.

HEARNE, Thomas, an artist of considerable eminence, born at Marshfield, in Gloucestershire, was eminent as a topographical designer; but his principal talent lay in landscape painting in water colours—a branch of the art which he may be said to have been the first who successfully practised. B. 1744; D. 1817.

HEATH, Charles, *heeth*, a famous line engraver, whose taste for art was fostered and formed under the tuition of his father, James Heath, also an engraver, whose plates are familiar to print collectors. Charles Heath's artistic publications, the "Book of Beauty," the "Keepsake," &c., established his fame as a first-rate engraver, and did much to inculcate a popular taste for the fine arts. B. 1784; D. 1848.

HEATHFIELD, Lord. (*See* ELIOTT, Gen. G. A.)

HEBER, Reginald, *he'-ber*, bishop of Calcutta, a learned, pious, and accomplished divine, after a brilliant career at college, composed his prize poem, "Palestine," which, unlike similar productions, has found a permanent place in English literature. In 1805, he set out on an extended continental tour, and visited Russia, the Crimea, Hungary, Austria, &c. He took holy orders in 1807, contributed during the few subsequent years to the "Quarterly Review," and worked at a Dictionary of the Bible, which, however, was never published. He had long considered that devotional poetry stood in need of improvement, and, with a view to raise the standard of this department of sacred literature, composed a volume of "Poems and Translations for Weekly Church Service." In 1819 he

edited Jeremy Taylor's works, and in 1822 was made preacher of Lincoln's Inn. After twice refusing the appointment, he was ordained, in June, 1823, bishop of Calcutta, which diocese, in his day, extended over the whole of India, Ceylon, and Australasia. In June, 1824, he began the visitation of this immense diocese, and travelled through Bengal, and, after an eleven months' journey, arrived at Bombay, sleeping, for the most of the time, in a tent or cabin. His journal was published in three 8vo volumes, and now forms two volumes of Murray's "Home and Colonial Library." In it he describes, with the utmost clearness and picturesqueness, the strange provinces he visited, and graphically details the manners and customs of the natives of India. After having visited Ceylon, he left Calcutta on a journey to Madras, and reached Trichinopoly, where, after confirming a number of the natives, he retired to take a cold bath, in which he was found dead a short time afterwards. His life has been published by his widow. B. at Malpas, Cheshire, 1783; D. at Trichinopoly, 1826.

HEBERT, Jacques René, *he-bair'*, commonly called Père Duchêne (from the title of a Jacobin paper of which he was the editor), was one of the most violent advocates for the French revolution, and one of the most unprincipled. He was made a member of the commune for his assistance in the massacres which took place in September, and the cruel murder of the Princess de Lamballe. It was Hebert who so grossly insulted Marie Antoinette by the vilest of all accusations; and put questions to the children of Louis XVI., which, when reported to Robespierre, called forth reproaches even from him. Having dared to oppose his colleagues and masters, they hurled him from his position, and accomplished his destruction with a promptitude that astonished him. He was guillotined amid the hisses of the populace, March 24, 1794. B. at Alençon, 1755.

HECQUET, Philip, *hek'-ai*, a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and, in consequence, was ridiculed by Le Sage, in his novel of "Gil Blas," under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety, and wrote several medical books. B. at Abbeville, 1661; D. 1737.

HEEMSKERK, James, *heems'-kerk*, a Dutch admiral, who sailed with Barentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Heemskerk brought back the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral prisoner, but was himself slain in another action in 1607.

HEEREN, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, *heer'-en*, an eminent German philologist and historian, who, after travelling in Germany, France, and Italy, was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1787, when he devoted the remainder of his life to learning and research. His "Manual of Ancient History," "Handbook of Modern History," and "Essay on the Influence of the Crusades," are considered to rank among the best productions of their class. He was elected a member of nearly every European learned society. B. near Bremen, 1760; D. at Göttingen, March, 1842.

HEGEL, George William Frederick, *hai'-gel*, a celebrated German philosopher, studied with Schelling at Tübingen, and afterwards at Jena, where Fichte taught. He at first embraced the doctrines of that philosopher, but afterwards those of Schelling, and finally proceeded to propound a system of his own. In 1806 he became professor at Jena, and from 1808 to 1816 was director of the college of Nuremberg. In 1818 he replaced his former master Fichte in the chair of philosophy at Berlin, where he taught till the time of his death. An account of his system of metaphysics, and a comparison of his philosophy with that of Fichte and Schelling, would be out of place here. It will be sufficient to say that he ranks very high among German philosophers. His works, comprised in nineteen 8vo volumes, were published at Berlin between the years 1832-45, and have been translated in part both into French and English. B. at Stuttgart, 1770; D. of cholera, at Berlin, 1831.

HEIBERG, Johann Ludwig, *hi-bairg*, an eminent Danish metaphysician and comicdramatist, who, after receiving a good education, was undecided, at the age of 27, as to his choice of a profession; but the Danish government granted him a travelling pension; whereupon he went to London, and afterwards spent three years in Paris in the society of his father, who had been banished thither, and mixed in the best French society. On returning to his native country, he was made professor of the Danish language at the university of Kiel, in Holstein. After spending some years in this occupation, he commenced writing for the stage, and endeavoured to introduce among the Danes pieces written upon the model of the lightest French comedies. "King Solomon and the Hatter" was his first production, which met with the greatest success. "The Danes in Paris" succeeded; and in 1829 he was appointed royal dramatic poet and translator, and soon after married a lady, who, as Madame Heiberg, was accounted the most brilliant Danish actress of her time. Many other dramas, and some philosophical works, were next published by him. In 1827-28 he edited the "Copenhagen Flying Post," in which appeared the "Everyday Story," considered as one of the best Danish novels, and which was long thought to be his composition, but which has been ascertained to be the production of his mother. B. at Copenhagen, 1791; D. 1860.

HEIDEGGER, John James, *hi-deg'-ger*, a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, who went to England in 1708, and by his address and ingenuity, became the leader of fashion among the English upper classes, and manager of the opera-house, by which means he contrived to gain £5000 a year. He was an amiable and liberal man. B. about 1660; D. 1749.

HEIN, Peter, *hine*, an obscure sailor, who rose by his bravery to the command of the Dutch fleet, with which he defeated the Spaniards off the coast of Brazil, in 1626. He was slain in fighting with the French off Dunkirk. When the news arrived, the States sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman only replied, "Ah, I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end."

HEINE, Heinrich, *hi'-ne*, a celebrated French-German poet, essayist, and satirist, was born of Jewish parents, at Dusseldorf, on the 1st of January, 1800, "Which makes me," he wrote, "the first man of my century." He embraced the Protestant faith in 1825, to prevent, he said,

"M. de Rothschild's treating him with familiarity." He studied jurisprudence successively at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, in which latter city he received the degree of doctor of laws, and while resident there, in 1824, made a tour in the Harz Mountains, an account of which he published at Hamburg. England, South Germany, and Italy, were next visited; and a description of these countries was written by him, and published under the title of "Reisebilder" (Pictures of Travel), between the years 1826-31, a French translation of which, by himself, under the title of "Impressions de Voyages," made him as celebrated in France as he already was in Germany. The brilliant wit, combined with the bold political addresses to the sovereigns of Germany and the whole of Europe, contained in this volume, established his fame. His "Book of Songs," published at Hamburg in 1827, placed him at the head of that political and literary section of his countrymen called "The Young German School," and, from its satirical humour, caused him so many enemies in Germany, that he withdrew to Paris, where he became, as much from temperament as from the natural bent of his genius, more a Frenchman than a German. During the last twenty-five years of his life, he continued to reside in the French capital, making only a few furtive visits to his native land. In 1847 he was attacked with paralysis, by which he lost the sight of one eye; and, in the following year, he had a second attack, which, although it left his mental faculties unimpaired, deprived him of the use of his other eye, and made him a cripple for life, besides subjecting him, at intervals, to intense bodily suffering. Though he was never again able to quit his chamber, he continued to embody in prose and verse the rich and fertile creations of his brain, by the aid of an amanuensis. A translation of his poems into French was made by Gerard de Nerval, under his superintendence, in 1855. In addition to the works we have quoted, he wrote many volumes of poetry, sketches, and satirical pieces. As a satirical wit, he is worthy to be classed with Cervantes, Swift, and Voltaire; while his poems are characterized by tenderness, originality, and rare beauty of versification. B. 1800; D. at Paris, 1856.

Heinsius, Daniel, *hine'-se-us*, an eminent Dutch philologist and critic, was made Greek professor at Leyden, when he was but 18, and afterwards succeeded his master, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. Besides annotating several of the classic authors, he wrote some excellent works in prose and verse. B. at Ghent, 1580; D. 1655.

Heinsius, Nicholas, son of the preceding, was an eminent Latin poet, and editor of several editions of Virgil, Ovid, and Claudian, and other classic authors. B. 1620; D. 1681.

Heinsius, Anthony, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who for forty years filled the high station of grand pensionary; and whose prudence, skill, and probity gained him the confidence and regard of William III., Marlborough, and Prince Eugene. In the intervals between their campaigns, Marlborough and Prince Eugene were in the habit of retiring to the Hague, and, in concert with Heinsius, planning future operations; in the carrying out of which their military enterprise in the field was ably seconded by Heinsius in the cabinet. B. 1641; D. 1720.

Helena, St., *hel'-lene*, a native of Bithynia, of obscure origin, but of an accomplished mind and handsome person, became the wife of Constantine Chlorus, and was the mother of Constantine the Great. When her husband espoused the daughter of Maximianus Hercules, in 292, he divorced Helena; but, on the accession of her son, she was recalled to court, and treated with the honours due to her rank. She visited the Holy Land, where she is said to have discovered the true cross. She founded several churches, and bestowed immense sums in charity. B. about 247; D. 327.

Heliodorus, *he-li-od'-or-us*, a native of Emesa, in Phœnicia, and who lived near the end of the 4th century, was bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, but deposed towards the close of his life. His youthful work, "Æthiopica, or the Loves of Theagenes and Charicles," in poetical prose, is distinguished by its strict morality from the other Greek romances. It is said that the alternative of burning his romance, or resigning his bishopric, being given him, he preferred the latter.

Heliogabalus, M. Aurelius Antonius, *he'-le-o-gab'-a-lus*, a Roman emperor, so called because he had been a priest of the sun, was, at the age of 14, chosen emperor, after the death of Macrinus, and associated with himself in the government his grandmother Mæsa, and his mother Soæmias, and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty and debauchery, raised his horse to the consular dignity, and caused divine honours to be paid to himself. He was assassinated in 222.

Hell, Maximilian, *hel*, an eminent German Jesuit, who, at twenty-five years of age, was engaged as an assistant in the Jesuits' observatory at Vienna. In 1751 he was made professor of mathematics in Transylvania; but, after some years, he returned to Vienna, and there became head of an observatory, erected after his own designs. He left Vienna for Lapland in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. His observation was conducted under very favourable atmospheric conditions, and his report of the phenomena was so accurate and complete, that astronomical science was greatly advanced by it. His report also contained some valuable information relating to the natural history, the geography, and the meteorology of Lapland. He wrote many excellent mathematical and astronomical works, as well as editing the astronomical observations made by the Jesuits at Pekin, between the years 1717 and 1752. B. in Hungary, 1720; D. at Vienna, 1792.

Hellanicus, *hel-lăn'-i-kus*, an early Greek prose writer, who composed a "History of Argos," and other works which have been quoted by ancient authors. B. at Mitylene, 496 B.C.; D. 411 B.C.

Hellot, John, *hel'-lo*, a French chemist, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of the Royal Society at London. He wrote some treatises on dyeing, and several dissertations in "The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences;" besides other chemical works of merit. He also conducted, for many years, the "Gazette de France." D. 1766.

Helmers, Jan Frederik, *hel'-mers*, a Dutch poet, chiefly remarkable for his hyperbolical laudation of his native country. After stating that the Dutch nation left every other immeasurably behind in morality, heroism, science, and

the fine arts, he makes a comparison between Vondel, a Dutch poet, and Shakspeare, to the disadvantage of the latter, who is pronounced to be "barbarous." B. at Amsterdam, 1767; D. 1813.

HELOISE. (*See* ABELARD.)

HELPS, Arthur, *helps*, a distinguished English essayist and historian, whose first work was published anonymously, in 1841, under the title of "Essays written in the Intervals of Business." "Catherine Douglas," a tragedy, and "King Henry the Second," an historical drama, followed, in 1843. Two short works on "The Claims of Labour," and on "The Means of Improving the Health, &c., of the Labouring Classes," were his next productions. "Friends in Council," a work which has been extensively read, was published by him in 1845. "Companions of my Solitude," a sequel to the former, appeared in 1851, and, like its predecessor, was universally admired. He published all these works anonymously; but it was well known in literary circles that he was the author of them. After having graduated B.A. at Cambridge, in 1835, he entered one of the chief departments of the Civil Service; and rose gradually till, 1859, he became clerk to her Majesty's Privy Council. He now resided principally at his patrimonial estate, near Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire, and about this time published his greatest work, "The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relations to the History of Slavery," upon the title-page of which he placed his name. Among his latest works may be named a "Life of Columbus," a "Life of Las Casas, the Apostle of the Indies," and "Realmah," a story which first appeared in Macmillan's Magazine. B. about 1817; D. 1875.

HELST, Bartholomew van der, *helst*, an admirable Dutch painter, excelling in portraits, but also great in landscapes and historical subjects. B. at Haerlem, 1613; D. 1670.

HELVETIUS, Adrien, *hel-ve'-she-us*, a Dutch physician, who, being at Paris while the dysentery was raging in that city, arrested its progress by administering ipecacuanha, and was rewarded with 1000 louis d'ors, and made inspector of the military hospitals. B. 1661; D. 1727.

HELVETIUS, Claude Adrien, in 1758, produced his celebrated work, entitled "De l'Esprit," which for its atheistical principles, was condemned by the parliament of Paris. On this he went to England, and thence to Prussia, where he was well received by Frederick the Great. On his return to France, he led a retired life, and wrote "Le Bonheur," a poem, and a philosophical work on "Man," of the same nature as his first performance. B. at Paris, in 1715; D. there, 1771.

HEMANS, Mrs. Felicia Dorothea, *he-mans*, a distinguished English poetess, was the daughter of Mr. Browne, who, dying while she was quite young, left her, with her mother, an inmate of a solitary old mansion in North Wales. She commenced writing verses when but nine years of age, and printed a volume of poems, called "Early Blossoms," before she was fifteen. In 1812 she was married to Captain Hemans, of the 4th regiment, whose health had, however, become so shattered by his service in the Peninsular war, and in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition, that, in a few years, he was compelled to leave his young wife and five sons and proceed to Italy, with a view to its recovery. Shortly after arriving there, he died. Strongly imbued with a love of poetry and literature, Mrs. Hemans studied Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German; made translations from Horace, Herrera, and Camoens, and wrote a series of articles on foreign literature for the "Edinburgh Magazine." She published "The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy," in 1815; "Tales and Historic Scenes," in 1819; and obtained the prize from the Royal Society of Literature, for her poem of "Dartmoor," in 1821. Becoming acquainted with Bishop Heber, she wrote, at his suggestion, the "Vespers of Palermo," a drama, which was produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1823, when it was unsuccessful, but was afterwards more popular at the Edinburgh theatre, upon which occasion Sir Walter Scott wrote an epilogue for it. In 1825 she contributed her "Lays of Many Lands" to the "New Monthly Magazine," then edited by the poet Thomas Campbell. "The Forest Sanctuary," and "The Records of Women," followed. The "Songs of the Affections" were published in 1830. In the spring of 1831, her health being very weak, she changed her residence to Dublin, where, while preparing a collected edition of her poems, she died. B. at Liverpool, 1794; D. 1835.

HEMINGFORD, Walter de, *hem'-ing-ford*, canon of an Austin priory, Yorkshire, an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose history extends from the Norman conquest to the reign of Edward II. D. 1347.

HEMSKERCK, Martin van, *hems'-kerk*, a Dutch painter, surnamed the "Raffaelle of Holland," was the son of a mason, who brought him up to the same trade; but evincing a talent for design, he left his father's house and travelled to Italy. On his return he enriched his native country with his productions, most of which were destroyed by fire on the taking of Haerlem by the Spaniards in 1572. B. at Hemskerck, 1498; D. 1574.

HENDERSON, John, *hen'-der-son*, a celebrated English actor, who, evincing in his youth a taste for drawing, was placed under Mr. Fournier, an artist of ability, but of eccentric character, with whom he did not continue long. He next lived with a silversmith, on whose death he devoted himself to theatrical studies. His first appearance was in 1772, at Bath, under the name of Courtney, in the character of Hamlet, which he performed with great applause. His fame increased; but it was not till 1777 that he made his appearance on the London stage, when he was engaged by Mr Colman, at the Haymarket Theatre, and made his first appearance in Shylock. After this he distinguished himself as a most excellent representative of Falstaff, Richard III., and other strong characters, which he personated with unbounded applause at Drury Lane, and at different provincial theatres. B. in London, 1747; D. 1785.

HENDERSON, Thomas, an eminent Scottish astronomer, who, after completing his education as an attorney, became secretary to Lord-advocate Jeffrey, in whose service he remained till 1831. For several years previously, he had been an earnest student of astronomy, and, although his health was delicate and his eyes weak, he continued to make himself so proficient therein, that he became the correspondent of Dr. Thomas Young, whom he assisted in the calculations for the "Nautical Almanack." On the death of Dr. Young, a paper was left by

him, informing the admiralty that Mr. Henderson was the most proper person to fill the post left vacant; but though the admiralty did not act upon this suggestion, it appointed him to the charge of the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in April, 1832. While thus engaged, he communicated upwards of seventy papers of the greatest value to different scientific publications. In 1834 he was made astronomer royal for Scotland, and, while fulfilling the duties of his office, he voluntarily imposed upon himself the task of reducing to order the mass of observations he had brought home from the Cape. His writings and observations have caused him to be reckoned among the best of modern astronomers. B. at Dundee, 1798; D. at Edinburgh, 1844.

HENGIST, *hen'-jist*, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. Hengist and his brother Horsa, being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, took with him his daughter Rowena, of whom Vortigern became enamoured, and married her. Hengist then obtained the kingdom of Kent, one of the seven of the Saxon heptarchy, and in which were included Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey. D. 489.

HENLEY, Rev. John, *hen'-le*, commonly called "the Orator," was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he entered into holy orders, and became a preacher in London; but, disappointed in obtaining preferment, he commenced lecturing, not only on theology, but on politics, &c., on Sunday evenings, near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Pope satirized, and Hogarth caricatured him. He published a translation of Pliny's "Epistles," and other works. B. 1692; D. 1756.

HENRIETTA MARIA, of France, *hen-ri-et'-ta*, wife of Charles I. of England, was daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici. During the struggle between the king and the people, in 1644, she was forced to fly to France. On the death of Charles, in 1649, she retired into a convent which she had founded at Chaillot, where she died in 1669, Bossuet pronouncing her funeral oration. B. at Paris, 1609.

HENRIETTA ANNE, of England, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of king Charles I., was born amid the turbulent scenes of the civil war. Her mother fled with her to France when the infant was scarcely three weeks old; and after the death of the king repaired to the convent of Chaillot, and there devoted herself to the education of her daughter. Henrietta united with great sweetness of character the charm of beauty, and was married to Philip, duke of Orleans. Their marriage was, however, rendered an unhappy one by the jealousy of the duke, who fear d that his brother, Louis XIV., had supplanted him in his wife's affections; and when the latter afterwards employed her mediation in some difficult diplomatic affairs with her brother Charles II., the duke no longer doubted that which he had before suspected. Louis wished to detach the king of England from the triple alliance with Holland and Sweden. Henrietta went, therefore, in 1670, with the court to Flanders, and, under pretence of visiting her brother, passed over to Dover, where Charles was waiting her arrival. Mademoiselle de Kéroual, a native of Brittany (afterwards mistress of Charles II., under the title of duchess of Portsmouth), accompanied her. Their mission was not in vain; for in ten days the persuasions of the sister, aided by the fascinations of her companion, gained over to the French interest the profligate monarch. Soon after her return to France, the duchess of Orleans was suddenly seized with violent pains, which terminated her life; and though a *post mortem* examination took place, which was declared to be satisfactory, it is believed that she fell, in the prime of life and beauty, the victim of jealous revenge. The sweetness of her manners made this unfortunate princess an object of general regret, and caused her to be compared with her still more unfortunate ancestor, Mary queen of Scots. B. 1644; D. at St. Cloud, 1670.

HENRIOT, François, *hen-re'-o*, one of the chief actors in the worst horrors of the first French Revolution, having robbed his master, an attorney in Paris, was driven on the town without resource, and became a spy of the police. He first appeared in his revolutionary character the day after the taking of the Tuileries, in 1792. He was one of the most sanguinary of the assassins of September; and presided at the massacre of the prisoners in Orleans. The commune of Paris then made him chief of the *sans-culottes* section. With these banditti, armed with bayonets and cannon, he marched to the Convention, and demanded the proscription of the Girondists. Under terror, the assembly consented to give up 29 of their most talented members to the guillotine. Henriot afterwards became the tool and satellite of Robespierre. When the latter was condemned to death by the Convention, Henriot and Coffinhal, the vice-presidents of the revolutionary tribunal, made an effort to raise the Jacobin factions in his favour; and had nearly succeeded, when Henriot's courage failed just as the brigands were pointing their cannon against the Convention. Some of the sections, and a body of *gendarmes*, rallying in favour of the Convention, Henriot was outlawed, and was arrested in a state of helpless intoxication, produced by large draughts of brandy which he had drunk in order to sustain his courage. His colleague, Coffinhal, maddened by the loss of the day, attacked him in the upper room of the Hotel de Ville, where both were confined, and threw him out of the window. He fell into a sewer, where he tried to conceal himself; but his groans betraying his hiding-place, he was dragged out, and sent to the scaffold, with Robespierre and his colleagues, on the 28th of July, 1794. Henriot, who was only 33 when he suffered, was an ignorant, brutal, and debauched ruffian; and, perhaps, his character is best displayed by the fact that it was he who proposed that all the public libraries and books in France should be burned. B. at Nanterre, 1761.

HENRY, *hen'-re*, a name borne by numerous kings and other persons of eminence in various countries, the most remarkable of whom were:—

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

HENRY I., king of England, surnamed, for his learning, Beauclerc, or the scholar, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was the first monarch of the Norman line who was English by birth. He succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his brother Robert was in Normandy. Robert

soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry, for a yearly tribute, to renounce his right. The two brothers again resorted to arms, and Henry invaded Normandy, deposed Robert, and brought him prisoner to England, where he died in Cardiff Castle. Though the personal character of Henry was cruel and licentious, his reign was marked by some substantial benefits conferred on the English people. He restored the university of Cambridge; forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession; reformed the court, and conquered Wales; abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and made many other valuable improvements in the government of the country. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1068; D. at Rouen, 1135.

Henry II., eldest son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, so named from *planta genista*, Latin for a sprig of broom, which he wore in his cap, and Maud, empress of Germany, succeeded Stephen as king of England, in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1170, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England; in 1172 he conquered Ireland, and, in the following year, his sons, instigated by their mother, rebelled against him, on account of his attachment to the Fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland gave them assistance; but peace was concluded between all parties in the following year. In 1183 his son Henry died, in his 27th year. Richard, his third son, revolted against his father, and was supported by the king of France. Henry, being defeated in Normandy, was obliged to submit to disgraceful terms. B. at Le Mans, Normandy, 1133; D. at Chinon, France, 1189.

Henry III. succeeded his father, John, in 1216, when only 10 years of age. When he reached the age of 16, he was declared of age; but his feeble character caused him to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine, to the king of France. A civil war broke out in England, and he was taken prisoner by the barons, after a severe battle at Lewes, in Sussex. The tide of affairs turned in his favour after the battle of Evesham, in which the barons were totally defeated, chiefly through the brilliant skill and courage of his son Edward; whereupon he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. He cancelled the Great Charter, and suffered the pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tithes in England. B. at Winchester, 1206; D. at Westminster, 1272.

Henry IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and third son of Edward III., after some time spent in exile at Paris, invaded England at the head of a few followers, deposed his cousin, Richard II., and seized the throne, in 1399. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, which broke out under the sway of Henry VI. After a short reign of only fourteen years, he died, filled with remorse for many of his unscrupulous deeds while king. B. at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, 1366; D. 1413.

Henry V., surnamed Monmouth, from the place of his birth, was eldest son of Henry IV.,





and was educated at Oxford, under the guidance of his half-uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort. On commencing his reign, in 1413, he displayed many noble traits, although in his youth he had been very irregular; but, on coming to the crown, he discarded his evil companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having laid claim to the French crown, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded France, where he displayed uncommon courage. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but, three years afterwards, went again to France, where he married Catharine, the daughter of the French king. He was a brave and energetic monarch, and the most popular ruler that had hitherto sat upon the throne of England, not a single instance of insurrection or discontent being manifested throughout his reign. B. at Monmouth, 1388; D. at Vincennes, 1422. The youthful escapades of Henry, and his association with that marvellous creation, Sir John Falstaff, form the leading incidents in Shakespeare's "First Part of Henry IV." An incident of his early life, however, which is authentic, gives a better notion of his character than the mad pranks of "the wild young Prince and Poins." Some of his dissolute companions having been apprehended and carried before the lord-chief justice Gascoigne, the prince endeavoured to obtain their release, and on this being refused, so far forgot himself as to strike the justice on the bench. The latter at once ordered the prince into custody, to which he quietly submitted; and to show his approval of justice Gascoigne's conduct, Henry continued him in office, and treated him with high favour, when he became king.

Henry VI., the only son of the above, was but ten months old at the death of his father, and was proclaimed king on the day after that event. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of King, by the name of Charles VII. This renewed the war between England and France, and the English, for a while, were successful. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English power declined, and was, in the end, quite subverted. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and, to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. Hence the title given to the struggle—"The Wars of the Roses." After various contests, the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou, carried on the war with spirit, and for some time with considerable success. Richard, duke of York, was slain at Wakefield, and Henry recovered his liberty; but Edward, earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but was himself afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, it is believed, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester. B. at Windsor, 1421; found dead in the Tower, 1471.

## Henry VII.

HENRY VII. was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany, he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth Field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned upon the spot. He united the houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors, set up by Lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV. One was a joiner's son, called Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be the young earl of Warwick, son of George, duke of Clarence, and the daughter of the "King Maker," whom, having captured, Henry made a turnspit in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who personated Richard, duke of York, younger son of Edward IV., who, along with his brother, Edward V., is generally believed to have been murdered in the Tower by Richard III.; but he was apprehended and executed, along with young Warwick, whom, while in the Tower, he had induced to enter into a conspiracy against the king. Henry reigned 24 years, and greatly increased trade and commerce; but his avarice was excessive. B. at Pembroke Castle, 1457; D. at Richmond, 1509. Buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, built by him in Westminster Abbey.

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 18. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity; but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and Pope Julius II., having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he, in consequence, invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests, but did not push his advantages as he might have done, and finally concluded peace with the French King, Louis XII. About the same time, James IV., king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden Field. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interests to that of the French king. When Luther commenced his reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of Defender of the Faith. But this attachment to the Roman see did not last long; for, having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife, Catharine of Aragon, to whom he had been married eighteen years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catharine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but he afterwards sent her to the scaffold, and married Lady Jane Seymour, who died in childbed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catharine Parr, who survived him. He was a man of strong passions and considerable learning; but it is truly said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger nor woman in his lust." B. at Greenwich, 1491; D. 1547.

## Henry IV.

### SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

HENRY I., king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him, in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. He had the reputation of being a valiant commander and a good king. B. about 1004; D. 1060.

HENRY II., the son of Francis I., succeeded his father in 1547, at which time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored, and Boulogne ceded to the French for a large sum. The year following, a league was entered into between Henry and the Protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., which produced a war ruinous to France. In 1556 a truce was concluded for five years; but the emperor having resigned his crown to his son Philip, the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was defeated by the Spaniards at St. Quentin. In 1559 Henry concluded a dishonourable peace. The same year he was accidentally wounded in the eye, at a tournament, by a lance, of which injury he died in 1559. B. 1518.

HENRY III., third son of the above, succeeded his brother, Charles IX., in 1574. While he was Duke of Anjou, the Poles elected him to their throne, on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking possession of that of France. In the same year he gained the battle of Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, by which toleration was granted them. But this was revoked in 1585, and the Protestant princes, of whom Henry, King of Navarre, was the chief, had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the Catholic army in 1587. The duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their allies; but on his marching to Paris, the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was obliged to retire from his capital, which was commanded by the head of the Catholic league. France was then divided into three parties: the Royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first became apparently reconciled, but Henry caused the duke, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated soon after. Civil war again broke out with additional fury; the pope excommunicated Henry, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him. In this exigency he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king, who was assassinated by a monk, named James Clement, at St. Cloud, 1589. B. at Fontainebleau, 1551.

HENRY IV., surnamed the Great, king of France and Navarre, was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albret. Being descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom; but, as he was educated a Protestant, his claim was resisted. Born a mountaineer, he was early trained to activity of body, and soon distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the peace of St. Germain, in 1570, he was taken to the French court, and, two years afterwards, married Margaret, sister of Charles IX. At the rejoicings on this occasion happened the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew, and his

life was only spared on condition of his becoming a Roman Catholic; but, in 1576, he escaped from Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1587 he gained the battle of Coutras. In 1572 he succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and in 1589 to that of France; but his religion proving an obstacle to his coronation, he again consented to abjure it in 1593. In 1598 he issued the edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Protestants. The same year he concluded the treaty of Vervins with Spain, after which time his country enjoyed uninterrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the Protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted his sincerity. His greatest enemies were the Jesuits, one of whose pupils wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken by Francis Ravaillac. The wisdom, generosity, and talent displayed by Henry throughout his reign, have truly merited the title of Great, which is applied to his name; and he is the only king of the old monarchy who remains popular with the French nation. B. at Pau in Béarne 1553; assassinated, 1610.

### Sovereigns of Germany

Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in the year 918. He reunited the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, framed good laws, and built several cities. He vanquished the Bohemians, the Slavonians, and the Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Loraine. B. 876; D. 936.

Henry II., surnamed both the Saint and the Lame, and great-grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedict VIII. in the papal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillized Italy, and expelled thence the Saracens and Greeks. B. 972; D. near Göttingen, 1024.

Henry III., surnamed the Black, or Bearded, son of Conrad II., succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II., and governed with a firm hand the people over whom it was his destiny to rule. B. 1017; D., supposed by poison, in 1056.

Henry IV. was son of Henry III., whom he succeeded at the age of six years. Agnes, his mother, governed with ability during his minority. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony and other crimes to Pope Gregory VII., who took from him the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at Worms, in 1076, for the purpose of deposing the pope, who excommunicated the emperor. The German princes deposed Henry, who went to Italy, and made his submission to the pontiff; but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Henry resolved on vengeance. The electors chose Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry, after defeating his competitor, put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna. In 1106 his son Henry assumed the title, and being supported by the princes of the empire, the emperor was obliged to renounce his crown; after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spires to give him a prebend in his church, which he refused. B. 1050; D. in poverty, at Liege, 1106.

Henry V., surnamed the Young, deposed his father in 1106. In 1110 he forced Pope Pascal II. to restore to him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII. had wrested from his father. Pascal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry. He was the last emperor of the Franconian line. B. 1081; D. 1125.

Henry VI., surnamed the Cruel, was son of Frederick Barbarossa, and succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of twenty-five. This prince behaved treacherously to Richard I., king of England, who, in returning from the crusade through Germany, was arrested by Leopold, duke of Austria, and sent to the emperor, who exacted from him an enormous ransom. His wife, Constance, is said to have poisoned him. B. 1165; D. 1197.

Henry VII., son of Henry, count of Luxembourg, was elected emperor in 1308, at the age of forty-five, and soon after went into Italy, at that time distracted with the contentions between the Guelphs and Ghibelines. He was crowned at Rome in 1312, and died in the following year.

Henry the Lion, a remarkable prince of Germany in the 12th century, assumed the government of Saxony in 1142. He demanded restitution of Bavaria, which had been taken from his father in 1138. The emperor aided him, and a war ensued, which resulted in Henry recovering Bavaria, his possessions extending from the Baltic and the North Sea to the Adriatic. In 1172 he went on an expedition to the Holy Land, and, during his absence, his enemies, and even the emperor, made encroachments on his dominions. This was the fruitful source of quarrels; and, in 1180, Henry was expelled from Bavaria by his former ally, Frederick Barbarossa. He was, however, allowed to retain possession of his hereditary dominions, and died in peace at Brunswick, in 1195. B. 1129. Henry was pious, bore up manfully against misfortune, and protected the interests of commerce, science, and the arts.

Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of King Stephen, was an active prelate, and a bold, ambitious, and enterprising statesman. When England was invaded by the partisans of the Empress Matilda, he at first joined her standard, but subsequently deserted it, and became her most determined enemy. The empress-queen and her followers having taken refuge in the castle of Winchester, Henry laid siege to it, set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and many other buildings, so little respect did he pay for the capital of his diocese when he had a personal purpose to serve. He is now remembered chiefly as the founder of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the church of which is regarded by many antiquaries as furnishing the model of the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. D. 1171.

Henry, the Navigator, the fourth son of John I., king of Portugal, early gave proofs of brilliant courage; but his love of arms was surpassed by his love of the sciences, particularly mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. While vigorously prosecuting a war against the Moors in Africa, he neglected no opportunity of

obtaining from them a knowledge of the regions bordering on Egypt and Arabia, and of inquiring into the probability of a passage to the treasures of India by a voyage round the western coast of Africa. He conversed with men of learning; and finding their testimony agreeable to the reports he had collected, he resolved to execute his designs. He was the first who applied the compass to navigation; and to him also a principal part is ascribed in the invention of the astrolabe. Various expeditions were undertaken, and discoveries made, under his patronage and at his expense. It was at this period that the Portuguese doubled Cape Verd, and discovered the group of islands called the Azores, about 800 miles west from the Portuguese coast. Henry continued these efforts till his death, in 1463, and thus secured for himself an undying name as the patron and friend of navigation. B. 1394.

HENRY RASPON, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederick II.; but died the year following, of a wound received in fighting against his rival.

HENRY, prince of Wales, and the eldest son of James I. of England, was an amiable and accomplished prince, and a great patron of learning and science. His death caused great grief to the nation, which had formed of him the highest expectations. B. at Stirling, Scotland, 1594; D. 1612.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote a "History of England to the year 1154;" and was also author of a Latin work, entitled, "Contempt of the World." Lived in the 12th century.

HENRY, Matthew, an eminent nonconformist divine, and biblical commentator, received his education under his father, and having made considerable progress in learning, entered at Gray's Inn; but renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackney. His chief work is "The Exposition of the Old and New Testaments," which is to this day considered one of the best commentaries upon the Bible; he wrote also many other theological works. B. in Flintshire, 1662; D. whilst travelling between Chester and London, 1714.

HENRY, Robert, a Scotch divine, who, in 1776, was chosen one of the ministers of the Old Church at Edinburgh; he was the author of a valuable History of Great Britain to the reign of Henry VII. B. 1718; D. 1790.

HENRY, Patrick, a celebrated American orator and statesman, who, by the display of great natural eloquence, became a leader of the American people in their struggle against the mother country. Jefferson says of him, that "he gave the earliest impulse to the ball of the revolution." In 1769 he became the leader of the democratic party in Virginia, and in 1775 was one of the first to make an appeal to arms. He said "Of peace there is no longer any hope. If we wish to be free, we must fight." He became the first governor of Virginia on the declaration of independence, and was re-elected the three following years. He was offered the secretaryship of state in 1785 by Washington, but declined the appointment. B. 1736; D. 1799.

HENRYSON, Robert, *hen'-re-son*, a Scotch poet in the 16th century, was schoolmaster at Dunfermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His "Fabils" were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his "Testament of Faire Cresceide" in 1593. He wrote a number of other pieces, which are to be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, &c.

HEPBURN, James Bonaventura, *hep'-burn*, an eminent philologist, was bred in the Protestant religion by his father, who was a presbyterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, Scotland, he embraced the Romish faith, and went to Italy. He next travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the east; and it is asserted that he became master of so many languages, that there was scarcely a region of the globe with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. On his return, the fame of his acquisitions having reached the ears of Pope Paul V., he invited him to quit the retirement he had sought at Rome, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican library. He is supposed to have died at Venice, about 1620. B. in Haddingtonshire, 1573. He published a Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary and an Arabic Grammar in one vol. 4to.

HEPBURN, Robert, a native of Scotland, a miscellaneous writer, who, at the age of twenty-one, published in thirty numbers, a series of essays, entitled "The Tatler, by Hector Macstaff, of the North." He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh. Some of his manuscripts are in the Advocates' Library. B. 1690; D. 1712.

HEPHÆSTION, *he-phes'-ti-on*, the favourite of Alexander the Great, and the companion of his campaigns and festivities, married one of the daughters of Darius. D. at Ecbatana, 325 B.C.

HERACLITUS, *he-ra'-cli-tus*, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 B.C. He was fond of solitude, and obtained the appellation of "the mourner," from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He supported the doctrine of fatalism, and maintained that the world was made of fire, which element he deified. He died in the sixtieth year of his age.

HERACLIUS, *her-ac'-li-us*, emperor of the East, was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, who dethroned Phocas, in 610, and caused himself to be crowned in his stead. Chosroes, king of Persia, having ravaged Palestine, and committed dreadful cruelties on the Christians, Heraclius marched against him, forced him to sue for peace, and to deliver up the holy cross. The end of his reign was disturbed by ecclesiastical disputes and the inroads of the Saracens. B. 575; D. 641.

HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son and successor of the above, was associated in the throne with his brother Heracleonas, agreeably to the will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, having been poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina. B. at Constantinople, 612.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem was a debauched and scandalous prelate, and showed great enmity to Henry II., king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeably to the terms of his penance, on account of the

murder of Thomas à-Becket. Lived in the 12th century.

HERBART, John Frederick, *hair'-bar*, an eminent German metaphysician and philosophic writer, was appointed professor of philosophy at Königsberg, while fulfilling the duties of which office he greatly assisted in the organization of the Prussian educational system. He composed a number of works on metaphysics, wherein it would appear that he was a follower partly of Fichte and partly of Kant. B. at Oldenburg, 1776; D. 1841.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew d', *hair'-be-lo*, a learned French orientalist, who obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany, made him a present of a large library of oriental manuscripts. His great work, entitled "Bibliothèque Orientale," containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the eastern world, is universally known. The best edition is that of the Hague, in 4 vols. 4to, 1777-99. He also compiled a Turkish and Persian Dictionary. B. at Paris, 1625; D. 1695.

HERBERT, Mary, *her'-bert*, countess of Pembroke, the sister of Sir Philip Sidney, and mother of the scholarly Earl of Pembroke, translated from the French a tragedy called "Annius," 1595, 12mo, and rendered into English some of David's Psalms. D. 1621. Ben Jonson wrote the following elegant epitaph for her:—

"Underneath this sable hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;—
Death! ere thou hast kill'd another
Fair and good and learn'd as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

HERBERT, William, earl of Pembroke, a poet and the patron of learned men, was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1626 was elected chancellor of that university, to which he was a liberal benefactor through life, and bequeathed to it at his death a valuable collection of manuscripts. B. 1580; D. 1630.

HERBERT, Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English statesman and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled on the continent. On his return, he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France, to intercede on behalf of the Protestants. In 1625 he was made a peer of Ireland, and, in 1631, an English peer. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he sided with the Parliament. Lord Herbert was the author of some singular books: the most remarkable is entitled "De Veritate," in which he espouses deism. He also wrote "The History of Henry VIII.," a treatise in Latin on the Religion of the Gentiles, and his own memoirs, which are the first instances of autobiography in the English language, and which were edited by Horace Walpole, and printed by him at his own press at Strawberry Hill. B. 1581: D. 1648.

HERBERT, George, an English poet and divine, brother of the above, received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Lord Bacon, and was chosen fellow of his college. He was also appointed orator to the university. On taking orders, he obtained the rectory of Bemerton, in Wilts, and a prebend of Lincoln. His poems, of the same school as those of Donne and Herrick, were published under the title of "The Temple." B. 1593; D. 1632. He also wrote a prose sequel to "The Temple," wherein he lays down some very excellent rules for the life of a country clergyman. He also translated Cornaro "On Temperance."

HERBERT, Sir Thomas, a scion of one of the branches of the Pembroke family, was the son of an alderman at York. After receiving his education at Oxford, he travelled for four years in Asia and Africa, of which he published an account. On the breaking out of the civil wars he sided with the Parliament; but having been appointed to attend upon Charles in his captivity, became warmly attached to him, and proved himself a zealous and incorruptible servant to him up to the hour of his execution. He survived the king twenty years, devoting his life principally to literary pursuits. He assisted Dugdale in his "Monasticon Anglicanum," and published an account of the last two years of the life of king Charles, under the title of "Threnodia Carolina." He was created a baronet at the Restoration, 1660. B. 1606; D. 1682.

HERBERT, Right Hon. Sidney, Lord Herbert of Lea, an eminent English politician, who, after receiving an education at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford, at which latter place he graduated in classical honours in 1831, entered on his public life as member of Parliament for the southern division of Wilts. His first speech in parliament was delivered in 1831, upon which occasion he seconded a resolution for the exclusion of Dissenters from the colleges of Oxford. In 1833 he opposed Mr. Grote's motion in favour of the ballot. But, soon after this period, more enlightened and broader political views appear to have replaced his first somewhat narrow and illiberal opinions as a member of Parliament. He followed Sir Robert Peel as a convert to free trade, and, on that statesman's accession to the office of premier, Mr. Herbert became his secretary to the Admiralty. In 1846 he supported Sir Robert in all his measures tending to pave the way for the repeal of the corn-laws, and the introduction of free trade as the principle of English commerce. During the premiership of Lords John Russell and Derby, he was in opposition; but on Lord Aberdeen's accession to power, he accepted the post of secretary at war, but resigned it in 1855. He was colonial secretary for a very short time under Lord Palmerston, but, on the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, he, conceiving it to imply a censure upon the Aberdeen administration, of which he had been a member, relinquished the post. After that period he retired from politics, devoting his leisure to schemes of social benevolence and utility, and was called to the House of Lords as Lord Herbert of Lea. He was second son of the earl of Pembroke, by a daughter of Count Woronzoff, of Russia. B. 1810; D. August 2, 1861.

HERBERT, John Rogers, R.A., a distinguished English historical painter, who, after completing his studies at the Royal Academy, began his artistic career as a portrait-painter. His first work which attracted attention was "The Appointed Hour," wherein a young Italian gentleman lies dead, from the dagger of a bravo, at the bottom of a flight of steps, while his mistress, unconscious of the act, is descending to meet him. This was one of the most popular prints of its day. After having travelled in Italy, Herbert produced a series of Venetian pictures, among

the best of which were "The Brides of Venice," and "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice." On embracing the Roman Catholic faith, his style underwent a very marked change; henceforth he painted only scriptural or ecclesiastical subjects, all of which were wrought in the mediæval manner; "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," "Christ and the Daughter of Samaria," and "Our Saviour and his Parents at Nazareth," being among his best works at this period. He was elected a R.A. in 1846, whereupon his style became again modified. In 1848 he was commissioned to paint a picture from "King Lear," which, with some others, was executed in fresco for the new palace at Westminster. He subsequently engaged to paint "Moses Descending from the Mount," for the same building. B. at Maldon, Essex, 1810.

HERDER, Johann Gottfried von, *her'-der*, a German philosopher and poet, who was brought up for the church, and held various ecclesiastical offices at the court of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His chief prose work is entitled "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of the Human Race," while his "Voices of the People" is his best and most-read poetical work. He was remarkable for his industry, his collected works on a wide range of subjects occupying forty-five volumes. B. at Mohrungen, in Prussia; D. 1803.

HERISTAL, Pepin d', *hair'-is-tal*, surnamed the Young, the founder of the family from which sprung the Carlovingian dynasty of the kings of France. He held the office of mayor of the palace under Clovis III. and Childebert III., who were mere puppets in his hands.

HERMENGARDE, *her'-men-gard*, the name of several princesses during the middle ages:—1. The second wife of Charlemagne, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who was divorced in 771, after being married a year.—2. The first wife of Louis le Debonnaire.—3. A queen of Provence.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, *her-mes tris-ma-jis'-tus*, "the thrice grand," an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, in language, writing, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and medicine. Many translations of his works have been published, but they are generally considered to be apocryphal.

HERMOGENES, *her-moj'-e-nees*, of Tarsus, surnamed Xyster, a rhetorician, who, at 15 years of age, is said to have taught Greek oratory at Rome, and whose lectures were attended by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He wrote several works on oratory, which were edited and translated into Latin, by Heeren, in 1812. At 24 he is said to have become imbecile, and to have lingered in this condition to an advanced age. Lived in the 2nd century.

HERO, *hé'-ro*, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, who distinguished himself by his skill in the construction of warlike machines, and who wrote some able works on the art. The time of his death is not recorded.

HEROD, *her'-od*, the name of several Jewish princes.—Herod the Great was the son of Antipater, the Idumean, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony appointed him tetrarch, and Augustus made him king of the Jews. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of our Saviour, he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that He would fall among the number. He also put to death his sons Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus said, "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and, in a time of famine, sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. B. at Ascalon, in Judea, 74 B.C.; D. at the age of 70, in the same year as the birth of Jesus Christ.—Herod Antipas the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him. Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias, and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct, he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom our Saviour was sent by Pilate.

HERODIAN, *he-ro'-di-in*, a Greek historian, who was a native of Alexandria, but lived the greatest part of his life at Rome. He wrote a Roman history in Greek, in eight books, which was edited by Bekker, and published at Berlin, 1826. Lived in the 3rd century.

HERODOTUS, *he-rod'-o-tus*, a celebrated Greek historian, surnamed "the Father of History," who in his youth, while his country was oppressed by the tyrant Lygdamis, travelled in Greece, Africa, Asia, and Europe, gathering materials for his great work, and noting the manners and customs of the people whom he visited. On his return he assisted in expelling the tyrant; but meeting with ingratitude from his countrymen, he retired into exile, and occupied himself with the composition of his history. He is said to have read the commencement of it at the Olympic games, 456 B.C., when it was received with universal applause. His History is comprised in nine books, to which his countrymen, in their admiration, gave the names of the nine Muses. Its principal subject is the internal struggles of the Greeks; but he has introduced episodical narratives of the histories of the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, and other peoples. He is universally considered as the most reliable of all ancient historians, a love of the marvellous being his only drawback; his elegant and harmonious style approaches poetry. The principal editions of it are Larcher's French translation; the German translation by Lange; and the English reproduction of it by the Rev. H. Carey, published in Bohn's Classical Library. B. at Halicarnassus, 484 B.C.; D., it is uncertain when, but perhaps about 408 B.C.

HEROPHILUS OF CHALCEDON, *he-rof'-i-lus*, an ancient physician, who was an accurate anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels. He was also a good botanist. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

HERRERA, Ferdinand de, *hair-rai'-ra*, a celebrated Spanish poet, surnamed by his contemporaries "the Divine." He was a voluminous writer of songs, odes, elegies, &c. A collected edition of his works was published at Seville, in 1582. B. at Seville about 1516; D. about 1595.

HERRICK, Robert, *her'-rik*, a celebrated English poet, of whom very little is known, except that he was vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, for twenty years, from which he was ejected by Cromwell, but reinstated by Charles II. He wrote sacred and amatory verses, displaying in both a luxuriant fancy, with an elegant quaintness. His poems were collected and published in 1648, under the title of "Hesperides," and

have been since many times reprinted. B. 1591; D. 1674.

HERSCHEL, Sir Wm. *hersh'-el*, a great astronomer, was the son of a clever musician of Hanover, and followed, for some time, the profession of his father. In 1759 he went to London, and, for several years, gained a scanty livelihood by giving lessons in his art. Becoming organist at Halifax in 1765, and of a chapel in Bath in 1766, his condition was much improved. In the latter place he began to turn his attention to astronomy, and attained to a considerable degree of proficiency in its pursuit. Being unable to purchase a telescope, he, in 1774, proceeded to make one for himself. After many disappointments, he at length succeeded in constructing a Newtonian telescope of five feet focal length. This instrument was a most valuable adjunct to his studies, and, in 1781, he announced his discovery of a comet, but which soon turned out to be a planet. This discovery made him famous, and he was appointed private astronomer to George III., at a salary of £400 a year. He removed to Slough, near Windsor, and henceforth his abode "became one of the remarkable spots of the civilized world." His labours were shared by his sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, who assisted him in his observations and calculations. After having finished more than one large instrument, he constructed the most powerful telescope then known, and, after four years' labour with these instruments, he made the most unexpected and important discoveries. A new planet—Uranus, in 1781: its satellites in 1787; two new satellites of Saturn in 1789; the rotation of Saturn's ring, and that of Jupiter's satellites, are among the principal of his invaluable discoveries. More than seventy of his memoirs on astronomical subjects are contained in the "Transactions of the Royal Society;" and his papers on the construction of telescopes remain unsurpassed even at the present day. He became a F.R.S., and afterwards president of that learned body. He was also knighted, and received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. B. at Hanover, 1738; D. 1822.

HERSCHEL, Caroline Lucretia, the sister of the above, came to England in order to reside with her brother, while he was engaged as organist at Bath. From the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, she attended him in both his daily and nightly studies. In the intervals of her labours under her brother's direction, she observed the heavenly bodies on her own account. She discovered seven comets, and, in 1798, published, with her brother, "A Catalogue of Stars, with a Correction of Flamsteed's Observations." On the decease of her brother, she returned to Hanover, where, for twenty years longer, she continued to labour at her scientific pursuits. The Royal Society voted her their gold medal, and she was also an honorary member of the same. She lived to the age of 98 years. B. at Hanover, 1750; D. 1848.

HERSCHEL, Sir John Frederick William, the son and worthy inheritor of the fame of William, from his earliest years was distinguished for his great mathematical powers, as well as his love for physical science. He became a B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1813; and, on the death of his father, pursued in the path of discovery pointed out by him. In 1825 he commenced observing the heavenly bodies, with his father's instruments





and after his method. This pursuit, in which he was assisted for some time by Sir James South (*see* SOUTH, Sir James), lasted during eight years, and produced the most brilliant results. In his work, observations of 2306 nebulæ and clusters are contained. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him its gold medal for his observations of the double stars. In 1830 he published a "Treatise on Sound," and a "Treatise on the Theory of Light," as well as the "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," published in Lardner's Cyclopædia, for which series he also contributed his excellent treatise on Astronomy, in 1836. In 1834 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to make observations of the southern heavens; and for four years, at his own expense, uninterruptedly watched the skies, and nine years after his return, he, in 1847, published the results of his labours. His honourable career was appreciated by the learned men of all nations; the Royal Astronomical Society voted him, a second time, its gold medal; he was made D.C.L. of Oxford; and, in 1848, he became president of the Royal Astronomical Society. His "Outlines of Astronomy," "Manual of Scientific Inquiry," have made the profound science he adorned popular with a large section of the reading public. He was created a baronet at the coronation of Queen Victoria. In 1850 he was made master of the mint, an appointment he was compelled to resign in 1855, on account of ill-health. B. at Slough, near Windsor, 1792; D. 1871.

HERTSBERG, Ewald Frederick Von, *hairts'-bairg*, an eminent statesman, whose merit recommended him to a situation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became secretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. The king made him counsellor of legation, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a profound politician. In 1752 his essay on the population of the March of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He was employed to draw up every state paper and memorial of consequence, and was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom, and to the rank of nobility. B. 1725; D. 1795.

HERVEY, James, *her'-ve*, a writer of numerous popular books on theological subjects, with a Calvinistic leaning. In 1746 he published his "Meditations among the Tombs," and "Reflections in a Flower-Garden," which being well received, he added another volume. In 1755 appeared his "Theron and Aspasia; or Dialogues and Letters on Important Subjects," in 3 vols. 8vo, well written, but Calvinistic. The profits of his works, which were considerable, he applied to charitable purposes. B. 1714; D. 1758.

HERVEY, John, Lord, second son of John, first earl of Bristol, was educated at Westminster, and Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1715; and after a short tour on the continent, returned to England, where he spent much of his time in the literary and fashionable circles of the metropolis. In 1720 he married Miss Lepell, so often mentioned in Pope's letters and verses; in 1723 he succeeded to the title of Lord Hervey by the death of his elder brother; and in 1725 became member of Parliament for Bury, when he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole's party in opposition to that of Pulteney, and was made vice-chamberlain in 1730, which office he retained by court influence till

1740, when he became lord privy seal. From an early age, Lord Hervey took an active part in the literary and political contests of the day. His pamphlets in answer to the "Craftsman" involved him in a duel with Pulteney: his quarrel with Pope, which extended over many years, gave rise to some of the bitterest satirical sketches ever penned (particularly Pope's celebrated prose letter, the epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, and the character of Sporus); and he carried on an active correspondence with Dr. Middleton regarding the mode of electing the Roman senate, besides writing some able pamphlets on foreign affairs, which may still be read with interest. Lord Hervey was generally designated "Lord Fanny," by the wits and satirists of the time, in consequence of his effeminate habits and appearance, one lampooner even going the length of saying that he was,

"Ne'er meant for use, just fit for show,
Half wit, half fool, half man, half beau."

The editor of a recent edition of Pope's works says, in a note on this nobleman:—"Lord Hervey's effeminacy arose partly from ill-health, but was carried to an extreme. Having been threatened with epileptic fits, he adopted a regimen suitable for an anchorite. He took no wine or malt liquor, breakfasted on green tea unsweetened by sugar, and biscuits without butter; at dinner, he ate no meat but a little chicken; and once a week he indulged in a *Scotch pill*, and took thirty grains of Indian root *when his stomach was loaded*. To soften his ghastly appearance, he used rouge. Another account represents him as drinking ass's milk; and when once asked at dinner whether he would have some beef, he answered—'Beef! oh, no! Faugh! Don't you know I never eat beef, nor *horse*, nor any of those things?'" His "Memoirs of the Reign of George II., from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline," were published in 1848, with an account of the author by John Wilson Croker. B. 1696; D. 1743.

HERZEN, or HERTZEN, Alexander, *hairts'-en*, a Russian politician and political writer, who, after leaving the university of Moscow, in 1834, was charged with having assisted at a seditious meeting of students, and, although he was not present at it, he was condemned, after some imprisonment, to banishment under surveillance at Viatka. On the death of his father, in 1846, he became possessed of considerable estates, and was granted leave to travel in 1848. In Italy, and afterwards in Paris, he openly expressed his republican ideas, and shared in the acts of his party at the latter place. Soon after, he found it expedient to reside in England, where he published his memoirs, under the title of "My Exile," and set up a journal in the Russian language, in which the suppressed poems of the Russian poet Pushkin, as well as the opinions of the exiled republican leaders of the continent, were put forth to the northern world. B. at Moscow, 1812; D. 1870.

HESIOD, *hé'-si-od*, an ancient Greek poet, the date of whose works is uncertain; some placing them before, and others after Homer. He was the first who wrote on agriculture; his poems being entitled "The Works and Days." His "Theogony" is valuable as affording an account of the ancient mythology; his "Shield of Hercules" is only a fragment of a larger work. The best edition of Hesiod is that of Dindorf, 1825; and his poems have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke. Lived in the 10th century B.C.

HESSE, William, Prince of, *hes'-se*, celebrated as a patron of learning, and for his studies and observations, during many years, of the heavenly bodies. For this purpose he built an observatory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Rothmann and Byrge. His observations were printed at Leyden, in 1618. B. about 1545; D. 1597.

HEVELIUS, John, *he-vé'-le-us*, an eminent astronomer, came of a distinguished family, and studied mathematics with great ardour, but devoted himself chiefly to astronomy. He built an observatory for the purpose of making accurate observations, the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of "Selenographia; or, a Description of the Moon;" to which he added the phases of the other planets, as observed by the telescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of which was his "Cometographia," published in 1668. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Uranographia," 1690, folio; "De Naturâ Saturni." B. 1611; D. at Dantzic, 1688.

HEYLIN, Peter, *hai'-lin*, a learned divine, who obtained a fellowship of Magdalen College, where he read cosmographical lectures. In 1625 he published his "Description of the World," which he afterwards enlarged under the title of "Cosmography." In 1628 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebend of Westminster, which was followed by the living of Houghton, in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. He obtained some other preferments, of which he was deprived by the Parliament, and voted a delinquent; his goods were also confiscated, and his person endangered. At the Restoration he was restored to his prebend. He was a man of great abilities and uncommon industry. His principal works, besides the above, are, "The History of the Reformation in England;" "History of the Presbyterians;" "Life of Archbishop Laud." B. 1600; D. 1662.

HEYNE, Christian Gottlob, *hi'-ne*, a distinguished German classical scholar and critic, who published a number of valuable works illustrating ancient literature. He published copiously-annotated editions of Homer, Virgil, Tibullus, Pindar, &c., and contributed many valuable essays to the "Transactions" of the University of Göttingen, where he was professor of eloquence and poetry. B. at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1729; D. 1812.

HEYWOOD, John, *hai'-wood*, one of the earliest English poets and dramatists. He is also said to have been well versed in music, and skilful as a player on the virginals. He was a great favourite with Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin. One of his principal works is entitled "The Spider and the Fly, a Parable." B. about 1500; D. 1565.

HEYWOOD, Thomas, an actor and dramatic writer, who is said to have written 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant, and those of little merit, except one, called "A Woman Killed with Kindness." Lived in the 17th century.

HICETAS, *hi-se'-tas*, a philosopher of Syracuse, who maintained that the heavens, sun, and stars were all immoveable, while the earth revolved on its axis. This is the account given by Cicero.

and from it Copernicus took the idea of his system.

HIERO I., *hi'-e-ro*, king of Syracuse, who rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war against Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. D. 467 B.C., leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus.

HIERO II., was unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians; but afterwards joining them in besieging Messina, was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the enemies of his country, and proved faithful to all his engagements. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. D. 216 B.C.

HIEROCLES, *hi-er'-o-klees*, the name of several Greeks.—1. A professor of rhetoric at Alabanda, in Caria, who is said to have excelled in what Cicero called "the Asiatic" style of eloquence. Lived in the 1st century before the Christian era.—2. A writer on the veterinary art, of whose work three chapters have been preserved.—3. A Stoic philosopher, who is said to have flourished about the time of Hadrian.—4. A writer of a work, which, under the title of "Travelling Companion," gave a description of the provinces of the Eastern empire. This work was edited and printed by Wesseling, at Amsterdam, in 1735. He is supposed to have lived in the 6th century.—5. A persecutor of the Christians, who was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed numberless cruelties. He wrote some books against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were published by Bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them. Lived in the 4th century.—6. An Alexandrine Platonic philosopher, who wrote seven books on "Providence and Destiny," and a commentary on the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras;" the latter of which is extant, also fragments of the former. A book entitled "Asteia," ridiculing the works and manners of pedants, is sometimes attributed to him; but it is probably the work of another author of the same name. It was translated into English in 1741, and published in the "Gentleman's Magazine." Lived in the 5th century.

HIERONYMUS, *hi-e-ron'-i-mus*, a tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself odious by his oppression and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honour and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family extirpated, 214 B.C.—A Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, born in Pannonia, distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, &c. D. 420.

HIFFERNAN, Paul, *hif'-fer-nan*, an Irish dramatist, who, after being educated for the practice of medicine in France, pursued that profession in Dublin for some time; but went to London in 1759, and commenced writing for the stage, and compiling works for booksellers. He met with little success as an author, and lived chiefly by contributions from the purses of his friends. B. at Dublin, 1719; D. 1777.





HIGGINS, John, *hig'-gins*, an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Winsham, near Ilminster, in Somersetshire. He published some school-books, a treatise on Christ's descent into hell, and part of the "Mirrour for Magistrates." B. about 1544; D. about 1603.

HIGHMORE, Joseph, *hi'-mor*, an English historical painter. He painted the portraits of several eminent persons, also a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Richardson's "Pamela." At the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was chosen one of the professors. His best pictures are "Hagar and Ishmael," at the Foundling hospital; the "Finding of Moses;" and the "Good Samaritan." He was also eminent for his literary abilities, and published "A Critical Examination of the Two Paintings by Rubens on the Ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall," &c.; "The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor;" "Observations on a Pamphlet entitled Christianity not founded on Argument," and two volumes of Essays. B. in London, 1692; D. 1780.

HIGGONS, Bevil, *hig'-gons*, a dramatic poet and historian, whose principal works are, a tragedy called "The Generous Conqueror," and a "Short View of the English History." He accompanied James II. to France, and died there in 1735; B. 1670.

HILAIRE, Geoffrey St., *hel'-lair*, a distinguished French naturalist, was the son of Etienne Geoffrey St. Hilaire, also an eminent naturalist. The example and the teachings of his father inspired him even in his childhood with a taste for the natural sciences, to the study of which he devoted himself with untiring ardour and remarkable success. In 1826 he presented to the Institute a "Memoire" upon the mammalia, and was but 21 when elected a member of the Academy, which was then presided over by his father. He was successively professor of zoology at the Museum, director of the menagerie, inspector-general, councillor of the university, &c. Among other movements with which his name is more especially connected, was the establishment of the Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimatisation, of which he was the president. St. Hilaire often caused amusement, both in his own country and out of it, by the pertinacious efforts which he made to introduce the use of horseflesh as a staple article of human food; having on more than one occasion presided at banquets where horses supplied the material for almost every dish. B. 1805; D. 1861.

HILARION, *hi-lair'-e-on*, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine. He visited St. Anthony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return to his own country followed his example, and obtained a number of followers. B. 291; D. in the island of Cyprus in 371.

HILARY, St., *hil'-a-re*, a father of the Church in the 4th century, who embraced Christianity when far advanced in life. On being instructed in the principles of religion, he was baptized with his wife and daughter. In 350 he was made bishop of Poictiers, and the year following was sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Beziers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where he wrote his books on the Trinity. He was also the author of a treatise on Synods. D. 367.

HILARY, a saint of the Roman calendar, who

succeeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arles, and presided at a council at Orange, in 431. His works are—1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa; 2. "The Life of St. Honoratus;" 3. "Opuscula." B. 401; D. 449.

HILDEBRAND, *hil'-de-brănd*, king of the Lombards, ascended the throne in 736, and shared power with his uncle Luitprand; but his tyranny became insupportable to his subjects, who deposed him in 744, electing in his stead the duke of Friuli.

HILL, Aaron, *hil*, an English poet and dramatist. At the age of fifteen he went to Constantinople to visit his relation, Lord Paget, who was ambassador there, and whom he accompanied to England, in 1703. He next travelled with Sir William Wentworth over Europe. In 1709 he became manager of Drury-lane Theatre, for which he wrote his "Elfrid; or, the Fair Inconstant." The following year he became manager of the Opera-house, and wrote the opera of "Rinaldo," the first for which Handel composed the music in England. About 1718 he published a poem, called "The Northern Star; or, a Panegyric on Peter the Great," for which the empress Catharine sent him a gold medal. B. in London, 1685; D. 1750.

HILL, Sir John, a voluminous English writer, who commenced life as an apothecary in St. Martin's Lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus' tract on Gems, which procuring him some reputation, he undertook a natural history, in 3 vols. folio. He afterwards became a general writer on almost all subjects. He published a supplement to Chambers's "Cyclopædia," and conducted a magazine, and a daily paper under the title of the "Inspector." At this time he obtained his degree of M.D. from Scotland, and set up as a vender of quack medicines. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work, called "The System of Botany," which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. Besides the above works, he wrote, among others, "Mrs. Glasse's Cookery," "A Review of the Works of the Royal Society," some novels, and a few farces. These last brought him into a controversy with Garrick, who wrote the following epigram on him:—

"For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

B. at Peterborough, 1716; D. 1775.

HILL, Rev. Rowland, minister of Surrey Chapel, son of Sir Rowland Hill, bart., was born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, and in the grammar school of that town commenced his education, then went to Eton for a few years, and finished his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge. At the time he quitted the university, the celebrated George Whitefield was in the zenith of his popularity; and so congenial to Hill's nature was that extraordinary preacher's manner and doctrine, that he adopted both, and became his zealous disciple; prosecuting his favourite plan of itinerancy, preaching in the streets of Bristol, on the quays, or among the colliers at Kingswood; wherever, in fact, he could gain an audience; but resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol tabernacles. In 1783 the building of Surrey Chapel was completed; and from that time to the period of his death, an interval of fifty years, he continued to pass his winters in town for the purpose of officiating there, his place being supplied during the summer months by a succession of ministers from the country. The numerous tales that are told of his eccentricities should be received with caution; though it is certain he occasionally illustrated the most solemn truths by observations which savoured more of the ludicrous than the pathetic—of the grotesque than the serious. His writings are very numerous, the principal of which is entitled "Village Dialogues;" but he was not sparing of wit, humour, or sarcasm, whenever he could make either subservient to his purpose, as was strikingly seen in a satirical pamphlet against the ministers of the established church, which he published anonymously, under the title of "Spiritual Characteristics, by an Old Observer." B. 1744; D. 1833.

HILL, General Sir Rowland, Viscount, the second son of Sir John Hill, bart., entered the army at the early age of sixteen; served at Toulon under Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas; through the whole of the Egyptian campaign, where he was wounded in the head; in Ireland, throughout the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo. In 1828, he was appointed commander-in-chief, and discharged the duties of the post to the entire satisfaction of the public, and with great benefit to the army. In the field—in every rank, from that of ensign to that of general—he was remarkable for a rare union of daring, zeal, and prudence. In the distribution of his patronage, he was proverbially impartial; private or political feeling never prevented him from doing justice to professional merit. B. 1772; D. Dec. 10, 1842.

HILL, Sir Rowland, the distinguished author of the cheap postage system, and secretary to the Post-office, in early life supported himself by teaching mathematics in his father's school and in private families at Birmingham. His talent for organization was displayed, even at this period, by his improvements in his father's academy, as well as in originating schemes of education. Hard work so shattered his weak health, that, in 1833, he retired from his scholastic duties. Shortly after, he was appointed secretary of the South-Australian commission. Early in 1837 he turned his attention to postal reform, and published a number of pamphlets upon the subject. Of these, it will be sufficient to name one,—"State and Prospects of Penny Postage," in which he proposed that letters should be charged by weight and not by distance, and that a uniform tax of one penny on all letters of a certain weight should be imposed. In the same year, the House of Commons appointed a committee to examine his project. In their report this committee strongly recommended the plan, as eminently favourable to commerce, while it would serve as a valuable aid in developing the intellect of the lower classes. In the course of the following session, more than 10,000 petitions were presented to Parliament praying for a uniform rate of postage. In 1840 the penny postage system was adopted, and the author was nominated to the task of directing its early growth. After many vexatious struggles with the officials, he retired in 1843, and received, in 1846, a testimonial of public gratitude, the sum of £13,000 being collected by subscription. The progress of postal communication became very rapid throughout the United Kingdom. In 1837 it rose to 75,000,000, which number, in 1842, was

increased to upwards of 360,000,000. Mr. Hill was reinstated as secretary of the Post-office in 1847, where he afterwards laboured to improve the organization of the establishment. He was made a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1860, and, in 1864, retired on a pension of £2,000 a year for life; receiving also a parliamentary grant of £20,000. B. 1795; D. 1879.

Hilliard, Nicholas, *hil'-yard*, goldsmith and portrait-painter to Queen Elizabeth, whose miniature portraits were highly esteemed. He painted Mary queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth several times. B. 1547; D. 1619.

Hilton, William, R.A., *hil'-ton*, was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy about the year 1800, and in 1803 exhibited a picture of banditti of high merit for an artist so young as Hilton then was. Next followed his "Hector inspired by Apollo," "Cephalus and Procris," and by a series of noble compositions, which fully established the artist's fame. He was elected an associate of the Academy in 1814, and became a member in 1820, when he presented to the Academy his picture of "Ganymede," as his diploma piece. In 1822, he succeeded Fuseli as keeper of the Academy, a post he continued to occupy till his death. Though possessed of great merit as a painter, Hilton was not popular, and had the mortification of seeing the works of inferior artists bought up rapidly, while his own remained on his hands. B. 1786; D. 1839.

Hind, John Russell, *hinde*, an eminent modern astronomer, was the son of a Nottingham lace-manufacturer, who was among the first to introduce the Jacquard loom. His education was conducted with the view of fitting him for commercial pursuits; but, from his earliest youth, he evinced a strong predilection for astronomical studies. In 1840 he was sent to London, where he became assistant to a civil engineer. His love for scientific pursuits, however, led him to apply to Professor Wheatstone for a situation more in accordance with the bent of his genius. Through the interest of that gentleman, he obtained a situation under Professor Airy in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where he remained for four years, making the best use of his time in studying the valuable astronomical works in the library, by which a solid foundation of scientific knowledge was obtained. In 1843 he was sent to Valentia, near Dublin, to settle the longitude of the place; and, in 1844, he left the Royal Observatory to take charge of Mr. Bishop's private observatory in Regent's Park; and, soon after his appointment, became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society. Applying himself assiduously to the observation of the heavens, he discovered ten new planets—Iris, Flora, Victoria, Irene, Melpomene, Fortuna, Calliope, Thalia, Euterpe, and Urania; three comets, several stars, as well as having calculated the orbits of a number of planets and comets. He was chosen member and correspondent of nearly all the great continental learned societies; received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, besides being appointed its assistant secretary. The government granted him a pension of £200 per year, and appointed him superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. Besides his many valuable contributions to the "Transactions" of the Royal Astronomical, and other English and foreign societies, he published a pamphlet "On the expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556;" "An Astronomical Vocabulary; being an Explanation of the Terms in use among Astronomers at the present day;" "The Solar System," a description of the sun, moon, and planets; "An Account of all the Recent Discoveries;" "An Illustrated London Astronomy, for the use of Schools and Students;" in addition to several others, some calculated for the more learned in science, and others fitted for the popular exposition of that science in which he laboured with so much industry and success. B. at Nottingham, May, 1823.

Hipparchus, *hip-par'-kus*, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, after whose death in 528 B.C., he reigned with his brother Hippias; both of whom had a great love of letters, and protected learned men. Hipparchus was slain by Harmodius, 514 B.C.

Hipparchus, a celebrated Greek astronomer, who was the first to reduce astronomy to a regular science; and whose catalogue of stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's "Almagest." He foretold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manners of reckoning the months, days, and hours, in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. He also formed the lunar period which bore his name; invented the planisphere, or method of describing the stars upon a plane; and was the first to mark the positions of places upon the earth in the same manner as that of the stars, by circles drawn from the poles perpendicularly to the equator, in other words, by latitudes and longitudes; he was also the author of the projection by which maps of the world and the best geographical maps are made. Lived between 160 and 125 B.C.

Hippias, *hip'-pi-as*, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men.—A son of Pisistratus, who became tyrant of Athens, after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He wished to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, but was driven from his country. He fled to King Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians, 490 B.C.

Hippocrates, *hip-pok'-ra-tees*, the father of medical science, who flourished during the epoch of the Peloponnesian war, and before whose time the art of healing consisted of mystical juggleries and superstitious practices, pursued by the priests as a source of profit. He was born of a family called the Asclepiadæ, who for 300 years had followed the pursuit of medicine. He taught the necessity of closely observing the signs of diseases, and prescribed only the most simple remedies; always insisting that the physician should follow nature. He is said to have been the first to recognise the value of diet as an adjunct to the physician in the treatment of disease, and wrote a treatise on the subject; he practised both as physician and surgeon; but, owing to the great respect paid to the remains of the dead among the Greeks, he had few opportunities of studying anatomy, of which he is said to have possessed but a scanty amount of knowledge. A large number of medical works are attributed to him; but it is believed that many are the composition of some other members of his family. The most valuable of his treatises are essays on Air, Water, Locality, Epidemics, Wounds of the Head, and Diet in Acute Diseases; all of which have been edited, translated, and annotated by the most learned men in modern times. A complete edition of his

seventy-two essays has been published in Germany. B. at Cos, 460 B.C.; D. about 361 B.C.

HIPPOLYTUS, *hip-pol'-i-tus*, a bishop and father of the church, chiefly remarkable as the presumed author of a work on "Heresies," hitherto attributed to Origen. The Chevalier Bunsen, a few years since, wrote a work called "Hippolytus," in which, while giving the arguments on both sides, he pronounced himself an advocate for the claims of Hippolytus to the authorship of the work in question. Lived during the 3rd century.

HIPPONAX, *hip-po'-nax*, a Greek satirical poet, of whose writings only a few fragments remain, was so deformed that two sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires, that they are said to have hanged themselves. B. about 540 B.C.

HIRE, Phil.p de la, *heer*, a celebrated mathematician, who, after studying painting under his father, having a turn for mathematics, quitted that profession and went to Italy, where he applied himself diligently to his favourite science. On his return to France, he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was employed by Colbert in constructing the great map of the kingdom, with Picard and Cassini. His principal works are, "Treatise on Mechanics," "New Method of Geometry," and an essay on "Conic Sections." B. at Paris, 1640; D. 1711.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, *hode'-le*, a celebrated English bishop, was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1706, he commenced his polemical career by remarks on one of Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermons; and in 1708 answered another sermon of the same author, on the power of charity to cover sin. The year following, he had another controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadley to the notice of the House of Commons, who prayed the queen to bestow preferment on him. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London, preaching and publishing political sermons. One of these, on the spiritual kingdom of Christ, produced a violent dispute called the Bangorian controversy. He was afterwards engaged in a contest with Dr. Hare on the nature of prayer. From Bangor he was removed to Hereford, thence to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester. In 1735 he made an attack on the orthodox faith, in his "Plain Account of the Lord's Supper," which he treated as a matter of mere indifference. This excited another considerable controversy. A complete edition of his works has been published in 4 vols. folio. B. at Westerham, Kent, 1676; D. 1761.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, eldest son of the preceding, a physician, published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy. B. 1706; D. 1757.

HOARE, Prince, F.S.A., *hoar*, a dramatic author, a native of Bath, and secretary to the Royal Academy; wrote several farces, which were successful, and published some works on art. B. 1754; D. 1834.

HOARE, Sir Richard Colt, bart., F.R.S. and F.S.A., an eminent local historian and topographer, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet. In 1818 he printed for private circulation among his friends, his "Recollections of a Classical Tour," in 4 vols. Various treatises on antiquarian and other kindred subjects occasionally came from his pen; but his great work is the "Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire," which at the time of his death was not quite complete. B. 1758; D. 1838.

HOBBES, Thomas, *hobs*, a celebrated English philosopher, who received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to a son of the earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death of his patron and pupil, he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman, but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1634 he reprinted his translation of Thucydides, the first edition of which appeared in 1628. The same year he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book "De Cive," which procured him many enemies by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared, in English, his book on Human Nature; and one, "De Corpore Politico;" or, the Elements of Law. The next year he published his famous book, entitled "Leviathan," which is full of paradoxical doctrines. At the Restoration he received a pension of £100 per annum, he having formerly supported the royalist cause with zeal; but in 1666 the Parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Hobbes maintained the propriety of making use of bad means to procure a good end; which he thus illustrated: "If I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out." Besides the above works, he published "The Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy;" "Letter on Liberty and Necessity;" "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics;" "Marks of absurd Geometry;" &c. B. at Malmesbury, 1588; D. 1679.

HOBBIMA, Minderhout, *hob'-e-ma*, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. His pieces are remarkable for the grace and beauty of their execution, and, being rare, are now very valuable. B. at Antwerp, about 1611.

HOBHOUSE, John Cam, Baron Broughton, *hob'-house*, a distinguished English politician and writer of books of travel. After receiving his education at Cambridge, he, in 1809, travelled in the East, and on his return, in 1812, published a work called "A Journey into Albania and other Provinces of the Turkish Empire." Lord Byron dedicated the fourth canto of "Childe Harold" to him about the same time. He was in France during the Hundred Days, and, after the battle of Waterloo, wrote "The Letters of an Englishman," in which he declared himself a supporter of the emperor Napoleon. Mainly through the rancour of his political opponents, he was incarcerated in gaol for four years; but this was the means of his attaining to a considerable degree of popularity. He became a member of the House of Commons in 1820, and, at the same time, assisted several members of the Radical party in establishing the "Westminster Review," wherein he opposed, in the most forcible manner, the Tory party under Canning. Becoming more moderate in his political views, he was, in

1831, appointed secretary of state for war in the cabinet of Earl Grey, and, in 1833, secretary of state for Ireland; but, in the same year, lost his seat in the House of Commons, through an inconsistent vote. In 1834 he was elected M.P. for Nottingham. On the accession to power of the Whig party, headed by Lord John Russell, in 1846, he became president of the India Board of Control, in which important office he remained till 1851, when he was again unseated through his change of political opinions. In the same year he was created a peer, under the title of Baron Broughton of Gyford. After a short ministerial career, as a member of the coalition ministry of 1853, he retired into private life. B. 1786.

Hoche, Lazarus, *hosh*, a general of the French republican army, was the son of an hostler. Being deprived of his father while a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-Laye took him under his care and made him a chorister, after which he became a groom in the royal stables. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, and became a corporal in the grenadiers. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements. During the tyranny of Robespierre, he was confined in the Conciergerie several months; but the fall of this terrorist in 1794 set him at liberty. He drove the Austrians out of Alsace, and being sent against the royalists at Quiberon, acted with great cruelty, and put to death the brave Charette. Soon afterwards, he commanded the forces sent to Ireland, but returned in disgrace. He next had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with which he defeated the Austrians on the Rhine; but, after a short illness, he died, in 1797, suspected of being poisoned. B. near Versailles, 1768.

Hodgson, Rev. Francis, B.D., *hodj'-son*, educated at Eton, was a man of great learning and various accomplishments. He was classical tutor of King's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimate friendship with Lord Byron, which continued unimpaired until the noble poet's death. For some time Mr. Hodgson was one of the assistant masters at Eton, and succeeded Dr. Goodall in the provostship in 1840. His Latin contributions to the "Arundines Cami," and other works of that class, are distinguished by elegant diction and classical taste. He also wrote English poetry, of which a translation of "Juvenal" and "Lady Jane Grey," a poem, are the most generally known. B. 1780; D. 1846.

Hoel I., *ho'-el*, duke of Brittany in 509, who, driven by Clovis from his estates, became an exile in England; but returned in 513, and obtained possession of his domains by force. D. 545.—Hoel II. Son and successor of the above, was killed by his brother Canor, while hunting, in 547.

Hofer, Andrew, *ho'-fer*, a distinguished Tyrolese patriot, and leader of his countrymen against the Bavarian and French invaders of the Tyrolese mountains. When the treaty of Presburg was signed, by which Napoleon I. transferred the Tyrol to his allies the Bavarians, Hofer was a rich innkeeper and dealer in cattle and wine. By his great natural eloquence and the exercise of his power as a wealthy citizen, Hofer stirred his countrymen into a revolt against the Bavarians and French. The mountaineers were assisted by an Austrian army of 10,000 men, and in the spring of 1809 fell upon the advancing columns of the Bavarians, while marching through the narrow defiles, defeated them with great slaughter, and recovered every fortress in the Tyrol from the enemy. Upon this, Napoleon sent three armies against the mountaineers, one of which defeated the Tyrolese, and put a large number of the inhabitants, male and female, to death. But in May, 1809, Hofer led his countrymen against the Bavarian army, defeated it, and once more set his country free. The Austrians were, however, compelled to evacuate the country a few months later; whereupon he and his countrymen were left alone in the struggle, and at the outset the invaders were victorious; but after several desperate engagements, the Tyrolese were at length successful against the French, from whom they captured twenty-five pieces of cannon. On the 12th of August, 1809, Marshal Lefebvre, with an army of 23,000 French and Bavarians, and 2000 cavalry, was defeated by 18,000 Tyrolese in a battle which lasted from five in the morning until midnight; thus freeing their native land a third time. Hofer was now proclaimed the head of the province; but his power lasted only a short time: for in October of the same year, an army of 50,000 French and Bavarians, all veteran troops, was marched against him; whereupon he was compelled to seek refuge in the mountains, where he was betrayed by a false friend, a priest named Douay. He was taken and conveyed to Mantua, where, after a trial by court-martial, he was condemned to be shot. In his short, but exceedingly brilliant career, which lasted less than one year, he thrice delivered his country; and for his services the emperor of Austria pensioned his widow and family, created his son a noble, and raised a fine marble statue to his memory in the cathedral of Innsbrück. B. at St. Leonard, in the Tyrol, 1767; shot at Mantua, 1810.

Hoffman, Maurice, *hofe'-man*, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Padua in 1648; he was made professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, and, the year following, professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic garden. He was the author of several works on medical botany. B. 1621; D. 1698.

Hoffman, John Maurice, son of the above, studied under his father, and, in 1674, took his doctor's degree. In 1681 he was chosen professor of physic. He was also appointed physician to the Margrave of Anspach, and, on the death of his father, succeeded him. B. 1653; D. 1727.

Hoffman, John James, professor of Greek at Bâle, who is known as the author of a work of great labour and value,—"A Universal Historical Dictionary," in Latin, published first in 2 vols. folio, and afterwards enlarged to 4 vols. He also wrote a "History of the Popes," in Latin. B. 1635; D. 1706.

Hoffman, Frederick, a celebrated physician, who was chosen professor of physic at Halle, in 1693, which situation he retained till his death. His works, under the title of "A Complete System of Medicine," have been published at Geneva, in 6 vols. B. at Halle, 1660, D. 1742.

Hoffman, Augustus Henry, of Fallersleben, a popular German poet, the son of a burgomaster at Fallersleben, who published, in 1820, "The Fragments of Otfried." In the same

year, he undertook a journey along the banks of the Rhine and in Holland, with the view of collecting the scattered fragments of the popular poetry of the middle ages. In 1823 he was appointed conservator of the Breslau University Library, and soon afterwards published his "Unpolitical Songs," which caused him to become very popular. He also wrote songs for children, for workmen, and for peasants; indeed, as a poet, he may be said to address himself only to the simplest among his countrymen. He likewise contributed a number of very valuable philological articles to the best periodicals in Germany. B. 1798.

HOFFMAN, Ernest Theodore William, a German of varied talents, studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Prussia; till his legal career was interrupted by the invasion of Warsaw by the French, in 1806, in the government of which city he had been appointed counsellor. He now devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance writer and an artist, applied himself to these pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. Among his works are, "The Devil's Elixir," "The Entail," "The Adversary," &c.; all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1818 he was reinstated as counsellor in the court of judicature in Berlin. B. at Konigsberg, 1776; D. 1822.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, an American poet and novelist, who, after leaving Columbia College, was called to the bar at New York, where he practised during three years; but, compelled by the state of his health to travel in the prairies, he published, in 1834, a record of his wanderings, entitled, "A Winter in the Far West," which obtained a considerable share of popularity. This was followed by "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie," in 1837, and the romance of "Greyslaer," in 1840. He had also been one of the founders of the "Knickerbocker Magazine;" but soon retired from its direction. Hoffman was subsequently one of the most active and successful contributors to the American magazines, for one of which, "The American Monthly," he wrote his novel of "Vanderlyn." In 1842 he published a collected edition of his poems, under the title of "A Vigil of Faith, and other Poems." For nearly two years he was at the head of the "Literary World," in which he wrote his sketches and essays, under the title of "Sketches of Society." An unfortunate attack of mental alienation, in 1849, suddenly stopped his brilliant career, during which, save for his love of the horrible and repulsive, he might have claimed the first rank among American novelists. B. at New York, 1806.

HOFLAND, Mrs. Barbara, *ho'-fland*, well known by her numerous works, written principally for the amusement and instruction of youth, was the daughter of a manufacturer at Sheffield, named Wreaks. At the age of 26 she married Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, of that town, whose death happened about two years after. Our authoress began her literary career in 1805, by the publication of a volume of poems, by subscription; from the proceeds of which she established herself in a school at Harrowgate, at the same time appearing occasionally as a writer of moral and amusing tales. Ten years had now elapsed since the death of her husband, when she became the wife of Mr. T. C. Hofland, landscape-painter. They soon after settled in London; and from that period till her decease she may be said to have never discontinued writing; for, although the majority of her books were neither laborious nor bulky, they were very numerous, and required considerable powers of invention. Among the more important of this lady's productions are, "Emily," a novel in 4 vols.; "Beatrice," "The Unloved One," "The Son of a Genius," "Tales of the Priory," "Self-denial," "The Merchant's Widow," "Decision," &c. B. 1770; D. 1844, after being a widow a second time for one year, Mr. Hofland having died in 1843.

HOGAN, John, *ho'-gan*, a sculptor, first introduced to the English public at the Exhibition of 1851, but who was previously well-known in Ireland, was originally placed in the office of a solicitor, but developing considerable talent for sculpture, was allowed to follow the bent of his genius. After executing a variety of carvings in wood, which displayed much skill and taste, he was, in 1823, through the liberality of the late Lord de Tabley and others, enabled to visit Rome; where, after a year's study, he produced his first sculpture in marble, "The Shepherd Boy." This figure afforded undoubted evidence of genius. It was purchased by the late Lord Powerscourt, who placed it in his gallery by the side of Thorwaldsen's "Cupid." Hogan's next work, "Eve after her Expulsion from Paradise finding a dead Dove," executed for Lord de Tabley, he probably never surpassed. The "Drunken Faun" followed. In 1829 he revisited Ireland, and first publicly exhibited there, namely, his "Dead Christ." The greater portion of his works, chiefly religious subjects and monumental—including memorials to Dr. Doyle, to O'Connell, and were to a daughter of Curran—executed for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and Roman Catholic gentlemen. The plaster model of his "Drunken Faun," which is an originality in sculpture, obtained a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851. B. at Tallow, Waterford, 1800; D. 1857.

HOGARTH, William, *ho'-garth*, a celebrated painter and pictorial satirist of morals, was apprenticed to an engraver of arms, &c., on silver plate. In 1718, being twenty-one years of age, he set up for himself, his first employment being the engraving of coats-of-arms, ciphers, and shop-bills. In 1724 he undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints of "Hudibras" and the illustrations to "Mortraye's Travels." His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of Sir James Thornhill, in whose academy he had studied drawing from the living figure. After gaining some pecuniary profit and fame by the publication of a series of small etchings representing London life and folly, he afterwards began to paint portraits; but soon abandoned this line of pictorial art, as being too full of drudgery for a man of invention and original genius. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress,"—prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other works of the same class, admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he went to France, and while at Calais, began to sketch the gate of the town, for which he was arrested, but was soon released. This circumstance he ridiculed in an excellent caricature. In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty." The sale of engravings of his pictures, executed by himself, was so great, that, not-

withstanding they were largely pirated, he was enabled to set up his carriage. His "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "March to Finchley," as well as many other works, have constituted him one of the greatest satirists of the worldly vices and weaknesses that have ever lived; whilst his fine and solid, though unpretending efforts as a colorist, have marked him as one of the best painters of the early English school. He was the greatest master of caricature the world has seen. B. in London, 1697; D. 1764.

HOGG, James, *hog*, generally known as the Ettrick Shepherd, a Scotch poet of considerable genius, whose forefathers had been shepherds for many generations, and he himself, previously to his poetical career, followed the same pursuit. In 1801, while acting as shepherd to Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, Sir Walter Scott became acquainted with him, and engaged him to collect materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." In 1803 he published a collection of poems, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," which, together with a couple of prizes obtained from the Highland Society for essays on the rearing and management of sheep, made him the possessor of a sum amounting to £300. With this money he took a farm, which was a failure; and after in vain seeking employment as a shepherd, he, "in utter desperation," as he said, "took his plaid about his shoulders, determined, since no better could be, to push his fortune as a literary man." From this period he laboured busily in the field of literature, with varying success. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals, wrote "Madoc the Moor," "The Pilgrim of the Sun," and produced a volume of poems,—some original, some ancient,—entitled "Jacobite Relics of Scotland." "The Altrive Tales," "A Volume of Lay Sermons," and many other works, issued from his fertile but somewhat wild fancy. On his marriage, in 1814, the duke of Buccleuch made him a present of a farm; but the management of it appears to have been so bad as to have made it a bequest of little value to the irregular poet. B. in the Forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 1772; D. at his farm at Altrive, 1835.

HOHENLOHE, Prince of, *ho-hen-lo'-e*, a general of artillery in the service of the emperor, distinguished himself in Transylvania against the Turks, in 1789; and in the campaign against France, in 1792, he gained great reputation, particularly in the battles of Famars and Mermal. D. 1796.

HOHENLOHE-INGELFINGEN, Frederick Louis, Prince of, *in'-gel-fin'-gen*, after having fought with distinction in various battles at the commencement of the French revolution, was, in 1804, made governor of the principality of Franconia, and commandant of Breslau. After the battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, he directed the retreat, and led the remnants of the great Prussian army; but being destitute of cavalry, and his infantry exhausted by fatigue, he surrendered, with 17,000 men, at Prenzlau, Oct. 28. B. 1746; D. 1818.

HOHENZOLLERN, *ho-hen-tsol'-lern*, one of the most ancient reigning houses of Germany, said to have sprung from Tassillon, duke of Bavaria, in the 8th century. It owes its name to a château, situate on the Zollernberg, supposed to have been built by Rudolph II., count of Zollern, whose two sons, Frederick and Conrad, became





the chiefs of the two principal lines of the royal house,—the line of Swabia and the line of Franconia; from which, in 1417, sprang the electors of Brandenburg, who afterwards became the kings of Prussia.

HOLBACH, Baron d', *hole'-bak*, a rich German noble, who went to Paris while young, and there embraced the sceptical doctrines professed by those who were called the "Philosophical School," previous to the revolution of 1791. He wrote a large number of works of an atheistical nature, most of which were condemned by the Parliament of Paris, and placed in the Index Expurgatorius of Rome. He also composed and translated several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and the natural sciences. B. at Heidesheim, 1723; D. at Paris, 1789.

HOLBEIN, John, or Hans, *hole'-bine*, a famous portrait-painter and skilful architect, who was instructed in his art by his father. For the town-house of Bâle he painted a fine picture of our Saviour's passion, and for the fish-market of the same town a "Dance of Peasants," and "Dance of Death," the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. He visited England in the reign of Henry VIII., who liberally patronized him, on the recommendation of Sir Thomas More. He painted a number of portraits of the king and the highest nobility, as well as several historical pieces. B. about 1498; D. in London, of the plague, 1543.

HOLBERG, Louis, Baron de, *hole'-bairg*, a celebrated Danish writer, called the Plautus of his country, who abandoned a military career for one of letters; and was, in 1720, appointed professor in the University of Copenhagen. From that time he wrote especially for the theatre, and produced a large number of plays, which have caused his countrymen to regard him as the founder of dramatic art in Denmark. He wrote also a "History of Denmark" and an "Ecclesiastical History." B. at Bergen, 1684; D. at Copenhagen, 1754.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, *hol'-kroft*, an English playwright and translator of dramas, &c., was the son of a shoemaker, and became, when very young, a stable-boy in one of the racing stables of Newmarket. At the age of 17 he quitted this employment, and, for several years, led the life of a tramping shoemaker and wandering schoolmaster, all the while working sedulously at the task of self-education. At 21 he married, and, soon after, contributed a few articles to the "Whitehall Evening Post;" subsequently he left London to become a strolling player. After following the career of an actor for some time, and appearing on the London stage, he, in 1780, commenced writing for the theatre. He was one of the most fertile dramatic authors of his day, and was among the first to introduce to the London stage the system of adaptation from the French. He also wrote several novels and a sceptical poem; but it is as a translator of plays that he is chiefly known. His life has been published, and an abridged version of it issued by Messrs. Longman in their "Travellers' Library." B. in London, 1745; D. 1809.

HOLE, Richard, *hole*, a poet and miscellaneous writer, received his education at Exeter College, Oxford. He was the author of a poetical romance, called "Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment;" translated into heroic verse Ossian's "Fingal," and published several original works. B. at Exeter; D. 1802, rector of Farringdon.

**Holinshed**, Raphael, *hol'-in-shed*, a celebrated old English chronicler, whose work is considered highly important by English historians. Nothing certain is known of his profession, but his annals show that he possessed considerable learning. His "Chronicles" were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. B. uncertain when; D. about 1580.

**Holkar**, Mulhar Rao, *hol'-kar*, a Mahratta soldier, who, for his military services, received a grant of territory in Malwa in 1737, and subsequently made himself chief of more than half of the same province. B. about 1693; D. 1769.

**Holkar**, Jeswunt Rao, a daring military adventurer, who proclaimed himself a relative of the above, and at the head of a large army, collected by his ability and tact, defeated Scindia, the most powerful of the Mahratta chieftains, in 1802, and established himself in Malwa. Hereupon, the Marquis Wellesley, who was at that time governor-general of India, proclaimed war against him; but, after a struggle of nearly three years, a peace was concluded, by which Holkar was allowed to retain the greater portion of his territories. His violent temper subsequently culminated in madness, and he passed the closing years of his life in confinement. D. 1811.

**Holland**, Philemon, *hol'-land*, an English writer, and fellow of Trinity College, among the fruits of whose industrious life may be mentioned the translation of Pliny's "Natural History," and Camden's "Britannia." He was also an eminent practiser of the healing art in his day. B. at Chelmsford, 1551; D. 1636.

**Holland**, Henry Fox, first Lord. (*See* Fox, Henry.)

**Holland**, Henry Richard Vassal Fox, third Lord, nephew of the celebrated orator, and, like him, the champion of public liberty. In 1806 he became lord privy seal in the Grenville ministry; and in 1814-15 he denounced the war against Napoleon. He greatly aided in the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts, as well as strongly advocated parliamentary reform. In 1806 he published the "Memoirs of Lope de Vega," and other works, and afterwards translated three comedies from the Spanish. His lordship's house at Kensington was, for a very lengthened period, a hospitable resort for the distinguished in literature and politics. B. 1773; D. at Holland House, 1840.

**Holland**, Henry, a distinguished English architect, the favourite of George IV. when Prince of Wales. His personal history is unknown; but of his works we may mention that he designed Carlton House and the Pavilion at Brighton for his patron, though this last was afterwards improved by Nash. (*See* Nash.) He was the architect of Drury-lane Theatre: but this building was destroyed by fire in 1809. The India House, in Leadenhall-street, was also his design. B. about 1746; D. 1806.

**Holland**, Sir Henry, an eminent English physician, who, after graduating M.D. at the university of Edinburgh, in 1811, went to London, where he rapidly acquired consideration as a physician. In 1840, he became physician in ordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert, and in 1852 was appointed to the same duties towards her Majesty. He wrote a work, entitled "Medical Notes and Reflections," which is regarded by the medical body as being very valuable. In 1853, he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet, in consideration of his professional knowledge; and became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society. B. in Cheshire, 1788.

**Hollar**, Wenceslaus, *hol'-lar*, a distinguished draughtsman and etcher during the 17th century, whose drawings of old London have a peculiar value with the antiquarian and historian. He was educated for the profession of law at Prague, but abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of drawing and engraving, obtaining instruction therein from Matthew Marian, an engraver, who had worked for Vandyck and Rubens. At the outset of his artistic career, he travelled from one great German town to another, copying the pictures of great painters, and making perspective views of cities, towns, and remarkable localities, becoming very celebrated for his drawings of the Rhine and Danube. In 1636, Howard, earl of Arundel, met him at Cologne, and at once took him under his patronage. On leaving Germany, the earl brought Hollar with him to England, where he commenced his artistic labours with the "Prospect of Greenwich," which he executed in two plates, in 1637. Two years afterwards, he drew the portraits of the royal family for the great plate of the Entrance of Queen Marie de Medici into England, on a visit to her daughter, Henrietta Maria, queen of England. During the civil war he was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians, and deprived of his liberty for some time; on his release, he went to Antwerp. Returning to England in 1652, he executed the etchings for Dugdale's "Monasticon" and his "History of St. Paul's," besides a very large number of other views and drawings. According to one authority, he etched as many as 2400 prints. Though he had been so laborious an artist, it is recorded that, at the age of 70, he had an execution in his house; whereupon the worthy old man requested only to be left to die in his bed. B. at Prague, 1607; D. in London, 1677.

**Holles**, Denzil, Lord, *holz*, a prominent leader of the popular party against the illegal proceedings of Charles I., and one of the five members of the Long Parliament who were demanded by the king when he went to the House of Commons. Holles, like many others who were prominent at the beginning of the struggle between king and parliament, refused to concur in the extreme measures of Cromwell and the republicans, and at the Restoration was advanced to the peerage; in 1663 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1667 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments, he remained a zealous friend to liberty; and when the measures of the King tended to introduce absolutism, Lord Holles was a conspicuous leader of the opposition. He enjoyed through life a high character for honour, integrity, and patriotism. B. 1597; D. 1680.

**Holman**, Joseph George, *hol'-man*, a dramatist and actor, was a native of London, and intended for the church; but in 1784 he made his *début* as an actor at Covent Garden Theatre. He afterwards went to America, and became manager of Charlestown Theatre. Among his dramatic works are the "Votary of Wealth," "Red Cross Knights," "Abroad and at Home," &c. He died of yellow fever, along with his second wife, two days after their marriage, in 1817.

**Holman**, James, generally known as the Blind Traveller, served, in his early years, in

the royal navy, and took part in the wars against the French. At the age of 25 he lost his sight; but, notwithstanding this melancholy infirmity, he, in 1819, commenced his wanderings by travelling over France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland; an account of which he published in 1822. He had been made, several years previously, a naval knight of Windsor. He again set out, in 1822, and embarked for St. Petersburg, intending to travel through the Russian empire, and to enter Mongolia and China, after having visited Eastern Siberia; but when he had arrived at Irkutsk, an order from the czar Alexander commanded his return, and he was conducted as a state prisoner back to the German frontier. When he reached England, he published an account of his wanderings, in two volumes. His Russian journey was intended as the commencement of a series of travels and voyages round the world, which he afterwards performed, and which occupied him five years to accomplish. In 1834 he published his work, "Travels Round the World," in 4 volumes. His last wanderings were in the Danubian Provinces, in 1843-44. B. about 1787; D. 1857.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, *holms*, an American poet and physician, who has earned, by his poetical works, the title of one of the best lyrical writers of his country. After completing his education at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, he became a doctor of medicine, and visited Europe. Returning to America, he established himself at Boston in 1836, and in 1838 was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the college at Dartmouth, and later in Harvard University, the most ancient college in the United States. He wrote several valuable medical works, but his fame is due to his poetical effusions, which he contributed to many of the best American periodicals. These, with "Elsie Venner," a novel, the "Professor," and the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," have been reprinted in England, and have met with considerable success. B. 1809.

Holstein, the house of, *hol'-stine*, a princely German family, which includes the royal line of Denmark and the collateral branches of Holstein-Sonderburg and the ducal line of Holstein-Gottorp, which last is again divided into two branches, the elder being the reigning line of Russia, while the younger is represented by Gustavus, prince of Wasa, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, and also by the Oldenburg family.

Holt, Sir John, *holt*, an eminent English judge, famous for his integrity, firmness, and great legal knowledge, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a member of Gray's Inn. He filled the office of recorder of London for about a year and a half, which situation he lost in consequence of his uncompromising opposition to the abolition of the Test Act. Becoming a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself so much by his exertions and talents in what is called the "Convention Parliament," that on King William's accession he was made lord chief justice of the King's Bench. On the removal of Lord Somers, in 1700, he was offered the chancellorship, but declined it, and continued to discharge the important duties of his high judicial authority with a resolute uprightness which gained him respect while living, and has endeared his memory to posterity. B. 1642; D. 1709.

Homberg, *hom'-bairg*, William, a celebrated chemist, who at first entered the army, but quitted it to practise the law, which he also abandoned, and applied himself to the study of the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry, to improve himself in which he travelled through various countries. In 1682 he settled in France, and abjured the Protestant religion; but being disappointed in his expectations, he went to Rome, and practised physic. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and chemist and physician to the duke of Orleans. He discovered the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. Some of his scientific essays are printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of France. B. 1652; D. at Paris, 1715.

Home, Henry, Lord Kames, *kume*, a Scotch judge and elegant writer, who became senior lord of session in Scotland. He wrote "Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities," 1764; "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," "Historical Law," "The Principles of Equity," "The Elements of Criticism," 3 vols. 8vo; "The History of Man." B. 1696; D. 1782.

Home, John, a Scottish divine and dramatic author, who, while acting as a minister of the kirk, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which was represented with the greatest success at Edinburgh. This work, notwithstanding its purity of thought and language, evoked the indignation of the elders of the kirk, and the author was compelled to retire to England, where he obtained a pension from Lord Bute. He afterwards wrote four more tragedies, which, however, did not obtain the popularity of "Douglas," and which are now never heard of in the theatre. B. about 1722; D. 1808.

Home, Sir Everard, bart., an eminent surgeon, was the son of Robert Home, Esq., of Greenlaw Castle, in the county of Berwick; and was brought up to the profession under his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. For a period of more than 40 years, Home practised with great success in London; and during that time produced numerous medical works of great merit and utility. He was sergeant-surgeon to the king, surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, vice-president of the Royal Society, president of the Royal College of Surgeons; and was created a baronet in 1813. Among his works are, "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 2 vols. 4to, and "Practical Observations" on a variety of diseases, consisting of several volumes; besides numerous valuable contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. B. 1756; D. 1832.

Homer, *ho'-mer*, the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets, but of whose birthplace, station in life, and actual existence, in point of fact, the most diverse opinions are held by the learned of modern days. The honour of his birthplace was disputed by seven Greek cities. According to one tradition, he was the natural son of a young orphan girl of Smyrna, who lived on the banks of the Meles, and called her son after it, Melesigenes. It further relates, that Phemius, who kept a school for music and belles-lettres at Smyrna, having fallen in love with his mother, married her and adopted Homer, who, on his death, succeeded him as master of the school. Subsequently, having conceived the idea of the "Iliad," he travelled in order to gather knowledge of men and

localities for his great work; but being badly treated by his fellow-countrymen on his return, he left Smyrna and established himself at Chios, where he set up a school. Becoming blind in his old age, he was overtaken by poverty, and compelled to earn his bread by wandering from city to city reciting his verses. Finally, according to this version of his life, he is said to have died in the little isle of Cos, one of the Cyclades. Homer's greatest works are two epic poems. In the "Iliad," which contains 24 rhapsodies or chants, are recited the story of Achilles' revenge upon Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress Briseis; the misfortunes which the Greeks suffered in consequence while besieging Troy, and the death of Hector at the hands of Achilles, who, to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, killed the Trojan hero. In the "Odyssey," the story of the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his homeward journey from Troy to his kingdom of Ithaca is told. The "Batrachomyomachia," or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, and the "Homeric Hymns," are by some allowed to be the work of this poet, while others consider them spurious. The whole of these works are written in the Ionic dialect. Both the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" have always been considered as the great beginning of all literature, though each shines with a lustre different from the other. In the "Iliad" grandeur of conception, beauty and simplicity of plan, a soaring imagination, rich and sublime images, are the characteristic excellences. In the "Odyssey," a plan less regular, an imagination less brilliant, are to be discovered; but it nevertheless commands delight by its strong interest and its entrancing style. In addition to these intrinsic beauties, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" have preserved the theological traditions, the names and origin of nations, and the description and situation of cities and towns. The poems of Homer, according to the most learned critics, were composed anterior to the invention of writing, and were for a long time preserved by memory alone. They are said to have been interpolated and abridged by the rhapsodists, or Homeridæ, who selected from them the most interesting episodes for recital. Pisistratus, or, as some others maintain, his son Hipparchus, was the first person who collected and arranged these poems, which were afterwards revised and divided into twenty-four books each, by the grammarians under the Ptolemies, who thus gave them the form in which we now possess them. Some learned critics—Wolf at their head—have put forth a theory that Homer never existed, and that the poems which have come down to us under his name are only a collected version of fragments which have been composed and sung by various authors, whom he terms Homeridæ, and who formed a species of school. Another set of scholars hold that the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" are not the work of the same author, but that the latter is a very much later production than the former. Again, the derivation of the word Homer has been variously given by different schools of critics; each adopting that which best agrees with its own theory. One, the partisan of common tradition, translates the name by *blind;* others, by *hostage*, pretending that Homer was a hostage in a war which was raging between the inhabitants of Smyrna and Colophon; others, finally, assert that the word is derived from *homereo*, "I collect;" which would seem to show that we owe these poems to a compiler, who only collected scattered fragments, and united them into an harmonious whole. So far as our limits would permit us, we have endeavoured to sketch the theories which are held relating to this, the most interesting literary question in the world. Those who would seek more complete information on the subject, should turn to Thirlwall's "History of Greece," vol. i.; Gladstone's "Homeric Age;" and if they would desire to go still deeper, to the works of Heyne, and the "Lexilogus" of Buttmann; the last two being German writers. Hobbes, Chapman, Pope, and Cowper have translated Homer. Pope's version is the best known; but it is only a poor reflection of the vigorous original. Chapman's is the best old translation. A very excellent translation is that by the Earl of Derby, published in 1865. Homer is said by some to have lived about 900 B.C.

HOMPESCH, Ferdinand de, *hom'-pesk*, the last grand master of the order of the Knights of Malta, who was invested with that dignity in 1797. Bribed, it is asserted, by the money and promises of the Directory, he surrendered to the French fleet which was conveying Bonaparte and his army to Egypt. He was conducted to Trieste. Subsequently, he protested against the usurpation of the French, and abdicated his sovereignty in favour of the emperor of Russia, Paul I. He wandered about Germany for some years, but finally took refuge in France. B. at Dusseldorf, 1744; D. 1803.

HONE, William, *hone*, a political pamphleteer and compiler of popular antiquities, began life in an attorney's office, at first in London, and subsequently at Chatham. In 1800 he established himself as a bookseller in Lambeth Walk, from which he removed to St. Martin's Churchyard, close to the present Charing Cross. In 1806, he commenced his singular literary career by issuing an edition of Shaw's "Gardener." An attempt at establishing a savings' bank, as well as a new publishing speculation, followed, both being failures. In 1811, he was appointed by the booksellers their "trade auctioneer," and, a short time before, had been engaged in the compilation of the index to Froissart. But he was quite unfitted for business, and while engaged in the above post he was occupied in investigating the abuses in lunatic asylums: he was soon a bankrupt for the second time. His family now consisted of seven children, and he gained a livelihood by writing for the "Critical Review" and the "British Lady's Magazine." He next opened a bookseller's shop in Fleet Street, but his ill-fortune still continued: it was twice plundered. In 1815, he was the publisher of the "Traveller" newspaper, and, soon after, began to publish those bold political pamphlets and satires which made him universally known, and led to his being tried for three days in the Court of King's Bench. He was acquitted, however, and a large sum of money was collected by subscription for him, with which he established himself once more in business, and once more failed. From this time he was occupied in the compilation and publication of those well-known books which will continue to preserve his name. The chief of these were "Ancient Mysteries Described," "The Every-day Book," "The Table Book," and "The Year Book;" his last work

being an edition of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English." B. at Bath, 1779; D. at Tottenham, 1842.

HONORIUS, *ho-nor'-e-us*, emperor of the West, was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and was associated in the empire with Arcadius, his brother, in 395. His guardian, Stilicho, endeavouring to dethrone him, was slain. In 409, Alaric the Goth besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indolent at Ravenna. B. 384; D. 423.

HONORIUS I., Pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 626. He governed with zeal and prudence. Some of his letters are extant. D. 638.

HONORIUS II., of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and, at the same time, Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin; but he resigned the chair to his rival. D. 1130.

HONORIUS III. was made pope after Innocent III., in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and left several works. D. 1227.

HONORIUS IV., a Roman, ascended the papal chair in 1285. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades. D. 1287.

HOOD, Robin, *hood*, a famous English outlaw in the 12th century—whose personal courage, skill in archery, boldness of enterprise, and generous disposition, have rendered his name famous in the legendary history of our country—lived in Sherwood forest, in Nottinghamshire. The heads of his story, as collected by Stowe, are briefly these:—"In this time (about the year 1190, in the reign of Richard I.) were many robbers and outlaws, among whom Robin Hood and Little John, renowned thieves, continued in the woods, despoiling and robbing the goods of the rich. They killed none but such as would invade them, or by resistance for their own defence. The said Robin entertained 100 tall men and good archers, with such spoils and thefts as he got, upon whom 400 (were they ever so strong) durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested; poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which by theft he got from abbeys and the houses of rich old earles." He is believed to have died in 1247. Robin Hood figures in a great variety of old English ballads, and he has likewise been introduced upon the stage by numerous romance writers, some of whom have taken considerable liberties with his history and character, and especially with the time he lived in. For instance, Sir Walter Scott introduces him in "Ivanhoe," under the name of Locksley, *temp.* Richard I.; and Mr. G. P. R. James makes him play a prominent part in his "Forest Days," *temp.* Henry III.

HOOD, Samuel, Lord Viscount, the son of a clergyman at Thorncombe, in Devonshire, entered the royal navy at the age of 16. For his bravery in the capture of a 50-gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and was present, as rear-admiral, at the famous defeat of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12th, 1782, when his services on that occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was returned to Parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he signalised himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica; in reward of which achievements he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. B. 1724; D. 1816.





HOOD, Thomas, a modern English poet and humorist, author of the celebrated "Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Sighs," was the son of a bookseller in the Poultry. When about 14 years old, he was placed in the office of a city merchant; but his health being delicate, he was soon after sent to Dundee on board a coasting vessel. He remained in Scotland for two years, his chief occupations being reading, fishing, and boating. His health improving, he returned to London, and was apprenticed to his uncle, an engraver. In 1821 the "London Magazine" became the property of some of his friends and he, having already given signs of the possession of literary talent, was offered the post of sub-editor. Soon afterwards he published his first work,—"Odes and Addresses to Great People;" and, in 1826, he collected his contributions to the "London Magazine," and re-issued them in a work called "Whims and Oddities." "The Comic Annual," which he produced for nine years, was commenced in 1829; and while editor of "The Gem," he wrote his well-known poem, "Eugene Aram's Dream." His work, "Up the Rhine," was published after a three years' residence on the continent. Subsequently, he became editor of "The New Monthly Magazine," and on his retirement from this post, he collected his prose and poetry, scattered through many periodicals, and published them under the title of "Whimsicalities." In all these works a rich current of genial humour runs; and his pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense, have made him an ornament to English literature. B. in London, 1798; D. 1845.

HOOFT, Peter Cornelius van, *hooft*, a Dutch writer, to whom Louis XIII. of France gave the order of St. Michael, as a reward for his history of Henry IV. His other works are "Poems and Comedies," "The History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1598," and a translation of Tacitus into Dutch. B. at Amsterdam, 1581; D. 1647.

HOOK, James, *hook*, a musical composer of great industry and talent, whose operatic and melodramatic productions amount to more than 140 complete works, many of which were highly successful; he also set to music upwards of 2000 songs. B. 1746; D. 1827. He was the father of the Rev. Dr. Hook, dean of Worcester, and of Theodore Hook, the famous novelist, &c.

HOOK, Dr. James, dean of Worcester, son of the preceding, an accomplished scholar, and an able dignitary of the church, was educated at Westminster School and St. Mary Hall, Oxford; in 1802 he was made chaplain to George IV.; held the livings of Hertingfordbury and St. Andrew's, in Hertfordshire, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight; obtained a prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral, in 1807; succeeded Dr. Middleton, as archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1814; and accepted the deanery of Worcester, in 1825. Besides some dramas, which he wrote early in life, he published, in 1802, "Anguis in Herba; a Sketch of the true character of the Church of England and her Clergy," which he inscribed "To the sober sense of his country." Few writers have surpassed Dr. Hook as a polemical or a political pamphleteer, and some of the most effective pamphlets that appeared during the French revolutionary war, in support of monarchical principles, were written by him. D. 1828.

**Hook**, Theodore Edward, a popular English humorist and playwright at the beginning of the present century, another son of the musical composer, was remarkable in his youth for his beauty, his sweet voice, and his quick intelligence. He soon began to assist his father, by writing the words of ballads for him; and was thus early made familiar with musical and theatrical life before and behind the curtain. He had been at Harrow for a short period; but on the death of his mother he left it, and never went to a school again. It was at one time intended to enter him at a college at Oxford; but, after some preliminary reading, he returned to London, where he quickly began to write operas, farces, and published a novel,—"The Man of Sorrow," under an assumed name. His light and joyous temperament, great conversational powers, and marvellous talent as an "improvisatore," made him the favourite of the most fashionable society; and it was while he was leading this life of exuberant gaiety, that he played off his notorious "hoaxes;" one of which, "the Berners Street hoax," made a great sensation at the time. His social qualities attracted the notice, and procured for him the patronage of the Prince-regent, who caused him, in 1812, to be appointed accountant-general and treasurer to the Mauritius, he being then only 25 years of age. But in March, 1818, he was arrested on a serious charge, a deficiency of 37,000 dollars having been discovered in the colonial treasury chest. He was brought to England a prisoner, the law officers of the crown reporting that he was only liable to a prosecution for debt; but a long and harassing course of legal proceedings was the result. In the year 1820, he became, through the instrumentality of Sir Walter Scott, editor of the "John Bull," on its establishment. In this position he distinguished himself by his powerful writing against Queen Caroline, her supporters, and the whole of the Whig party. So successful was this Tory newspaper, that Hook, for a long period, derived from it an income of £2000 per annum. The Whig party, however, would not allow the law proceedings against him to drop, and in 1823 he was arrested, and remained in custody till May, 1825, when he was permitted to go at large, but was informed that the crown could not consent to forego its debt. With respect to this mysterious affair, it was never clearly shown that he was guilty of false appropriation of the funds intrusted to his charge; but great carelessness was proved against him, it being shown, among other acts of culpable neglect, that he was in the habit of leaving the keys of the treasure-chest with his subordinates, while he was away on parties of pleasure. Between the years 1824 and 1836, he wrote about 30 volumes of novels, which were very successful, and which yielded him large sums. He continued to lead the life of a gay and fashionable man till July, 1841, when, as he looked in the glass, when dining, he rose, and said, "Ay, I see I look as I am; done up in purse, in mind, and in body too, at last." Henceforth he was confined to his room; his fine constitution and his great intellectual powers had been worn out by the merciless mode in which he had overtaxed them. His novel of "Gilbert Gurney" contains an interesting autobiographical sketch of himself. B. in London, 1788; D. at Fulham, 1841.

**Hook**, James Clark, R.A., a modern English painter, of solid merit, studied at the Royal Academy, whose three medals he carried off by his skill in drawing. His first efforts as an artist were on the most ambitious scale, though he afterwards painted pictures of a simple rustic character. His "Bianca Capello," "Escape of Francesco de Carrara," and "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Brescia," are admirable specimens of historical painting, the last gaining for him election into the Royal Academy. Although not so popular with the general public as many inferior men, he was highly esteemed as a painter by his brother artists. B. 1819.

**Hooke**, Robert, *hook*, a celebrated mathematician, who, in his youth, evincing a taste for drawing, was placed under Sir Peter Lely; but painting in oil-colour disordering his head, he abandoned this pursuit, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house; after which he went to Christ Church, Oxford. He worked with Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, the repository of which was intrusted to his care. In 1662 he was made curator of experiments to that learned body, and about two years after elected Gresham professor of geometry. After the fire of London, he produced a plan for rebuilding the city, which procured him the appointment of one of the city surveyors; but his design was not adopted. In 1668, he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic sights, which he conducted with great asperity. In 1671, he attacked Sir Isaac Newton's theory of light and colours, and afterwards pretended that the discovery made by that great man concerning the force and action of gravity was originally made by himself. In 1691, Archbishop Tillotson created him M.D. In 1665, he wrote a book called "Micrographia, or Philosophical Description of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying-glasses." His posthumous works were published after his death. Hooke was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and improvements. B. at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 1635; D. in London, 1702.

**Hooke**, Nathaniel, an English historian, was a Roman Catholic, and when Mr. Pope lay on his death-bed, Hooke introduced a priest to him, which gave great offence to Bolingbroke. He wrote the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received £5000; but his best work is a Roman history in 4 vols. D. 1764.

**Hooker**, Richard, *hook'-er*, a celebrated English divine, received his education at Exeter grammar school, whence he was sent by his relation, Bishop Jewell, to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and in 1577 chosen fellow. In 1581 he took orders, and in 1584 was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, where he was discovered leading a life of poverty by the son of the archbishop of York, who had formerly been his pupil. The young man represented his case to his father, through whose influence he was appointed master of the Temple in 1585. But this place did not suit Hooker, who was best fitted for a country retirement; he therefore applied to Archbishop Whitgift for a removal to "some quiet parsonage," and was accordingly presented to a living in Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his

"Ecclesiastical Polity." In 1595 the queen presented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished his great work. Pope Clement VIII. said of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," "there are in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." He wrote many tracts and sermons in addition to his great work, and is regarded as one of the most profound, learned, and pious divines of the English church. B. at Heavitree, near Exeter, about 1554; D. 1600.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson, a distinguished English botanist, and, till his death, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. He abandoned the pursuit of commerce for that of botany, and, in his youth, travelled in Iceland, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its natural history. Unfortunately losing his collection of specimens collected in that country, he, notwithstanding, published, in 1809, an account of the botany of that island, under the title of "A Tour in Iceland." This was followed, in 1812, by "A Monograph on the British Jungermannia;" and, in 1818, he produced a continuation of Curtis's "Flora Londinensis." The "Flora Scotica," "Exotic Flora," a continuation of Curtis's "Botanical Magazine," and the "Botanical Miscellany," were brought out by him between the years 1823 and 1833. In 1837 he completed, in conjunction with Dr. Greville, the "Icones Filicum," in which a complete catalogue of ferns was given, with figures. A complete description of British plants, under the title of "British Flora," was issued under his direction. He also edited the "Journal of Botany," assisted in the management of "The Annals and Magazine of Natural History," and filled the chair of professor of botany in the university of Glasgow; but resigned this to assume the direction of the Royal Gardens at Kew, which, under his control, rapidly became the first establishment of its kind in the world. He was among the foremost professors of systematic botany of the present century. In 1836 he was knighted for his eminent scientific attainments; he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Linnæan Society, an honorary D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and a knight of the Legion of Honour in France. B. at Norwich, 1785; D. 1865.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton, son of the above, also a distinguished botanist, was educated for the pursuit of medicine, which he followed as M.D. for many years; but, on the fitting out of Sir James Ross's expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, in 1839, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the ship *Erebus*, to which post were added the duties of observing and collecting the botanical specimens of the country to which the expedition was dispatched. On his return he published "Flora Antarctica." In 1848 he set out on a botanical expedition to the Himalayas, during which he discovered many new and valuable plants, although his travels had been conducted under many disadvantages, he having been at one time prisoner in a district of the Sikkim Himalayas. In 1852 he produced the fruits of his long travels, in his "Himalayan Journals," besides which, he was the means of introducing several valuable varieties of rhododendrons into England. Before his travels, he was a professor in the Museum of Economic Geology, to the "Transactions" of which institution he contributed a most valuable and interesting paper on the Vegetation of the Carboniferous Period, as compared with that of the present day. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the council of the Linnæan Society, and one of the examiners of candidates for the East-India medical service. B. at Glasgow, 1817.

Hoole, John, *hool*, an ingenious writer, was the son of a watchmaker, who was a very able mechanic, and director, for many years, of the machinery at Covent-garden Theatre. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired considerable knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations into English of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and Tasso's "Jerusalem." He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio, and was the author of three tragedies, viz., "Cyrus," acted at Covent Garden in 1768; "Timanthes," performed the year following; and "Cleonice," in 1775. B. in London, 1727; D. 1803.

Hope, Thomas, *hope*, a liberal art-patron and writer on art, was a descendant of the rich banking family of the Hopes of Amsterdam. An enthusiastic admiration for architecture led him, at the age of 18, to travel through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Sicily, France, Germany, and Spain, in search of the greatest examples of the art extant. On his return to England, he commenced applying the principles of which he had made himself master abroad, by extending and enlarging his residence in Duchess-street, Portland-place, which, when finished, he stored with classical vases and statues. In 1805 he issued his splendid work entitled "Household Furniture," which, in 60 folio plates, depicted the magnificent upholstery and decorations of his house. His "Costume of the Ancients" had appeared in 1809; and this work, together with its successor, "Modern Costume," as well as many valuable contributions to fine art periodicals, greatly tended to improve English taste in matters artistic. The celebrated work, "Anastasius; or, the Memoirs of a Modern Greek," was published by him in 1819, and as it was issued anonymously, Lord Byron was long held to be the only person capable of having been its author. Two other works, both published after his death, came from his pen—one "On the Origin and Prospects of Man," and the other "An Historical Essay on Architecture." Although a constant patron of the arts, and the first to discern and foster the genius of Thorwaldsen, he became engaged in a dispute with Dubost, a French artist, who, to revenge himself upon him, painted the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hope, and exhibited them under the title of "Beauty and the Beast;" but the exhibition was terminated in a sudden manner, by his brother destroying the canvas with his stick. B. about 1770; D. 1831.

Hopital, Michael de l', *lop-e'-tal*, was an eminent chancellor of France, to which high station he rose through the zeal, ability, and integrity he displayed in the various offices he before filled. He studied jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy; rose rapidly in his profession, and was sent by Henry II. as ambassador to the council of Trent. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the royal finances, when by his good management, and his disregard of the demands of court favourites, he replenished the exhausted treasury.

He was a sincere friend to religious toleration, and the principal author of the edict of 1562, which allowed freedom of worship to Protestants. This brought on him the hatred of the court of Rome; his seals of office were taken from him; and he retired to his country-house. When the massacre of the Protestants on Bartholomew's Day, 1572, was at its height, and his friends thought he would become one of its victims, he not only declined to take measures for his own safety, but when a party of horsemen advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. The party, however, had been sent by the queen, with orders to save him: and on their informing him that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him, he calmly observed, "I did not know that I had done anything to deserve either death or pardon." The whole course of this great man's life was productive of benefit to his country, and did honour to his nature. He survived this execrable event a few months only. B. 1505; D. 1573.

HOPITAL, Guillaume François Antoine, marquis de l', a French mathematician, who evinced, at an early age, a genius for mathematical study, and, when only fifteen, solved a difficult problem of Pascal's. He served for some time in the army, which he left on account of a defect in his sight. In 1693, he was admitted an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and published a work on Newton's Fluxions, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards published another mathematical work. B. at Paris, 1661; D. 1704.

HOPKINS, Charles, *hop'-kins*, an English poet and classical translator, who, in 1694, published some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called "Pyrrhus, King of Egypt." He translated Ovid's "Tristia" and "Art of Love," and was greatly esteemed by Dryden and other poets. B. at Exeter, about 1663; D. 1699.

HOPKINSON, Francis, *hop'-kin-sun*, an eminent American author, and one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a native of Philadelphia, his father being the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England; and, a few years after his return, entered congress as a delegate from New Jersey. He produced many satires and ironical pieces, such as the "Prophecy," the "Political Catechism," &c., tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the federal constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from congress, he was appointed judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania. Among his works, the greater part of which are of a political character, there are many sound essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and a variety of songs possessing much sweetness and delicacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them. B. 1738; D. 1791.

HOPPNER, John, R.A., *hop'-ner*, one of the first Royal Academicians, and a fashionable portrait-painter in his day. In his early years was chorister in the Chapel Royal, but afterwards became a student of the Royal Academy, and attracting the notice of the Prince of Wales, he painted a considerable number of royal and fashionable portraits, and divided the favour of the highest patrons of art with Lawrence and Opie. He also excelled in landscape-painting. B. in London, 1759; D. 1810.

HORATII, *ho-ra'-she-i*, the name of three brave Roman brothers, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, 667 B.C. Two of them were slain; but the third, by adding artifice to his courage, slew all his antagonists. On his return to Rome he met his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and on her reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered an extenuation of his crime, and he was pardoned.

HORATIUS, or HORACE, Quintus Flaccus, *ho-ra'-she-us*, an elegant Roman poet. His father was a freedman; but though poor, he gave his son a good education, placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was patronized by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but he had more wit than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. Being reduced to want, Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Mæcenas, by whom he was introduced to Augustus, who offered him considerable advancement, which he declined, preferring a private life to the honours of the court. He was greatly esteemed by the highest people in Rome, particularly Mæcenas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired to the country, where he indulged in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his odes. These have been translated into every European language. The last modern edition of his works is Milman's "Life and Works of Horace," published in 1849. B. at Venusia, or Venusium, 65 B.C.; D. 8 B.C.

HORATIUS COCLES. (*See* COCLES.)

HORN, Charles Edward, *horn*, the son of C. F. Horn, a German musician and the tutor of George III.'s daughters, was perhaps the best composer of melodies in modern times. He showed indications of musical genius when very young, and was engaged as second tenor on the opening of the English Opera House, and obtained a large share of public favour. He wrote the music, in whole or the greater part, for a vast number of operas; and was especially successful as a composer of ballads, as is proved by the fact that three of the most popular pieces of this description—"Cherry Ripe," "The deep, deep Sea," and "I've been roaming"—are his work. These songs were not only well received at the time of their production, but keep their hold on public favour still. B. in London, 1786; D. in New York, 1849.

HORNE, George, bishop of Norwich, and author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Book of Psalms," received his education at Maidstone school, whence he was elected to a scholarship of University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen College, and applied himself with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the study of the Hebrew language. In 1753 he entered into orders, and soon became distinguished as an excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the principles of Hutchinson with singular dexterity. In 1768 he

was chosen president of his college, on which he took his degree of D.D., and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. His valuable "Commentary on the Psalms" was produced in 1776. B. at Otham, Kent, 1730; D. at Bath, 1792.

Horne, Rev. Thomas Hartwell, an eminent biblical writer, who was ordained by the bishop of London, without having taken a degree at a university, in consequence of the high estimation in which that prelate held his "Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures." After having been presented to the rectory of two united parishes in the city of London, he published a new and enlarged edition of the above popular work; besides which, he produced "A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible," "A Manual of Biblical Biography," "A Manual of Parochial Psalmody," and many other theological works. B. 1780; D. 1862.

Horne, Richard Henry, an English *littérateur*, who was at first sent to Sandhurst for the purpose of being educated for the military service of the East-India Company, but left that seminary to enter, in 1826, the Mexican navy, as midshipman, while that republic was at war with Spain. On the termination of the war, he went to London, and commenced writing extensively for periodical publications. In 1827, he produced "The Death of Marlowe," and "Cosmo de Medici," two dramas written upon the Elizabethan model; these being followed by "The Death Fetch," and "Gregory the Seventh;" to which latter play was appended a critical essay on tragic influence. He appears to have been greatly disappointed in the expectations he had formed on commencing his literary career; for, in 1841, he published a singular pamphlet, called "An Exposition of the False Medium excluding Men of Genius from the Public." His plays were not successful either on the stage or with the reading public. In 1841, he wrote a "Life of Napoleon," which was published in Tyas's illustrated series. In 1843, he produced an epic poem, thus singularly announced:—"Orion, an Epic Poem. Price One Farthing," which was generally supposed to be a sarcastic mode of expressing what he thought the value of public appreciation of such works. Its success was very great, however, first at one farthing, next at a penny, and afterwards at half-a-crown and five shillings. "A New Spirit of the Age" was published in 1844; "Ballad Romances" in 1846; and "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, with Poems, in 1848. In addition to these, he wrote extensively for the periodicals and reviews of the time. In 1852, he, with Mr. Howitt and others, emigrated to Australia; where, after undergoing many privations as a gold-digger, he became chief of mounted police, and afterwards a gold commissioner: a narrative of his adventures having been contributed, at various times, to the pages of "Household Words." B. about 1803.

Horne Tooke. (*See* Tooke.)

Horner, Francis, *hor'-ner*, an English politician, writer on political economy, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." After having received his education at the High School and the university of Edinburgh, embraced the profession of the law, intending to practise at the Scottish bar. In 1802, he went to London to seek employment in the English courts, and became acquainted with Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Samuel Romilly, and other leading Whigs. After having sat as commissioner at the board of the East India Company, he was, in 1806, returned to Parliament for St. Ives, and gradually assumed importance in his new career. His first great speech was made in 1810, on the subject of the alleged depreciation of bank notes; he was appointed one of the members of the Bullion Committee, his influence in the House of Commons continuing to increase. In 1814, he went abroad, and travelled in Switzerland and the north of Italy. His last speech was in favour of the claims of the Catholics, in 1816. A pulmonary disease compelled him, in the same year, to visit the south of Europe, where he died. B. in Edinburgh, 1778; D. 1817.

Horrox, Jeremiah, *hor'-rocks*, an English astronomer, who received an academical education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool, near Liverpool, where he devoted himself to astronomical observations. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, his account of which was published by Hevelius, at Dantzic, in 1661, under the title, "Venus in Sole visa, anno 1639." B. at Toxteth, about 1619; D. 1640.

Horsa, *hor'-sa*, a Saxon prince, the brother of Hengist (*see* Hengist), and one of the founders of the kingdom of Kent. He was killed in battle with the Britons at Eaglesford, now Aylesford, in 455.

Horsley, John, *hors'-le*, a learned antiquary, who was educated first at Newcastle and afterwards in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. He became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native country. He is the author of a work entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, which gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain. D. 1731.

Horsley, Samuel, a prelate of the established Church of England, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. After entering into holy orders in 1759, he became rector of Newington, on the resignation of his father; in 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, of which body he was made secretary in 1773. Soon after his appointment as archdeacon of St. Alban's, in 1781, he entered into a theological controversy with Dr. Joseph Priestley, against whom he combated the doctrines of materialism and Unitarianism. In 1788 he was ordained bishop of St David's, and on taking his seat in Parliament, displayed great political capacity, strongly supporting the measures of Mr. Pitt; for which services he was made, successively, bishop of Rochester and of St. Asaph. He published a large number of theological works chiefly controversial, but one of them, the "Seventeen Letters to Dr. Priestley," was held to be the exponent of a sound and orthodox theology. B. 1733; D. 1806.

Horsley, John Calcott, an English painter and R.A., who, from his earliest youth, evinced a talent for the fine arts. The first work which attracted the attention of the public towards him was his "Leaving the Ball," exhibited in 1840, a success which was followed up by his gaining a prize of £200 for his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching," in 1843. He afterwards painted two frescoes for the House of Lords,—"The Spirit of Religion," and "Eve Surprised;" and was one of the best among the exhibitors in the yearly display

of artistic productions at the Royal Academy. His chief works are "Malvolio," "Master Slender," "Scene from Don Quixote," "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso." In 1855 he was elected an A.R.A., and was admitted as R.A. in 1864. B. in London, 1817.

HORTENSE, (Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais), *hor'-tense*, queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III., was daughter of Alexander, viscount de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards first wife of Napoleon I., and empress of France. On the marriage of her mother to Bonaparte, Hortense became, by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, the ornament of the consular and imperial courts. She was espoused, though unwillingly, in 1802, to Louis Bonaparte; but the marriage afforded little happiness to either party. Becoming a queen by the elevation of Louis Bonaparte to the throne of Holland in 1806, she displayed little affection for her husband's kingdom, and lived in it only when compelled to do so. After the abdication of Louis, in 1810, she obtained a divorce from him, and took up her residence in Paris, where, still retaining her title of queen, she became the centre of a most distinguished and fashionable circle. She remained in Paris after the first return of the Bourbons, and was accused of assisting Napoleon to re-enter France, and compelled to depart from the capital in 1815. After having wandered about Germany and Switzerland for some time, she retired, in 1817, under the title of the duchess of St. Leu, to the château of Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, on the borders of Lake Constance. She had by her marriage with King Louis three children: Napoleon Louis Charles, born in 1802; Napoleon Louis, born in 1804; Charles Louis Napoleon, born in 1808. The first died young; the second perished in the unfortunate expedition to Forli, in 1831; and the third became emperor of the French, as Napoleon III. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1837.

HORTENSIUS, Quintus, *hor-ten'-she-us*, a Roman orator, who pleaded his first cause, with great applause, at the age of 19, B. C. 94. He became successively military tribune, prætor, and consul. B. 114 B. C.; D. 50 B. C. — HORTENSIA, daughter of the above, who inherited his eloquence. When the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force that the decree was annulled.

HOUBIGANT, Charles Francis, *hoo'-be-gong*, an eminent Hebrew scholar, a priest of the Oratory, and professor of philosophy at Soissons. He became deaf after his removal to Paris, and unable to perform his duties as a preacher and public lecturer. Turning his attention to Hebrew literature, he produced at Paris, in 1753, in 4 vols. folio, his "Biblia Hebraica cum Notis Criticis," in which the Hebrew text and a Latin version of it are printed in parallel columns. B. at Paris, 1686; D. 1783.

HOUBRAKEN, Arnold, *hoo'-brak-en*, a famous Dutch painter, who wrote a trustworthy account of the lives of the Dutch painters of eminence, which was illustrated with portraits engraved by his son. B. at Dort, 1660; D. 1719.—His son, Jacob, was an excellent engraver. He engraved some of the plates in a work called "Heads of the Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," published 1748. B. 1698; D. 1780.

HOUCHARD, Jean Nicolas, *hoo-shar'*, a French republican soldier, who, from being at first a private in a regiment of cavalry, rapidly arrived at the rank of general, and displayed great boldness and activity in repeated engagements when opposed to the Prussians on the Rhine, and afterwards against the English and their allies before Dunkirk, &c. But neither his bravery nor his successes could save him from the guillotine; for having been denounced by his colleague, General Hoche, as a conspirator against the republic, he was arrested, and shortly after executed, 1793; B. 1740.

HOUDON, *hoo'-dawng*, a celebrated French sculptor, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and executed the busts of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, Franklin, Buffon, Diderot, Catherine II., &c. He became, in 1777, member and professor of the Academy of Fine Arts, and was invited to Philadelphia to carve a statue of Washington. B. at Versailles, 1741; D. at Paris, 1828.

HOUGH, John, *huf*, an English prelate, memorable for the noble stand he made against the arbitrary conduct of James II., was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; became chaplain to the duke of Ormond; and, in 1685, was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1687, the presidentship of Magdalen College becoming vacant, the king sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that society, and was a man of doubtful character. The fellows upon this, seeing their privileges attacked, applied by petition for leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was confirmed by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester; and the new president having taken his doctor's degree, was installed. The king, instead of letting the matter rest, now thought proper to send another mandate, ordering the Society to elect Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were all expelled except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when James, finding that his affairs grew desperate, became alarmed, and commissioned the bishop of Winchester to settle the society of Magdalen College regularly and statutably. Dr. Hough and the fellows were accordingly restored; and in 1690 he was made bishop of Oxford, from whence he was removed to Lichfield, and next to Worcester, where he died, honoured for his patriotism, piety, and munificence. B. 1651; D. 1743.

HOUGHTON, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord, *how'-ton*, a poet of some note, who sat for Pontefract from 1837 to 1863, when he was raised to the peerage. His principal works are "Memorials of a Tour in Greece," "Palm Leaves," and the "Flight of Time," B. 1809.

HOUSSAYE, Arsène, *hous-sāi*, a modern French *littérateur*, who went to Paris early in life, to push his fortunes as an author. He began his career in 1836, with the publication of two romances. His essays in art criticism, and especially his writings illustrative of the biographical history of the regency, attracted the notice of the reading public towards him. During the revolution of 1848, he presented himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his native province, but was beaten by M. Odillon Barrot. Through the influence of Mdlle.

Rachel, he was made manager of the Comédie Française in 1849, and succeeded in restoring that theatre to a most prosperous condition, producing more than a hundred new works by the best French playwrights. After the *coup-d'état* of 1851, he wrote the cantata for Mdlle. Rachel, entitled "L'Empire c'est la paix." On the death of his wife, in 1856, he resigned the appointment. His literary performances include romances, plays, poems, essays, and criticisms; many of them displaying his strong predilection for the age of Louis XV., while all are characterized by refinement, grace, and lively wit. B. at Bruyères, near Laon, 1815.

Houston, Samuel, *hous'-ton*, an American general, who began life in a merchant's office, but, incited by a love of adventure, went to reside among the Indians, with whom he stayed five years. Returning to his native state, he founded a school on the borders of the prairie for the children of the red men. In the war against the English in 1813, he served with much distinction under General Jackson, and was severely wounded at the Horse-shoe Falls. Subsequently General Jackson employed him to negotiate a treaty with his former hosts, the Red Indians. After having brought this mission to a successful termination, he resolved to proceed to Nashville to study the law; and soon afterwards obtained considerable practice by his great abilities in his new profession. In 1821 he was appointed major-general of the militia of the state of Tennessee. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he was named general-in-chief, and at the battle of Saint Jacinto, he, with 700 men, took or killed the 1800 soldiers of Santa Anna, who was himself among the prisoners. The inhabitants of Texas, out of admiration for his bravery, appointed him president of the new republic they founded after gaining their independence from Mexico; and on the incorporation of Texas with the other states of the Union, General Houston became a member of Congress. B. at Rockbridge, Virginia, 1793; D. 1863.

Hoveden, Roger de, *hove'-den*, an English historian in the reign of Henry II., who is said to have been an ecclesiastic and lawyer, two professions then commonly united. His "Annals of English History from 731 to 1202" were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfort in 1601, and, lately, in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. Lived towards the end of the 12th century.

Howard, Sir Edward, *how'-ard*, a naval commander, who entered early the maritime service, and, about 1494, was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest; but, the year following, was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea. D. 1513.

Howard, Thomas, earl of Surrey and duke of Norfolk. (*See* Surrey, Thomas Howard, earl of).

Howard, Henry, earl of Surrey. (*See* Surrey, Henry Howard, earl of.)

Howard, Catherine, fifth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Edmund Howard, third son of the second duke of Norfolk. She was married, in 1540, to the king; but, two years afterwards, Henry sent her to the scaffold, under pretext of unfaithfulness. B. about 1520.

Howard, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, lord high admiral of England, and commander, in 1588, of the fleet which destroyed the Invincible Armada. In 1596, he, with the earl of Essex, burnt a second Spanish fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, for which he was created earl of Nottingham. When the earl of Essex made his attempt at rebellion, he was appointed to command the army which acted against and defeated him, under the title of lieutenant-general of England. After Queen Elizabeth's death, he still continued to enjoy the most distinguished posts under her successor, James I., discharging every duty with a singular ability and honourable zeal. B. 1536; D. 1624.

Howard, Thomas, earl of Arundel, a distinguished patron of the arts, was earl-marshal in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., by whom, as well as by king James, Howard was employed in various foreign embassies. He is principally known, however, by the efforts he made, at immense trouble, to collect in Greece and Italy all the remains of antiquity that could be procured. In this way he collected a splendid museum, a portion of which was, about 1668, presented to the university of Oxford by Henry, sixth duke of Norfolk, and is now known, with other curiosities, as the Arundelian marbles. B. 1586; D. at Padua, 1646.

Howard, Sir Robert, an English poet and historian, the son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, was a zealous friend of the revolution of 1688. He wrote several plays, the "History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II.," the "History of Religion," &c. D. 1698.

Howard, John, an eminent philanthropic English gentleman, was the son of a tradesman in London, who died while he was an infant, leaving him in the hands of guardians, by whom he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitution, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady at Stoke Newington, who attended him with such care in his illness, that he conceived an affection for her, though she was twenty-seven years older than himself, and they were married; but Mrs. Howard died about three years afterwards. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, intending to aid the sufferers by the great earthquake, but, on the passage, the ship was taken and carried to France. On his release he went to Italy, and at his return settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife; but she died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time resident at Cardington, near Bedford, where he purchased an estate. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the House of Commons on the subject of the prison regulations, and received the thanks of the House. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making excursions to all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published the "State of Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons." In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with and account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 an

new edition appeared, with considerable additions. About this time some admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue in his honour, but at his request the design was dropped. In 1789 he published an "Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe." In this work he signified his intention of visiting Russia, Turkey, and of extending his route into the East. "I am not insensible," he said, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to the sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures, than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for, visiting a sick patient in the Crimea, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection. A statue of Mr. Howard, erected by public subscription, was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, with an inscription. B. about 1726; D. 1790.

Howard, Lieut. Edward, R.N., the scion of an ancient and opulent family, was one of the earliest and best of the naval school of novelists. With all the graphic power and stirring eloquence of other writers of that class, he was wholly free from their too frequent coarseness. "Rattlin the Reefer," "Outward Bound," the "Old Commodore," and "Jack Ashore," attest his powers as a novelist; while his "Life of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer," gave promise of even higher excellence. D. 1842.

Howard, Henry, R.A., professor of painting in the Royal Academy, after receiving some tuition from Reinagle, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1788, displaying great talent as a draughtsman, and carrying off the highest honours of the school of art in which he was being educated. In 1791 he went to Italy, and studied at Rome with Flaxman. On his return to England, he was extensively employed to illustrate books with steel plates, and, at the same time, he continued to send to the exhibitions of the Academy a number of paintings on classical subjects. In 1801 he was elected an associate, and, in 1803, an academician, and, subsequently, secretary to the Royal Academy. At the first cartoon competition, in 1843, although seventy-three years of age, he contributed a drawing—"Man beset by Contending Passions," which gained a prize of £100. B. 1769; D. 1847.

Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, second Lord, *how'-den*, an English diplomatist, in early life served in the army, and was engaged in the battle of Navarino, where he was wounded. He was sent as English commissioner to the siege of Antwerp in 1832, and to the Spanish constitutional army in 1834. In 1847 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro, to settle the Argentine question. In 1850 he became ambassador to the court of Madrid, and in 1854 major-general. B. at Dublin, 1799.

Howe, Richard, Earl, *how*, a gallant English admiral, entered the naval service at the age of fourteen, and at twenty was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates, after a gallant action; for which he was made a post-captain. After a variety of active service, he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk*, of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Admiral Hawke, and, the year following, was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1759 Prince Edward, afterwards duke of York, was put under his care, and the commodore, on the 6th of August, took Cherbourg and destroyed the basin. This was followed by the unfortunate action off St. Cas, where he displayed great courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year, on the death of his brother, he became Lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over Conflans. When Admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to the Admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, which, however, avoided an action, though far superior in numbers. In 1783 he was made first lord of the Admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned; but, at the end of the year, he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the channel fleet, and, on June 1, 1794, obtained his splendid and decisive victory over the French fleet. The same month he was visited on board his ship at Spithead by the king and queen, when his majesty presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain, and medal. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the applause of the nation. In 1795 he became general of the marines, and, in 1797, was honoured with the garter. B. in London, 1725; D. in London, 1799.

Howe, Sir William, brother of Admiral Lord Howe, succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. General Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker's Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1776, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother, Lord Howe. Here the brothers informed Congress that they had received full powers to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the commissioners appointed by that body considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August Howe defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Sir Henry Clinton. D. 1814.

Howitt, William, *how'-it*, a clever English *littérateur*, the son of a member of the Society

of Friends, who educated him and his five brothers in the principles of Quakerism. Although he had been sent to several schools kept by Quakers, his education was almost entirely owing to his own perseverance. Up to his twenty-eighth year, when he married and commenced with his wife a career of literature, his time had been spent in acquiring mathematical and scientific knowledge, in studying the classical authors, and in mastering the German, French, and Italian tongues. His studies were varied by rambles in the country, shooting, and fishing; and these again led him to obtain an amount of information relative to English rural life and nature, which was afterwards reproduced in his works. The lady who became his wife was, like himself, a member of the Society of Friends, and strongly imbued with literary tastes. In 1823, the first year of their marriage, they published together a volume of poems, entitled, "The Forest Minstrel," and followed it up by contributions to the "Amulet," "Literary Souvenir," and other annuals then in vogue. These contributions, with some original pieces, were collected and published in 1827, under the title of "The Desolation of Eyam," &c. The "Book of the Seasons," "Popular History of Priestcraft," "Tales of the Pantika; or, Traditions of the most Ancient Times," "Rural Life of England," "Colonization and Christianity," and several other works, were produced by him during the ten following years. In 1839 and succeeding year, he wrote his "Boy's Country Book," and "Visits to Remarkable Places." In 1840 he went to Germany for the purpose of educating his children, and his sojourn there led to the production of the "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany" "German Experiences," &c. In 1847 and the four following years he published his "Homes and Haunts of the most eminent English Poets," "The Hall and Hamlet; or, Scenes and Characters of Country Life," "The Year-Book of the Country," and a novel, "Madame Dorrington of the Dene." In 1846 he contributed to the "People's Journal," and afterwards became part proprietor of it; but a quarrel between himself and his partner led him to establish a rival publication—"Howitt's Journal," which, however, like its predecessor, was subsequently unsuccessful. In 1852 he, with his two sons and Mr. R. H. Horne (*see* HORNE), sailed for Australia, where he, for some time, worked as a "digger." He also visited Tasmania, Sydney, &c., and communicated his observations in a number of letters to the *Times*, which he afterwards collected and published, with some new matter, under the title, "Land, Labour, and Gold," in 1855. B. at Heanor, Derby-hire, 1795; D. 1879.

HOWITT, Mrs. Mary Botham, an English authoress, wife of the above, came of a family of Quakers, and commenced her literary career, shortly after her marriage, with a volume of poems, called the "Forest Minstrel." After having published several volumes of graceful poetry, and a number of books for the young, she, on visiting Germany with her husband, proceeded to acquire the Swedish and Danish languages, with a view of translating the novels of Miss Bremer and the tales of Hans C. Andersen. The translations of Miss Bremer's works were published between 1844 and 1852; and the "Improvisatore," a reproduction in English of Andersen's novel, in





1857. Besides being an industrious contributor to the periodicals, she wrote a volume of "Ballads and other Poems," "Sketches of Natural History in Verse:" two novels, called, "The Heir of Wast-Wayland," and "Wood Leighton," and translated "Ennemoser's History of Magic" for Bohn's Scientific Library. The valuable work entitled "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," published as the joint production of herself and husband, is almost entirely her work. B. at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, about 1804.

HOWLEY, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Winchester School, where he had for his teacher Dr. Warton, and for a classfellow William Lisle Bowles, the poet; and after distinguishing himself by the elegance of his academic exercises, he proceeded, in 1783, to New College, Oxford, passing through the various grades of the university with honour and success, till, in 1809, he was appointed regius professor of divinity. This closed his academic career. In 1813 he was nominated bishop of London; and in 1828 translated to the primacy, the onerous duties of which he discharged with zeal and fidelity for twenty years. He seldom took part in the secular discussions in the House of Lords. When bishop of London he supported the bill of pains and penalties against queen Caroline, laying it down with much emphasis that the king could do no wrong either morally or politically; and, as archbishop of Canterbury, he vehemently opposed the catholic emancipation bill, in 1829, as dangerous to the church; and the reform bill, in 1831, as no less dangerous to the constitution. B. at Ropley rectory, Hampshire, 1765; D. 1848.

HUARTE', John, *hoo-ar'-tai*, a Spanish philosopher, who, in 1578, published a work which excited considerable interest at the time: it was entitled "A Trial of Wits; or, a Treatise on the different Kinds of Genius among Men, with Rules and Directions showing to what Kind of Study any Person is best adapted." This book has been translated into English, French, and German, and has been condemned at Rome. B. in Navarre, about 1530; D. about 1600.

HUBER, John, *hoo'-bair*, a Swiss draughtsman and naturalist, who was eminent for his talent in cutting portraits out of paper. He painted several pictures illustrating incidents in the private life of Voltaire, with whom he lived on intimate terms during twenty years. He wrote a clever work, entitled "Observations on the Flight of Birds of Prey," which was published at Geneva in 1784. B. at Geneva, 1722; D. 1790.

HUBER, Francis, a distinguished naturalist, son of the preceding, by whom he was taught to observe nature from his earliest years, and he studied with exemplary patience and success the habits of bees. While young, he lost his sight, but nevertheless continued to prosecute his studies with ardour, chiefly through the aid of Francis Burnens, his servant, and his wife, Aimée Lullin. In 1792 he published his discoveries, under the title of "New Observations on Bees," which were conveyed under the form of a series of letters to Charles Bonnet. He published a second and enlarged edition of the same in 1814. B. at Geneva, 1750; D. at Lausanne, 1830.

HUBNER, Alexander, Baron de, *hoob'-ner*, a German diplomatist, who, after finishing his studies at the university of Vienna, went to re-

side in Italy, and on his return attracted the notice of Prince Metternich, who appointed him to an important position in his cabinet. In 1837, he served on the staff of the Austrian ambassador at Paris, but was recalled soon after; and in 1841, on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Austria, he was dispatched as secretary of embassy to Lisbon, a post he vacated, to assume that of Austrian consul-general at Leipsic, in 1844. When the Italian revolution of 1848 broke out, he was acting as secretary to the viceroy of Lombardy, was made prisoner by the Italians, and retained as a hostage for several months; but was subsequently released; whereupon he retired into private life. When Prince Schwartzenburg had made head against the Italian and Viennese insurgents, he was recalled, and intrusted with the issuing of proclamations and imperial manifestoes to the populations of Austria and Italy. In 1849, he became Austrian minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, a post he retained for several years. In 1856, he was one of the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers who signed the treaty of Paris. B. at Vienna, 1811.

Huc, Abbé, *hook*, a French missionary priest, who, after being ordained, embarked, in 1839, for China. After a voyage of five months, he arrived at Macao, and entered upon the functions of a former missionary, who had been put to death. For five years he travelled throughout China and Tartary, and at length took up a residence in a Buddhist monastery, to study the language and literature of Buddhism. Commanded by the emperor of China to return, he travelled back to Macao, and embarked there, in 1852, for France, but stopped at Ceylon, whence he wandered through India, Egypt, and Palestine. On his return to France, at the beginning of 1853, he collated and arranged his notes of travel, and published "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith in China;" "Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China;" "The Chinese Empire and Christianity in China;" all of which became very popular, and were translated into most of the European languages. Several of his works have been reproduced in an English form, and have attracted considerable attention. B. at Toulouse, 1813; D. 1860.

Hudson, Henry, *hud'-son*, an English navigator, and discoverer of the Arctic strait called after him. He made several voyages to seek the north-west passage to India and China; in the last attempt he discovered the bay now known as Hudson's Bay, where he wintered; but, on his passage home, some of his crew mutinied, and forced him, his son, and others, into a boat, which was never afterwards heard of. B. about the middle of the 16th century; D. about 1611.

Hudson, Thomas, a popular English portrait-painter, the predecessor and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. His greatest work is the portrait of Charles, duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. His portrait of Handel, hanging in the gallery at Oxford, is said to be the only one the great musician ever sat for. He acquired a large fortune by the practice of his art, and retired to Twickenham, when his former pupil, Sir Joshua Reynolds, became the great English portrait-painter. B. in Devonshire, 1701; D. 1779.

Huet, Pierre Daniel, *hoo'-ai*, a learned French bishop, who studied mathematics under Mambrun, a Jesuit, and Greek and Hebrew under Bochart, whom he accompanied in 1652 to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, who wished to engage him in her service; but he declined the honour, and returned to France. In 1661 he published an excellent work on the art of translation, entitled, "De Interpretatione." In 1679 appeared his "Demonstratio Evangelica," which was greatly admired. His reputation became so great, that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1661 he published his valuable edition of the works of Origen. He formed the plan of publishing editions of the classics which are now known by the title, "In usum Delphini," and spent twenty years in carrying out the project. In 1689 he printed his "Censures on the Cartesian Philosophy," a system to which he had been zealously attached, but the fallacy of which he now exposed. Huet, considering the number and excellence of his works, may be considered as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. His "Origin of Romances," "The Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise," and "Weakness of Human Understanding," have been translated into English. B. at Caen, 1630; D. 1721.

Hufeland, Christopher William, *hoo'-fe-land*, an eminent German physician, pursued his profession at Weimar, and became, in 1793, professor in the university of Jena. In 1801 he was appointed physician to the king of Prussia, in 1809 professor of medicine in the university of Berlin, and finally director of the academy of military medicine and surgery in 1819. His celebrated work, "The Art of Prolonging Life," was published in 1799; his "Counsels to Mothers on Physical Education," in 1800; and his "History of Health," in 1812. He was among the first continental physicians to recognise the truth of animal magnetism. B. at Erfurt, 1762; D. at Berlin, 1836.

Hufnagel, George, *hoof'-na-gel*, a Flemish painter, extensively employed by several German princes. His reputation recommended him to the emperor Rodolphus, for whom he executed four admirable books representing quadrupeds, birds, insects, and fishes. He also wrote some poems in Latin and German. B. at Antwerp, 1545; D. 1600.

Hugh Capet. (*See* Capet.)

Hughes, John, *hues*, an English poet, whose first work was "An Ode on the Peace of Ryswick," 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several men of letters. In 1717 he was appointed, by Lord Chancellor Cowper, secretary to the commissions of the peace. His last literary piece was the tragedy of "The Siege of Damascus;" but he expired on the first night of its performance, Feb. 17, 1720. B. at Marlborough, Wilts, 1677.

Hughes, Thomas, a barrister, educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, and called to the bar in 1848. He is the author of "Tom Brown," one of the best books that could be put into a school-boy's hands. He was returned for Lambeth in 1865, and for Frome in 1868. B. at Donnington Priory, Berks, 1823.

Hugo, Victor-Marie, Viscount, *hoo'-go*, a celebrated French poet, dramatist, and novelist. The son of a distinguished French general of the Imperial army, his early years were spent with his father in the isle of Elba, Italy, Rome, and Naples. Returning to Paris in 1809, he being then eight

years old, his education was, for the first time, attended to; but being sent for from Spain by his father, he entered into a seminary for nobles in that land, whose bright skies helped to develope his poetical genius, and, at ten years of age, he commenced writing verses. In 1813 he became a student at an institution in France, to be prepared for the Ecole Polytechnique. While studying mathematics, poetry was not neglected by him; and in 1817, having previously composed a short poem, he completed a tragedy called "Istamine," written after the classic model. Between the years 1819-22 he three times carried off the poetry prizes of the Académie des Jeux Floraux, at Toulouse. These three odes first attracted public attention to him; the appearance of Lamartine's "Meditations" quickened his poetical genius into the production of a volume of "Odes and Ballads," which, given to the world in 1822, stamped his reputation permanently as a genuine poet. His next publication was "Hans of Iceland." A second edition of the "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1826. Hitherto he had composed after the manner of Racine and the classical school; but in 1827 he produced "Cromwell," a play, not written so much for the stage as to combat the principles of the classic school of dramatists. His magnificent collection of lyrics, entitled, "Les Orientales," was brought out in 1828. "Marion Delorme" and "Ernani" were his two next works for the theatre, both written in the "romantic" manner; as also were his "Lucretia Borgia," "Mary Tudor," "Esmeralda," and "Ruy Blas." His best romance, "Nôtre Dame de Paris," was published in 1831, and his finest set of lyrics, "Autumn Leaves," in 1832. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. Returned by the city of Paris, after the revolution of 1848, to the Assemblée Nationale, he took his seat among the extreme democrats, one of whose chief orators he became. On the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was among the first individuals to be expelled from France, and went to reside in the island of Jersey, where he never ceased to compose burning philippics in prose and verse against Napoleon III. "Napoleon the Little" and "Les Châtimens" being the best-known of these. In 1856 he was compelled to leave Jersey, and went to reside in Guernsey, where he wrote another poetical work, "Contemplations;" and in 1862 published "Les Misérables," a social romance. In 1864 he produced a work on the life and writings of Shakspeare; in 1865, "Chansons des Rues et des Bois"; in 1866, a romance called "The Toilers of the Sea"; and, in 1869, an historical novel, the scene of which is laid chiefly in England entitled, "By Order of the King." B. 1802.

HUGO, François Victor, a French *littérateur*, son of the above, who, after completing his education at the University of Paris, became a writer of political articles for the French papers; he afterwards assisted his father in editing a democratic journal, which the latter had established in 1848. He was sent out of France with his father, on the *coup d'état* of 1851, and went to reside with him in Jersey, and afterwards in Guernsey, where he occupied himself with historical research. He published "The Island of Jersey, its Monuments and its History," in 1857; but his best work is a fine French translation of "Shakspeare's Sonnets," which he brought out with an introduction in 1857. In 1862, after the appearance of his





father's "Les Misérables," he prepared a dramatised version of the work, the representation of which in France was forbidden. B. at Paris, 1829.

HUMBERT, Joseph Amable, *hoom'-bair*, a French revolutionary general, who owed his rise to his fine person, bravery, and bold demeanour. After having received some little education, he became a strolling workman, and afterwards a hawker of rabbit-skins; but, entering the revolutionary army in 1792, he rapidly rose to the position of colonel. In 1793 he was made a general of brigade, and served in that capacity against the insurgents of La Vendée. He was with General Hoche when he attempted to invade Ireland in 1796; but when that expedition was disorganized by a violent storm, he returned to France. In 1798 he was again sent to Ireland at the head of 1500 men. He landed at Killala, of which he took possession. General Lake marched against him three days afterwards, with a very superior force, but which was mainly composed of yeomanry and militia. Lake was beaten at Castlebar, and Humbert sought to raise the country in behalf of the French, but met with little success. In a short time the advanced guard of Lord Cornwallis met and defeated him, taking himself and whole force prisoners. He returned to France in 1799, and was sent to St. Domingo a few years afterwards under General Leclerc, with whose widow he returned to France in 1804. Bonaparte was so enraged at this act, that he ordered him to leave Paris, and threatened more severe measures. He fled to America, and led an adventurous life in the Spanish settlements. B. at Rouvray, 1767; D. at New Orleans, 1823.

HUMBOLDT, Frederick Henry Alexander, Baron von, *hoom'-boldt*, a distinguished German philosopher and traveller, was the son of a wealthy soldier who had served under Frederick the Great of Prussia. Having previously received an excellent rudimentary education at home, he was sent with his elder brother, in 1786, to the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to study the natural sciences. In 1788 he quitted Frankfort for Göttingen, at which Heyne, the great classical scholar (*see* HEYNE), was then a professor. Heyne's son-in-law, George Forster, had accompanied Captain Cook in his discoveries in the South Seas, and his glowing descriptions of those regions made a deep impression on the young man's mind. In 1790 Humboldt accompanied Forster in a tour through the Rhine districts and Holland, and afterwards visited England with him. His scientific observations made in Germany were afterwards published in 1790, under the title of "Mineralogical Considerations on Certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine." His intention being to seek employment in the civil service of the Prussian kingdom, he subsequently went to Hamburg to study book-keeping and the other forms of commercial knowledge, and afterwards studied in the mining academy of the eminent Werner, at Freiburg. In 1792 he obtained the post of mining superintendent in the works at Baireuth, in which situation he remained till the year 1795, during which time he wrote many scientific articles for the German periodicals, and published a botanical work in Latin, called "Specimens of the Flora of Freiburg." Soon after the production of this work he resigned his post as mining superintendent, having determined to explore those parts of the world

which had been left unvisited by travellers. "I had, from my earliest youth," he says, "felt a burning desire to travel in distant lands unexplored by Europeans." The disturbed state of the continent at the time, owing to the wars consequent on the French revolution, prevented him from executing his design for about two years, during which time he resided at Jena, and became acquainted with Göthe and Schiller, and occupied himself with the composition and publication of "Investigations on the Muscles and Nerve-fibres, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life," and "On Subterranean Gases;" two small works which established his reputation as a natural philosopher. A short visit to Italy was made in 1799, and, in the same year, he went to Paris, with the view of accompanying the expedition about to be despatched from that capital to Egypt. The expedition was abandoned; but Humboldt made the acquaintance of Bonpland, who was to have been the naturalist of the expedition, and the two learned men resolved to undertake a great enterprise together. Their first idea was to explore Northern Africa; but, being prevented by the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, they landed in Spain, and obtained permission from the government to travel in the Spanish possessions of South America. In the month of May, 1799, the two travellers embarked at Corunna, and, eluding the English cruisers watching the port, reached Teneriffe, where they ascended the peak and collected some valuable scientific data. Going on board their vessel again, they sailed for Cumana, in South America, which was reached in July. Humboldt and his companion now proceeded to explore the great South American continent, and to collect a body of scientific information, during five years of adventurous research, theretofore unparalleled. For 65 days, Humboldt navigated, in an Indian canoe, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and the Atrabapo, discovering the connexion between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The botany, mineralogy, geology, the physical aspects of the country, and the habits of the natives, were all observed and noted during this great journey. He now returned to the coast and embarked for Havannah, where he sojourned for some time. Returning to South America in 1801, he travelled southward till he reached Lima, crossing the Cordilleras and Andes five times during the journey. In June, 1802, he ascended Chimborazo to an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the mountain ever attained by a human being. In December, 1802, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the April following reached Mexico, in exploring which and the adjoining countries he spent a year. Wishing to complete his scientific observations of the island of Cuba, he once more set sail for Havannah, in 1804. A visit to the United States, and a short stay in Washington and Philadelphia succeeded, after which he quitted America for France, and arrived at Bordeaux in August, 1804. He spent nine months in Paris arranging his notes, and assisting Gay-Lussac (*see* Gay-Lussac) in making experiments relative to the chemical composition of the atmosphere. After spending a short time in Italy and at Berlin, where he obtained permission from the king to take up his residence in the French capital while his works were being printed, he returned to Paris. In 1807 appeared the first of a large number of volumes,





all published under the general title of "Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in the Interior of America between the years 1799-1804." In this magnificent undertaking, composed partly in Latin, partly in French, he was assisted by Oltmans for the astronomical, Arago and Gay-Lussac for the chemical and meteorological, Cuvier for the zoological, and Klaproth for the mineralogical divisions. It was mainly divided into six great sections, which again were subdivided into many more, the botanical portion alone consisting of twenty volumes, embellished with 1200 plates. He spent a portion of the years 1827-28 at Berlin, whither he had been invited by the king of Prussia; in 1829 he, at the express desire, and at the sole expense, of the emperor Nicholas, set out with Rose and Ehrenberg to explore the eastern provinces of Russia, and in nine months travelled, between St. Petersburg and the Chinese frontier, over a distance of 2320 geographical miles. The results of this expedition were published by him at Paris in 1843, under the title of "Central Asia; Researches on its Mountain-chains and Climatology." Between the years 1830 and 1848, although he desired to keep aloof from politics, he was intrusted by the king of Prussia with several diplomatic missions to the court of Louis Philippe. In 1848 he went to reside near the king of Prussia, whose court he ornamented till his death. In 1845 he commenced his great work, "Kosmos, or a Physical Description of the Universe," which was concluded in 1851, and which has become exceedingly popular in an English translation. He was a member of almost every scientific body in the world; an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin; was decorated with many orders, and was a grand officer of the French Legion of Honour. By the labours of his long and valuable life he earned the title of creator of the science of comparative geography, and reviver of the study of the natural sciences. In addition to those already quoted, the titles of a few of his most important works may be given: "Essay on the Chemical Analysis of the Atmosphere;" "Pictures of Nature;" "Essay on Electrical Fishes;" "Essay on the Geography of Plants;" "Causes of the Difference in Temperature of various Portions of the Earth's Surface;" "Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology;" and "The Progress of Nautical Astronomy during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." B. at Berlin, September, 1769; D. 1859.

Humboldt, Charles William, Baron von, a distinguished philologist, classical critic, and diplomatist, was elder brother of the above; with whom he pursued an educational career at the universities of Göttingen and Jena. When very young, he wrote many essays on the Greek poets and philosophers; but his first work of consequence was a critical essay on Göthe's "Hermann and Dorothea." In 1802 he was nominated to the post of minister plenipotentiary to Rome; resigning this in 1803, he became head of the department of public instruction, which he quitted to retire into private life, two years afterwards. In 1812 he became Prussian ambassador at the court of Vienna; represented his country at the conference of Prague, in 1813; and signed, with Hardenberg (*see* Hardenberg), the treaty of Paris. In 1819 he was recalled from England, where he was ambassador, to Berlin, to assume the functions of minister and privy councillor; but not agree-

ing with his sovereign as to his retrograde policy, he tendered his resignation, and once more sought a retired life. He now occupied himself with the study of classical and semi-civilized languages and comparative grammar, varying these pursuits with critical essays on poetry, philosophy, and the fine arts. He published a small number of poems, but, on the advice of Schiller, he abandoned creative for critical authorship, for which his mind was more fitted. He wrote critical essays on Sanscrit poetry, and on Wolf's edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" published "An Examination of the Basque Language," and a treatise on the Celts and Iberians; besides a very large number of smaller works on classical literature and on speculative physiology. The latter years of his life were occupied with the study of the Malay and American languages; but failing health caused him to abandon the American in order that he might conclude his researches in the Malay tongue. At his death, in 1835, he had almost completed his task, and his work was afterwards published by Dr. Buschmann, in 1836. B. at Potsdam, 1767.

HUME, David, *hume*, a celebrated English historian and philosophical writer, was destined for the law, but having little inclination for that profession, he tried mercantile pursuits, and became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. But he did not continue long in that situation; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his "Treatise on Human Nature," which he published at London, in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his "Moral Essays," which appeared in 1742, more successful. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale as a companion, but soon afterwards became secretary to General Sinclair, whom he attended to Vienna and Turin; and while he was abroad, his "Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding" was published at London. In 1752 appeared his "Political Discourses," and his "Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," the latter of which he accounted the best of his writings. In 1754 he published the first volume of the "History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Revolution." This volume was poorly received; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped," as the author said, "to buoy up its unfortunate brother." About the same period he published his "Natural History of Religion," which was smartly answered by Dr. Warburton, in a pamphlet which Mr. Hume attributed to Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Hurd. In 1759 appeared his "History of the House of Tudor," and in 1761, the more ancient part of the English history. The work had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity; for, besides the profit it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where, in 1765, he remained as *chargé d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, and became under-secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on a small, but to a man of his frugal habits, independent income. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion." His History, although written in an excellent style, is not to be relied on, by reason of its partiality and inaccuracy. He left a charmingly-written





autobiography. B. at Edinburgh, 1711; D. in the same city, 1776.

HUME, James Deacon, a commercial statistician, and writer on financial and commercial questions, and compiler of the Customs-statute Code, after receiving his education at Westminster School, obtained, in 1790, a clerkship in the custom-house, and displayed so much zeal and talent that, although very young for the post, he was appointed to a responsible office in the department. On his marriage, in 1798, he rented a large piece of land at Pinner, near Harrow, where he set up as a scientific farmer, on a very extensive scale. He continued to fulfil his custom-house duties, and in 1822 was induced by the government to abandon his farm and take up his residence in London, where he was employed in the preparation of reports on the revenue. Up to this period the customs legislation consisted of 1500 different statutes, mostly contradictory—an "intricate and labyrinthian chaos," as it was termed. He was requested to reduce this confused mass into one harmonious and intelligible code, a task he performed after three years of the most unremitting labour. The ministry of that day, fully alive to the importance of his task, rewarded him, on its completion, with a sum of £5000, in addition to the salary of his office in the custom-house. In 1829 he was appointed joint assistant-secretary of the Board of Trade; but in the year 1840, after he had passed 49 years of the most untiring and zealous service in the commercial department of the government of his country, he was allowed to retire on the full salary of his office. He still, however, continued to give valuable evidence on revenue questions in committees of the House of Commons. In 1842 his constitution, worn out by hard work, gave signs of breaking up; an apoplectic stupor ensued, and he was carried off. B. at Newington, 1774; D. 1842.

HUME, Joseph, a distinguished financial reformer and politician, was the son of a poor widow who kept a shop in Montrose, her husband, the master of a small coasting vessel, having died while Joseph was quite young. In his 14th year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and having obtained a medical diploma from the university of Edinburgh, and passed at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, he received an appointment as surgeon to an East-Indiaman in 1797. After a short residence in India he mastered several native languages, and became successively Persian interpreter, paymaster, and postmaster to Lord Lake's army operating against the Mahrattas. He laboured so energetically and successfully in his various employments that he was enabled to return to England in 1811, still a young man, with a fortune of about £30,000. Having travelled in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, he was, in 1812, elected an M.P. for Melcombe Regis; but on the dissolution of Parliament, soon after, he was not returned again. Upon this he turned his attention to the establishment of savings'-banks, schools on the Lancasterian principle, and other schemes of social amelioration and utility. He was returned to Parliament again in 1818 for the Montrose burghs, which he represented till 1830, in which year he was returned for Middlesex. He lost this seat in 1837; but, through the influence of Mr. O'Connell, was chosen by the electors of Kilkenny to be their representative in Parlia-

ment. In 1842 his old constituents of the Montrose burghs returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat for his native place till his death. During his Parliamentary career he energetically struggled for financial reform, advocated the reduction of taxation, and watched the expenditure of the national funds with more perseverance and disinterested industry than any member of the House of Commons before or after his time. Military, naval, ecclesiastical, fiscal reforms were his constant effort. The abolition of military flogging, imprisonment for debt, and numberless other ameliorations, found in him an untiring advocate. In 1835 he greatly assisted in the discovery of a remarkable Orange plot, the object of which was to secure the throne of England for the Duke of Cumberland, instead of giving it to the Princess Victoria, whose education was considered of too liberal a tendency. When his remains were consigned to the tomb, speakers of all shades of political opinion in the House of Commons acknowledged the value of this uncompromising labourer for reform, and enemy of extravagance, privilege, and monopoly. B. at Montrose, 1777; D. at Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 1855.

HUMMEL, John Nepomuk, *hoom'-mel*, a German composer and pianist, who, displaying great musical talent from his earliest youth, became chapel-master to Count Esterhazy in 1803, and afterwards to the King of Wurtemberg in 1816. He was only excelled in instrumental composition by Beethoven. He composed four operas, two masses, and a large quantity of smaller musical pieces. B. at Presburg, 1778; D. 1837.

HUMPHRY, Ozias, *hum'-fre*, an eminent miniature painter, first settled at Bath; then went to London, by the advice of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was made a royal academician. In 1780 he proceeded to India, where he was held in high esteem by Sir W. Jones and Warren Hastings, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. B. at Honiton, Devonshire, 1742; D. in London, 1810.

HUNNERIC, *hun'-ne-rik*, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric in 477. He was a violent Arian; and though he at first gave the orthodox Christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a persecution against them, and caused upwards of 40,000 to be put to death in the most cruel manner. D. 484.

HUNNIADES, John Corvinus, *hun'-ne-a'-dees*, vaivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was born in the beginning of the 15th century. He fought against the Turks heroically, and for many years rendered himself so formidable to them, that they surnamed him the Devil. The sultan, Mahomet II., was compelled, in 1456, to retire from the siege of Belgrade, owing to his energetic defence of it. He died in the same year, the acknowledged hero of the Christian cause. B. about 1400.

HUNT, Henry, M.P., *hunt*, was born at Uphaven, Wilts, where he was well known as an opulent farmer, and a regular attendant at the Devizes market. When Mr. Hunt was a young man, he was a decided loyalist; and in 1801, when the whole country was apprehensive of an invasion, he voluntarily tendered his entire stock, worth £20,000, to the government, for its use, if it were needed; besides which he engaged to enter, with three of his servants, all well mounted and equipped, and at his own cost, as volunteers into any regiment of horse that might make the first charge upon the enemy; and for this proffered service he received the thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Hunt joined the Marlborough troop of cavalry; but owing to some misunderstanding between Lord Bruce, its commander, and himself, he challenged his lordship; for which he was indicted in the Court of King's Bench, found guilty, fined £100, and imprisoned six weeks. Owing to this, or some other cause, Mr. Hunt became a "radical reformer," and was looked up to by many of the party as the fearless champion of their cause. As "lord of the manor of Glastonbury," he acted fairly at his court-leet; and, as a popular orator, obtained much notoriety; but a radical meeting at Manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having been interrupted by the yeomanry, the "Peterloo massacre" was the consequence, which has always been bitterly resented by the people of the district, and by liberal politicians all over the country ever since. Hunt, for his share in this affair, was indicted as the ringleader of an unlawful assembly of the people; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol—a sentence which was condemned by thinking men at the time, and has certainly been reversed by popular opinion since. But, though in confinement, Hunt was not idle; he discovered and made known to the public some flagrant malpractices going on at the gaol, which, through his means, were afterwards corrected. He long tried for a seat in Parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, however, twice elected for Preston, in 1830 and 1831; but, the year after his second return, his constituents declined his further services. He was seized with paralysis while alighting from his phaeton at Alresford, Hants, where he died, Feb. 12, 1835. B. about 1773.

HUNT, James Henry Leigh, an English poet, essayist, and critic, was the son of a West-Indian gentleman, who was resident in America when the war of independence burst forth. Being a stanch royalist, he was compelled to seek refuge in England, where he entered into orders, and afterwards became tutor to Mr. Leigh, nephew to the duke of Chandos. Leigh Hunt was educated with Lamb, Coleridge, and Barnes at Christ's Hospital, London, which he left at fifteen. He had already written verses, which were published under the title of "Juvenilia; or, a Collection of Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen." After leaving school, he first became assistant to his brother Stephen, an attorney, and afterwards obtained a clerkship in the War-office. In 1805 his brother John started "The News," and for this paper Leigh wrote reviews of books and theatrical criticisms. These last were composed in a more elegant style than had been the case with such literary performances hitherto; and, in 1807 he edited them, and published the series, under the title of "Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres." A year afterwards, he resigned his situation in the War-office, to undertake the joint editorship of the "Examiner" newspaper, which he and his brother John had established. The bold political strictures of this print caused its proprietors to undergo three government prosecutions. The first was in 1810, for an attack on the regency.

This was, however, abandoned; but, next year, the Hunts were again tried by Lord Ellenborough, for alleged seditious sentiments expressed in an article on military flogging. On this occasion, the remarkable defence of Lord (then Mr.) Brougham greatly contributed to their acquittal by the jury. A third article, in which the prince-regent was severely criticised, and called "an Adonis of fifty," led to their being condemned to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of £500 each. This sentence caused Hunt to become very popular, and to receive the sympathy of Byron, Lamb, Keats, Shelley, and Moore. While in prison, he wrote "The Descent of Liberty, a Masque," "The Story of Rimini," and "The Feast of the Poets;" and, on his release, Keats addressed to him his fine sonnet, "Written on the day that Mr. Leigh Hunt left Prison." His next literary labour was "Foliage; or, Poems Original and Translated from the Greek of Homer, Theocritus, &c." In 1818 he commenced a small periodical after the model of Addison's "Spectator," &c., called the "Indicator." In 1823, the "Quarterly Review" attacks on the "cockney school" of poets, to which he belonged, elicited from his pen a satire against Mr. Gifford, its editor, called "Ultra Crepidarius." His fortunes were at this period at a very low ebb, and he was induced to accept the kind invitation of Shelley to go to Italy, where himself and Lord Byron then were. But Shelley meeting his death almost as soon as Hunt had reached Italy, he, for some time, resided with Lord Byron, leaving his house, however, with feelings less friendly than he had entered it. In 1828, after his return to England, he published "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, with Recollections of the Author's Life and his Visit to Italy," a book which contained severe criticisms of Lord Byron's personal character, but which, at a later period, Hunt admitted were of too harsh a nature. During the subsequent ten years he edited the "Companion," a sequel to the "Indicator;" wrote "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," contributed to the magazines and reviews, and published a play,—"The Legend of Florence." In addition to these, he superintended the publication of the dramatic works of Wycherley, Farquhar, and Congreve; wrote "The Palfrey, a Love Story of Old Times;" produced a volume of selections, called "One Hundred Romances of Real Life;" and wrote a second novel of a more ambitious nature than the first, under the title of "Sir Ralph Esher; or, Memoirs of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II." Leading, henceforth, the uneventful life of a studious man of letters, the record of his career is nothing more than a catalogue of the names of his literary productions, with the dates of their publication. Firstly, there are his essays and criticisms on poets and poetry. Of these the chief are "Imagination and Fancy;" "Wit and Humour;" "Men, Women, and Books;" "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" and "A Book for the Corner." Among his genial, chatty, antiquarian sketches, we have "The Town; its Remarkable Characters and Events," and "The Old Court Suburb; or, Memorials of Kensington, Regal, Critical, and Anecdotal." "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Lives," and the dramatic works of Sheridan, were of a similar character with his former editions of Congreve, &c. His last efforts were his Autobiography, in 3 vols., published in 1850, and "The Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty." He became the recipient, in 1847, of a pension of £200 per annum from the crown. B. at Southgate, Middlesex, 1784; D. 1859.—His eldest son, Thornton Hunt, also a literary man of talent, was for many years connected with the newspaper press of London and the provinces. B. 1810.

HUNT, Robert, a scientific writer and lecturer, who was brought up for commercial pursuits, but, urged by an enthusiastic love of science, became an earnest student of natural philosophy, &c., and obtained the appointment of secretary to the Cornwall Polytechnic Institution. His lectures and writings on science, chiefly on geology and mineralogy, recommended him to Sir Henry de la Beche, who obtained for him the post of keeper of the mining records in the Museum of Economic Geology. He wrote an excellent "Manual of Photography," and published some profound researches into the laws and nature of light. One work by him,—"The Poetry of Science," attracted considerable attention; his elementary "Treatise on Physics" is also a popular book. He was one of the most active of the scientific men engaged in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and wrote an essay on the industrial sciences involved therein. He was formerly professor of mechanical philosophy in the Museum of Economic Geology, but after his resignation of that post, was chiefly engaged in writing on science and delivering lectures on natural philosophy in various parts of the kingdom. B. at Devonport, 1807.

HUNT, William, an eminent English water-colour artist, unrivalled for his transcripts of simple rural life, his healthy, ruddy peasant boys, his rustic interiors, and his bits of still life. His works, both in the exhibitions of the Water-colour Society and in engravings, were among the most popular art-productions of the time. He was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1827, his previous career as an artist being very obscure. B. 1790; D. 1864.

HUNT, William Holman, a distinguished English artist, and one of the founders of the new school of art generally known as the Pre-Raffaelite. On concluding his studies at the Royal Academy, he exhibited his first picture in 1846, which was called "Hark!" The "Scene from Woodstock," the "Eve of St. Agnes," and a subject from Bulwer Lytton's "Rienzi," were his subsequent works, all being painted after the usual mode; but in 1850 he, with Millais and other young artists, sought to protest against the old conventional style of art, by an earnest and vigorous attempt at founding a new mode of pictorial representation. These young men called themselves the "Pre-Raffaelite Brethren;" and their works inaugurated a new era in art. Hunt's first work in this new style was called "A Converted British Family Sheltering a Christian Minister." "Valentine Rescuing Sylvia from Proteus," and the "Awakened Conscience," were subsequently produced. His last great works are the "Scapegoat," the "Light of the World," the "After-Glow," and the "Festival of St. Swithin." B. 1827.

HUNTER, Robert, *hun'-ter*, an English gentleman, who wrote the famous "Letter on Enthusiasm," which was ascribed to Swift and to Shaftesbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica. D. 1734.

**Hunter**, John, a celebrated English anatomist and surgeon, worked for some time as a cabinet-maker; but solicited his brother William, the celebrated physician, to take him as an assistant, which was granted, and in 1748 he removed to London. The year following he became a student at Chelsea Hospital, where he assiduously studied the rudiments of surgery. He afterwards attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and in 1756 was appointed house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital. In the same year he assisted his brother in his school, and acted as demonstrator to his course of lectures. He laboured for 10 years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it was then known, but added to it several important discoveries. He also dissected a large number of animals, which laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1760 he was appointed an army surgeon, and in that capacity went to Belleisle and Portugal. On his return to England, he fixed his residence in London, and taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the Royal Society, and the year following his brother resigned to him his house in Jermyn Street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital; and in 1766 was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he took a house in Leicester Square, and erected a building adjoining it for a museum. In 1790 he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. He made more than 10,000 preparations, illustrative of human and comparative anatomy. His contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous and interesting. His other works are, a treatise on the "Natural History of the Human Teeth," "Observations on the Animal Economy;" a treatise on the "Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot-wounds." B. at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1728; D. in London, 1793.

**Hunter**, William, brother of the preceding, a celebrated English anatomist and physician, was educated for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1740, he removed to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London: soon after this he was taken by Dr. Douglas into his house as dissector, and also as tutor to his son. In 1746, he was appointed lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent Garden, and the year following was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750, he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and became very distinguished as a physician, particularly in midwifery. In 1764, he was appointed physician-extraordinary to the queen, and the same year he published his "Medical Commentaries." In 1767, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and furnished the "Transactions" of that body with many valuable papers. In 1768, he was appointed professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, which office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781, he succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the Society of Physicians in London, and his fame having spread through Europe, he was chosen member of several foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum in his house in Windmill Street, at an immense expense; after which, he extended his collection to natural history and general science. He also possessed a magnificent collection of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of ancient medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed, at his death, to his nephew Dr. Baillie and Mr. Cruikshank, for thirty years, after which it was to go to the University of Glasgow. B. at Long Calderwood, 1718; D. 1783.

**Hunter**, Henry, a Scotch divine and biblical writer, who, after completing his school and college education in Scotland, became, first, a minister of the Scotch church, in his native country, and afterwards at the Scotch church at London Wall. He was a good scholar, a sound divine, very liberal in his principles, and an eloquent preacher. His works are, "Sacred Biography, or Sermons on the principal Characters recorded in Scripture," 6 vols.; two vols. of Miscellaneous Sermons, translations of Lavater's "Physiognomy," St. Pierre's "Studies of Nature," Saurin's Sermons, &c. B. at Culross, Perthshire, 1741; D. at Bristol Wells, 1802.

**Huntingdon**, Selina, Countess of, *hunt'-ing-don*, one of the great patrons of Methodism, was the second daughter of Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, and was married to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, in 1728. After a dangerous illness, she became deeply religious, and during the remainder of her life, supported a number of itinerant preachers, and built several chapels in various parts of the kingdom. Her religious sentiments were rigidly Calvinistic, and she was the patroness of all of that persuasion. B. 1707; D. 1791.

**Hurd**, Richard, *hurd*, bishop of Worcester, an English divine and writer, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1757, became rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. In 1775 he was ordained bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Worcester in 1781. In 1783 he refused the archbishopric of Canterbury. His literary works are numerous; "Letters on Romance and Chivalry," "Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," and "Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies," being among the chief of them. B. in Staffordshire, 1720; D. 1808.

**Hurlstone**, Frederick Yeates, *hurl'-ston*, a modern English painter, who completed his studies at the Royal Academy in 1820, exhibiting his first picture in 1821. In a short time he became extensively employed as a portrait-painter, and was very popular for his Spanish, Italian, and historical pieces. A quarrel with the hanging committee of the Royal Academy in 1830 induced him to join the Society of British Artists, to whose annual exhibitions he afterwards sent his works. He subsequently became president of this body. His best pictures are, "Arthur and Constance," the "Game of Morra," an Italian subject, a "Spanish Beauty and a Young Moorish Peasant." B. in London, 1801; D. 1869.

**Huskisson**, William, *hus'-kis-son*, an English statesman, who commenced his political career in 1790 as secretary to Lord Gower, ambassador to the French court. He was under-secretary of state for War, and secretary of the Treasury, in the Pitt administration. In 1823 he became president of the Board of Trade, and both in

the ministry and in the House of Commons, where he had sat from 1796, distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of finance and political economy. As a follower of Adam Smith, he combated the prohibitive system of commerce, and advocated the relaxation of customs duties and those on colonial produce. He met his death in an unfortunate manner, having been knocked down and run over by a locomotive at Parkside, near Liverpool, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. B. at Birch-Moreton Court, Worcestershire, 1770; D. 1830.

Huss, John, *huss*, a martyr, was educated at Prague, where he was ordained in 1400, and became rector of the university, and confessor to the queen. Meeting with some of the writings of Wickliffe, he perceived the errors of popery, and by his means a reformation was commenced in the university of Prague, to check which, the archbishop issued two decrees, whereby the new doctrines spread the more. The pope then granted a bull for the suppression of these errors, and Huss being cited to appear at Rome, was excommunicated for disobedience. He continued to propagate his principles, and was supported therein by Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, till 1414, when he was summoned to appear before the council of Constance. The emperor Sigismund sent him a safe-conduct, promising to preserve him in going to and returning from the council; but the members of that assembly, in violation of this pledge, decreed, "that no faith is to be kept with heretics;" and as Huss refused to retract his opinions, he was degraded, and burnt alive. After his death a civil war broke out in Bohemia, in which those who followed the martyr's doctrines, and who were called Hussites, fought against King Wenceslaus. The struggle lasted till 1437. Huss's works were printed at Nuremberg in 1558. B. at Hussinatz, Bohemia, about 1370; suffered 1415.

Hussey, Giles, *hus'-se*, an English painter, born at Marnhull, Dorsetshire, who studied in France and Italy, possessed considerable talents, and painted some good pictures; but was somewhat eccentric, and met with little encouragement in proportion to his merits. B. 1710; D. 1788.

Hutcheson, Francis, *hutch'-e-son*, a philosophical writer, who received his education at Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he also kept an academy, till 1729. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, on being appointed professor of philosophy in the university of that city. His chief works are, "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue;" "A Treatise on the Passions," "A System of Moral Philosophy," five vols. B. in Ireland, 1694; D. at Glasgow, 1747.

Hutchinson, John, *hutch'-in-son*, a philological and biblical writer, who received a liberal education, after which he became steward, first to a country gentleman, and next to the duke of Somerset. Having a love for natural history, he made a large collection of fossils, which he intrusted to Dr Woodward, to be arranged, and an account published of them. The doctor never began the work, which induced Hutchinson to rely upon his own pen. He therefore quitted the duke's service, who, however, made him his riding purveyor. He also gave him the presentation to the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which





Hutchinson bestowed on his friend Mr. Julius Bates, a zealous defender of his doctrines. In 1724, he published the first part of his "Moses's Principia," in which he ridiculed Woodward's "Natural History of the Earth." He also attempted to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the second part he maintained, in opposition to the Newtonian system, that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he intimated that the idea of the Trinity might be taken from the grand agents in the natural system,—fire, light, and spirit; which is said to have made an impression on the mind of Dr. Clarke. Mr. Hutchinson was a great admirer of the Hebrew language, and maintained that all its radicals were to be explained by their etymologies; by the aid of which he fancied that he had discovered the true system of natural philosophy in the writings of Moses. For a time, his notions occasioned some warm controversy, being supported by several ingenious and pious writers, but they were zealously opposed in the universities. His works, which are very curious, though obscurely written, have been printed in 12 vols. B. 1674; D. 1737.

Hutchinson, Thomas, lord-chief-justice, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and had been much respected in that province for his able conduct on the judicial bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, it was found necessary to remove him and place General Gage in the post of governor. Hutchinson accordingly came to England, where he lived in a retired manner at Brompton. Governor Hutchinson was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," &c. B. 1711; D. 1780.

Hutchinson, John Hely, an Irish statesman and lawyer, who became secretary of state, and was a man of powerful eloquence and great and varied ability, which he devoted to the acquirement of a vast number of lucrative employments. So great, indeed, was his avidity for office and emolument, that Lord North said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." B. 1715; D. 1794.

Hutchinson, John Hely, Earl of Donoughmore, the second son of the preceding, entered the army in 1774 as a cornet in the 18th dragoons, and rose rapidly till he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th, in 1783. At the commencement of the French revolution, he visited the French camp at a very interesting period, and saw Lafayette compelled to leave those troops of which he had been the favourite, and seek safety in flight. When war was declared against France in 1793, he raised a regiment, and obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1796 he was made a major-general, and in 1799 was wounded at the Helder. In the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, he was second in command to Sir Ralph Abercromby; and when that gallant officer was killed at the battle of Alexandria, the chief command devolved on Major-General Hutchinson; who, receiving reinforcements, advanced upon the enemy, and having pursued them to Cairo, a capitulation took place, and the expedition terminated in the evacuation of Egypt by the

French. For his able services in this campaign, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of 2000*l.* a-year. In 1806 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies; afterwards to the Court of St. Petersburg; and, at a later period, to meet Queen Caroline at St. Omer's, as the personal friend of the king. In 1813 he became a full general, and in 1825 succeeded his brother as Earl of Donoughmore, &c. B. 1757; D. 1832.

HUTTEN, Ulric von, *hoot'-ten*, a German writer. He studied at Cologne and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of 18. He then went to Italy; but receiving no supplies from his parents, he enlisted in the army, and served at the siege of Parma. In 1509 he returned to Germany, and was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread. In 1512, he published a Latin poem in praise of the emperor Maximilian, which gained him reputation and friends. The same year he went to Pavia to study the law; but falling into indigence, he again entered the army. He soon obtained his discharge, and returned to his native country, where he embraced the doctrines of Luther, and wrote some elegant pieces in Latin. For his epigrams the emperor knighted him, and made him poet-laureate. In 1518, he discovered a manuscript of Livy, which he published, as he afterwards did Pliny, Quintillian, and Marcellinus. His writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the Pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but Hutten fled into Switzerland with Erasmus. B. at Steckelberg, Franconia, 1488; D. at Uffnau, near Zurich, 1523.

HUITEN, Jacob, a native of Silesia, who, in the 16th century, founded the sect called the Bohemian or Moravian Brethren. These were the descendants of the Hussites, and appear to have given rise to the anabaptists. Hutten is supposed to have been burnt as a heretic at Innspruck.

HUTTON, James, *hut'-ton*, an English chemical philosopher, who took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden, in 1749. He wrote many works after his return to England, principally on agriculture, mineralogy, mathematics, and chemistry. His "Dissertation on the Philosophy of Light and Heat," was first published in 1794. B. at Edinburgh, 1726; D. 1797.

HUTTON, William, an ingenious and self-educated writer, was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver; and at the expiration of his time employed his leisure hours in bookbinding. In 1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, at Birmingham; succeeded so well as to embark in the paper-making business; and by frugality and industry arrived at opulence. He wrote several ingenious works, among which were Historics of "Birmingham," "Derby," "Blackpoll," and the "Battle of Bosworth Field," "Tour to Scarborough," "Remarks on North Wales," "Poems," &c. B. 1723; D. 1815.

HUTTON, Charles, an English mathematician, who, after receiving some education, became teacher of a school at Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He afterwards removed to the latter place, and opened a school on his own account, meeting with considerable success in his undertaking. He published several mathematical works, and, in 1773, offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and passed his examination for the post in the most successful manner. He was made fellow of the Royal Society, and, a few years afterwards, foreign secretary to the same body. His mathematical works were both numerous and valuable. He was made LL.D. of the university of Edinburgh in 1779, and is said to have received the sum of £6000 for condensing the "Philosophical Transactions." His "Course of Mathematics" is still one of the text-books of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1737; D. 1823.

HUYGENS, Constantine, *hoi'-gens*, lord of Zuylichem, was secretary to the Prince of Orange, and president of the council, and is known by fourteen books of Latin poems, under the title of "Momenta Desultoria," consisting of epigrams and miscellaneous pieces. B. at the Hague, 1596; D. 1687.

HUYGENS, Christian, an eminent mathematician, son of the above, who, from his youth, evinced great aptitude for mathematical science, and in 1651 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book on the "Quadrature of Circles, Ellipses, &c." Not long after, he published a treatise on horology, in which he described the model of a newly-invented pendulum for clocks. In 1656 appeared his "System of Saturn," giving an account of the discovery which he made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1661 he visited England, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards resided at Paris, on the invitation of Colbert, who gave him a pension, and he was also admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His "Cosmotheoros, or a Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds," was printing in 1695, the year of his death; and in 1700 appeared his "Opuscula Posthuma," in 1 vol. 4to. He wrote other works on geometry, mechanics, astronomy, and optics. B. 1629.

HUYSUM, John van, *hoi'-sum*, a Dutch painter of flower and fruit pieces. His reputation was so great that he fixed immoderate prices on his works. He would never suffer any person to see him while he was painting; so that his method of mixing his colours was an impenetrable secret. His flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as are also his landscapes and animals. B. at Amsterdam, 1682; D. in England, 1749.

HYDE, Earl of Clarendon. (*See* CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, Earl of.)

HYDE, Thomas, *hide*, a learned divine, who studied at King's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the mastery of the Oriental languages. Dr. Walton employed him in his great work, the Polyglot Bible, and in the preface gratefully acknowledged his assistance. In 1658 he was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and was made under-keeper of the Bodleian Library. In 1665, he translated from the Persian, into Latin, Ulugh Beg's "Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Fixed Stars, with Notes," and soon after he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1678, the archdeaconry of Gloucester was conferred on him; in 1682 he took his degree of D.D.; in 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor; in 1700 appeared his most celebrated work, entitled "Veterum Persarum, Magorum Religionis Historia." Besides the above preferments, he was made regius professor of Hebrew and canon of Christ

church. B. at Billingsley, Shropshire, 1636; D. at Oxford, 1703.

HYDER-ALI-KHAN, *hi'-der-a-lee-kan*, a celebrated Indian chieftain, who became commander in-chief of the troops of the rajah of Mysore, and supplanted his master as ruler of this province in 1761. In 1767 he entered into an alliance with the Mahrattas against the British, but after concluding a peace with the latter in 1769, he turned his arms against his former allies. Once more obtaining their aid, after a contest which lasted about ten years, he suddenly invaded the presidency of Madras in 1780, and even threatened the annihilation of the British power in India. The war was carried on with great vigour, and the issue of the contest seemed doubtful, when, in 1782, Hyder died, leaving his territory to his son, Tippoo Saib, who concluded a peace two years after. B. about 1730.

HYPATIA, *hi-paĭ'-she-a*, an illustrious female, who is the daughter of Theon, an eminent mathematician of Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that school, had a number of disciples, and became very celebrated for her lectures on Plato and Aristotle, both at Alexandria and Athens. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a Christian bishop, celebrated her praises in the most glowing terms. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, and frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and the patriarch Cyril there was a bitter enmity, which broke out into open war, and the monks siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and having torn her in pieces, burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. She wrote a commentary on Diophantus, and other works, which have been lost. B. at Alexandria, between 370-380; killed at the same place, 415.

HYPERIDES, *hi-per'-i-dees*, an Athenian orator, the disciple of Isocrates and Plato, was for a long time the rival of Demosthenes, and distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and, that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut out his tongue. Only two of his numerous orations remain, which are admired for the sweetness and elegance of their style. D. 322 B.C.

HYRCANUS, John, *her-kaĭ'-nus*, high priest and prince of the Jews, succeeded (B.C. 135) his father Simon Maccabæus, who was murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemæus. The same traitor then invited Antiochus into Judæa, and that monarch accordingly laid siege to Jerusalem, which, however, held out against all his attempts. At length a peace was concluded on condition of the Jews becoming tributary to Antiochus, after whose death Hyrcanus restored his country to independence. D. 106 B.C. He was succeeded by his son, Aristobulus, who did not long survive him.

HYSTASPES, *his-tăs'-pees*, a noble Persian, of the family of the Achæmenides. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. Hystaspes was the first who introduced into Persia the mysteries of the Indian Brahmins; and to his researches in India the sciences were greatly indebted.

HYWEL AP OWAIN GWYNEDD, *hoo-el'*, a prince of North Wales, some of whose poems are included in the "Welsh Archæology." On the death of his father, in 1169, he endeavoured to ascend the throne in place of his brother, but was defeated and wounded; on which he went to Ireland, where he died in 1171.

HYWEL AP MORGAN MAWR, prince of Glamorgan, in 1030, is represented as having been one of the wisest and best of the British princes. B. 913; D. 1043, at the great age of 130 years. In this line we have the following instances of longevity:—Morgan Mawr, aged 129; Hywel ab Rhys, 124; and Arthvael ab Rhys, 120.

HYWEL DHA, or Howel the Good, a celebrated prince and legislator of Wales, who went to Rome with the purpose of revising the code of laws for the government of his country. D. 948.

# I

[For names not found in I, look in J and Y Russian names in JE are sometimes begun with a simple E.]

IAMBLICHUS, *i-am-ble'-kus*, king of Arabia, who was deprived of his estates by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, for supporting the cause of Marc Antony; but his son was restored to the throne by the same emperor, B.C. 22.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, and a musician by profession, wrote several works in Greek; among others, one entitled "Babyloniacus," preserved in the library of the Escurial in Spain. Lived in the 2nd century.

IAMBLICHUS, a Platonic philosopher, who studied under Porphyry, and gained many disciples by his eloquence and probity. He was the author of the "Life of Pythagoras," an "Exhortation to Philosophy," and a protest against Porphyry's letter on the Egyptian mysteries. Lived about 350.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and flourished in the reign of Constantine and Julian the Apostate. D. about 363.

IAROSLAV, George, *yar'-os-laf*, grand-duke of Russia, son of Vladimir I., dethroned his brother Swiatopolk in 1015, and reigned till 1054. He suppressed several insurrections, and defeated Boleslas, king of Poland, and the emperors of Constantinople. He encouraged architecture and painting, built schools, made many salutary laws, and rendered the Russian church independent. Henry I., king of France, married his daughter, Anne. Iaroslav founded the city which bears his name.

IBARRA, Joachim, *e-bar'-ra*, a Spanish printer, whose editions of the classical authors of his country are regarded as marvels of the typographical art. B. at Saragossa, 1725; D. at Madrid, 1785.

IBAS, *e'-bas*, a bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 5th century, who is noted in ecclesiastical history on account of the opposite decisions of different councils, relative to the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of his opinions. He was deposed and reinstated, condemned and acquitted, several times, on the charge of favouring the heresy of Nestorius.

IBBETSON Julius Cæsar, *ĭb'-bet-son*, a land-

scape painter, termed by West the Berghem of England, from the success with which he imitated the style of that painter. B. in Scarborough, Yorkshire; D. 1817.

IBBETSON, Agnes, a lady who devoted her attention to the study of astronomy, geology, and botany, particularly to that branch of the last-named science which deals with the physiology of plants. She made many highly interesting microscopical observations on the structure of vegetables, which were published in the "Annals of Philosophy" and other periodicals. She was the daughter of A. Thompson, Esq., of London, and had been married to Mr. Ibbetson, a barrister, by whose death she was left a widow. D. 1823.

IBEK, Cotheddin Ibek, *i'-bek*, the chief slave of Schehabeddin, sultan of India, on whose death he usurped the throne, and added to his dominions many provinces of Hindostan. An account of his conquests was written in a volume entitled "Tage al Mather."

IBEK, Azeddin Ibek, or Ibeg, first sultan of the Mameluke Turks in Egypt, had been an officer in the court of Malek-al-Saleh, sultan of Egypt. On the latter's death, Ibek married his widow, and became partner with her in the throne; but she caused him to be assassinated, in 1257.

IBRAHIM, *ib'-ra-hem*, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun-al-Raschid, and uncle of Amin and Mamun. He was an excellent poet and musician, and the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed caliph at Bagdad, on the death of his nephew Amin, in 817; but Mamun marching from Khorassan to Bagdad with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne. D. at Samara, in 839.

IBRAHIM, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Ferokzad. He acquired great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars he made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such advantages as to acquire the name of the "Conqueror." He reigned forty-two years, during which time he erected a number of cities, mosques, and hospitals; he was also a liberal encourager of arts and letters. D. 1098.

IBRAHIM, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia from the Venetians, in 1644; but his cruelties and debaucheries were so great that the soldiers strangled him in 1649.

IBRAHIM IMAM, the chief priest of the Mohammedan religion, was a descendant of the illustrious house of the Abassides. His reputation and authority became so great, that Marvan, or Hemar, the last caliph of the Ommiades, in Arabia, caused him to be put to death by thrusting his head into a bag of lime, A.D. 748.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who attained by his courage and talents to the highest dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey, in 1728. The Count de Bonneval furnished him with the types, the first work he produced being a treatise on the military art. He afterwards published the account of an expedition against the Affghans, a Turkish grammar, and a history of Turkey; D. 1744.

IBRAHIM MANSOUR EFFENDI, whose real name was Cerfbere, was the son of a Jew at Strasburg. He had served in the French republican hussars, but became so violent a royalist, that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, embraced Mohammedanism, and instructed the Turkish troops in the European system of discipline. He subsequently travelled through the north of Europe, and, under the name of Medelshim, held a government office in Westphalia; afterwards was engineer to Ali Pacha; and, on quitting that employ, wandered through various parts of Asia, Africa, and America. He ultimately, being in a state of absolute destitution, shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He wrote a "Memoir of Greece and Albania during the Government of Ali Pacha."

IBRAHIM BEY, a famous Mameluke chieftain, who for some time governed Cairo, in conjunction with Mourad Bey, but afterwards became sole ruler, and head of the Mamelukes. The French, when they invaded Egypt, defeated him, in 1799, at Al-Arish. He escaped the general massacre of the Mamelukes in 1805, by refusing to accept Mehemet Ali's invitation to visit Cairo with the rest of his ill-fated followers. B. in Circassia, about 1735; D. in exile in Nubia, 1816.

IBRAHIM PACHA, viceroy of Egypt, step-son and successor of Mehemet Ali, was inured from infancy to the toils and turmoils of a camp, and at an early age displayed the adventurous spirit, high courage, and undaunted resolution, which distinguished his subsequent career. In 1819 he became generalissimo of the Egyptian army; and, charged with the task of remodelling and disciplining it after the French fashion, proceeded vigorously to work, and soon produced a marked change in the character of his troops. In the course of a few campaigns he completely defeated the Wahabees in Arabia, who from 1818 to 1824 had resisted all the efforts of the Egyptian forces to subdue them. During the struggle for Greek independence, Ibrahim was conspicuous as leader of the Turks. His army overran the whole of the Morea, and committed frightful devastations and cruelties; but the battle of Navarino, October 20, 1827, when the combined British, Russian, and French navies, under the command of Admiral Codrington, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet, sent him back to Egypt, shorn of his conquests, and paved the way for the independence of Greece. In 1831 he marched to the conquest of Syria: and having completely routed the sultan's troops at Konieh in 1832, was only restrained from marching to Constantinople by the intervention of Russia; but his subjugation of Syria was complete, and a few abortive attempts made by the population to throw off the Egyptian yoke only ended in riveting their chains more firmly than before. In 1839, the sultan having made another effort for the recovery of Syria, was completely overthrown by Ibrahim at Nizil. But the European powers now interfered. An English fleet, under the command of Admirals Stopford and Napier, was sent to the Syrian coast, and having reduced Acre, forced Ibrahim to conclude a treaty, by which Syria was once more given up to the sultan. In 1846, Ibrahim visited England and France. On September 1st, 1848, he was nominated viceroy of Egypt, in the room of Mehemet Ali, whom increasing years had made unequal to the cares of government; but a severe attack of bronchitis, acting on a constitution already debilitated by youthful

excesses, and unbounded indulgence in his riper years, cut Ibrahim off after a short reign of two months and ten days. B. in Albania, 1789; D. 1848.

Ibrahim of Schiraz, a Mussulman doctor of law, who wrote several works on jurisprudence, in Arabic.—There was another of the same name, surnamed Merouzi, some of whose works are extant.

Icilius, Lucius, *i-sil'-e-us*, a Roman tribune, to whom Virginia was betrothed. When the latter was carried off by the decemvir Appius-Claudius, Icilius raised an army against the Decemvirs, and, having caused their fall, was created, by the people, tribune for the second time, B.C. 449. Sheridan Knowles has founded a tragedy, called "Virginius," upon these incidents; and Macaulay, in one of his ballads, commemorates the story of Virginius.

Ictinus, *ik-ti'-nus*, an Athenian architect, who lived in the 5th century B.C., and was employed by Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon. He also built the temple of Ceres and Proserpine at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo Epicurus in Arcadia.

Idris Gawr, *i'-dris-gour*, a Welsh astronomer, who is ranked with Gwidion ab Don and Gwyn ab Nudd, as the three great astronomers of Britain. A high mountain in Wales is still called Cader Idris, or the "Seat of Idris." When he lived is unknown.

Iermak, *yer'-mak*, hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, at the end of the 16th century, who, in 1580, undertook, at the head of six thousand men, the invasion of Siberia. After many fierce engagements, he penetrated with 500 horsemen as far as Sibir, the capital, which he took; very soon afterwards, the khans of the neighbouring tribes tendered him their submission. Iermak, fearing that he should not be able to retain his conquests, solicited the aid of Ivan IV., czar of Russia, promising to become his vassal. The czar sent him reinforcements, but he was slain by a Tartar chief, in 1583.

Iffland, Augustus William, *if'-fland*, a German author and actor, who became the leading comedian of Germany. He subsequently produced a great number of dramas, was appointed director of the theatre at Mannheim, and afterwards of the court spectacles at Berlin. He brought out several adaptations from the French, and from the Italian comedies of Goldoni. B. at Hanover, 1759; D. 1814.

Ignatius, St., *ig-nai-she-us*, a father of the Church, and martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, A.D. 68. After discharging the episcopal office with great zeal for forty years, the emperor Trajan, passing through Antioch, in his Parthian expedition, sent for him, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible; on which the emperor sent him under a guard of soldiers to Rome, where he was exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre for the amusement of the people. The martyr joyfully heard his sentence, and endured his sufferings with fortitude. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his bones, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine epistles are extant, and were published by Usher at Oxford in 1645. Some others have been attributed to him: but these are generally accounted spurious, though Whiston endeavoured to prove that they were genuine, and that the others were forgeries or abridgments. Suffered martyrdom between 107 and 116.

Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalates, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. When his father was deposed by Leo the Armenian, he and his brother were confined in a monastery. Ignatius, whose original name was Nicetas, took the religious vows, and in 847 was raised to the patriarchate; but having rebuked Bardas, one of the principal lords of the court, he was banished to the isle of Terebinthos, and Photius appointed in his stead. A council was called at Constantinople to compel Ignatius to resign, which he refused to do for some time; but close confinement and rigorous usage induced him to yield. When Basil became emperor, he restored Ignatius to his dignity; upon which he immediately excommunicated Photius, and caused the eighth general council to be called at Constantinople. B. 799; D. 878.

Ignatius-Loyola. (*See* Loyola.)

Igor, *e'-gor*, grand-duke of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick, and, after making war a long time against his neighbours, proceeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He left his throne to his wife Olga, who, in her old age, embraced Christianity. D. 935.

Ilive, Jacob, *il'-iv*, an English printer and letter-founder, who published some singular pieces, such as a pretended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment will be immaterial, &c. D. 1768.

Illtyd Varchog, *ill'-tud var'-chog*, or, "Iltutus the Knight," a saint who accompanied Garmon to Britain, and was placed at the head of the Congregation of Theodosius, so called from being established by that emperor. He introduced an improved method of ploughing among the Welsh. D. about 480.

Imbert, Bartholomew, *im'-bair*, a French poet, who became a member of the Academy of Nismes, and cultivated literature, particularly poetry, with success. He wrote a poem entitled "The Judgment of Paris;" and also published a volume of fables, which, though excellent, cannot be compared with La Fontaine's. He was likewise the author of a novel entitled "The Mistakes of Love," and some other pieces. D. at Nismes, 1747; D. at Paris, 1790.

Imbert, Jean, an advocate, who published "Enchiridion Juris scripti Galliæ," 1559; "Institutiones Forenses," 1541. D. about 1599.

Imbert, Joseph Gabriel, a French painter, who was instructed in his art by Vander Meulen and Le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into the order of St. Bruno, but still continued to paint. B. at Marseilles, 1654; D. 1740.

Imhoff, James William, *ime'-hofe*, a celebrated genealogist, of a noble family. He published—1. "De Notitiâ Procerum Germaniæ," 2 vols.; 2. "Historia Genealogica Italiæ et Hispaniæ;" 3. "Familiarum Italiæ, Hispaniæ, Galliæ, et Portugalliæ;" 4. "Magnæ Britanniæ cum appendice," 2 vols. folio; 5. "Recherches sur les Grandes d'Espagne." B. at Nuremberg. 1651; D. 1728.

Imperiali, Joseph Renatus, *im-pe'-re-a'-le*, a celebrated cardinal, born of an illustrious Genoese family, was employed by different popes in the most

important affairs, and in the conclave of 1730 was within one vote of being elected pope himself. Few excelled him in liberality, probity, and love of literature. B. 1651; D. 1737.

INA, *ī-na*, king of the West-Saxons, one of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, famous for the laws he instituted and for his expeditions against neighbouring princes. In 728 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he is said to have erected an English college. He was a benefactor of the church, and added greatly to the revenues of the abbey of Glastonbury. D. about 729.

INCHBALD, Mrs. Elizabeth, *inch'-bald*, an English authoress, who, at the age of 16, ran away from her home in Suffolk, and tried ineffectually to obtain an engagement as actress in a London theatre. She subsequently found employment on the provincial stage, and, after a varied career, married Mr. Inchbald, an actor, who died in 1779. In 1780 she obtained an engagement to play minor parts at Covent Garden Theatre, and remained in that position till 1789, when she retired from the stage. A few years before, she had written a farce, which, being successful, she continued to write for the theatre, and produced in succession 19 plays, receiving large sums for several of them. Between the years 1806 and 1809 she edited "The British" and "Modern" Theatres, and a collection of farces, in all 42 vols. But the works which cause her name to be remembered are two novels—"A Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." She had written her autobiography, for which £1000 had been offered and refused by her, and which was destroyed at her request after her death. Her maiden name was Simpson. B. in Suffolk, 1753; D. 1821.

INCHOFFER, Melchior, *inch'-hofe-er*, a German Jesuit, who at first studied the law, but abandoned that profession and entered the Jesuits' college at Rome in 1607. In 1630 he wrote a book, entitled, "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina Proved to be Genuine." Having quarrelled with his brethren, he wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death, under the title of "Monarchia Folipsorum." He also wrote the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary." B. at Vienna, 1584; D. at Milan, 1648.

INCLEDON, Benjamin Charles, *ink'-el-don*, a famous English singer, was born at St. Keverne, in Cornwall, where his father practised as a surgeon. When only eight years old, the astonishingly fine tones of his voice induced his parents to article him to Jackson of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter cathedral until he was 15. Not liking the restraints to which he was there subject, he quitted Exeter in 1779, and entered as a common sailor on board the *Formidable*, of 98 guns, and remained in the royal navy five years, during which time he went to the West Indies, and saw some service. His vocal abilities having attracted notice, he was advised to try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly joined a company at Southampton, in 1783, and next year accepted an engagement at Bath, where the manager introduced him to the acquaintance of Rauzinni, who did much towards perfecting him in the vocal art. In 1790 he made his *début* at Covent Garden Theatre, with great success, as Dermot, in "The Poor Soldier," and rose at once into popularity, which he continued to enjoy till the infirmities consequent upon advancing years, and an irregular mode of life, compelled him to quit the stage. His voice combined uncommon power, sweetness, and flexibility, both in the natural tones and in the falsetto, and his intonation was remarkably correct. His execution of "The Storm," "Black-eyed Susan," or any of the better sort of the old English ballads and hunting songs, was such as, once heard, was never forgotten. B. 1764; D. 1826.

INDIBILIS, *in-dib'-i-lis*, prince of the Ilergetes of Spain, entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, and assisted to gain a victory over Publius Scipio, father of Scipio the Great, who was killed in the battle, 212 B.C. Subsequently, he became the ally of Scipio the Great (*see* SCIPIO), and fought under his banner against the Carthaginians, hoping thus to be allowed to retain his kingdom by the Romans. But being deceived in these expectations, he revolted, and, after various struggles, lost his life in battle, 205 B.C.

INDULPHUS, *in-dul'-fus*, supposed to be the seventy-seventh king of Scotland, began his reign in 953. The first few years of his reign were peaceable; but afterwards his kingdom was several times invaded by the Danes, who were enraged against him for entering into an alliance with the English. On the Danes landing in great force in the north, Indulphus marched against them, and compelled them to fly to their ships; but, pursuing them too eagerly, he was slain by an arrow; D. 961.

INEZ DE CASTRO, *e'-nais dai kas'-tro*, a noble lady of Castile, famous for her beauty and her misfortunes. Don Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., king of Portugal, fell in love with and secretly married her. The king, on discovering their union, desired his son to abandon her, but on his refusing to do so, caused Inez to be assassinated, in 1355. On succeeding to the throne, in 1357, Don Pedro executed the most summary vengeance upon the murderers of his former wife, and causing her body to be disinterred, crowned her remains, and proclaimed her his queen. The Portuguese poet Camöens (*see* CAMÖENS) founded a tragedy upon this incident, and an excellent play has been written upon the same subject by Mrs. Hemans.

INGEMANN, Bernhard Severin, *in'-ger-man*, a Danish poet and novelist, whose father, the Protestant pastor of Torkildstrup, in the island of Falster, died while his son was very young. His mother contrived, however, to send him to the university of Copenhagen, where, at the age of 23, he carried off the gold medal for his essay in answer to the question "What relation do poetry and eloquence bear to each other?" A year previously he published a volume of lyrics, and, in 1814, produced "The Black Knights," an epical and allegorical poem, on the model of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Subsequently he wrote two tragedies, "Masaniello" and "Bianca," which became very popular on the Danish stage. A third drama, "The Shepherd of Tolosa," was unsuccessful; and, although he afterwards wrote several dramas, none were composed with a view to theatrical representation. After having travelled in Europe between the years 1818 and 1820, he wrote a volume of poems, and commenced a series of romances, embodying historical and traditional incidents in the mediæval history of his native country. These romances, several of which have been translated into English, were written in imitation of Sir Walter Scott, and became exceedingly

popular in Denmark. In 1822 he was nominated professor of the Danish language and literature at the college of Sörõe, near Copenhagen, and, in 1842, was appointed director of the same institution, which may be called the Eton of Denmark. B. at Torkildstrup, island of Falster, 1789; D. 1862.

INGENHOUSZ, Johann, *ing'-en-hoos*, an eminent Dutch physician and chemist. Going early to England, and learning the Suttonian method of inoculation, he went to Vienna, on the recommendation of Sir John Pringle, to inoculate the daughter of the emperor, for which he was made imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote,—1. "Experiments upon Vegetables;" 2. A Latin Translation of Hulme's Treatise on the Stone, Scurvy, and Gout; 3. Several Chemical Treatises on Impregnating Water, &c., with Fixed Air; 4. Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. B. at Breda, 1730; D. 1799.

INGHEN, William Van, *ing'-hen*, a Dutch historical painter, who, after being the pupil of Anthony Grebber, studied in Italy, and, on his return, settled at Amsterdam, where his works are held in great esteem. B. at Utrecht, 1651; D. about 1720.

INGHIRAMI, Cavaliere Francesco, *in-ge-ra'-me*, an eminent Italian archæologist, who applied himself assiduously to the study of ancient art. His great work, entitled "Monumenti Etruschi," in six volumes, published in 1826, has been the source from which writers on Etruscan antiquities have derived their knowledge. He was also author of a number of other works on the art and remains of antiquity, and, for a long period, was keeper of the Laurentine library at Florence. B. at Volterra, in Tuscany, in 1772; D. 1846.

INGLIS, Sir James, *in'-glis*, author of a famous work, entitled the "Complaint of Scotland," published in 1548, was descended from an old family of Fifeshire. He was an adherent of the French faction against the English, the contentions of these two parties having distracted the Scottish councils of the period. He distinguished himself in some skirmishes which preceded the battle of Pinkey, and was knighted on the field. B. in the reign of James IV.; D. 1554.

INGLIS, John, D.D., a Scottish divine, who, in 1796, succeeded Principal Robertson as minister of Grayfriars parish, Edinburgh, and was for about 30 years the leader of the moderate party in the Scottish Establishment. Besides minor publications, he wrote two works of considerable importance, one being on the "Evidences of Christianity," and the other a "Defence of Church Establishments." B. in Perthshire, 1763; D. 1834.

INGLIS, Henry David, a writer of some eminence, whose earliest works were published in the name of Derwent Conway, was a native of Scotland, and, impelled by the ardent desire to visit foreign countries which distinguishes so many of his countrymen, and also by an eager love of literature, he travelled over most parts of the Continent, carefully recording his observations. His first work was entitled "The Tales of Ardennes," which was followed by "Solitary Walks through many Lands;" after which appeared his "Travels in Norway and Sweden," "Spain in 1830," "The New Gil Blas," &c. After his return from Spain, he made a tour through Ireland, the result of which was an excellent work entitled "Ireland in 1834." His literary labours impaired his constitution, and having been seized with a disease of the brain, he died in 1835. B. 1795.

INGLIS, Sir Robert Harry, an English politician, who for a long period represented the University of Oxford in the House of Commons. After an educational career at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1808, and subsequently became private secretary to Viscount Sidmouth. In 1824 he was returned to Parliament as member for Dundalk, and, two years later, sat for Ripon. When Sir Robert Peel introduced the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, he resigned his seat for Oxford University, which Inglis henceforth represented, till his retirement from public life, in 1853. He was a steady supporter of church and state, opposed the Reform Bill, the emancipation of Catholics and Jews, and, throughout his career, exhibited a perfect example of the thorough Conservative. B. in London, 1786; D. 1855.

INGLIS, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, K.C.B., the "Hero of Lucknow," a designation conferred upon him in consequence of his gallant defence of the British residency in that city against the insurgents in 1857, having succeeded to the command there on the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. Sir John was the son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, bishop of Nova Scotia, and entered the army as ensign in the 32nd regiment, in 1833, and continued in the same corps, passing through every grade from ensign to full colonel, which latter rank he held in it at his death. He first saw active service in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, afterwards passed through the campaigns in the Punjab in 1848-49; succeeded to the command of one of the columns of attack at the siege of Mooltan, and was made brevet lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry at the battle of Goojerat. He was afterwards appointed assistant to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow; and after that distinguished officer's death, held the post till relieved by Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram. He was created a baronet, and made brevet major-general for his conduct on this occasion, and was subsequently placed in command of the troops in the Ionian Islands. His health, however, had been shaken by the terrible anxieties, privations, and fatigues he had undergone in defending Lucknow; and, notwithstanding every attention was bestowed upon him, he never recovered, and died at Homburg, where he had gone in the hope of reinvigorating his exhausted system, on the 27th of September, 1862. B. in Nova Scotia, 1814. Sir John was married to a daughter of Frederick Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford; and in him the British nation lost one of its most able, honest, and distinguished officers.

INGRAM, Robert, *in'-gram*, an English divine, who entered at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and took there his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent; after which he obtained, successively, the small vicarage of Orston, in Nottinghamshire, and the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He wrote a work called "Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally published by Manasseh Ben Israel; with Observations thereon." This was published in 1792. B. 1727; D. 1804.

INGRASSIA, John Philip, *in-gras'-se-a*, a phy-

sician of Palermo, who, in 1575, delivered his country from the fury of the plague. B. 1511; D. 1581.

INGRES, Jean Dominique Auguste, *ăngr*, a distinguished French painter, whose father, a painter and musician, sought to inspire him with a love of the musical art. His predilection for painting was, however, so strong, that he was allowed to study it exclusively. After having spent some years in the atelier of David, he won, in 1801, the second great prize for painting. In 1802 he produced one of his most celebrated works—"The Bather." In 1804 he painted a portrait of Napoleon as first consul, and again in 1806 as emperor. He resided for fifteen years at Rome, and four years at Florence, in both of which cities he painted many of his best works. So great is the estimation of Ingrès in France, that, in the great Exposition at Paris, in 1855, an entire department was allotted to him for the exhibition of his numerous paintings. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1834, and commander in 1845. B. at Montauban, 1781.

INGULPHUS, *in-gul'-phus*, abbot of Croyland in the 11th century, and favourite of William the Conqueror, to whom he was secretary. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. His supposed work, the "History of Croyland Abbey," has been translated from the Latin, and published in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. B. about 1030; D. 1109.

INMAN, Rev. James, *in'-man*, an eminent mathematician, many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth dockyard. He was the oldest of Cambridge senior wranglers, his degree dating as far back as 1800, and was long celebrated in naval circles for his application of science to navigation and shipbuilding. He laboured very many years unobtrusively, but zealously, in his country's service. He sailed round the world with Flinders, as astronomer, was wrecked with him, and took part with the late Sir John Franklin in that celebrated action in which a fleet of British merchantmen beat off the French Admiral Linois. While professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, he reduced to system the previous ill-arranged methods of navigation, and published several valuable works now in general use in the naval service; but he was best known by his having been the first person in England who built ships on scientific principles, and by his having educated a class of men at whose hands the promised "reconstruction" of the British navy is to take place. Dr. Inman's translation of "Chapman," with his valuable annotations, is the text-book on which all subsequent writers on naval architecture have proceeded. B. 1772; D. 1859.

INNOCENT I., *in'-no-sent*, pope, was a native of Albano, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He proceeded to Ravenna to request the emperor Honorius to make peace with Alaric; but during his absence the latter plundered Rome. D. at Ravenna, 417.

INNOCENT II. ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by part only of the conclave, the rest choosing Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II., and was acknowledged by the kings of Scotland and Sicily, but Innocent was received by the other princes of Europe. Being driven from Italy, he fled to France, where he held several councils. On the death of his rival and the abdication of his successor, Victor III., he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139. D. at Rome, 1143.

INNOCENT III. (Lothario Conti) came of a noble family. On account of his learning he was made cardinal, and, in 1198, elected pope. He encouraged the crusades to the Holy Land, promoted one against the Albigenses, laid the kingdom of France under interdict, and excommunicated John, king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and raised the papal authority to its highest degree of power. B. at Anagni, 1160; D. at Perugia, 1216.

INNOCENT IV. was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX. created him a cardinal in 1227. He succeeded Celestine IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was engaged in a contest with the emperor Frederick II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederick was excommunicated. He is said to have been the first who gave red hats to the cardinals. D. at Naples, 1254.

INNOCENT V., a Dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly pope, in 1276, but died five months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

INNOCENT VI., cardinal bishop of Ostia, was advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and some of his letters are extant. D. at Avignon, 1362.

INNOCENT VII. was elected pope in 1404, but not without great opposition. B. at Abruzzo, 1336; D. 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, obtained the tiara, in succession to Sixtus IV., in 1484. He endeavoured to organize another crusade, but without success. B. 1431; D. 1492.

INNOCENT IX. ascended the papal throne on the death of Gregory XIV., in 1591, but died two months afterwards. B. at Bologna, 1519; D. at Rome, 1591.

INNOCENT X. (John Baptist Pamfili), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII., in 1644, at the age of 73. He condemned the doctrines of Jansenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence. B. 1571; D. 1655.

INNOCENT XI.—Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat and a bishopric. He was elected pope in 1676, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a contest with Louis XIV. of France about the right of disposing of benefices and church lands, claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an assembly of his clergy, which nearly terminated in a separation of the French church from the Roman communion. This pope effected a coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. B. at Como, 1611; D. 1689.

INNOCENT XII. (Antonio Pignatelli), a Neapolitan of a noble family, succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the "Maxims of the Saints," written by Fénélon. B. at Naples, 1614; D. at Rome, 1700.

INNOCENT XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti), a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721. He gave a pension to the grandson of James II., and is said to have died of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Dubois. B. 1655; D. 1724.

INTAPHERNES, *in-ta-fer'-nees*, one of the seven lords of Persia who conspired to dethrone Smerdis the usurper, 521 B.C. He afterwards endeavoured to seize the crown, for which Darius condemned him to death, with all his family. The wife of Intaphernes presented herself before Darius in a suppliant posture, and not only obtained a pardon for herself, but for any one of her relations whom she might name. She chose her brother, saying she might have another husband and other children, but that, as her father and mother were dead, she could not have another brother. On this, Darius pardoned her brother and son; but Intaphernes was executed.

INWOOD, William, *in'-wood*, an English surveyor and architect, who, with his sons, designed many churches and private buildings in London. He and his son Henry were the architects of St. Pancras church, Euston Road, London, the lower portion of which is an adaptation from an Ionic temple named the Erechtheion, at Athens. The tower is also a copy of the Tower of the Winds at Athens. The Westminster Hospital was his design, in which he was assisted by his son Charles. B. about 1771; D. 1843.

INWOOD, Henry William, was educated for the architectural profession, and spent several years copying and executing plans of the most celebrated buildings at Athens, &c. The designs for St. Pancras church were prepared after some of these drawings. He published a splendid work, called "Fragments of Athenian Architecture," and commenced a second work on Grecian and Egyptian architectural art; but, owing to his unexpected death, the work remained unfinished. B. 1794; lost at sea, 1843.

INWOOD, Charles Frederick, brother of the above, assisted his father William in many of his works, and was himself architect of the church of All Saints, at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire. B. 1798; D. 1840.

IOLO GOCH, *e-o'-lo goch*, a Welsh bard, who lived with Owen Glendower, by whom he was employed to compose warlike songs to rouse his countrymen against the English. Lived between 1370 and 1420.

IPHICRATES, *i-fik'-ra-tees*, a celebrated Athenian general, who, by introducing some novel improvements in warfare, defeated the Thebans and Spartans. He was the son of a shoemaker, and once, when reproached with the meanness of his origin, answered that he would be the first of his family, whilst his detractor would be the last of his own. He was at the height of his fame between 400 and 360 B.C.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, in Greece, *if-e'-tus*, memorable as the institutor of the famous Olympic games, about the year 884 B.C. These games, at first consisting only of athletic exercises, but afterwards including horse and chariot racing, and even the trials of skill among rival candidates in music, poetry, eloquence, &c., were celebrated every 4th year, in the month of July, near Olympia, a city of Elis.

IRAIL, Augustin Simon, *e'-rail*, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote a tragedy called "The Trumpet of Heroism," "Memoirs for a History of the Republic of Letters," and a "History of the Re-union of Brittany with France." B. at Puy, Upper Loire, 1719; D. 1794.

IRELAND, Samuel, *ire'-land*, a miscellaneous writer and publisher, was originally a mechanic in Spitalfields; but, having a taste for drawing and engraving, he established himself in business as publisher of illustrated books of home and continental travel. He produced "Picturesque Tours" in Holland, France, and on the Thames and Medway. But the affair which gained him notoriety was his publication of a volume purporting to contain letters and papers of Shakspeare. The whole collection was a forgery by his son; and the exposure of the fraud is said to have hastened the old man's death. D. in London, 1800.

IRELAND, Samuel William Henry, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, notorious for his forgeries of Shaksperian documents, and for producing a play purporting to be Shakspeare's, but which was soon discovered to be a gross forgery, was the son of the last-mentioned person. After receiving a fair education in London and in France, he was articled to a lawyer in New Inn. His father was an enthusiastic collector of Shaksperian relics; and it would seem that this first induced him to forge a legal document, to which the autograph of Shakspeare was attached. His simple-minded father was imposed upon; and he soon afterwards supplied him with several more papers, which were published in a volume. William Henry even went so far as to concoct a play called "Vortigern," and to palm it off upon the public as an original work of Shakspeare's. It was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, with John Kemble as Vortigern, and was most unequivocally condemned, being sorry trash. The whole of the forgeries were soon afterwards exposed by Malone and others, and he was expelled his father's house. He subsequently gained a livelihood by writing a number of indifferent novels and romances, and executing hack-work for booksellers. B. in London, 1777; D. 1835.

IRELAND, John, an ingenious writer on works of art, was brought up to the watchmaking business, but afterwards became a dealer in paintings and prints. He was the author of "Hogarth Illustrated," 3 vols.; and the "Life and Letters of John Henderson," the actor. B. at Wem, in Shropshire, in the same house as Wycherley the poet; D. 1808.

IRELAND, John, dean of Westminster, eminent for his learning and for his intimacy with some of the most distinguished men of his time, received the first rudiments of education at the free grammar-school of Ashburton, in Devon, along with Gifford, author of the "Mæviad" and "Baviad," and editor of the "Quarterly Review." Ireland completed his education at Oxford; and after holding a small curacy in Devonshire, travelled with the son of Sir James Wright, by whose interest he was in 1793 appointed to the vicarage of Croydon in Surrey. In 1802 he was made a prebend of Westminster, which promotion was followed by his succeeding to the deanery of Westminster on the death of Dr. Vincent in 1816. He was a voluminous author; besides writing some important papers in the earlier numbers of the "Quarterly Review," he published "Five Discourses containing certain Arguments for and against the Reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks," "Vindiciæ Regiæ, a Defence of the Kingly Office," "Paganism and Christianity compared," "Nuptiæ Sacræ, an Inquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce," and other works, exclusively theological. As his life had been distinguished by his patronage of literature, so his will evidenced that he was desirous that his fortune should benefit both religion and

literature after his death. Besides many charitable bequests for the benefit of the various places with which he had been connected, he left £2000 to his college, Oriel, Oxford, for an exhibition; £5000 for a chapel in Westminster; and the munificent sum of £10,000 to the university of Oxford, for a "Professor of the Exegesis of the Holy Scripture." B. at Ashburton, Devon, 1762; D. 1842.

IRENÆUS, St., *i-re-ne'-us*, bishop of Lyons, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom he is said to have been sent into Gaul. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons; and, on the martyrdom of Pothinus, succeeded him in the bishopric, in 177. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons, in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy, which then raged with violence, respecting the time of celebrating Easter. B. in Asia Minor about 140; D. at Lyons, about 202.

IRENE, *i-re'-ne*, empress of Constantinople, and a saint of the Greek church, was the wife of Leo IV., after whose death she was acknowledged sovereign, in conjunction with her son, Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relatives of her husband; and, in order to insure her power, deprived her own son of sight. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicephorus on the throne, who banished her to Lesbos. B. at Athens; D. at Lesbos, 803.

IRETON, Henry, *ire'-ton*, a republican general, and son-in-law of Cromwell, greatly distinguished himself in the civil war, on the side of the Parliament. He studied at Oxford, in which university he took the degree of B.A., and subsequently became a student of the Middle Temple. When the revolution broke out, he entered the parliamentary army, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Naseby, he, after fighting very bravely, was taken prisoner by the royalists, but escaped. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died. His body was conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey; but, at the Restoration, it was taken up and hung at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. B. in Nottinghamshire, 1610; D. at Limerick, 1651.

IRVING, Rev. Edward, *ir'-ving*, a minister of the Scottish church, and founder of the sect called Irvingites. After finishing his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., he is said to have led the life, for a short period, of a strolling player. In 1811 he became master of the mathematical school of Haddington, and, a year afterwards, was appointed head of the academy at Kirkcaldy, where he remained for seven years, being then ordained minister of the Scottish church. After having preached in several churches, he was appointed Dr. Chalmers's assistant at St. John's church, Glasgow, gaining so much reputation for eloquence that he was installed minister of the Scottish church in Hatton Garden, London. His tall figure, impressive style of preaching, and vigorous discourses, caused him to attain great popularity in this church; the most wealthy and accomplished Londoners crowding to hear him. Between the years 1823 and 1827 he published several discourses, lectures, and sermons. His church in Hatton Garden having been found too small for his congregation, a new building was erected for him by subscription, in Regent Square, Gray's-Inn Road. This was opened in 1829, and he preached in this place with the same success as formerly. In November, 1830, he was charged with heresy by the presbytery of London, and a course of proceedings, extending over eighteen months, was instituted against him. About this time he introduced into his church what he termed "supernatural inspiration," but which his opponents called "the extravagances of the unknown tongues." In 1832 the London presbytery pronounced him unfitted for his charge, and the trustees of his church declared that "the Rev. Edward Irving had rendered himself unfit to remain a minister of the Caledonian church, Regent Square, and ought to be removed therefrom." On being suspended from his duties, he preached to small congregations in Gray's-Inn Road, and in Newman Street, Oxford Street. In 1833 the presbytery of Annan sentenced him to be deposed from the ministry. His health gave way soon afterwards. B. at Annan, 1792; D. at Glasgow, 1834. (*See* "Life," by Mrs. Oliphant, published in 1862.)

IRVING, Washington, a distinguished American author, whose parentage on both sides was British. His father, originally a petty officer in his Britannic majesty's naval service, was a native of Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands; and his mother, born at Falmouth, was granddaughter of an English clergyman. The descent of the Orcadian Irvings (or Irvines) has been traced, without a break, "through James the 'Lawman,' or chief judge of the Orkneys in 1560, and 'John off Erwyne' of 1438, mentioned in 'Wilson's Archæological and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,' to the first Orkney Irvine and earliest cadet of Drum, William de Erwin, an inhabitant of Kirkwall in 1369, while the islands yet owned the sway of Magnus V., the last of the Norwegian earls." Wm. Irving, having settled as a merchant in New York, where he was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, became the father of eleven children of whom Washington (born in 1783) was the youngest. He was sent to school in his fourth year, and at a very early age evinced a passion for reading. He was particularly fond of voyages and travels, which produced such an effect on him that at the age of 14 he was on the point of eloping from home and engaging as a sailor. This predilection for the sea was probably inherited, as an inseparable part of his natural constitution, from his ancestors, the adventurous denizens of the "storm-swept Orcades." His father having died while Washington was still young, his education, which thenceforth took place at home, devolved upon his elder brothers, young men of considerable attainments. His health, during youth and early manhood, was exceedingly delicate; and though his studies were retarded by this circumstance, his imagination and perceptive faculties gained by it; for, unable to sit closely to his books, he spent a great deal of his time in wandering about Manhattan Island, observing the picturesque aspects of nature in that place, and listening to the odd traditions of the old Dutch and other settlers. It is to these first impressions of his youth, that so much of the quaint piquancy of his writings is due. His literary career was commenced in 1802, with a number of sketches contributed to the "New York Morning Chronicle," entitled "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle." His health was, however, so frail that he was

compelled to travel, with a view to its renovation. He crossed the Atlantic, and visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to New York, he, together with Mr. Kirke Paulding, commenced a series of humorous and graphic sketches, which were published under the title of "Salmagundi." This work obtained a considerable degree of popularity, but was suddenly stopped at the end of 1807. After this he wrote a number of tales and essays for the magazines and newspapers, and about the same time began to study the law; but although he was admitted to the bar, he never practised as a barrister. In 1809 was published the humorous "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," which instantly made Irving one of the most popular of American writers. On the breaking out of war between England and the United States, a few years afterwards, he was attached, with the rank of colonel, to the staff of General Tomkins, governor of New York. On the establishment of peace, he went to Liverpool to represent the commercial house of Irving, Brothers, a firm which subsequently failed; whereupon Washington Irving occupied himself exclusively with literature. After having travelled over England, he commenced his "Sketch-Book," forwarding his manuscript in instalments to New York, where it was published. The very favourable manner in which the London critics spoke of this work induced Irving to seek a publisher for it in England. He was for a long time unsuccessful in this attempt, and having already met with an hospitable reception at Abbotsford, by Sir Walter Scott, he now sought that gentleman's advice. Although Scott could not help him to a publisher, he offered to procure him the post of editor for a periodical then about to be started in Edinburgh. Irving declined this kind proposal. "My whole course of life," he said, "has been desultory, and I am unfitted for any periodically-recurring task, or any stipulated labour of body or mind. I have no command of my talents, such as they are, and have to watch the varyings of my mind as I should those of a weathercock. Practice and training may bring me more into rule, but at present I am as useless for regular service as one of my own country Indians, or a Don Cossack." He afterwards purposed to issue an English edition of his "Sketch-Book," at his own risk, but his publisher failed when the first volume only had been produced. The book became so rapidly popular, however, on both sides of the Atlantic, that Mr. Murray resolved to become its English publisher, and henceforth Irving's reputation was made. A second volume of the "Sketch-Book," "Bracebridge Hall," and the "Tales of a Traveller," succeeded, the last work appearing in 1824; the author's residence during the interval of their composition being at London and Paris. In 1826 he set out for Madrid, for the purpose of examining some important documents relative to Columbus, which had just been discovered in a Jesuit college in that city. His researches in the Spanish archives, as well as his explorations of the old cities of Spain, resulted in the publication of several of his most popular books,—the "History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus," the "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," and "Tales of the Alhambra." In 1829 he was appointed secretary of the American legation in



London, the Royal Society of Literature awarding him one of its gold medals, and the university of Oxford conferring upon him its honorary degree of LL.D. about the same time. In 1832, "after an absence of seventeen years, he saw again the blue line of his native land," as he has said, and on landing, a most enthusiastic reception awaited him. Leaving New York soon afterwards in company with Mr. Ellsworthy, the Indian commissioner, he travelled in the Far West, his knowledge of Indian and prairie life being reproduced in a series of entertaining works, the chief of which were "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria, or Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains," and the "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." These were followed by a variety of sketches supplied to the American periodicals. In 1841 he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, representing his country with distinguished success at Madrid, till 1846, when he was, at his own wish, recalled. Washington Irving hereupon retired to his beautiful estate on the banks of the Hudson, about 25 miles from New York, which he had purchased a few years before. In this charming retreat he lived, engaged in literary labour, till his death; narrating the rise and progress of Mahometanism in his "Lives of Mahomet and his Successors," and the adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, in his biography of that poet and essayist. Besides these, he revised his complete works, and published a collected edition of them. His last productions were "Chronicles of Woolfert's Roost," a series of sketches in the style of the old "Sketch-Book," and the "Life of Washington," the first volume of which was published in 1855; and this, as well as the concluding volumes, was hailed with an enthusiastic reception in America, while in England it became as popular as the previous efforts of its author. B. at New York, 1783; D. at Sunnyside, 1859. (*See* "Life," by his nephew, published in 1862.)

Irwin, Eyles, *er'-win*, a distinguished civil servant of the East India Company, was born of Irish parents in Calcutta, and received his education in England. He obtained an appointment in the E.I.C.'s civil service in 1767, but was suspended in 1777 for his adherence to Lord Pigot. He was afterwards restored, however, and in 1792 was appointed superintendent of the company's affairs in China, where he remained for several years. He was the author of "Adventures during a voyage up the Red Sea, and a journey across the Desert," "Eastern Eclogues," "Epistle to Mr. Hayley," "An Inquiry into the Feasibility of Bonaparte's Expedition to the East," "Ode on the Death of Hyder Ali," "Napoleon on the Vanity of Human Ambition," &c. B. 1748; D. 1817.

Isaac Comnenus, *is'-aik com-ne-nus*, a Greek emperor, was proclaimed in 1057, in room of Michael Stratiotes, who was deposed. His conduct was marked by valour and prudence, till he meddled with the property of the ecclesiasties, who excited general discontent against him. He then retired to a monastery, and ceded the crown to Constantine Ducas in 1059 D. 1061.

Isaac Angelus, *an'-jel-us*, a Greek emperor, who obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus, in 1185. He was a voluptuous prince, and his brother, Alexius, having gained over his officers, seized the throne, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived

of his eyes in 1195. After the death of Alexius, he was released from confinement, and again placed on the throne. B. 1154; D. in 1204.

ISAAC KARO, *ka'-ro*, a Spanish rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1499, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or turn Christians. He first went to Portugal, and thence to Jerusalem, where he led a retired life. He wrote a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," printed at Amsterdam, in 1708.

ISABELLA, *is'-a-bel'-la*, daughter of Philip le Bel, king of France, married in 1308, Edward II. king of England. Neglected by her husband, who gave himself up to the guidance of unworthy favourites, Isabella sought assistance on the continent, and returning at the head of 3000 men, took her husband prisoner, and confined him in Berkeley Castle, where he was shortly afterwards murdered. Isabella having given herself up to loose manners, her son, Edward III., seized and hanged her paramour, Mortimer, and committed his mother to a fortress, where she died in 1358. B. 1292. It was mainly in right of Isabella that Edward founded his pretensions to the French crown—a claim which led to the long and sanguinary wars of the Edwards and Henries in France.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II., and married, in 1469, Ferdinand V., king of Aragon. The conquest of Granada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign. She was a woman of great abilities. B. 1450; D. 1504. (*See* FERDINAND.)

ISABELLA II., queen of Spain, succeeded to the crown in 1833, on the death of her father, Ferdinand VII., in accordance with a decree of the Cortes, made three years previously, by which the salic law, or law excluding females from the throne, was set aside. Her uncle Don Carlos, who would have succeeded to the throne had not the salic law been repealed, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and a civil war broke out in consequence. This was terminated in 1840, the Carlists being totally defeated, and the chiefs of the party expelled the kingdom. She did not attain her majority till the year 1843, her mother having been appointed queen-regent meanwhile; but, in 1840, she was compelled to resign in favour of Espartero, who was nominated regent in her stead. In 1846 the queen married her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, her younger sister becoming the wife of the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the late Louis Philippe, king of the French. Her reign was troubled by repeated insurrections, and at last, in 1868, in consequence of the revolt of the army and navy, and a general rising of the people under Prim, Serrano, and Topete, she was compelled to quit Spain and retire to Paris. B. at Madrid, 1830.

ISABELLA OF ARAGON was the daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 1489, she was espoused to John Galeazzo Sforza, then a minor under the guardianship of his uncle, Luigi Sforza, who, on seeing Isabella, fell in love with her. The lovers having been married by proxy only, Luigi contrived by divers means to keep them asunder, and declared his passion to Isabella, who repulsed him, and exhorted her husband to shake off his uncle's yoke. Luigi soon afterwards married Alphonsina, daughter of the duke of Ferrara, a woman of an ambitious and intriguing spirit, and, by their contrivance, John Galeazzo was poisoned. Luigi then assumed the sovereignty, and Isabella sought refuge at Naples, which soon after was taken by the French, and she had to lament the loss of all her family. She then retired to a small town in the kingdom of Naples, which had been assigned her for a residence. D. 1524.

ISABELLA, queen of Hungary, was the sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, and in 1539 married John Zapolski, king of Hungary. In 1540 she was delivered of a son while her husband was besieging the castle of Fogarras, and he was so delighted at the news, that he gave a splendid feast to his troops, and died of intemperance on the occasion. Isabella, unable to cope with the forces of Ferdinand of Austria, with whom her husband had engaged in war, called to her aid Solyman, sultan of the Turks, who treacherously seized the capital of her dominions, and obliged her to retire to Transylvania, which country she was afterwards forced to yield to Ferdinand. She was then obliged to retreat to Cassovia, and on the road wrote these Latin words on a tree,—*Sic fata volunt*,—"So fate decrees." In 1556 she recovered Transylvania; but, when her son came of age, she refused him a share in the government. D. 1561.

ISÆUS, *i-se'-us*, a Greek orator of Chalcis, who went to Athens and became the master of Demosthenes, who imitated his style in preference to that of Isocrates. Sir William Jones translated his ten orations in 1780, the remainder of his 64 great speeches having been lost.

ISÆUS, another Greek orator, who went to Rome about 97 A.D. Pliny the younger states him to have been a great master of eloquence and rhetoric.

ISCANUS, Josephus, or Joseph of Exeter, *is'-kā-nus*, a distinguished writer of Latin poetry, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine, and was the author of an epic poem entitled "Antiocheis," or the deeds of Richard which the poet had himself witnessed. This is unfortunately lost; but another, on the Trojan war, is still extant. Warton styles Iscanus "the miracle of his age in classical composition." D. 1224.

ISDEGERDES, *is-de-ger'-dees*, king of Persia, succeeded his uncle Sapor, and was debauched, cruel, and avaricious. He made war on the Eastern emperors, who refused to pay him tribute, obliged Theodosius the younger to make peace, and persecuted the Christians with severity. D. 420.

ISHMAEL (or ISMAIL) I., *ish'-ma-le*, founder of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, and began his reign in 1505. He gained many victories, and established the Persian throne upon a solid basis. D. 1523.

ISHMAEL II. succeeded Thamas on the throne of Persia in 1576. He was a sanguinary prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was poisoned, in 1579, by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishmael being of a sect held heretical by the other Mohammedans.

ISIDORE, ST., *e-se-dor*, bishop of Seville, a celebrated Spanish prelate, and one of the most learned men of his time, wrote a number of books on biblical and classical subjects, and some commentaries on the Old

and New Testaments. B. at Carthagena, 566; D. 636.

ISIDORE, ST., surnamed of Pelusium, from his retiring to a cell near that place, was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and, when young, embraced the monastic life. He wrote letters, and other pieces, some of which are extant. D. about 440.

ISIDORUS OF CHARAX, *is'-i-dor'-us*, a Greek historian and geographer, who wrote a "Description of the Parthian Empire." He is said to have lived during the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, three centuries before the Christian era.

ISINGRINIUS, Michael, *i'-sin-grin'-e-us*, a celebrated printer of Bâle, in the 16th century, who executed in Greek the works of Aristotle, with paper and types superior to those of Aldus Manutius. He published, also, with the same elegance and correctness, "The History of Plants," by Fuchs.

ISMENIAS, *is-me'-ne-as*, a Theban general, who was sent on an embassy to the king of Persia. No person being admitted to the royal presence without prostration, Ismenias was resolved not to commit an action so degrading to his country. At his introduction, he dropped his ring on the ground, and the act of taking it up was mistaken for submissive homage, in consequence of which he was favourably received.—A Theban musician, who being taken prisoner by the Scythians, and playing before their king, the monarch observed that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying of an ass.

ISOCRATES, *i-sok'-ra-tees*, a celebrated Greek orator, who, although master of a sweet and graceful style, was prevented by a certain weakness of voice from haranguing in public. It was to his power as a teacher of oratory that his reputation was due. His orations, 21 of which are extant, were intrusted to others for delivery. The defeat of the Athenians at Chæronea, by Philip of Macedon, so affected Isocrates' spirits that he refused to partake of food, and died after four days of fasting. B. at Athens, 436 B.C.; D. 338 B.C.

ITURBIDE, Augustin, *e-toor'-be-de*, emperor of Mexico, was a native of Valladolid, in New Spain, and entered the military service at the age of 17. In 1810 he was a lieutenant in the provincial regiment of his native city, but his military skill and valour becoming conspicuous, led to his further advancement; so that by 1816 he had risen to the command of the army which occupied the provinces of Guanaxuato and Valladolid. He was, however, accused of want of fidelity to the royal cause; and, though acquitted of the imputation, the disgust which he felt in consequence of the charge led him to retire for a time from active service. Events subsequently opened a new career for his ambition. He was invited to take the command of an army destined for the South, and marched to Acapulco, in the latter part of 1819. There he matured a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, the protection of religion, and the union of the Spaniards and Mexicans. On the strength of this project, Iturbide continued his march to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Vittoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. The road to power was now fairly opened before Iturbide. He took possession of the capital in the name of the nation, and established a regency, consisting of members nominated by himself, and wholly under his control. Finding that the republicans saw through his intentions, and were opposed to his domination, he resolved to preserve his authority by boldly usurping the crown; and accordingly, through the devotion of his troops, and with the concurrence of a portion of the deputies, he was proclaimed emperor, May 18, 1822. It was decreed that the crown should be hereditary in the family of Iturbide; that a million and a half of dollars should be his yearly dotation; the title of prince was conferred on his sons, and an order of knighthood and other accessories of a monarchy, were established. The friends of free institutions, overawed and kept down by the power of the usurper, fled to their wonted retreats, or acquiesced until a fitting season should arrive for resisting with union and success. But they did not long submit to a state of things so adverse to their wishes. Iturbide was driven by his necessities to make fresh exactions, which exasperated the minds of the people, already disgusted with successive usurpations. Defection became general among the officers of the army, and in all the provinces, so that Iturbide saw that his cause was hopeless, and hastily assembling at the capital the dispersed members of Congress, he tendered to them his abdication of the crown, March 20, 1823. Congress agreed to grant him a large yearly pension, on condition of his leaving the Mexican territory for ever, and residing somewhere in Italy; they also made suitable provision for his family in case of his death. He proceeded to the coast, under the escort of General Bravo, and embarked, May 11, 1823, for Leghorn. He might have lived comfortably in a beautiful villa in Tuscany, had he not been impelled by ambition to attempt the recovery of his empire. With this object he left Italy for England, and embarked for Mexico, May 11, 1824, precisely a year after his departure from it, and arrived in sight of the port of Soto la Marina, July 14. During Iturbide's absence, the Mexicans had established a republican constitution, and the ex-emperor found no adherents or friends in the nation. The government having been informed of his leaving Italy, suspected his design, and a decree was passed, dated April 28, 1824, declaring him to be proscribed as a traitor, and enacting that, in case he landed in the country, the mere fact should render him a public enemy. Deceived in regard to the reception which awaited him, Iturbide landed at Soto la Marina, accompanied only by his secretary, Beneski, and was immediately arrested by order of La Garza, commander of the province of New Santander, to whom he had applied for passports, pretending that they were for persons who had visited Mexico on a mining speculation. La Garza conducted his prisoner to Padilla, the capital of the province, and demanded instructions how to act from the local legislature. Iturbide's fate was delayed only a short time; sentence of immediate death was pronounced; and while preparations for executing the sentence were making, he addressed the assembled people, protesting his innocence of treasonable purposes, and exhorting them to observe the duties of patriotism, religion, and civil subordination. This person is admitted to have possessed high military talents, and considerable force of character; and had he been less swayed by personal ambition, he might have

won the fame of being the Washington of South America—a character and title which some were, at one time, inclined to accord to him. B. 1784; shot, July 19, 1824.

IVANOF, Feodor Feodorovitch, *é-van-ov*, a Russian dramatist, first served in the army, from which he was afterwards removed to the commissariat department. He was the author of several comedies, and a tragedy called "Martha, or the Conquest of Novgorod." B. 1777; D. 1816.

IVAN (or JOHN) I., *é-van*, succeeded Jurie, or George II. in 1328, in the principalities of Vladimir, Moscow, and Novgorod, and reigned during twelve years, with the title of grand-duke of Moscow. He was succeeded by Simon, surnamed the Proud. D. 1340.

IVAN II. reigned between the years 1353-59. He was a mild and wise ruler, and warred with success against the Tartars.

IVAN III., Vasilivitch, reigned from 1462 to 1505. He delivered his country from the Tartars in 1481, brought all the provinces of Russia under his sway, and took possession of Novgorod after a seven years' siege. He introduced the arts of civilization into his dominions. His second wife was Sophia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Ivan was the first to adopt the title of czar, having for his arms the double-headed eagle of Constantinople.

IVAN IV., surnamed the Terrible, ascended the throne at the age of four years, 1533. His mother was appointed regent, and sustained, in his name, a great struggle against the nobles of the kingdom. He attained his majority in 1544, and made war against the Poles, the Swedes, and the Tartars, all of whom were in turn vanquished. He committed numberless cruelties upon these peoples, as well as upon his own subjects. He killed with his own hand his eldest son; but his reign was marked by a great advance in civilization. He definitely adopted the title of "czar," and added to it that of "autocrat." B. 1529; D. 1584.

IVAN V., Alexievitch, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Feodor Alexievitch, in 1682; but being of weak intellect, he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited an insurrection, which ended by the appointment of Ivan and Peter as joint sovereigns, and Sophia as co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having projected the death of Peter, that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. B. 1661; D. 1696.

IVAN VI., of Brunswick-Bevern, was declared czar when but three months old, after the death of his great-aunt, Anne Ivanovna, in 1740. Anne left him to the guardianship of the duke de Biren, who being deposed shortly after, the regency was transferred to the emperor's mother. In 1741 he was dethroned and confined in a fortress, whence he was carried away by a monk; but was retaken and placed in a monastery. B. 1740; murdered in prison, 1764.

IVES, John, *ives*, an English antiquary, who became Suffolk-herald extraordinary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He published, in addition to works on heraldry and antiquities, "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans, the Site and Remains fixed and described," in 1774. B. at Yarmouth, 1716; D. 1776.

IVETAUX, Nicholas Vauquelin, Seigneur de, *eve'-to*, a French poet, who became preceptor to the duke de Vendôme, son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and afterwards to Louis XIII. when dauphin; but his life was so irregular, that he was banished from court; on which he took a house in the Faubourg Saint-Germain, where he lived in luxury and debauchery. He wrote "The Institution of a Prince," and a number of stanzas, sonnets, and other poetical pieces. B. at Fresnaye, 1559; D. at Paris, 1649.

IVORY, James, *i'-vo-re*, an eminent mathematician, was the son of a watchmaker in Dundee, and was sent to the universities of St. Andrews and of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being educated for the Scottish church, but was engaged in 1786, as teacher in an academy at Dundee, and was subsequently a partner in a flax-spinning factory in Forfarshire. His unwearied pursuit of science, however, enabled him to undertake the duties of professor of mathematics at the Royal Military College in Buckinghamshire; and when that institution removed to Sandhurst, in Berkshire, he was continued in his post, and remained in it till his retirement into private life, in 1819. While professor at Sandhurst, and afterwards, he wrote a great number of very valuable mathematical books, besides contributing fifteen papers to the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London." An edition of Euclid; "A New Series for the Rectification of the Cube;" "A New Method of resolving Cubic Equations;" and a host of mathematical and astronomical treatises, were the result of his laborious life. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and corresponding member of the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen. He enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum, from the year 1831 till his death, and was invested by William IV. with the Hanoverian Guelphic order of knighthood. B. at Dundee, 1765; D. in London, 1842.

IZAACKE, Richard, *i'-zāk*, an English antiquary, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards became chamberlain and town-clerk of Exeter, his native city, the history and memorials of which he wrote. This work was continued by his son. D. about 1723.

## J

JAAPHAR-EBN-TOPHAIL, *ja'-a-far-ebn-to-fail*, an Arabian philosopher, supposed to have been the same with Averroes, who wrote a philosophical romance, called "The History of Hai-Ebn-Yokhdan," which was published in Latin by Pocock, at Oxford, in 1671, and in English by Ockley, in 1708. D. about 1193.

JABLONSKI, Theodore, *ya-blons'-ke*, counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, published—"A French and German Dictionary," 1711; "A Course of Morality," 1713; and "A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences." D. about 1740.

JABLONSKI, Daniel Ernest, a native of Dantzic, after studying at several universities, among which was Oxford, eventually became an eccle-



HARVEY, WILLIAM.



HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK.



HAYDN, JOSEPH.



HAWKE, EDWARD, LORD.

*Plate XVI.*

clastical counsellor at Berlin and president of the Academy. He was an able divine, and laboured earnestly, though without success, in endeavouring to promote a union between the Lutherans and the Calvinists. He wrote several theological works, and translated Bentley's "Boylean Lectures" into Latin. B. 1660; D. 1741.

JABLONSKI, Paul Ernest, nephew to the preceding, was the author of a very erudite treatise on the mythology of ancient Egypt, in 3 vols., and other able works, theological and antiquarian. D. 1757.

JACKSON, Thomas, *jak'-son*, a learned divine, who became president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and dean of Peterborough. His chief work was a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed." B. at Durham, 1573; D. 1640.

JACKSON, Arthur, a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Faith's, in London, in 1662. He was fined £500 for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love, and also imprisoned. At the Restoration he was chosen by the assembly of ministers to present a Bible to Charles II. He was also one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference. He wrote a judicious Commentary on the Bible. D. 1666.

JACKSON, John, an English divine, who received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, and obtained the rectory of Rossington, in Yorkshire, and the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Lancashire. He was an acute metaphysician, but a zealous advocate for Arianism, and wrote some tracts against the doctrine of the Trinity, and others against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his "Chronological Antiquities," published in 2 vols. 4to, 1752. B. at Lensey, Yorkshire, 1686; D. 1763.

JACKSON, William, a musical composer and ingenious writer, who, having received a liberal education, was placed under the tuition of the organist of Exeter Cathedral, and afterwards with Mr. Travers, an eminent musician in London. In 1777 he was appointed organist in the cathedral of his native city, Exeter. He published many excellent songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas, of his own composition. His chief literary productions were, "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," "On the Present State of Music," and "The Four Ages," 8vo.—One of Mr. Jackson's sons was secretary to Lord Macartney in his embassy to China; another was ambassador to the king of Sardinia, and afterwards at Paris and Berlin. B. at Exeter, 1730; D. at the same place, 1803.

JACKSON, William, an Irishman, and a clergyman of the established church, who became notorious for his intrigues against the government towards the end of the 18th century. In early life he was chaplain to the duchess of Kingston, but going to France, became intimate with some of the revolutionary leaders, who sent him on a mission to revolutionize Britain. Failing in England, he went to Ireland, and was there detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France. He was tried and convicted on this charge, April 23, 1795; and on being brought up for judgment on the 30th of the same month, he suddenly died in court, just as his counsel, Curran and Ponsonby, were about to move an arrest of judgment. On investigation, it was found that Jackson had taken poison.

JACKSON, Dr. William, bishop of Oxford, became a prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, canon of Christchurch, and, in 1812, bishop of Oxford. He translated a tract on the "Sieve" of Eratosthenes into Latin, published some sermons, and was a sound mathematician. B. 1750; D. 1815.

JACKSON, Robert, a physician, who, while in Jamaica, applied with success the affusion of cold water in fevers. He subsequently served as a regimental surgeon in the army, and finally settled at Stockton, near Durham. He wrote several treatises on the treatment of fever, particularly on the advantages of the application of cold water in that class of disorders. B. 1751; D. 1827.

JACKSON, John, an eminent English portrait painter, was apprenticed to his father, who was a tailor; but discovering a decided talent for the art in which he afterwards excelled, his abilities procured him the protection of Sir George Beaumont, through whose means he removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy. At the time he entered the great theatre of art, Lawrence, Opie, Beechey, and other eminent masters, pre-occupied the particular branch he had chosen, and for a time Jackson contented himself with painting portraits in water-colours, in which he was very successful. He was determined, however, to take a high stand, if possible, as a portrait painter in oil; and the tact with which he copied the works of the old masters surprised his contemporaries. He was elected royal academician in 1817; and in 1819 travelled through Italy, visited Rome with Mr. Chantrey, and was chosen a member of the Academy of St. Luke. Jackson "had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand, a rapid felicity of finish, which enabled him to dash off, at a few sittings, whatever he undertook; his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he more resembled Reynolds than any artist since his day." B. in Yorkshire, 1778; D. 1831.

JACKSON, Andrew, an American general and president, was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to America in 1765. At the breaking out of the War of Independence, he was studying theology in the Waxhaw Academy; but this event made himself and his two brothers soldiers. On the termination of the war with the mother country, he resolved to study the law, but abandoned it after a short time to resume his military career, fighting, on this occasion, against the Indians on the frontiers of the civilized settlements. In 1797 he was chosen senator, and shortly afterwards was appointed by the legislature of Tennessee major-general of the forces of that state. Up to the year 1812 he resided upon his farm at Nashville, on the Cumberland River; but on the renewal of hostilities between England and America in that year, he put himself at the head of some three thousand volunteers, and took up a defensive position in the lower country of the Mississippi. In 1814 the United States government conferred the rank of major-general upon him, and the next year he repulsed the British forces in their attack on New Orleans. For several subsequent years he commanded expeditions against the Indians, displaying both cruelty and recklessness in some of his proceedings. In 1821 he was nominated governor of the newly-acquired state of Florida; and, after holding it for a year, was again elected to

represent the state of Tennessee in the senate. Jackson was elected president in 1828, and again in 1832. B. at Waxhaw, South Carolina, 1767; D. at Nashville, Tennessee, 1845.

JACKSON, Thomas Jefferson, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born in Virginia. In 1842 he entered West Point Military Academy as a cadet, and was breveted second lieutenant in the 1st corps of Artillery in 1846. When the Mexican war commenced he was attached to Magruder's Battery, and distinguished himself on several occasions. He obtained the rank of first lieutenant in 1847, and was breveted captain for his gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. He resigned his position in the national army in 1852, and subsequently officiated as professor of mathematics and military science in the State University of Virginia. When war broke out, in 1861, between the Federal and Confederate States, Jackson was appointed to a command in the Southern army, and proved himself an efficient and enterprising commander. He led the Southern troops at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where the Federals were completely defeated. He shortly afterwards made a dashing raid into the Shenandoah valley, then occupied by large numbers of Federal troops, carrying off considerable quantities of provisions and other stores, and completely baffling the efforts of General Fremont and others to intercept his retreat. In the series of battles which led to General M'Clellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing in July, 1862, Jackson played a distinguished part; and shortly afterwards made a forced march, with 40,000 men, carrying provisions for a few days only, and placed himself on the flank of General Pope's army at Manassas, the result of which daring manœuvre was the complete defeat of the Federal army and its retreat to the lines around Washington. The Confederates now carried the war into Maryland, but not meeting with the support they expected, were retreating into Virginia, when attacked first at South Mountain, and afterwards at Antietam, where desperate battles were fought. Jackson was not engaged in these encounters, having gone to attack Harper's Ferry, a military store-station of considerable importance, which he reduced, captured large quantities of stores, which he secured, and then rejoined the army in time to cover the retreat of General Lee across the Potomac, which was accomplished under Jackson's direction without the slightest loss either of men or material. In subsequent operations he continued to play a prominent part until May 2, 1863, when, after the battle of Chancellorsville, he was fired on by his own men by mistake, and died in hospital a week after. B. 1826.

JACOB, Ben Naphthali, *jaï'-kob*, a learned Jew of the 5th century, was educated in the school of Tiberias, in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser.

JACOB, Al Bardai, a disciple of Severus, patriarch of Constantinople, was one of the principal leaders of the Eutychians; on which account that sect gained the name of Jacobites.

JACOB, Ben Hajim, a rabbi of the 16th century, who published a collection of the Masora at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols., with the text of the Bible, a work greatly esteemed by the Jews.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk of Hungary, who quitted his order in 1212, under pretence of being called to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He gathered together a prodigious number of fanatics in Germany and France, who being chiefly peasants, obtained the name of the Shepherds. When St. Louis, king of France, was taken by the Saracens, Jacob pretended that the Holy Virgin had commanded him to preach a crusade for his deliverance. The queen for some time tolerated this extravagance, but at last caused the rabble to be dispersed, and Jacob was shortly afterwards slain by a butcher.

JACOB, Henry, *jaï'-kob*, a learned divine, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A., after which he obtained a living. He is said to have left the church, and to have established the first congregation of Independents in England. B. 1561; D. about 1625.

JACOB, Henry, son of the above, was educated under Erpenius, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the Oriental languages. On his return to England, he entered at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, but was deprived of this in the civil wars. He wrote some works, which were never printed; but Wood ascribes to him the "Delphi Phœniciantes," published by Dickenson. B. 1608; D. at Canterbury, 1652.

JACOB, Giles, an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a Law Dictionary, and the "Lives and Characters of English Poets." B. 1690; D. 1744.

JACOB, John, the distinguished commander of the Scinde Horse. His first appointment was to the Bombay artillery, which he entered in 1827, and with this corps, composed not of natives, but of Europeans, he passed his first seven years of service. At the expiration of this period, he was intrusted with a small detached command, comprising a company of native artillery and a field battery; after which essay of his powers, he proceeded, in the usual way of Indian promotion, to assume civil instead of military duties, and served for a short time in the provincial administration of Guzerat. From these employments, however, he was soon summoned by the outbreak of war; and participated, as an artillery officer, in the perils and glories of the Affghan campaign. He did not, however, accompany the expedition all the way to Cabul; for, before the disastrous retreat from that city had been consummated, he received his appointment in the peculiar sphere of duty with which his name was inseparably connected from that hour to the day of his death. In the year 1839, when all north-western India was in a ferment, it was determined to raise some squadrons of irregular horse for service in those parts; and the idea had been so far developed, that some 500 swarthy cavaliers stood enrolled, in 1841, as the Scinde Horse. This regiment was afterwards augmented, and Colonel Outram, perceiving Jacob's abilities, selected the young artillery lieutenant for the chief command. The campaigns and conquest of Scinde offered, of course, the most admirable opportunities for further distinction; and, on the field of Meanee, Jacob's Horse, and Jacob himself, established a name which was never afterwards sullied or obscured. After Scinde had been annexed, it became necessary to protect it as a frontier province, and in this service a prominent part was assigned to the Scinde Horse. Owing partly to the anomalous character of the territorial

government, and partly, no doubt, to the confidence reposed in Jacob's personal abilities, the Scinde Horse were left almost entirely to themselves. The results soon became most remarkable. From a few troops, the force was gradually expanded till it included two strong regiments, and mustered 1600 of the best horsemen in India, the commander of the whole being Brigadier Jacob, assisted by four Europeans and a number of native officers. But, although formidable to those whose occupation was rapine and plunder, Jacob was a benefactor to the people over whom he virtually ruled. On the spot where his troops had encamped, which was a sterile waste for miles around, Jacob, in less than thirteen years, had built a town containing 30,000 people, and the district was transformed into one fertile garden. This city was called Jacobabad. It was here that he ruled, wrote, made experiments in gunnery, and invented the valuable rifle called after his name. But, although still a young man, he, in the year 1858, gave sudden signs of a break-up of constitution. The ardent soldier had exhausted even his iron frame; a brain-fever ensued, and in a few days he was carried off. B. 1813; D. at Jacobabad, 1858.

Jacobæus, Oliger, *jä-ko-be'-us*, a Danish physician, who became professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen. He wrote a compendium of medicine, and a number of Latin poems. B. in the isle of Jutland, 1650; D. at Copenhagen, 1707.

Jacobi, Frederick Henry, *ya'-ko-be*, a German metaphysical philosopher, who occupied several distinguished posts under the government of Dusseldorf, and, in 1804, became president of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. He published a great number of literary and philosophical works, in some of which he combated the doctrines of Kant. His principal works are "Letters on the Doctrines of Spinoza," "Hume and Belief; or Idealism and Realism," and "Letter to Fichte." His complete works were published at Leipsic in 1820. B. at Dusseldorf, 1743; D. 1819.

Jacobi, John George, a German poet, was a native of Dusseldorf; studied at Göttingen; was professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle; and, subsequently, of the belles lettres at Friburg, which he retained during his life. The style of Jacobi was formed on that of the lighter French poets, and possessed much ease and gaiety. B. 1740; D. 1814.

Jacobs, Lucas, *ja'-kobs*, commonly called Lucas van Leyden, a painter, studied under his father, Hugh Jacobs, and next under Cornelius Engelbrecht. Many of his pictures in oil and distemper are to be found on the continent; but he is now best known by his engravings. B. at Leyden, 1494; D. 1533.

Jacobs, Jurian, a painter of the Flemish school, was the disciple of Francis Snyders, whose manner he imitated. In his historical pieces he introduced animals painted in a masterly manner. B. in Switzerland, 1610; D. 1664.

Jacobs, Frederic, an eminent philological writer, became, in 1785, a teacher in the gymnasium of his native city, Gotha, in Saxony, where he published a number of excellent works, of which, besides those of a critical or philological character, may be noticed his "School for Women," 7 vols., and "Tales," 5 vols. B. 1764; D. 1847.

Jacomb, Thomas, *jai'-komb*, a nonconformist divine, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College. In 1647 he removed to London, and had the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He was then taken into the family of the countess of Exeter. He wrote several theological works. B. in Leicestershire, 1622; D. 1687.

Jacopone, or Jacopo da Todi, *ya'-co-po'-nai*, an Italian poet, famous for his "Sacred Canticles," and for being the author of the "Stabat Mater." His canticles were printed at Venice in 1617. D. 1306.

Jacotot, Jean Joseph, *zhak'-o-to*, originally a captain of artillery in Napoleon's army, and subsequently sub-director of the Polytechnic School, was deprived of his office at the Restoration for having been a member of the chamber during the "hundred days." Retiring to Belgium, he there conceived and put into partial practice a new system of education, on the principle that all intelligences are equal, the only difference between man and man being the result of circumstances more than of nature. He left several works upon the subject, which are interesting for ingenuity, if not for correctness. B. 1770; D. 1840.

Jacquard, Joseph Marie, *jäk'-ard*, a celebrated mechanician, and inventor of the Jacquard loom, was the son of a poor weaver, and is said to have had no school education, having taught himself to read and write. From an early age he evinced a great aptitude for mechanical studies. After having inherited his father's looms and stock in trade, he, for some time, worked as a weaver; but was subsequently compelled to sell all his working apparatus, having contracted many debts through his unfortunate experiments in weaving, cutlery, and type-founding. He served with the republican army in the defence of Lyons and on the Rhine; but afterwards returned to his native city, and applied himself energetically to perfect the splendid piece of mechanism which bears his name, and which is now extensively employed. B. at Lyons, 1752; D. at Oullins, near Lyons, 1834.

Jacquelot, Isaac, *zhak'-lo*, a learned French Protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy. At the age of 21 he became assistant to his father; but, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to Heidelberg and thence to the Hague. The king of Prussia invited him to his capital, where he became his majesty's chaplain, and had a pension. He wrote "Dissertations on the Existence of God," three pamphlets against "Bayle's Dictionary," "Dissertations on the Messiah," "A Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," "Letters to the Bishops of France," sermons, a work against Socinianism, &c. B. 1647; D. 1708.

Jacquet, Louis, *zhak'-kai*, a French writer and ecclesiastic, who wrote an ingenious parallel between the Greek and French tragic poets, and some prize essays, which were rewarded by the Academy of Besançon. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, whom in disposition and manners he greatly resembled. B. at Lyons, 1732; D. 1793.

Jacquin, Nicholas Joseph, *ya'-quin*, a celebrated botanist, after having studied medicine at Antwerp and Louvain, was induced by his countryman, Van Swieten, to visit Vienna, when

the emperor Francis I. sent him to the West Indies to collect plants for the botanical gardens of Vienna and Schoenbrunn; and after an absence of six years, he returned with a superb collection. Two years afterwards appeared his "Catalogue of Plants growing in the Neighbourhood of Vienna;" and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled "Flora Austriaca," with 500 coloured engravings. He was appointed to various offices, and was created a baron in 1806. B. at Leyden, 1727; D. 1817.

JADDUS, *jăd'-dus*, high priest of the Jews, who, when Alexander the Great intended to pillage Jerusalem and the temple, went to meet him in his pontifical robes, and the sight so struck the victor, that he fell at the feet of Jaddus, declaring he had seen in a vision a man dressed in precisely the same garments, who had promised him the empire of Asia. This so altered Alexander's sentiments, that he offered sacrifices to the God of Israel.

JADELOT, Nicolas, *zhad'-lo*, a French physician, who wrote "The Picture of Animal Economy," a "Complete Course of Anatomy," and a "Pharmacopœia for the Poor." B. at Nancy, 1736; D. same place, 1793.

JAEGER, John Wolfgang, *yaï'-jer*, a Lutheran divine, who became preacher of the cathedral in his native city, chancellor of the university, and provost of the church of Tubingen. He wrote several works, the chief of which are,—"Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane;" "A Compendium of Divinity;" "The Life of Spinoza." B. at Stuttgardt, 1647; D. 1720.

JAGELLONS, *jă'-gel-lons*, the name of an ancient dynasty of the grand-duchy of Lithuania, which afterwards gave monarchs to Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia. Its founder was the grand-duke Jagellon, who, in 1386, married Hedwige, daughter of the king of Hungary and Poland. He subsequently embraced the Christian religion, and became king of Poland, under the title of Ladislas V. His descendants reigned both in Lithuania and Poland, but Alexander Jagellon united both crowns in 1501.—Several Jagellons reigned at a later period in Hungary and Bohemia.

JAGO, Richard, *jaï'-go*, an English poet, was educated at University College, Oxford, entered into orders, and in 1724 obtained the vicarage of Snittersfield, in Warwickshire. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kilmcote, in Leicestershire. His "Elegy on the Blackbirds," first published in the "Adventurer," was attributed to different writers. His principal performance is a descriptive poem, entitled "Edgehill." B. in Warwickshire, 1715; D. 1781.

JAHN, Johann, *yan*, a learned German orientalist, who was professor of theology and of the Oriental languages at the university of Vienna; wrote grammars of the Arabian, Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean tongues; and, in 1800, published an important work on Biblical Archæology, which has been translated into English. B. at Taswitz, Moravia, 1750; D. at Vienna, 1815.

JAHN, Otho, a German writer and archæologist, who was born at Kiel, in the now Prussian duchy of Holstein, and studied under Lachmann and Gerhardt, at Berlin. After lecturing in his native town on archæology and philology, he was made professor of the latter science at Leipsic, but was deprived of his office for the part he took in the attempts to sever Holstein from Denmark in 1848 and 1849. He has written a life of Mozart. B. 1813.

JAILLOT, Hubert Alexis, *zhaïl'-lo*, geographer to the French king, was at first a sculptor; but having married the daughter of a map-colourer, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many maps and charts, particularly the great maps of France, that of Loraine being his best work. In 1669 he published a set of maps, drawn by Sanson, and engraved by himself. D. 1712.

JAMBLICHUS, *jam'-ble-cus*, (*see* IAMBLICHUS) a Platonic philosopher.

JAMES, ST., of Compostella, *jaims*, the patron saint of Spain. This is the name given by the Spanish Roman Catholics to St. James the Great, the inhabitants of Compostella, in Spain, pretending to possess his body enshrined in their cathedral.

### SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

JAMES I., king of Scotland, the son of Robert III., was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1423 he obtained his liberty on marrying Joanna Beaufort, daughter of the earl of Somerset, whom he had fallen in love with from seeing her walking in the royal gardens at Windsor while he was a prisoner there, and who is believed to be the lady alluded to in James's pleasing poem of the "King's Quhair." On his return to Scotland, he severely punished his uncle, the duke of Albany, and others, who had misgoverned the country in his absence, in consequence of which a conspiracy was formed, and he was murdered in his private apartments in 1437. B. 1394. James I. was a most accomplished gentleman, and a poet of no little merit. He invented a sort of plaintive melody, which was greatly admired and imitated in Italy, in which country he was, in consequence, long remembered with respect. He was one of the most skilful harpers of his time, and excelled all competitors in the use of that instrument. Three compositions of his have come down to us—"Christ's Kirk on the Green," the "King's Quhair," and "Peebles at the Play"—which exhibit no mean degree of intellectual power and literary skill.

JAMES II., king of Scotland, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English, and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. B. 1431; killed by the bursting of a gun at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460.

JAMES III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne in 1460. He was a weak, priest-ridden king, and was charged with having committed so many cruelties, and being so entirely guided by favourites, that his subjects revolted, and defeated the king at Sauchie-Burn, near Stirling. James fled from the field, but fell from his horse, and was murdered in a mill near the battle-field. Some historians maintain that the character of James has been greatly misrepresented by his contemporaries, and consequently misunderstood by posterity. According to their view, James was more of a scholar and man of taste than was suited to the rude and turbulent times in which he lived, and that his patronage of art, particularly architecture, and the favour he bestowed on its professors, provoked the hostility of the barons, and led to his melancholy fate. (*See* COCHRAN, Robert; and DOUGLAS, Archibald, "Bell-the-Cat.") B. about 1453; killed, 1488

## James IV.

James IV. succeeded his father, the last mentioned, at the age of about 15 years. He had been made a tool of by the discontented and turbulent barons, who, having levied an army, placed the prince at the head of it, and the result was the defeat and death of the king near Sauchie-Burn, as mentioned above. James IV. never forgave himself for his share in this transaction, and, it is said, wore an iron belt round his waist as a penance for his filial disobedience. He afterwards defeated the rebellious lords, induced the barons to relinquish the gloomy isolation in which they lived on their estates during the reign of his father, introduced order in the administration of the law, and greatly encouraged the development of the industry and commerce of the kingdom. Under the advice of Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, he formed a navy, which even then proved itself formidable to that of England. With the ruler of that country, however, Henry VII., James cultivated amity, and married his daughter, the Princess Margaret. But after the death of the first Tudor king, the relations between the two countries became less cordial; and, on Henry VIII. invading France, James gave assistance to Louis XII., and having raised an army, including almost every man capable of bearing arms, marched into England, but was defeated at Flodden Field, in 1513, by the earl of Surrey, and himself and nearly the whole of his army perished. B. about 1473. This monarch's character and tragic fate are strikingly depicted by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion."

James V., the son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, quelled the power, pride, and turbulence of the barons, particularly the Douglases, who had long held him in tutelage, and assisted Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V., for which the French king gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease, he married Mary of Loraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. On his death, James left his crown to the beautiful and unhappy Mary queen of Scots, his daughter. B. 1512; D. 1542. James was of a romantic and adventure-seeking disposition, which he indulged by wandering in disguise through the country, both to gratify his own inclination and to see for himself how the people were treated, for his care and protection of whom he was called the "Commons' King." Many songs, ballads, poems, and plays have been founded on the adventures of James V.,—among which may be mentioned the "Lady of the Lake," by Sir Walter Scott; a drama called "The Laird of Ballangeich," in which the late Mr. Mackay used to perform with great applause on the Scottish stage; and a humorous but somewhat indelicate ballad, the "Jolly Beggar, or We'll gang nae mair a roving," which, pruned of its objectionable passages, was occasionally sung by the late popular vocalist, Mr. John Wilson.

### Sovereigns of England.

James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by Mary queen of Scots, daughter of James V. When only a year old, he was proclaimed king, on the forced resignation of his mother, and, in 1603, succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A plot was soon after discovered to seize on him, and place his cousin, the Lady Arabella Stuart, upon the English throne in his stead, for which Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were indicted. But, in 1605, the more desperate attempt to blow up the king, the prince, and both houses of Parliament, known as the Gunpowder Plot, was discovered, for which Guy Fawkes and many other persons were executed. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612, his son, Prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederick, the elector-palatine. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, and affected to be a profound scholar, particularly in theology, being not indifferently acquainted with polemics, of which he was so fond as to found Chelsea College for the maintenance of learned men, who were to employ themselves in managing controversies, especially with the church of Rome. Charles II., however, applied it to the better purpose of affording a home for soldiers worn out in the service of their country. James wrote, among other books, a "Commentary on the Revelation," in which he calls the pope Antichrist; "Basilicon Doron; or, Advice to his Son;" "Dæmonology; or, a Discourse on Witchcraft;" and "A Counterblast against Tobacco." James I. held very strong opinions as to the "divine right of kings," with which he imbued his son Charles I., a rigid adherence to which not only brought that unhappy monarch to the scaffold, but led to the expulsion of the Stuarts from the English throne. B. at the Castle of Edinburgh, 1566; D. in England, 1625.

## James II.

James II., king of England, was the second son of Charles I., and was declared duke of York soon after his birth. During the civil war he resided in France, where he imbibed the principles of popery. At the Restoration he returned to England, and secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England: viz., Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife, he married Mary Beatrix of Modena. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles II., in 1685; but his zeal for his religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the Prince of Orange, who had married his daughter Mary, was invited to England by several of the nobility; and the king, finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France, 1688. B. in London, 1633; D. at St. Germains, 1701.—His son James, commonly called the Old Pretender, died at Rome, in 1766.

James I., king of Aragon, called the Warrior, succeeded his father, Peter the Catholic, in 1213. He conquered the islands of Majorca and Minorca, Valencia, and other provinces, from the Moors. Before he expired, he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the Cistercian monks, in accordance with a superstition of the age. B. 1206; D. 1276.

James II., king of Aragon, succeeded his brother, Alphonso III., in 1291. He carried on a long war against Navarre and the Moors, and united Catalonia to his crown. B. about 1260; D. at Barcelona, 1327.

James de Vitri, a cardinal in the 13th century, attended the crusaders to the Holy Land, and was made bishop of Ptolemais; after which Gregory IX. raised him to the purple, and employed him as legate. He wrote an "Eastern and Western History." B. at Vitri, near Paris; D. 1244.

James of Voragine, a Dominican and bishop, who became provincial of his order, and archbishop of Genoa, compiled a Golden Legend, full of pious fables, which has been many times reprinted. B. at Genoa, about 1330; D. about 1398.

James, Thomas, a learned divine, was educated first at Winchester school, and next at New College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, with the degree of D.D. He was chosen first keeper of the Bodleian Library, and made sub-dean of Wells. He collated MSS. of the ancient fathers, with a view to publish them, but failed in his design, for want of encouragement. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is, "A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers." B. at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1571; D. at Oxford, 1632.

James, Richard, nephew of the above, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he became a fellow. He travelled in Russia, and published a narrative of his journey in 1619. He was of great service to Selden and Sir Robert Cotton, being a man of extensive learning, and profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS. He published several books in Latin. B. 1592; D. in London, 1631.

James, Thomas, an English navigator, who, in 1631 and 1632, attempted to discover a north-west passage. He wintered on Charleton Island, in Hudson's Bay, and next summer proceeded on his voyage, but was unable to penetrate farther than 65 degrees and a half north. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the name of New South Wales. On his return to England he published an account of his expedition, entitled "The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-West Passage to the South Sea."

James, Robert, an English physician, who received his education at St. John's College, Oxford. After practising in the country, he removed to London, and, in 1743, published his "Medical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson—a work of considerable merit in its day. He also published other works in connexion with his profession; but he is best known by a valuable medicine, universally celebrated under the name of "James's powder," which gave a fortune to his family. B. at Kinverstone, Staffordshire, 1703; D. 1776.

James, Thomas, a learned divine, who was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1786. He was, for many years, a public tutor in that college. In 1776 he became master of Rugby school, which station he filled, with great honour and satisfaction, till 1793, when he resigned. For his great services he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and the living of Harrington, in the same county. He published a "Compendium of Geography for the use of Rugby School," "An Explanation of the Fifth Book of Euclid by Algebra," and two Sermons. B. at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire; D. at Harrington, Worcestershire, 1804.

James, William, was the author of a valuable work, entitled "The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France, in 1793, to the Accession of George IV.," &c. Every accessible source of authentic information was made use of by Mr. James in writing this history, which has gone through several editions, and has now become a standard work on the history of the British navy. The freedom with which he criticised the conduct of some of those engaged in the occurrences he had to relate, however, involved him in litigation, which considerably impaired the pecuniary success of his work. D. 1827.

James, William, a land agent and surveyor, was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and may in some respects be regarded as the father of the railway system, having surveyed numerous lines at his own expense, and been an active promoter of these undertakings, at a time when they were considered to be mere speculative innovations. B. at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, 1770; D. 1837.

James, John Thomas, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, was educated at Rugby School, and the Charterhouse, London; and, in 1804, entered at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and for a time acted as a college tutor. In 1813 he left the university to make the tour of the north of Europe with Sir James Riddell, and on his return published an account of his travels, with illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816 he visited Italy, to study the works of art in that country; and the result of his observations appeared in an account of the Italian school of painting, which was followed by another on the French, Dutch, and German schools. He took orders soon after returning from Italy: and in 1826 published a tract, entitled "The Semi-Sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." At this time he only held the small vicarage of Flitton, in Bedfordshire; but on the death of Bishop Heber, was nominated to the see of Calcutta, received the degree of D.D., and embarked for India in 1827, but did not long survive the deleterious influences of the climate and the anxieties attendant on his new position. B. 1786; D. 1829.

James, George Payne Rainsford, a modern English novelist, historian, and poet, received the rudiments of his education at a school in Greenwich; but was sent, about the age of 15, to Paris, where he remained several years. When only 17, he wrote several Eastern tales, which were afterwards published for the benefit of the Literary Fund. From that period till the year 1825, he continued to contribute anonymously to the magazines and periodicals; but, encouraged by Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, he wrote and published an historical novel, in the style of the former, called "Richelieu." This met with a very decided success, and the young author rapidly produced a number of other works of the same character. During the succeeding quarter of a century, he wrote with great industry; novels, fairy tales, poems, and historical works issuing in quick succession from his rapid and fertile pen. Of his novels, it will be sufficient to enumerate a few of the best: these are, "Darnley," "Henry

Masterman," "Philip Augustus," "The Gipsy," "The Smuggler," and "Morley Ernstein." The most successful of his historical works are, "The Life of the Black Prince," "The History of Charlemagne," and the Lives of some Foreign Statesmen, which he contributed to Lardner's Cyclopædia. During the period of his greatest popularity, he had been appointed historiographer of England by William IV.; but soon resigned the office. Mr. James was appointed British consul at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1852. He wrote and published several novels in America, besides sending three or four to be produced in England. He was afterwards sent to Venice as the British consul-general for the Adriatic ports. B. in London, 1801; D. in 1860, at Venice, where he was buried, and the following epitaph, written by Walter Savage Landor, placed upon his grave in 1862, "George Payne Rainsford James, British Consul-General in the Adriatic, died at Venice, aged sixty, on the 9th of June, 1860. His merits as a writer are known wherever the English language is, and as a man they rest on the hearts of many. A few friends have erected this humble and perishable monument."

JAMESON, George, *jaim'-son*, a Scotch painter, termed by Walpole the Vandyck of Scotland, studied under Rubens, with Vandyck, at Antwerp, and, on his return to his native country, painted the portraits of many of the most distinguished Scotch noblemen then living, as well as one of the English king, Charles I. B. at Aberdeen, 1586; D. 1644.

JAMESON, Robert, one of the most eminent naturalists of his time, studied for the medical profession, but soon abandoned the pursuit of the healing art, and devoted himself with ardour to geology, mineralogy, and the kindred sciences. In 1798 he published the "Geology of Arran and the Shetland Isles." This was followed in 1800 by the "Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles," in two volumes 4to; and shortly afterwards by the "Mineralogy of Dumfriesshire." With a spirit of enterprise rare at that time in Scotland, he went, in order to perfect himself in his favourite studies, to Friburg, in Saxony, where the celebrated Werner had established a school which attracted pupils from all parts of Europe. Jameson remained at Friburg two years. and shortly after his return was appointed professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh on the death of Dr. Walker in 1804. From this period his publications were numerous, and his class-books in particular rose speedily into high reputation. We cannot afford space to give an entire list of his works, but the following will show the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to the investigation of his favourite sciences: "The Characters of Minerals," 1805; "System of Mineralogy," two vols., 1806, to which a third volume was added in 1809, on Geology, then termed "Geognosy;" "Notes to Black's Translation of Von Buch's Travels in Norway and Lapland," 1813; "System of Mineralogy" enlarged, without the Geognosy, three vols. 1816; "Characters of Minerals," new edition, 1816; "Manual of Mineralogy, and Description of Mountain Rocks," 1821, one vol. In 1819 he commenced the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," which he continued till his death. It extends to seventy volumes, and has attained to a European reputation. B. in Leith, 1773; D, 1853.





JAMESON, Mrs. Anna, a modern English authoress, was eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, an artist of Dublin, who afterwards became painter-in-ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. A distinguished disciple of art himself, he early imbued his talented daughter with its principles. As a young woman, Anna Murphy occupied the post of governess in two or three families of distinction; but, at the age of 27, she married Mr. Robert Jameson, a barrister, who, several years afterwards, was appointed to an official post in Canada. Mrs. Jameson joined her husband subsequently; but a separation eventually took place by mutual agreement; upon which she returned to London, and devoted herself henceforth to literature and the fine arts. She had already made her appearance as an authoress, having published the "Diary of an Ennuyée," in 1826, a work which was reprinted, with many additions, under the title "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad." In 1829 appeared her "Loves of the Poets," a series of imaginative sketches; after that, "Female Biography," "Romance of Biography," "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," "Female Sovereigns," and "Characteristics of Women," a work similar to the "Loves of the Poets," but of a higher and more ambitious character. In 1838 she published "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," which contained a record of her visit to Canada; and, in 1840, she put forth a translation of "The Dramas of the Princess Amelia of Saxony." In all her works of foreign travel hitherto published, social and artistic criticisms were to be found; but, about this time, she commenced writing books of an exclusively artistic character; the first of these being her "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which was published in 1842. Akin to this production were her "Companion to the most Celebrated Private Galleries of Art in London;" "Lives of the Early Italian Painters;" a collection of essays, chiefly artistic, called "Memoirs and Essays;" "The Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art;" "The Legends of the Monastic Orders," and "The Legends of the Madonna;" this last appearing in 1852. All these works displayed a profound acquaintance with the principles, and a refined appreciation of the great examples, of art. Indeed, her labours may be said to have been the precursor of that enlarged and discriminative fine-art criticism which has since sprung up in England. The "Handbook to the Courts of Modern Sculpture at the Crystal Palace" was written by her: but, in addition to her artistic criticisms, she was author of a few small works, in which she sought to ascertain "whether there was any hope or possibility of organizing, into some wise and recognised system, the talent and energy, the piety and tenderness of our women for the good of the whole community." For two years before her death she had been assiduously engaged upon "The Life of our Lord," and it was while prosecuting her researches for this purpose at the British Museum, that she caught a cold which caused her death. B. in Dublin about 1797, D. in London, 1860.

JAMIESON, John, D.D., *jaí'-me-son*, a Scotch antiquarian and lexicographer, who was sent by his father, at the early age of nine years, to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently attended lectures at the university of Edinburgh. In 1779 he obtained a licence to preach from the

presbytery of Glasgow, after which he acted as pastor to a number of congregations in many Scotch districts, although without any appointment. After having written several poems, sermons, theological works, and many antiquarian researches, he produced, in 1808, his "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," and in 1818, "An Abridgment of the Scottish Dictionary;" which last are valuable on account of the very large collection of old words, idioms, and customs, peculiar to his native country, contained therein. He had, for several years before his death, been in receipt of a pension, first from the Royal Society of Literature, and afterwards from the civil list. B. at Glasgow, 1759; D. at Edinburgh, 1838.

JAMYN, Amadis, *zha'-meen*, a French poet, and secretary to Charles IX., who, besides his poetical works, wrote academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of Homer's "Iliad" into French verse, which was left imperfect by Salel. B. about 1530; D. about 1585.

JANEWAY, James, *jain'-a-way*, a nonconformist divine, who was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford; and being deprived after the Restoration, opened a meeting-house at Rotherhithe, when the act of indulgence was passed. Among his works are, "Heaven upon Earth," "A Token for Children," which has gone through numerous editions; "The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence," and "A Legacy to my Friends." B. in Hertfordshire; D. 1674.

JANET-L'ANGE, *zha'-net-lanzh*, commonly so called, his real name being Ange Louis Janet, a modern French painter and designer on wood. After having studied for several years in the *ateliers* of Ingrès and Collin, he afterwards became a pupil of Horace Vernet, whom he assisted in making the designs for the illustration of the history of Napoleon I. Between the years 1836-46, he painted several pictures, which were hung in the Paris exhibitions; but about the latter year he was engaged by the proprietors of the French "Illustration" to undertake the artistic direction of that journal. During the ten subsequent years he made a very large number of designs for illustrated newspapers, and for French periodicals, and even for English publishers; but afterwards, returned to his oil-painting; and executed several historical pieces, which obtained considerable success in his own country. B. at Paris, 1818.

JANICON, Francis Michael, *zha'-ne-kawng*, a French political writer, who settled in Holland, and was the author of "The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies." B. at Paris, 1674; D. at the Hague, 1730.

JANIN, Jules-Gabriel, *zha'-nă*, a modern critic and author, who evinced in his earlier years a great aptitude for study, and acquitted himself so well at the college of St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire, that his father decided to send him to Paris, to finish, at the college Louis-le-Grand, an education thus auspiciously commenced. Shortly after leaving this college, he began to write squibs and political satires for the "Figaro," and continued to do so until that publication was suppressed by the government in 1825. His vivacious and fearless pen was next employed in the columns of the "Messager des Chambres," and so trenchant were his attacks upon the despotic Polignac ministry of Charles X., that, in 1829, the journal to which he contributed was subjected to a heavy fine In this year appeared his first novel, "The Dead Donkey and the Guillotined Woman," which was nothing else than a satire upon the style of Victor Hugo, as head of the "romantic" school. So highly did his own party already esteem him, that, although only 25 years of age, he was styled by them "the Prince of Critics." During the three or four following years he published two novels,—"The Confession" and "Barnave," as well as a couple of volumes of short tales. In 1833 he commenced what has since proved to be the greatest of all his literary undertakings, —the dramatic notices and literary reviews for the "Journal des Débats." Every Monday morning, for upwards of a quarter of a century, appeared a witty, sparkling, and pointed criticism on dramatic literature and the stage. These *feuilletons*, or foot-articles (they being always inserted at the bottom of the newspaper columns), soon made a European reputation for their author, who throwing aside the dogmatic severity of his predecessors, quickly became a public favourite, by the grace, the polish, and the intuitive justice which characterized his articles. The monarch of critics met with one reverse, however: in 1841, on the occasion of his marriage with a young and beautiful heiress, he, instead of his usual literary *feuilleton*, supplied to the "Journal des Débats" a most complete and minute narrative of his happiness. This imprudence brought upon his head a slashing article in the "National," and for a long time Janin was never mentioned in the French newspapers but as the "married critic." He also wrote many introductions, biographies, and critical essays for republications of classic French authors. To the "Revue de Paris" he contributed two remarkable sketches, one of Mirabeau, the other of Lord Byron. He likewise composed, compiled, and edited more than a score of illustrated tours in France, novels, essays, and works of general literature; besides writing a series of letters on the Great Exhibition of 1851. A collection of his dramatic *feuilletons* has been published, under the pretentious title of "Dramatic and Literary History." B. at St. Etienne, in the department Loire, 1804; D. 1874.

JANSENIUS, Cornelius, *jan-sen-e-us*, bishop of Ghent, took part in the Council of Trent, and became remarkable there for the modesty of his demeanour, as well as for his great learning. He was the author of a "Harmony of the Gospels," and other works. B. at Hulst, Flanders, 1510; D. at Ghent, 1576.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, Cornelius, *jan'-sen*, a celebrated Roman Catholic prelate, was educated at Utrecht, whence he removed to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. Being deputed by his university to go on a mission to the king of Spain, that monarch employed him to write a book against France, for which he was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres, in Flanders. He wrote several books; but that by which he is best known is his "Augustinus," which was published after his death, and occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal bulls could not suppress. In 1641 the inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book; Urban VIII. censured it as heretical; and Innocent X., in 1653, condemned the following propositions extracted from it:—That there are divine precepts which even good men

cannot obey without the assistance of God: That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind: That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint: That the doctrine of free-will is a gross error: That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. These doctrines the pope declared heretical, and a violent persecution was excited against all who maintained them. Jansenism, notwithstanding, found numerous disciples in France and the Low Countries. B. near Leerdam, Holland, 1585; D. at Ypres, 1638.

JANSONIUS, Nicholas. (*See* JENSON.)

JANSSENS, Abraham, *yans'-sens*, a Dutch painter, whose colouring was so superior, that a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, in the church of Ghent, has been taken for the work of Rubens, and is scarcely inferior to the works of that painter. B. at Antwerp, 1569; D. 1631.

JANSSENS, Victor Honorius, an historical painter, who was patronized by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome for improvement. On his return to his own country, he adorned the churches and convents with his works. B. at Brussels, 1664; D. 1739.

JANSSENS, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, who resided in England many years, and, in several respects, was equal to Vandyck. He painted portraits of James I. and his family, and most of the English nobility. D. 1665.

JANUARIUS, St., *jăn-u-air'-e-us*, bishop of Benevento, who was beheaded at Puzzuoli, in the persecution under Diocletian, about the end of the 3rd century. His body was removed to Naples, where a beautiful chapel was erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is a pretended miracle exhibited yearly by the priests, who have what they term his blood in a phial. On bringing out what is called the head of the saint, the blood, hitherto in a congealed state, liquifies. This mummery is always practised when Vesuvius shows signs of a convulsion, and the people devoutly believe that the influence of the saint will prevent an earthquake.

JAPIX, or JAPICKS, Gysbert, *jai'-pix*, a Frisian poet, of whose touching and simple lyrics Dr. J. H. Halbertsma, a distinguished Frisian writer, says, "For any one who has a feeling for true poetry, it is worth the trouble to learn Frisian, to enjoy the beauties of Gysbert Japix." He was the son of a poor carpenter of Bolsword, in Friesland, his family name being Holckama, which the poet changed into Japix, that word signifying "son of Jacob," which was his father's Christian name. Little is known of the poet's life, except that he was a schoolmaster and parish-clerk in Bolsword. His chief poems in manuscript are to be found in the Bodleian library. Boswell, on obtaining for Dr. Johnson a copy of Japix's poems, observed in a letter, "It is the only thing they have: it is amazing that they have no translation of the Bible, no treatises of devotion, nor even any of the ballads and story-books which are so agreeable to country people." The literature of Friesland does not, even at the present time, include a translation of the Holy Scriptures: the "Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Cæsar" have, however, been reproduced in the Frisian tongue. In 1829, Sir John Bowring translated and published some poems of Japix in the "Foreign Quarterly Review." A bust of the poet was set up by public subscription in St. Martin's church, at Bolsword, in 1823. B. at Bolsword, Friesland, 1603; D. at the same place, of the plague, 1666.

JARCHAS, *jar'-kăs*, the most learned of the Indian Brahmins, and a great astronomer according to Jerome. He is said to have given Apollonius Tyaneus seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.

JARCHI, Solomon-Ben-Isaac, *jar'-ki*, a celebrated rabbi, who spent thirty years in travelling through Europe and the eastern countries. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible," which are highly esteemed by the Jews. B. at Troyes, France, 1104; D. 1180.

JARDYN, Karel de, *yar'-dine*, a Dutch landscape-painter, who studied and worked in Italy, where he acquired a great reputation; and so highly was he esteemed, that, though a Protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground. B. at Amsterdam, 1640; D. at Venice, 1678.

JARNAC, Guy de Chabot, lord of, *zhar'-nak*, a French gentleman of the chamber to Francis I. and Henry II., who fought a duel with a courtier named La Châteigneraie, in 1547. His adversary defeated him; but, as he stood over him, Jarnac gave him a mortal thrust under the hough. The title *coups-de-Jarnac* has since been given to treacherous blows. D. about 1570.

JARNOWICK, or GIORNOVICHI, Giovanni Mane, *yar'-no-vik*, a celebrated violinist, the most accomplished pupil of Lulli, for several years resided in Paris, and was considered at the head of his profession; he afterwards went to England, where he was very popular; but on being invited to settle at Petersburg, he went thither. He was very irritable and eccentric, and many anecdotes illustrative of these traits are recorded of him. B. at Palermo, 1745; D. in St. Petersburg, 1804.

JARRY, Nicholas, *zhar'-re*, an eminent French caligraphist, who was appointed "Master Penman" to Louis XIV., and executed for that king, and for the chief lords of his court, many works which rank as masterpieces of the art of caligraphy. His "Garland of Julia," which he executed in 1641 for the duke of Montausier, consisting of 30 folio leaves, was sold, in 1714, for the sum of £580. He also completed the "Hours of Nôtre Dame," in 120 leaves, in 1647. B. at Paris, about 1620.

JARS, Gabriel, *zhars*, a French mineralogist, who visited, with Duhamel, the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Carinthia, also those of England, and other countries. In 1768 he became a member of the French Academy of Sciences. His brother published his observations, under the title of "Voyages Metallurgiques," in 3 vols. B. at Lyons, 1732; D. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1769.

JARVIS, John, *jar'-vis*, an artist, whose paintings on glass were famous in their day, was a native of Dublin, where he practised his art for some time, and then removed to London, where he soon made himself a high reputation. The west window of New College, Oxford, which he painted from designs by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is his most celebrated performance. B. 1749; D. 1804.

JASMIN, James, *zhas'-măi*, a Gascon poet of great popularity in France, was the son of a tailor, and was himself early put to the trade of a hairdresser, which, despite his successful

career as a poet, he always continued to practise. He wrote and published several collections of songs and poems, all of them written in the *patois*, or rural dialect, spoken on the banks of the Garonne. Soon after the publication of his collection of poems, "Les Papillotes,"—"the Curlpapers" he was elected member of the Academies of Agen and Bordeaux. Two of the most celebrated critics in France, Charles Nodier and Sainte-Beuve, have written critical comments upon Jasmin's productions, which they state to be full of feeling and joyous grace. The poet usually recited his poems in his native town, and, having a fine voice and manner, the delivery of these lyrics, varying in dialect but little from those of the old troubadours of the 11th and 12th centuries, is said to have produced a very great effect upon his hearers. Jasmin received many presents; Louis Philippe and the duke and duchess of Orleans bestowed upon him handsome gratuities; Toulouse gave him a golden laurel-wreath; Pau marked its sense of his worth by sending him a service of china. When he began to write poetry, all his family, he says, laughed at him; but, afterwards, his wife, selecting the best pen and paper for his use, would observe, "Every verse you write, Jacques, puts a fresh tile on the roof." B. at Agen, 1793; D. 1864.

Jaucourt, the chevalier Louis de, *zho'-koor*, member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academies of Berlin and Stockholm, furnished the French Encyclopædia with articles on medicine and natural philosophy. He also compiled a "Universal Dictionary of Medicine," in 6 vols., but the MS. was lost on board a ship, which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam. B. at Paris, 1704; D. at Compiègne, 1779.

Jault, Auguste François, *zholte*, a French physician, and professor of Syriac in the Royal College of Paris, who translated into French, among other works, "Sharp's Surgery," "Ockley's History of the Saracens," and "Floyer on Asthma." B. 1707; D. 1757.

Jaureguy y Aguilar, *cha'-oo-rai-goi e a-goo'-el'-lar*, a Spanish poet and painter, who resided for a long time at Rome, forming himself upon the best Italian models in both poetry and painting. On his return to his native land, he published some excellent translations of Tasso, and from the Latin. His pictures were distinguished for their beautiful colour, for their fine gradations of light and shade, and for the beautiful flesh-tints in them. B. near Toledo, 1566; D. at Madrid, 1641.

Jay, Gui Michel Le, *zhai*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who printed a polyglot Bible at his own expense, and thereby impoverished himself. Subsequently entering into holy orders, he was made dean of Vezeli. His polyglot Bible is elegantly printed in 10 vols., and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes. D. 1675.

Jay, John, *jai*, an American jurist and statesman, who, after studying at Columbia (then King's) College, was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was elected a delegate to the first American congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of the congress; in 1777 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York; and in the following year was appointed chief-justice of that state. He was next sent as minister plenipotentiary to Spain; and in 1782 was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the United States; and in 1784 was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the treaty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of New York State; this post he continued to occupy till 1801, when he declined a re-election as well as a re-appointment to the office of chief-justice of the United States, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. B. at New York, 1745; D. 1829.

Jay, William, son of the preceding, a celebrated American slavery abolitionist, was designed for the profession of the law, but an affection of the eyes forced him to relinquish its study; whereupon he retired to his father's country seat at Bedford, Massachusetts. From the year 1829 he was one of the most active advocates of the abolition of slavery in the United States, and wrote several works in aid of the same cause. These were collected and published at Boston in a complete form, with the title, "Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery," in 1854. He was one of the founders of the American Biblical Society, and served as president of the Peace Society. In 1832 he edited his father's correspondence, and wrote a biography of him, publishing the work under the title of "The Life and Correspondence of John Jay." B. 1779; D. 1858.

Jay, Rev. William, an eminent Independent preacher, was the son of a stonecutter, at which trade he himself worked during his early years; but, while still young, was placed in the Marlborough Academy, with a view of being educated for the ministry. At sixteen years of age he commenced preaching, and, before he had reached his twentieth year, was appointed minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where, for sixty-two years, he officiated. On completing the fiftieth year of his ministerial labours, in 1841, he was presented with a service of plate, and a purse containing £650, at a public meeting in Bath. His volumes of sermons met with considerable success, and passed through several editions. He wrote also an Essay on Marriage, "Lectures on Female Scripture Characters," and an Autobiography, which was published in 1854. All his works have been issued in a complete form, in twelve volumes, 8vo. B. at Tisbury, Wilts, 1769; D. 1853.

Jayadeva, *jai-a-de'-va*, a Hindoo poet, of whose life or pursuits nothing certain is known. Only one of his poems is extant, this being the "Gita Govinda;" or, Poem in Honour of Govinda," one of the names of the Hindoo god Krishna. It is an amatory and voluptuous lyric, and Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and other commentators, assert that it is only to be interpreted in an allegorical sense. Sir William Jones published a translation of the "Gita Govinda," in the 3rd vol. of the "Asiatic Researches."

Jeacocke, Caleb, *je'-kok*, a baker in High-street, St. Giles's, London, who for many years distinguished himself as president of a disputing society held at the "Robin Hood tavern," near Temple-bar. He had considerable powers as a speaker and is said to have often opposed with success the celebrated Burke, and other persons, who afterwards distinguished themselves at the bar and in the senate. Mr. Jeacocke published, in 1765, a pamphlet entitled, "A Vindication of the Moral Character

of the Apostle Paul from the Charge of Insincerity and Hypocrisy brought against it by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others." He became a director of the Hand-in-Hand fire-office, and was enabled to retire from his business on a small fortune. D. 1786.

JEANNIN, Peter, *zhan'-nă*, a French statesman, who was educated for the law, and became president of the parliament of Paris. Henry IV. made him member of his council, and kept him at court, where no great enterprise was undertaken without consulting him. His memoirs were published in 1659. B. at Autun, 1540; D. 1622.

JEBB, Samuel, *jeb*, an English physician, was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently settled as physician at Stratford, in Essex, where he resided till a short time before his death. He edited an edition of Roger Bacon's works, and of several other learned authors. B. at Nottingham, 1690; D. 1772.

JEBB, John, a divine and physician, the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and Peter-house, Cambridge; obtained church preferment, which, however, he resigned, and then commenced practice as a physician, in which he was very successful. He was a violent partisan in whatever he engaged; and, though conscientious in his religious opinions, their peculiar complexion, and the freedom with which he indulged in the political squabbles of the day, obstructed his professional progress, and greatly impaired his usefulness. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions;" and his works, theological, political, and medical, form three vols. B. in London, 1736; D. 1786.

JEEJEEBHOY, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart., *je'-jeeb-hoi*, an eminent Parsee merchant of Bombay, was born of humble parents, and had to make his own way in the world; but by the time he was sixteen he was fully prepared to do so. That way was at first rough and hard; yet, undiscouraged, he went right on. The early life of the wealthy and honoured baronet was strongly in contrast with the calm which enveloped his later years. He made five mercantile voyages to China: in one of these, the ship in which he sailed formed one of the fleet which, under the command of Sir Nathaniel Dance, beat off a French squadron under Admiral Linois. In another voyage, the vessel on board which were himself and his fortune, was captured by the French, and he was carried to the Cape of Good Hope, whence, with the loss of all his property, and after enduring many privations, he found his way in a Danish vessel to Calcutta. Fortune smiled on him afterwards, however; and as his wealth increased, the tendency to share it with the needy, or to spend it for the benefit of the public, began to develope itself. In 1822 he released all the poor debtors confined by the Court of Requests from the Bombay gaol, by the simple process of paying their debts. From that time to the day of his death, the stream of his beneficence scarcely slacked in its flow. He dispensed in philanthropic services the vast sum of £300,000; his charity not being limited by the bounds of the community to which the munificent donor belonged. Parsee and Christian, Hindoo and Mussulman,—indeed, people of all classes and creeds, alike shared in his beneficence, the largest outlay being for the poor and for the public. For his great public services, no less than for his philanthropic efforts, he was created a baronet. B. at Bombay, 1783; D. same place, 1859.

JEFFERIES, or JEFFREYS, George, Lord, *jef'-freys*, an English judge, notorious for his cruelty and injustice, was educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the appointment of Welsh judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief-justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed chief-justice of the King's Bench, and, in 1685, lord chancellor. His cruelties on the western circuit towards the deluded followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to James II., who, with heartless mirth, called this "Jefferies's campaign." He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that, when James abdicated the throne, he attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognised while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand; but information of his presence being communicated to the mob, they rushed in, and carried him before the lord mayor, who sent him to the lords of council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he remained for the rest of his life. B. at Acton, Denbighshire, about 1640; D. in the Tower, 1689.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, *jef'-er-son*, third president of the United States, after receiving his education at the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, which, at the end of the 18th century, was the capital of Virginia, he studied the law under Mr. Wythe, a celebrated barrister of that day, and, at the age of twenty-four, began to practise at the General Court in 1767. In the stirring events that preceded the American revolution, he took a foremost and distinguished part, though he was never engaged in any military operations. He was governor of Virginia between 1779-81; three years afterwards, he was appointed minister to France, and remained at that post during five years. Shortly after his return to America, in 1789, he became secretary of state under the presidency of General Washington. He had lived some time in retirement previous to the year 1796, when he was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1801 he became president, and, after being elected a second time, retired, in 1809, to his estate near Monticello, in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson was author of a book called "Notes on Virginia." B. at Shadwell, Virginia, 1743: D. in Virginia, 1826.

JEFFERY, John, *jef'-fre*, an English divine, educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Tillotson appointed him archdeacon of Norwich, in 1694. He published a volume of sermons, and was the editor of "Christian Morals," a posthumous work, by Sir Thomas Browne, and the sermons of Dr. Whichcote. B. at Ipswich, 1647; D. 1720.

JEFFREYS, George, *jef'-freys*, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never practised. His "Miscellanies" in prose and verse contain, among other pieces,

the tragedies of "Edwin" and "Merope." B. at Waldron, Northamptonshire, 1678; D. 1755.

JEFFREY, Francis, *jef'-fre*, by courtesy Lord Jeffrey, a distinguished Scotch judge, essayist, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review," was the son of Mr. George Jeffrey, a clerk-depute of the Court of Session, and at eight years of age was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, where he was remembered by a fellow-pupil as "a little, clever, anxious boy, always near the top of his class, and who never lost a place without shedding tears." At fourteen years of age, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where, in the debating societies of the college, he soon distinguished himself above his fellow-students by his fluent speech and severe criticisms on the efforts of his opponents. While at Glasgow, he formed a habit of making notes and abstracts from books, and writing essays, which had its advantage in his after-career. This practice was continued when he returned to Edinburgh, in 1789; and his biographer, Lord Cockburn, enumerates as many as thirty-one essays on literary and metaphysical subjects as the work of some four or five months. At this period he was a pupil in the law classes of the Edinburgh university, and attended them till 1791, when he went to Queen's College, Oxford, to finish his studies. He left the English college in nine months; and very pleased to do so he appears to have been; for, "except playing and drinking," he wrote, "I see nothing that it is possible to acquire in this place." On his return to his native city, his friends perceived a great change in him: instead of speaking his thoughts in his broad native Doric, he had a way of uttering a sentence in a high mincing tone. Lord Holland said afterwards, "Jeffrey had lost his broad Scotch at Oxford; but he had only gained the narrow English." His great intellectual powers, however, and kindliness of heart, soon caused his friends to overlook what they had at first regarded as a piece of affectation. His father seems to have been, for some time, undecided whether to make a lawyer or merchant of his son. The former was eventually resolved on, and, in 1792, he was once more sent to the law classes of the Edinburgh university. In 1792 he became a member of the Speculative Society, and there formed the acquaintance of Scott, Brougham, Horner, and other young men who afterwards came to be distinguished. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar; but, being unknown, and, above all, a Whig, there was small chance of his obtaining briefs. About this time he began writing for the "Monthly Review" and other Magazines. His income in 1801 was about £100 per annum; he, however, entered into matrimonial bonds, and took an upper story in a house in Edinburgh, where, one evening, Sydney Smith suggested to Jeffrey and the other guests, Horner and Brougham, the idea of starting a new journal, to be called the "Edinburgh Review." The first number appeared in October, 1802, under the editorship of Sydney Smith; but, after the third number, Jeffrey was placed at its head. During the subsequent twenty-six years, Jeffrey continued to edit and contribute to this celebrated review. It will be unnecessary to enter here into the many political and literary controversies which arose out of the criticisms of Jeffrey and his colleagues in this organ. His contributions were unquestionably dictated by honesty; but many of them were eminently unjust—to Wordsworth and his kindred authors most especially. Throughout Jeffrey's editorship, he was the main support of the Review: but although his contributions, like those of Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Carlyle, and others, have been published, in four volumes, they have not obtained an equal success with those authors' productions. In the interval he had won for himself a place almost at the head of the Scottish bar. Once, when making a speech for the prosecution in a libel case, the defendant, pulling out his watch, said, Jeffrey "had actually spoken the English language twice over in three hours." This was in allusion to his rapid and fluent style of eloquence. His income had increased with his practice, and on the death of his first wife, in 1805, he was in easy circumstances. In 1806 he visited London, and, while there, fought the famous duel with Moore, at Chalk Farm, which Byron, in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," has thus immortalized:—

"Can none remember that eventful day,
That ever glorious, almost fatal fray,
When Little's leadless pistol met his eye,
And Bow Street myrmidons stood laughing by?"

Though this meeting had arisen out of Jeffrey's severe treatment, in the Review, of some of Moore's early poems, both the criticism and the duel were afterwards forgotten, and the poet and essayist became the best of friends. In 1813 he went to America to marry Miss Charlotte Wilkes, an American lady, but the grandniece of the celebrated English politician Wilkes. (*See* WILKES.) Soon after his return, he took up his residence at Craigcrook, a delightful little estate at the foot of the Corstorphine Hills, some two miles from Edinburgh. Here, till his death, he gave hospitable reception to every visitor to the Modern Athens who was distinguished in literature, in art, or in science. In 1821 he was chosen lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and, eight years afterwards, dean of the Faculty of Advocates; upon which he resigned the editorship of the "Edinburgh Review." He was returned to Parliament for the Perth, Forfar, and Dundee burghs in 1830; but, losing his seat the next year, he was, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, chosen as the representative of the borough of Malton. He sat for this borough, and for his native city, till 1834, when he was made a Scotch judge, with the courtesy title of lord. He sat upon the Scottish bench until a short time before his death. The biography of Jeffrey, with his correspondence, was published by Lord Cockburn, in 1852. B. at Edinburgh, 1773; D. at Craigcrook, 1850.

JEHANGHIR, Abul Muzaffer Noureddin Mohammed, *jan'-jer*, emperor of Hindostan, son of the famous Akbar, succeeded his father on the Delhi throne in 1605, and, unlike most Eastern rulers, was affable, generous, and easy of access to his subjects; he was, besides, a liberal patron of learning and the arts. He composed memoirs of the first seventeen years of his reign, and made additions to the historical commentaries of the famous Sultan Baber. His wife, Nourjehan, was equally celebrated for her wit and her beauty, and has been the theme of numerous Oriental romances and poems. D. 1627.

JEKYL, Sir Joseph, *je'-kil*, an English lawyer and patriot, who distinguished himself in the reign of William III. by his attachment to the Whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, made master of the rolls, and a privy councillor. He successfully maintained the independence of his office against lord-chancellor King, in a pamphlet entitled "The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls Stated and Vindicated." B. in Northamptonshire about 1664; D. 1738.

JEKYL, Thomas, D.D., brother of the above, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became vicar of Rowd, in Wiltshire, lecturer at Newland, in Gloucestershire, and minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Westminster. He wrote and published a number of sermons, all very popular in their day, and an Exposition of the Church Catechism.

JEKYL, Joseph, an eminent barrister, was the son of a captain in the navy, and a scion of the same family as the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1778; was returned as M.P. for Calne in 1787, and retained his seat during several successive Parliaments. He was appointed solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales in 1805; and, at the time of his death, was senior king's counsel, senior bencher of the Inner Temple, F.R.S., and F.S.A. He enjoyed a fair reputation for forensic power; but his fame was chiefly acquired by his ready talent in epigram and repartee, his bon-mots often convulsing the bar with laughter, and his ever-sparkling wit delighting all who came within his convivial sphere. B. 1752; D. March 8, 1837.

JELLACHICH VON BUZIM, Baron Joseph, *jel'-la-chik*, the Ban, or military commander-in-chief of Croatia, was the son of an Austrian general, by whom he was sent to the military academy of Vienna, on leaving which he entered the Austrian army as sub-lieutenant of dragoons, in 1819. Six years afterwards, he was a lieutenant, and occupied his leisure with the composition of a small volume of poems, which was printed for private circulation. In 1830, he went to Italy, as captain in a regiment of Hulans, and remained there four years; in 1837 he obtained the commission of major of infantry, and afterwards became, first, lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel, of the 1st Banat frontier regiment. In 1848 the Court of Vienna secretly induced the Croatians, the Dalmatians, and the Servians to attack the Hungarians, whose constitutional form of government was distasteful both to the Austrian emperor and to the more despotically ruled Servians and Croats. These latter requested that Jellachich might be appointed their ban, and this being complied with by the Austrian emperor, an army of irregular, but well-armed troops, to the number of 40,000, was assembled. Jellachich, as ban, put himself at their head, and led them across the Drave, at Zegrad, in September, 1848. In less than a month he was met by the Hungarians and defeated; but, having arranged an armistice with his opponents, he made good his retreat to Raab, and by this movement secured the high road to Vienna for his line of operations. Shortly afterwards, he went to reinforce, with 18,000 picked troops, Prince Windischgratz, who was then besieging Vienna, which was defended by the insurgents. He then commanded the Austrian centre at the battle of Schwechat, in which the Hungarians were worsted. Throughout the remainder of the campaign he fought under General Haynau's orders, but did not exhibit any extraordinary talent for war. An illustrated edition of his poems was published at Vienna in 1851, the proceeds of which were applied towards an invalid fund he had founded in that capital. B. at Peterwardein, Austrian Slavonia, 1801; D. 1859.

JELLINGER, Christopher, *jel'-lin-jer* a Presbyterian divine, who studied at Bâle and Leyden, was some time a soldier; after which he went to Geneva, whence he was invited to England, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, and obtained the living of Brent, in Devonshire, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He wrote, "Fifteen Conferences with Christ," "A New Way of Living and Dying," "The Spiritual Merchant," and other works of a like nature.

JEMSHID, *jam'-shed* a Persian sovereign, who reigned about 800 B.C., and is said to have founded, or at least greatly embellished, the famous city of Istakhar, called by the Greeks Persepolis. He is also celebrated for instructing his subjects in astronomy, and the mysteries of Sabeism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. Being unfortunate in war, he was dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian king, and spent the latter part of his life in obscurity.

JENISCHIUS, Paul, *je-nis'-ke-us*, a learned Dutch author, who was persecuted and banished for writing a book entitled "Theatrum Animarum." B. at Antwerp, 1558; D. at Stuttgardt, 1647.

JENKIN, Robert, *jen'-kin*, a learned English divine, educated at the king's school at Canterbury. In 1674 he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1680. In 1711 he became master of his college, and Lady Margaret professor of divinity. Dr. Jenkin wrote some theological works, the best known of which is entitled, the "Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion." B. in the isle of Thanet, 1656; D. 1727.

JENKIN, William, a nonconformist divine, was the son of a puritan minister, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1641 he was chosen minister of Christ Church, near Newgate, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity a year afterwards. He was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. In 1684 he was committed to Newgate under the Conventicle Act, and died there four months afterwards. He wrote a great many theological works, and "An Exposition on the Epistle of Jude." B. at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1612; D. in London, 1685.

JENKINS, Henry, *jen'-kins*, an Englishman, remarkable for longevity, having lived to the age of 169 years. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, and gave evidence at the assizes to a circumstance within his recollection which occurred one hundred and forty years before. He retained his faculties to the last; but as he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him; so that he subsisted by begging. In the parish church of Bolton, Yorkshire, to which in reality he belonged, is a monument recording these particulars. B. in Yorkshire, 1501; D. 1670.

JENKINS, Sir Leoline, an English statesman, who was educated at Cowbridge school, whence

he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he continued till the death of King Charles I. He afterwards became tutor to a young gentleman, with whom he travelled through France, Holland, and Germany. At the Restoration he returned to his college, of which he was chosen fellow, and in 1662 elected principal. In 1668 he was appointed judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and in 1670 received the honour of knighthood. He had a principal share in negotiating the peace of Nimeguen, and, on his return to England, was chosen one of the representatives of the university of Oxford in Parliament, where he opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the crown. He was soon after made secretary of state and a privy councillor. He bequeathed to charitable uses all his property. His letters and papers were printed in 1724. B. in Glamorganshire, 1623; D. 1685.

JENKINSON, Anthony, *jen'-kin-son*, an English traveller in the 16th century, who, between the years 1546-70, travelled in Russia, and was one of the first Englishmen who penetrated into the interior of Asia, where he lived for some time with the Uzbeck Tartars. On his return, he was sent to represent Elizabeth, queen of England, at the court of the czar of Russia. His travels are included in Purchas's collection; but the truth of many of his statements has been questioned. D. 1584.

JENKINSON, Charles. (*See* LIVERPOOL, Earl of).

JENKYNS, David, *jen'-kins*, an English judge, who commenced his university education by being admitted a commoner of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1597. After taking his bachelor's degree, he removed to Gray's Inn, and became eminent as a barrister. Charles I. appointed him a Welsh judge. In 1645 he was taken prisoner at Hereford for his activity in the royal cause, and sent to the Tower. Being brought to the bar of the House of Commons, he denied their authority, and refused to kneel; for which he was fined £1000, and remanded to prison. In 1650 an act was passed for his trial; but Harry Martin, it is said, prevented the measure by a droll speech. Jenkyns, who expected to be hanged, declared that he would die with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under the other. In 1656 he obtained his liberty. B. at Hensol, Glamorganshire, 1586; D. at Cowbridge, 1667.

JENNENS, Charles, *jen'-nens*, an English gentleman, who, being very rich and fond of display, was called by his friends "Soliman the Magnificent." He affected to be thought learned, and wrote the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the "Messiah," and published part of an intended edition of Shakspeare. D. at Gopsal, Leicestershire, 1773.

JENNER, Edward, M.D., *jen'-ner*, a celebrated English physician, who ranks among the great benefactors of the human race, as the discoverer and propagator of vaccination. He was the son of a vicar in Gloucestershire, and after receiving his school education in Cirencester, was apprenticed to a surgeon at Sudbury. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, and became a student of medicine at St. George's Hospital, living for two years as pupil with the celebrated John Hunter. In 1773, he returned to Gloucestershire, and established himself as a surgeon in the village of Berkeley. In 1792, desiring to practise as physician, he obtained a degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrew's. Many years before, while he was a surgeon's apprentice at Sudbury, Jenner was one day much struck at being told by a milkmaid that she could not take the small-pox. He made inquiries, and discovered that this was a common belief in the district. When he went to London, he mentioned the circumstance to Hunter and many other distinguished medical men, but they all regarded it as a popular error. Jenner, however, never forgot the subject, and when he set up as surgeon in Berkeley, made several experiments, which proved that in some instances it was impossible to give small-pox to persons who had had cow-pox: while in others, although certain individuals had had cow-pox, they, nevertheless, took small-pox. The result of long study and careful experimentation, was that Jenner found that, while the udder of the cow was subject to several eruptions, there was but one true cow-pox, which, further, could only be taken by the milkers at a particular period of its course. About the year 1780 he conceived the idea of propagating the cow-pox, from the cow, in the first instance, and then from one person to another, and, consequently, secure to every individual so treated immunity from small-pox. For sixteen years he followed up this grand conception, and endeavoured to enlist the sympathy and aid of the eminent practitioners of the healing art in its favour; but they only replied by ridiculing the idea as an absurdity. Jenner persevered, however, and, in 1796, had the good fortune to make an experiment which could not be gainsaid: he vaccinated a boy, eight years old, with the matter taken from a milkmaid's hand. The child recovered from the infection in a satisfactory manner, and was immediately afterwards inoculated for small-pox, without the slightest effect. Many similar experiments were subsequently made, all ending successfully; and, in 1798, Jenner put forth his first work on the discovery, "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cow-pox)." Although the author successfully demonstrated the soundness of his views, they met with great opposition from medical men at the outset. In about a year, however, some seventy leading physicians and surgeons signed a declaration stating their entire concurrence with him. An attempt was now made to rob Jenner of the merit of his discovery; but it proved signally abortive, and henceforth fame and fortune were within reach of the retired country surgeon; but Jenner refused every offer; and as a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures, and not an ambition of worldly honours, had been his endeavour, he would not quit his native village, where he practised as physician. "Shall I," he wrote to a friend, "who, even in the morning of my life, sought the lowly and sequestered path of life—the valley, and not the mountain—shall I, now my evening is fast approaching, hold myself up as an object for fortune and for fame? My fortune, with what flows from my profession, is amply sufficient to gratify my wishes." The grand discovery rapidly spread over England, France, and the other continental nations, and throughout the world. The House of Commons, by way of recompensing the long and disinterested labours of Jenner, voted him, in 1802, £10,000, and £20,000 in 1807. He wrote several works

and papers on his discovery, on general medicine, and on natural history. B. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, 1749; D. 1823.

JENNINGS, David, *jen'-ings*, a learned dissenting minister, was the author of "An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures," "An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and Orrery," "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," "Jewish Antiquities," 2 vols. 8vo. B. at Kibworth, Leicestershire; D. 1762.

JENNINGS, Henry Constantine, an antiquary and virtuoso of most eccentric habits and chequered fortune, was the only son of a gentleman of considerable property at Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and at seventeen became an ensign in the foot-guards; but resigned his commission, and travelled on the Continent, where he collected, while in Italy, a number of statues and other antiques, with which he decorated his seat at Shiplake. He now led the life of a man of fashion and fortune, indulging in the most expensive follies; the consequence of which was that he became an inmate of the King's Bench. Freed at length from his pecuniary embarrassments, he settled on an estate he had in Essex, where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the collection of scarce books, pictures, and curiosities. He was, however, again unfortunate. Having borrowed a sum of money from a person who was indebted to the crown, his museum was hurriedly sold for a small sum, to satisfy the claim of government. For many years afterwards, Jennings was a prisoner in Chelmsford gaol; but on regaining his freedom, resumed his former habits, and settled at Chelsea; where, to use the words of a gentleman who visited him in 1803, and who graphically described his singular appearance, he sat "enthroned in all the majesty of virtue amidst his books, his pictures, and his shells." In consequence of fresh embarrassments, these precious relics were all sold in 1816, and Jennings was once more a prisoner within the rules of the Bench, where he died in 1819. B. 1731.

JENSON, or JANSONIUS, Nicholas, *zhen'-sawng*, a celebrated French printer and letter-founder in the 15th century. He was the first who fixed the form and proportion of the Roman character; and his editions of books, printed between the years 1470 and 1481, are highly valued on account of the beauty of the typography. The first book which came from his press was a volume in 4to, entitled "Decor Puellarum," 1471. D. about 1481.

JENYNS, Soame, *jen'-ins*, an English writer on religious subjects, who was educated at a private school, whence he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1728 he published a poem on the Art of Dancing. He was elected member of Parliament in 1741, and sat in the House till 1780. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, which place he held till that board was abolished. His works are,—"Poems;" "A Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil;" "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion." B. in London, 1704; D. 1787.

JEPHSON, Robert, *jef'-son*, a dramatic writer, was an officer in the army, and many years master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was also for some time a member of the Irish House of Commons. His first dramatic piece, "Braganza," was read with success at Drury-lane, and printed in 1775. "The Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, was performed nine nights at Drury-lane, in 1779. "The Count Narbonne" was well received. He wrote also "The Campaign; or, Love in the East Indies," an opera; "Julia; or, the Italian Lover," a tragedy; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; "The Conspiracy;" and "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations. B. in Ireland, 1736; D. in Dublin, 1803.

JERDAN, William, *jer'-dan*, a modern English *littérateur*, was the son of a small landowner of Kelso, in Roxburghshire, and was educated at a Scotch parochial school, afterwards receiving some instruction from Dr. Rutherford, author of the "View of Ancient History." His family designed him for the law; but, at his own request, he was allowed to go to London, where, in 1801, he entered a merchant's counting-house, at a salary of £50 per annum. He quitted this employment the next year, and went to Edinburgh to attend the law classes of that university; but abandoned this study in less than a year, returning once more to London, where he became embarrassed by debts, was released by his uncle, a naval officer, and taken on board his ship at Portsmouth as surgeon's clerk. While serving in this capacity, some verses of his were inserted in a Portsmouth paper; upon which he borrowed a sum of money and went to the metropolis, resolved to push his fortunes as a literary man. In 1805 he obtained an engagement on a newly-started paper,—the "Aurora;" and, after being employed as contributor to several journals, he, some years afterwards, joined the staff of the "Sun," of which he eventually became editor. In 1817 he was engaged by Mr. Colburn to edit the "Literary Gazette," of which paper he was subsequently the proprietor, but ceased to have any connexion with it in the year 1850. Soon afterwards, a subscription of nearly £700 was raised for him, and Lord Aberdeen granted him a pension of 100 guineas a year. Mr. Jerdan published his autobiography in 1853, and "Men I have Known" in 1866. B. 1782; D. 1869.

JEREMIE, Sir John, *jer'-e-mie*, an eminent colonial judge and anti-slavery advocate, who, after receiving his education at Blundell's grammar school, Tiverton, returned to Guernsey, his native place, and began to study the law, which he afterwards continued at Dijon, in France. In 1815 he attracted the notice of the government, by his evidence before the royal commissioners sent to Guernsey to investigate the administration of justice in that island. In 1824 he was nominated chief justice of St. Lucia, West Indies, and, from what he observed in that office, became an energetic advocate for the abolition of slavery, and published his views in four essays on Colonial Slavery. In 1832 he was made advocate-general of the Mauritius; but his abolitionist views being known to the planters, his appointment was the signal for almost open insurrection, the colonial Assembly petitioning the governor not to allow him to land upon the island. The entire naval and military force was required to protect him when he did so, after two days' delay. So general was the discontent during his short term of office, that the governor was compelled to order his return to England. On his arrival in London, he declared his willingness to return and resume his appointment, and the government acceding, he went to the Mauritius once more,

and remained, notwithstanding every opposition, till 1835. This year he was appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of Ceylon, an office he resigned to assume the governorship of Sierra Leone in 1840, in both of which countries he never ceased to labour for the amelioration of the condition of liberated negroes. He published several works against slavery. B. at Guernsey, 1795; D. at Sierra Leone, 1841.

JERNINGHAM, Edward, *jer'-ning-ham*, a poet and miscellaneous writer, descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family of Norfolk, was educated at Douay and at Paris, but on returning to England, abjured popery and entered the communion of the Anglican Church. He wrote the tragedy of "Margaret of Anjou," the "Siege of Berwick," and other plays and poems, in four volumes, besides an "Essay on the Mild Tenour of Christianity;" "The Dignity of Human Nature;" "The Alexandrian School," &c. B. 1727; D. 1812.

JEROME, St., *jer'-ome*. (*See* HIERONYMUS.)

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of John Huss (*see* HUSS), and a man of considerable learning. The Council of Constance cited him to appear before it with his master; but, finding that Huss was thrown into prison, he retired to Oberlingen, where he applied for a safe-conduct, which was refused. On his journey to his own country, he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tortured, he was consigned to the flames, which he endured with great fortitude, in 1416. B. 1378.

JEROME OF ST. FAITH, a Spanish Jew, named, before his conversion to Christianity, Joshua Larchi, became physician to Peter de Luna, the anti-pope Benedict XIII., in whose presence, and that of many cardinals and prelates, he disputed with some learned rabbins at Tortosa, in 1414. The result of that conference, and of a treatise on the errors of the Talmud by him, is said to have been so deeply felt, that about 5000 Jews were converted. Jerome's book was printed at Frankfort in 1602.

JERROLD, Douglas, *jer'-rold*, a modern English novelist, dramatist, and essayist, was the son of the manager of the Sheerness Theatre during the latter years of the war between France and England. Sheerness was, in those days, a very busy arsenal; ships of war were constantly arriving and departing, and young Jerrold was enabled to hear many a stirring "yarn" about the Nile and Trafalgar. On the other hand, there was the strange life of the strolling player, in the midst of which he was being reared. The drama and the sea were thus the two great circumstances of his earliest years; and with one or other of these his life was afterwards connected. While still a boy, his father obtained for him an appointment as midshipman in a ship of war commanded by Captain Austen, brother of Miss Austen, the celebrated novelist. In this capacity he served till the termination of the war, when, coming ashore, he was sent to London, and apprenticed to a printer. For several years, while working as a compositor, he devoted his leisure hours to the task of intellectual improvement, acquired several languages, and the habit of expressing his thoughts in writing. One night, after he had witnessed a performance of "Der Freischutz," he sat down, wrote a criticism of the play, and inclosed it to the editor of the paper upon which he was working as a compositor. The "copy" was handed over to him to be put into type, and further, an editorial notice was inserted, asking the anonymous correspondent to continue his contributions. This event fixed the vocation of Douglas Jerrold. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he had written his play of "Black-eyed Susan," the most popular of all modern nautical dramas, Mr. T. P. Cooke, the original William, having acted in it upwards of seven hundred times. This first success induced Jerrold to produce, during a quarter of a century, a succession of original, witty, and thoroughly English plays, which in these respects presented a marked contrast to the works of other English playwrights; they, for the most part, depending upon the French for their plot, dialogue, and sentiment. The best of these dramas are,—"The Rent-day," "Nell Gwynne," "The Housekeeper," and "The Prisoner of War." "Time works Wonders," and "The Bubble of the Day" are two of his most popular comedies, and deservedly so, for they sparkle throughout with wit, humour, and keen satire. As a novelist, he gave to the public—"Clovernook," "St. Giles's and St. James's," "The Man made of Money," and "The Story of a Feather." He was intimately connected with that most successful of all humorous periodicals, "Punch," having regularly written for it, from its second number till within a year or two of his death; and nothing that ever appeared therein, even in its best days, when Thackeray and Gilbert à Becket were among its contributors, was more popular than the famous "Caudle Lectures" of Jerrold. In the same periodical also appeared "Punch's Letters to his Son," besides a constant succession of terse, epigrammatic, short articles, directed against the follies of the day. His novels, plays, and most important miscellaneous writings, were collected and published, in 8 vols., a few years since; "Men of Character," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," being included in the number. During the last three or four years of his life, Jerrold had been the editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper." B. in London, 1803; D. at the same place, 1857.

JERUSALEM, J. Frederick William, a Lutheran theologian and preacher, who was charged by the duke of Brunswick with the education of his son, and appointed preacher to his court. During his successful career as a teacher of youth, he founded the Caroline College, at Brunswick. He wrote "Letters on the Mosaic Religion," "Considerations on the Truth of Religion," and a great number of sermons. B. at Osnabruck, 1709; D. 1789.—His son Charles William, a young man of great promise, killed himself in a fit of melancholy in 1773. He is said to have been the original of Göthe's "Werther."

JERVAS, Charles, *jer-vas*, an English portrait-painter, who studied for a short time under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend, he was enabled to continue his studies at Paris and Rome. On his return, he obtained considerable employment, more, perhaps, from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men than from his own merit. He published a translation of "Don Quixote," to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the "Origin of Romances and of Chivalry." B. in Ireland, about 1675; D. 1739.

JERVIS, John, Earl of St. Vincent. (*See* VINCENT, Earl St.)

JESSEY, Henry, *jes'-se*, a nonconformist

minister. He joined the Independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but was released by the Parliament. In the civil war he officiated at St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected at the Restoration, and sent to prison. He wrote "The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel," a "Description of Jerusalem," and "The English Greek Lexicon." B. at West Rowton, Yorkshire, 1627; D. 1663.

JESTYN AB GWRGANT, *jes'-tin*, prince of Glamorgan, who was rejected by his countrymen as their sovereign, on the death of his father, in 1030, in consequence of his violent temper, his uncle Howel being chosen in his stead; but, on the death of the latter, in 1043, he succeeded him. Having made war on Rhys-ap-Tudor, a neighbouring prince, he sent Einion, his ally, to invite the English to his assistance, who defeated Rhys; but Jestyn refusing to give his daughter to Einion, as he had promised, the latter applied to the English, who turned their arms against Jestyn, and obliged him to quit his dominions, which they divided among themselves.

JESUA, Levita, *chai-soo'-a*, a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called "Halichot Olam;" or the Ways of Eternity, an edition of which, in Hebrew and Latin, appeared in Hanover in 1414.

JEUFFROY, R. V., *zhoo'-froi*, an eminent gem and medal engraver, whose taste and genius for the art were such, that while he was at Rome, as an assistant to Pichler, his employer was in the habit of selling the productions of the young artist as antiques. On his return to Paris, he was made director of the school of gem engraving, at the institution of the deaf and dumb. B. at Rouen, 1749; D. 1826.

JEWELL, John, *jū'-el*, a learned prelate, and a father of the English Protestant church. In the reign of Edward VI. he avowed the Protestant religion, and became an admired preacher; but, in the succeeding reign, his doctrines brought him into imminent danger. Finding that Bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad, and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasburg, and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen Protestant divines to dispute with as many Romanists before Queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and, in 1565, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness, which ultimately proved fatal. His learning and abilities were celebrated over Europe by his admirable "Apology for the Church of England," which was attacked by his countryman and schoolfellow, Thomas Harding, and defended by the author. His works were collected into one volume folio, and deemed of so much importance as to be placed in churches for the edification of the people. It is said these writings are sometimes to be met with, chained to the reading-desk in churches, even in the present day. B. at Berryarbor, Devonshire, 1522; D. at Monkton Farleigh, 1571.

JEWSBURY, *juse'-ber-e*, Miss Geraldine Endsor, a modern English novelist, whose education was directed by Mrs. Fletcher, herself an authoress of some mark. Miss Jewsbury's first work was "Zoe, or the History of Two Lives," a novel full of passion and finely-graduated character, the success of which fixed her vocation as an authoress. This work, which appeared in 1845, was followed by a second three years afterwards, called "The Half-Sisters," a novel superior even to the first. In 1850 appeared her "Marian Withers," in 1852 the "History of an Adopted Child," and in 1856, the "Sorrows of Gentility," each of which was an advance in art upon its predecessor. Indeed, this lady, by her steady progress towards a high standard of perfection as a novelist, established for herself a sound and lasting reputation. B. at Measham, Warwickshire, about 1820.

JEZID I., *je'-zid*, the seventh caliph, or successor of Mohammed, and the second of the race of Ommiades, began his reign in 680. The Arabs, in the second year of his reign, elected Hussein, son of Ali, to the caliphate; but Jezid caused him to be assassinated. He also persecuted the whole house of Ali, and put a number of persons to death. Jezid, though a cruel tyrant, had a taste for poetry, and wrote some amatory verses of merit. D. 683.

JEZZAR, *jed'-zar*, surnamed The Butcher, whose real name was AHMED, was the famous pacha of Saida and Acre, who defended the latter place against Bonaparte. In his youth he was purchased by the celebrated Ali Bey, at that time master of Egypt; and from being a common mameluke, Ahmed, in a few years, became governor of Grand Cairo. In consequence of a variety of occurrences, which need not be detailed here, Jezzar was appointed pacha of Acre and Syria, on the death of Daher; and for his zeal in opposing a redoubtable sheik, who had long defied the power of the grand seignor, he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of vizier. This advancement gave him an opportunity of extending the boundaries of his government, and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority to the last. After Bonaparte had vanquished the mamelukes, he made friendly overtures to Jezzar, but they were indignantly rejected by him, and with the aid of the English squadron, under Sir Sidney Smith, he valiantly defended the city of St. Jean d'Acre against the incessant attempts of the French to take possession of it; so that, after a siege of sixty-one days, the "conqueror of Egypt" was obliged to withdraw his forces, and leave Acre in undisputed possession of its brave defenders. Jezzar died, at an advanced age, in 1804, possessed of immense treasures; and, it is said, particularly pleased with the sanguinary title which he had acquired by his numerous acts of ferocity.

JOACHIM, *jo'-a-kim*, a celebrated Italian monk, surnamed the Prophet, who went barefoot on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, on his return, entered into the order of Cistercians. He founded several monasteries, which he governed with discretion. He wrote many predictions, which were printed in a book entitled "The Everlasting Gospel." His followers pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and applied to the pope to canonize him, but this was rejected on account of some supposed errors in his works. B. at Celico, near Cosenza, 1130; D. 1202.

JOACHIM, George, a mathematician, otherwise named Rheticus, obtained the mathematical chair at Wittenberg, where he zealously espoused and defended the astronomical system of Copernicus. He was the author of several astronomical works. B. 1514; D. 1576.

JOAN OF ARC, properly Jeanne Darc, the Maid of Orleans, *joan*, a French heroine, whose parents were peasants. She was servant at an inn, when she imagined that St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, had commanded her to raise the siege of Orleans, then closely pressed by the English under the duke of Bedford. Her pretended visions made a great noise, and she was introduced to Charles VII., whom she is said to have discovered amidst his courtiers, though he was dressed like them. She promised to relieve Orleans, and to procure the coronation of Charles at Rheims. Her offers were accepted, though the Parliament treated her as an impostor. Clad in armour, she headed the troops, who were animated by her professions and example. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims, and assisted at the coronation of the king, who ennobled her family, to which he gave the name of Du Sys, with large grants of land. Joan, after heading a sortie, was taken prisoner at the siege of Compiègne, by the English, who, to their disgrace, tried and condemned her for sorcery. The story of Joan of Arc's life has furnished a theme to many writers. A large work, called the "History of Joan of Arc," in four volumes, was published in Paris in 1817. Schiller has composed a tragedy, Casimir Delavigne a touching elegy, Southey a fine poem on her life and death; Voltaire, with bad taste, wrote a burlesque and immoral poem on the heroine. B. at Domremy, in Loraine, 1412; burnt at Rouen in 1431.

JOAN, Pope, a fictitious character, though the contrary is asserted by Platina, who calls this pope John VIII. There are several versions of the story. In one it is said that, about the middle of the 9th century, a woman named Joan, born at Mentz, and who had long worn men's clothing, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair on the death of Leo IV. It is further stated, that having become pregnant, she was taken in labour, as she was going in procession, between the Colosseum and the church of St. Clement, and died in the street. In order to avoid the like disgrace, it was said that every new pope was placed in a perforated chair to be examined. The whole of this ridiculous story, however, is now abandoned as fabulous by Catholics as well as Protestants. David Blondel, in particular, published, in 1649, an able refutation of it in a work called "Familiar Explanation of the Question, Was a Woman seated on the Papal Throne, between Leo IV. and Benedict III.?"

JOAN I., queen of Naples, was the daughter of King Robert of Naples. At the age of sixteen she assumed the government, being at the time married to her cousin, Andreas of Hungary. She was a very handsome and accomplished young woman; but she evinced little sympathy with her husband's tastes and temper. She allowed a number of conspirators, who were all nobles of the court, to murder Andreas, in 1345. Soon after this event she married her relative, Prince Louis of Tarentum; whereupon Louis of Hungary, brother of Andreas, marched with an army to avenge his brother's death. Joan's troops were worsted, and the queen fled to Avignon, where she appeared before Pope Clement VI., and protested her innocence of her husband's murder. The pope and his cardinals acquitted her; and Joan, out of gratitude, presented the pontiff with the see and county of Avignon. A pestilence breaking out soon after at Naples, Louis and his Hungarians fled; upon which Joan returned to her capital, where herself and husband were crowned in 1351. Up to the death of her second husband, which took place in 1362, Joan reigned in peace over her subjects. In the same year she married the prince of Majorca, who died in 1376; after this she married her fourth husband, Otho, duke of Brunswick. Having no issue by any of these matrimonial unions, the queen gave her niece Margaret in marriage to Charles, duke of Durazzo, whom she further nominated to be her successor. A schism, between Clement VII. and Urban VI., breaking out soon after, Joan embraced the cause of the former; whereupon Urban excommunicated her, and proclaimed Charles Durazzo king. Charles, ungrateful to his benefactress, marched against, defeated, and took her prisoner. After vainly endeavouring to induce Joan to abdicate in his favour, he shut her up in the castle of Muro. Joan, notwithstanding, would not accede; but named Louis of Anjou, brother of Charles V., king of France, as her successor on the throne of Naples. Shortly afterwards Charles caused her to be smothered in her prison. B. 1327; D. 1382.

JOAN II., queen of Naples, was daughter of Charles Durazzo, and sister of Ladislaus, whom she succeeded in 1414, being at the time forty-four years of age, and notorious for her scandalous life, which became still more open and disgraceful after her gaining the crown. She married James, count de la Marche, who, however, was soon compelled to retire from the court, proceeding, it is stated, to France, where he took a religious habit and died. A succession of paramours next divided the throne with this weak and wicked queen; murders, court intrigues, and barefaced profligacy reigning supreme at the court. At her death, her kingdom was left in a most miserable condition. B. 1370; D. 1435.

JOANES, or JUANES, Vicente, *yoo-a'-nes*, a celebrated Spanish painter, who studied in Italy, and, as appears by his works, principally followed the Roman school. He was one of the best artists Spain has produced, and is sometimes termed the Spanish Rafaelle. His drawing is correct, and exhibits numerous instances of successful foreshortening; his draperies are well arranged; his colouring generally sombre (he was very fond of chocolate colour); and his expression mostly in perfect keeping with his themes, which were generally those of devotion or impassioned resignation, such as in his "Baptism of Christ," which is in the cathedral at Valencia. He painted religious subjects exclusively, and it is said was so pious that he always took the sacrament before beginning an altar-piece. His best works are in the cathedral of Valencia, where he principally resided, and had many pupils; some good specimens of his style, however, are in the Prado at Madrid. B. in the province of Valencia, 1523; D. 1579.

JOBAT, Louis, *zho'-ba*, a French Jesuit, remarkable for his knowledge of ancient coins and medals, upon which subject he wrote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739. B. 1647; D. 1719.

JODE, Pieter de, *zhode*, a celebrated engraver of Antwerp, was instructed in his art by Golzius, after which he studied in France and Italy. His engraving of Cousins' "Last Judgment" occupied twelve sheets, altogether about

sixteen feet square. D. at Antwerp, 1634.—Pieter de, junior, was taught his art by the above, his father. He excelled him in some respects, and many of his prints, after portraits by Vandyck and Rubens, are regarded as very valuable by connoisseurs. B. at Antwerp, 1606; D. unknown when.—Arnold de, son of the above, was also an engraver. He is said to have engraved a print, "Mercury instructing Cupid," for Charles I. B. at Antwerp about 1638; D. unknown when.

JODELLE, Stephen, *zhoˊ-del*, lord of Lymodin, a French poet, was the first who wrote tragedies on the Greek model in the French language; but one of them was so long that it occupied ten mornings in its representation. He also wrote sonnets, elegies, odes, &c. B. at Paris, 1532; D. 1573.

JOECHER, Christian Theophilus, *zhe(r)ˊ-ker*, an erudite German lexicographer, who first studied medicine, but subsequently applied himself to theology and the art of oratory, and delivered courses of lectures on rhetoric between 1715 and 1720. He afterwards filled the chair of philosophy and of history at the university of Leipsic, and became, in 1742, librarian of the same institution. His principal work is the "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon" (Universal Dictionary of Learned Men), which contained upwards of 60,000 names, and was published in 4 vols. at Leipsic, in 1750. This dictionary has since been re-edited and enlarged on several occasions. B. at Leipsic, 1694; D. 1758.

JOFFREDY, GEOFFROI, or JOUFFROY, Cardinal, *zhoofˊ-froi*, a celebrated dignitary of the Romish church. At an early age he entered upon a religious vocation, and rapidly rose to the highest posts in his church. On the accession of Louis XI. to the throne of France, in 1461, he was bishop of Arras; but, desiring to obtain a cardinal's hat, Pope Pius II., who was anxious to procure the abolition of the "Pragmatic Sanction" promised him the cardinalship if he could induce Louis to repeal that act. He accomplished this task, and obtained the bishopric of Alby and was created cardinal, in recompence for so doing. He also filled many high political posts under Louis XI. B. at Franche Comté, about 1420; D. 1473.

JOFFRID, *joˊ-frid*, abbot of Croyland, in the 12th century. In the continuation of Ingulph's account of Croyland, by Peter de Blois, he says that abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terrick, and William, to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in that neighbourhood grammar, logic, and rhetoric; and that these three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them from all the country round. If De Blois can be relied on, Joffrid may therefore be considered as the original founder of the university of Cambridge.

JOHANNOT, Alfred, *zho-hanˊ-no*, a French painter, who designed many excellent pictures, and made a large number of sketches and drawings on wood, in illustration of books. B. 1800; D. 1837.—Tony, a French artist and designer of book-engravings. He was brother of the above, like whom, he also painted many superior pictures; the best of which are—"The Battle of Fontenoy," "The Siesta," and "The Pillage." His designs upon wood were marked by great skill, refinement, and fancy, and were all in correct drawing. His principal illustrations were to "Werther," "Manon Lescaut," "Jerome Paturot," the "Vicar of Wakefield," and the novels of George Sand, many of which have been reproduced in England. B. at Offenbach, 1803; D. 1852.

JOHN I., king of England, *jon*, surnamed Sansterre, or Lackland, was the fifth son of Henry II. He deprived his nephew Arthur of the throne, to which he was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was murdered. The French Court of Peers demanded justice from Philip Augustus of France against the murderer, who was condemned to lose all his lands in that country. The pope also excommunicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time resisted the papal authority, but in 1213 made his submission. The English barons invited over Louis, the son of Philip, and crowned him at London in 1216; but he did not continue long in England. John signed the great charter, confirming the national liberties, commonly called Magna Charta, in 1215; his signature being extorted from him by the barons. B. at Oxford, 1166; D. at Newark, 1216.

JOHN I., king of France and Navarre, was the posthumous son of Louis X. At his birth he was proclaimed king, but died when only a few days old, upon which the crown devolved upon his uncle, Philip V. B. 1316.

JOHN II., surnamed the Good, king of France, succeeded his father, Philip of Valois, in 1350. He obtained a victory over the English in 1355; but the year following he was defeated and taken prisoner at Poictiers by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigny, in 1360. His ransom was three million crowns of gold and eight provinces; but, before the sum could be raised, John died suddenly in the Savoy in London, aged forty-five. He was a prince of great courage and virtue. B. 1319; D. 1364.

JOHN I., Pope, was a native of Tuscany, and ascended the papal chair on the death of Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric, king of the Goths, a violent Arian, threw him into prison at Ravenna, where he died in 526.

JOHN II. was a Roman, and succeeded Boniface II. in 532. He opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians, and died in 535.

JOHN III., a Roman, succeeded Pelagius I. in 560. D. 574.

JOHN IV., a native of Dalmatia, was elected to succeed Severinus in 640. D. 642.

JOHN V. was a native of Syria, and ascended the papal throne, in succession to Benedict II., 685. D. the next year.

JOHN VI., a Greek, succeeded Sergius I. in 701. He held a council at Rome, to consider the charges by the English clergy against Wilfred, archbishop of York, who was acquitted. D. 705.

JOHN VII. was also a Greek, and succeeded the above. D. 707.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II., in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, and, three years after, went to France, where he held a council at Troyes. In his time Italy was ravaged by the Saracens, who obliged the pope to pay tribute. He corresponded with

Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him patriarch; but, on discovering his error, excommunicated him. D. 882. This pope has been styled the Ninth by those who profess to believe in the existence of Pope Joan, whom they call John VIII. (*See* JOAN, POPE.) Many of his letters are extant.

JOHN IX. became pope in 898. D. about 900.

JOHN X., archbishop of Ravenna, was elected to the papacy in 915. He was a turbulent prelate, and defeated the Saracens, who had desolated Italy a long time; but he was himself driven from Rome by Guy, duke of Tuscany, who was supported by the Roman people. He was put to death in 927.

JOHN XI. was made pope at the age of twenty-five, in 931, through the influence of his mother Marozia, wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany; but his brother Alberico afterwards threw both him and her into the castle of St. Angelo, where John died, in 936.

JOHN XII., a Roman of noble birth, named Octavianus, was elected pope in 956, and was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I., who delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his deliverer. Otho returned to Rome in 963, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and other crimes, which, being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on his enemies. He was assassinated in 964, by a man whose bed he had defiled.

JOHN XIII. was elected pope in 965, through the instrumentality of the emperor Otho, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, prefect of Rome, drove him thence in 966; but the emperor restored him, and Peter became an exile in his turn. D. 972.

JOHN XIV., bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II., obtained the papal chair after Benedict VII., in 983; but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the usurper, Pope Boniface. D. of poison, 984.

JOHN XV. became pope in 985. D. 996. This pope is styled XVI. by those that maintain he succeeded one of the same name who died a few days after his election.

JOHN XVII. was a Calabrian, and nominated to the papal chair by Crescentius, the Roman consul, in 997. Otho III., however, went to Rome, and put to death Crescentius, and imprisoned John.

JOHN XVIII. was elected pope, in succession to Sylvester II., in 1003. D. four months after his election.

JOHN XIX. succeeded the above. D. about 1009.

JOHN XX., son of Count Gregory of Tuscany, became pope after his brother Benedict, in 1024. D. 1034.

JOHN XXI. was a Portuguese, and the son of a physician. He became pope in 1277, but died eight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.

JOHN XXII. was elected pope, at Lyons, in 1316. He founded several abbeys and bishoprics, but his pontificate was disturbed by quarrels with the emperor and the Cordeliers, which order the pope endeavoured to suppress. By his works he seems to have been better fitted for a physician than a pope. They are—"Thesaurus Pauperum;" or a Collection of Remedies for the Poor; "Treatise on Disorders of the Eyes;" "On the Formation of the Fœtus;" "On the Gout;" "Advice for Preserving Health." D. at Avignon, 1334.

JOHN XXIII., Cardinal Cossa, a Neapolitan, studied at Bologna, and became chamberlain to Boniface IX., who made him cardinal. He was elected pope in 1410, after the death of Alexander V., during the great schism, and promised to renounce the pontificate, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna would drop their pretensions. Not fulfilling his engagements, he was deposed by the council of Constance, in 1415, and imprisoned at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of Martin V D. 1419.

JOHN I., surnamed Zimisces, emperor of Constantinople, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, in 969, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil, the Eunuch, in 976.

JOHN II. (COMNENUS) succeeded Alexis Comnenus, his father, in 1118. He gained several battles over the Turks and Servians, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 1143, of a wound which he received from a poisoned arrow.

JOHN III. (DUCAS) was crowned at Nicæa, in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtue, gained many battles, defeated the Scythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides. D. 1255.

JOHN IV. (LASCARIS) son of Theodore the Young, whom he succeeded in 1259, at the age of 6 years; but, in the same year, the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes, and imprisoned him for life. D. 1284.

JOHN V. (PALÆOLOGUS) succeeded his father, Andronicus the Younger, in 1341, but his throne was for a long period usurped by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married, after recovering his throne. His son Andronicus revolted against him, the Genoese made themselves masters of the isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople. D. 1391

JOHN VI. (CANTACUZENUS) was the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palæologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom and moderation. But, in 1345, he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and, in 1347, took Constantinople, compelling John Palæologus, who had been crowned in 1341, and who had married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, however, with the help of the Genoese, defeated the fleet of the usurper, and obliged him to quit his throne and capital. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans. 1411.

JOHN VII. (PALÆOLOGUS) succeeded his father Emanuel, in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions, as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He consented to a union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara, in 1439, at which John assisted in person. D. 1448.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter, and, in 1383, ascended the throne, to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I., his brother. John I., king of Castile, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Aljubarota, in 1385. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and other places. D. 1433.

JOHN II. succeeded his father, Alphonso V., in 1481. He discovered several plots that were formed against him at the beginning of his reign, and put the principal conspirators to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro, against the Castilians, in 1476. His acts procured him the titles of the Great and the Perfect. He encouraged navigation; and it was during his reign that Bernal Diaz sailed round the Cape of Good Hope; he also despatched colonies to India. B. 1455; D. 1495.

JOHN III. succeeded his father Emanuel on the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly encouraged navigation, commerce, and the arts. His navigators discovered Japan; and he sent Francis Xavier to India as a missionary. During his reign a terrible earthquake occurred at Lisbon, by which 30,000 persons perished. D. 1557.

JOHN IV., called the Fortunate. The Spaniards rendered themselves masters of Portugal in 1580, and kept possession of it till 1640, when the Portuguese revolted, and placed the crown on the head of the duke of Braganza, John IV., who held it till his death, in 1656.

JOHN V., successor of Peter II., was crowned king of Portugal in 1706. He entered into an alliance with Charles of Austria, who laid claim to the crown of Spain, and fought against Louis XIV. D. 1750.

JOHN VI., second son of Peter III., was appointed regent when his mother, Maria I., lost her reason, in 1799. In 1807 he was driven by the French from Portugal; whereupon he took up his residence in Brazil, with the title of emperor. On the death of his mother, in 1816, he was proclaimed king, but did not return to Portugal till 1821. D. 1826.

JOHN I., king of Castile and Leon, succeeded his father, Henry II., in 1379, at the age of twenty-one years. He made war in Portugal, for the purpose of placing his son on the throne of that country, but was unsuccessful. He was surnamed "father of his country," for his generous and just rule of his kingdom. D. 1390.

JOHN II., king of Castile and Leon, was son of Henry III., and was proclaimed king when less than two years of age, his uncle Ferdinand being appointed regent. He made war successfully against the kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre, and the Moors of Granada. He greatly assisted in the restoration of Spanish literature, and was father of the celebrated Isabella and of Henry IV. B. 1405; D. 1454.

JOHN I., king of Aragon, succeeded his father, Peter IV., in 1387. Throughout his reign he was continually at hostilities with his subjects, whom he governed with great injustice and severity.

JOHN II., king of Aragon and Navarre, was son of Ferdinand the Just, and ascended the throne of Navarre on marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles the Noble, in 1425, and that of Aragon in 1458, after the death of Alphonso, his brother. He was for a long time at war with his son Don Carlos, to whom Blanche, his mother, had left the crown of Navarre at her death, in 1441. He died in 1479, leaving the kingdom to his son, Ferdinand the Catholic.

JOHN I., king of Navarre. (*See* JOHN I., king of France.)

JOHN II., king of Navarre. (*See* JOHN II., king of Aragon.)

JOHN III., king of Navarre, married, in 1484, Catherine of Navarre, the heiress to the crown, and through this marriage he obtained the crown of that kingdom in 1494; but being a prince without any energy, lost all his possessions with the exception of Bearn. He died in France, in 1516, leaving a son, Henry II., titular king of Navarre, whose daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, was mother of Henry IV. of France.

JOHN, king of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII., was elected to the throne in 1310, at the age of fifteen. He was a warlike prince, and, after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jew doctor, who pretended to be able to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued unabated, and he accompanied Philip of France, in 1346, to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg. He was succeeded in his kingdom of Bohemia by one of his sons, who became emperor under the title of Charles I.

JOHN I., king of Poland, was the second son of Casimir IV., whom he succeeded in 1492. He was the friend of letters and of peace, and during his reign there were few military events of importance. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, grand-duke of Lithuania. B. 1459; D. 1501.

JOHN II., or JOHN CASIMIR. (*See* CASIMIR V.)

JOHN III., John Sobieski, king of Poland, was youngest son of James Sobieski, governor of Cracow, and was educated at Paris. In 1665 he was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed master of the royal house, and prelate of Cracovia. He retook several cities from the rebellious Cossacks of the Ukraine, and distinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 1673 he gained the memorable battle of Choczim, upon the Dniester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. The year following he was elected king of Poland, on the death of Michael, and likewise compelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 1683 he forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which otherwise would inevitably have been taken. D. at Warsaw, 1696.

JOHN I., or JOANICE, king of Bulgaria, usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother's son. The emperor, Baldwin I., having refused the alliance of John, he marched against, defeated, and took him prisoner at Adrianople. Baldwin

was kept in close confinement, and shortly afterwards died. John subsequently turned his arms against Boniface, marquis of Monferrat, and king of Thessalonica, but was compelled to beat a retreat. He again resorted to arms on the death of Boniface, in 1207, and had almost reached Thessalonica, when he was assassinated by one of his generals, in 1207.

JOHN I., king of Sweden, was son of Swerker II., and successor of Eric II. He organized, with small success, an expedition into Esthonia, for the propagation of Christianity in that country. He was the last of the royal race of Swerker. D. 1222.

JOHN II., king of Sweden and Denmark. (*See* JOHN I., king of Denmark.)

JOHN III., king of Sweden, was son of Gustavus Vasa. He dethroned his brother, Eric XIV., in 1568, on account of his tyranny and cruelties. He terminated the war against Denmark that had been commenced under the previous reign, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to banish Lutheranism from his dominions, between the years 1570 and 1580. He afterwards made war against Ivan Vasilivitch, and gained over him many advantages, but signed a peace in 1583. He named Sigismund, his son, king of Poland, in 1587. B. 1537; D. 1592.

JOHN I., king of Denmark and Sweden, succeeded, on the throne of Denmark, Christian I., his father, in 1481, dividing the duchy of Holstein with Frederick, his brother. He became king of Sweden in 1483, but the Swedes revolted against him in 1501. He reigned in Denmark till 1513.

JOHN I., duke of Brittany, reigned between the years 1237 and 1286.

JOHN II. was successor of the above, and ruled from 1286 to 1305.

JOHN III., called the Good, reigned from 1312 till 1341. Being without issue, he nominated, to the prejudice of his own brother, John de Montfort, Charles de Blois, to whom he gave his niece in marriage, an act which led to many sanguinary conflicts.

JOHN IV., more commonly known as John de Montfort, was brother of the preceding. He had already secured from his rival, Charles de Blois, the greatest part of Brittany, when the Court of Peers of France adjudged the duchy to his rival, Charles, in 1341. John surrendered to the duke of Normandy, whom Philip de Valois had sent against him at the head of an army. He was confined for four years at the Louvre. At the end of that time he contrived to make his escape, and rejoined Joan of Flanders, his wife, who had continued the war with heroic courage. He, however, died a few months afterwards, leaving Brittany under the rule of Charles. D. 1345.

JOHN V., surnamed the Valiant, termed John IV. by those who exclude de Montfort from the dukes of Brittany. He was son of the preceding, and brought up at the court of Edward III. of England, whose daughter he married. He attacked Charles de Blois, who had dispossessed his father of the duchy of Brittany, and defeated him at Auray in 1364; whereupon Charles acknowledged him to be the rightful duke. D. 1399.

JOHN VI. was son of the above, and attained his majority in 1414, being then only fourteen years of age. He assisted the English in their expeditions against the French king, and, in return, Charles VII. aided his rival, the duke de Penthièvre, who, in 1419, drew John into an ambuscade, and kept him prisoner for five years, when he was released by his barons. Inconstant and feeble, he allied himself in turn with Charles VII. and with Henry VI. of England, who, at that period, was master of almost the whole of France. D. 1442.

JOHN, duke of Burgundy and count of Nevers, succeeded his father in 1404, at the age of thirty-three. The houses of Burgundy and Orleans at that period disputed the government of France, during the insanity of Charles VI. In 1407 he caused the assassination of the duke of Orleans, and, by that act, became absolute master in Paris; but it was also the commencement of the fearful internal struggle between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. He was driven from Paris, but re-entered it in 1418, committed many horrible massacres, possessed himself of the king's person, usurped all authority, and favoured, by the troubles he excited, the conquests of the English in France. He was invited by the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., to a conference on the bridge of Montereau, and there assassinated by a favourite of Charles, in revenge of the assassination of the duke of Orleans, in 1419.

JOHN, secretary to the emperor Honorius, usurped the empire of the West, on the death of his master, in 423, and overran Italy, Gaul, and Spain. Valentinian III., to whom the throne belonged, attacked him, at the head of a large army, and defeated him: he was afterwards taken by treason at Ravenna, where he was put to death, in 425.

JOHN, surnamed Philoponus, "the lover of study," a learned grammarian of Alexandria, in the 7th century. It is said he was appointed conservator of the celebrated Alexandrian library, and he retained the post till Omar ordered the destruction of the whole by fire. He wrote a treatise on the creation of the world, and edited several of Aristotle's works. D. about 660.

JOHN OF ARRAS, secretary of the duke de Berry, composed, in 1387, by order of Charles V., and for the amusement of the duchess de Bar, the romance of "Melusine," which was printed for the first time in 1500.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, DON, natural son of the emperor Charles V., was brought up without the knowledge of his birth till his father, on his death-bed, had revealed the secret to his son Philip II., king of Spain, who caused John to be brought to his court, and publicly acknowledged him as his brother. In 1570 he was sent into Granada against the Moors, where he terminated the war with great glory. The year following, he was appointed by the Christian princes commander of the fleet against the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, where the Turks lost 30,000 men and 200 vessels. In 1573 he took Tunis, and in 1576 was made governor of the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. After taking Namur, Charlemont, and Marienburg, he was vigorously opposed by the archduke Matthias and the prince of Orange. He, however, gained a great battle at Gemblours, in 1577, and died the same year, as is supposed, of poison, aged 32. (*See* J. Lothrop Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic.") Casimir Delavigne, the celebrated French author, has written a beautiful play on the incidents of Don John's early career. B. at Ratisbon, 1545.

JOHN OF BOLOGNA, a French sculptor, who

went in early youth to Rome, for the purpose of studying the great masters' works. Having presented to Michael Angelo a statue, finished with all the care of which he was capable, the latter destroyed it, saying that he should learn to carve before he finished. This caused John to work with redoubled ardour, and soon he became one of the best sculptors in Italy. He took up his residence at Bologna, and there executed a great number of works, one of the most celebrated of which is the group, "Rape of the Sabines," exhibited at Florence. The bronze horse in the statue of Henry IV., on the Pont Neuf, at Paris, is also his work. B. at Douai about 1530; D. 1608.

JOHN OF BRUGES. (*See* EYCK, John van.)

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, duke of Lancaster, was the fourth son of Edward III., king of England. He took, for his second wife, Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, and, on the death of that monarch, laid claim to the throne in right of his wife, in opposition to Henry of Transtamare, but without success. He served with great glory in France, with his brother the Black Prince, and, on the latter's death, had the management of affairs during the life of his father. On the accession of Richard II., he retired; but the envy of the courtiers, particularly the ecclesiastics, who hated him for protecting Wickliffe, followed him with false accusations of a design to usurp the throne, from which he satisfactorily cleared himself. In 1386 his only daughter was married to the heir-apparent of the king of Castile, and John renounced his claim to that crown, in consideration of a considerable sum and a pension. He took for his third wife, Catharine Swynford, sister to the wife of his friend Chaucer, the poet. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV. B. at Ghent, 1340; D. 1399.

JOHN OF LEYDEN. (*See* BOCCOLD.)

JOHN OF PARIS, a learned professor of theology in the 13th century. In the dispute between Pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, he took the part of the latter, and defended his cause with zeal and ability. He also started objections to the doctrine of transubstantiation, for which he was cited to Rome. He wrote,—"De Regia Potestate et Papali;" "De Modo existendi Corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris." D. 1304.

JOHN OF SALISBURY, a learned English monk of the 12th century, became bishop of Chartres, in France, about 1164. He studied at Oxford, but also visited Paris, where he attended the lectures of Abelard. He likewise went to Italy, and, at Rome, lived some time under the patronage of Pope Adrian IV. On his return to England, he became secretary to Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whom he accompanied in his exile to France. After the tragical death of à Becket, he became bishop of Chartres. In learning he is said to have had no living superior, and wrote several valuable works on theology, politics, and philosophy. B. at Salisbury, about 1119; D. at Chartres, 1182.

JOHN, ST., CHRYSOSTOM. (*See* CHRYSOSTOM.)

JOHNES, Thomas, *jons*, an English gentleman distinguished for his attachment to literary pursuits, was educated at Eton and Jesus College, Oxford; and was member of parliament for Cardigan, and afterwards for Radnorshire. At an estate he possessed at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, he built a splendid mansion, furnishing it with a magnificent library, and a complete typographical establishment, where his literary works were printed. He translated the Chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet, "Joinville's Memoirs of Louis X. of France" (St. Louis); "Bertrand de la Brocquiere's Travels in Palestine," and St. Palaye's "Life of Froissart." His original writings were not numerous or important. B. at Ludlow, Shropshire, 1748; D. 1816.

JOHNSON, Thomas, *jon'-son*, an English botanist, became an apothecary in London, and, according to Wood, was the best herbalist of his age. He wrote the first local catalogue of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's "Herbal." In the civil wars he entered the royalist army, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. At the siege of Basing House, he received a wound of which he died. Besides the above, he wrote a treatise on the hot springs of Bath, and other pieces. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1561; D. 1644.

JOHNSON, Samuel, an English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1670, he obtained the living of Corringham, in Essex, but resided in London, where he made himself conspicuous in opposing the succession of the duke of York, afterwards James II., and the measures of the court. Having written a book against the doctrine of passive obedience, under the title of "Julian the Apostate," in which the duke was attacked, he was condemned to pay a fine of five hundred marks. When the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he published a remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf of the Protestant religion, for which he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a heavy fine, to be degraded from his function, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This sentence was rigorously inflicted, but at the Revolution the Parliament declared the proceedings illegal. He was also rewarded with a pension, and was offered the deanery of Durham, which he considered as inadequate to his merits. B. in Warwickshire, 1649; D. 1703.

JOHNSON, Martin, a landscape-painter of great merit in the reign of James II., whose views in England being scarce and valuable, are only to be found in the collections of connoisseurs.

JOHNSON, Richard, an English grammarian, who was head-master of the New School at Nottingham from 1707 to 1720. He published, "Noctes Nottinghamicæ," and "Grammatical Commentaries." He was a Master of Arts, but of what university does not appear. He drowned himself in a fit of despondency in a rivulet near Nottingham, in 1720.

JOHNSON, John, a learned divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi College. Archbishop Sancroft gave him two livings in Kent, and archbishop Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had also the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen proctor in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oaths, but afterwards submitted. He wrote,—"The Clergyman's Vade-Mecum;" "A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c.;" "The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported;"

"A Paraphrase on the Psalms in the Liturgy." B. near Rochester, 1662; D. 1725.

JOHNSON, Charles, a lawyer and dramatic writer, who acquired some wealth by his plays, and having married a wealthy widow, set up a tavern in Bow Street, Covent Garden. Pope ridiculed him in his "Dunciad," on account of his unusual size. B. 1679; D. 1748.

JOHNSON, Thomas, a learned Englishman, who for some time was engaged at Eton, and afterwards set up a school at Brentford. He produced editions of Sophocles and other ancient authors. B. about 1675; D. about 1750.

JOHNSON, Maurice, an English antiquary, who was educated as a barrister. He established a literary society at Spalding, in 1712, and, in 1717, was one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society, to which he sent numerous contributions. B at Spalding, Lincolnshire, about 1687; D. 1755.

JOHNSON, Samuel, first president of King's College, New York, was educated at the college of Saybrook; first preached at West Haven, then became an episcopalian, and went to England to obtain ordination. On his return to America he settled at Stratford, where he preached to an episcopalian congregation; received the degree of D.D. from Oxford, in 1743; and was chosen president of the college at New York on its establishment in 1754. He held this situation with much credit, until 1763, when he resigned and returned to his pastoral charge at Stratford, where he continued till his death. B. at Guildford, Connecticut; D. 1772.

JOHNSON, Samuel, a dramatic writer and performer of eccentric character, was the author of "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," and various other laughable extravaganzas. D. 1773.

JOHNSON, Samuel, a learned English critic, lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a bookseller at Lichfield. His education was commenced at the free school of Lichfield, and in 1728, he was admitted of Pembroke College, Oxford; but being too poor to remain at the university, he, in 1731, quitted it without a degree. He soon afterwards lost his father, who left him in such poor circumstances that he sought the post of usher of a school at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, where, however, he did not continue long. He next resided with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssinia. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, a widow lady of that town, who was possessed of the sum of £800; and with this capital he the same year opened a school at Edial, near Lichfield; but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of "Irene." In 1737 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London, he formed a connexion with Cave, the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for which work he wrote during several years, his principal employment being an account of the parliamentary debates. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, whose name he has immortalized by one of the finest pieces of biography ever written. In 1749 appeared his "Vanity of Human Wishes," an imitation of Juvenal's tenth Satire. Two years previously, he had printed proposals for an edition of Shakspeare, and the plan of his English dictionary addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between himself and the booksellers for the last work was £1575. In 1749 Garrick produced his friend's tragedy upon the stage of Drury Lane Theatre, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," a periodical paper, which was continued till 1752. In this work only five papers were the production of other writers. About the period of his relinquishing the "Rambler," he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his "Meditations," and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1754 he visited Oxford. The next year appeared his dictionary, which, instead of three, had occupied eight years. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in the "World;" but, as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of his great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and the year following we find him under an arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson, the printer. In 1758 he began the "Idler," which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas," to defray the expenses of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1762, George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum. In 1763, Boswell, his future biographer, was introduced to him, a circumstance to which we owe the most minute account of a man's life and character that has ever been written. Boswell, though a very ordinary mortal, has immortalized himself by this performance. In his book, everything about Johnson is supplied to us; in Lord Macaulay's words, we have "his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his scrofula, his St. Vitus's dance, his rolling walk, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly marked the approbation of his dinner; his insatiable appetite for fish-sauce and veal pie, with plums; his inextinguishable thirst for tea; his trick of touching the posts as he walked; his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange-peel; his morning slumbers; his midnight disputations; his contortions; his mutterings; his gruntings; his puffings; his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence; his sarcastic wit; his vehemence; his insolence; his fits of tempestuous rage; his queer inmates—old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge, and the negro Frank—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood." Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works. To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "So should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly afterwards published an account, which occasioned a controversy between him and Macpherson, relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., which diploma, ten years before, had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his "Lives of the English Poets," which was the last of his literary labours. After a long illness, during part of which he

nad fearful apprehensions of death, his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated in his writings. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. A complete list of his works is prefixed to Boswell's "Life." As a writer, few have done such essential service to his country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy; in his dress he was singular and slovenly; in conversation positive, and impatient of contradiction. But with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion, and his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion of the Church of England. B. at Lichfield, 1709; D. in London, 1784.

JOHNSON, Andrew, a self-educated man, who became president of the United States from April, 1865, to March, 1869, served his apprenticeship to a tailor in early years, and worked as a journeyman for a long period of his life. After holding various offices of minor importance, he was returned to Congress for Tennessee in 1843, becoming governor of this state in 1855 and 1857, and a member of the United States Senate in 1863. In 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president for the second time, he was chosen vice-president, and succeeded to the presidency on the murder of Lincoln in 1865. B. 1808; D. 1875.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, a distinguished American statesman, and member of the American bar, who succeeded Mr. C. F. Adams as U. S. ambassador to England in 1868, and arranged with Lord Stanley a treaty for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims. B. about 1800; D. 1876.

JOHNSTON, George, a modern English naturalist, commenced his medical education as the apprentice of Dr. Abercrombie; and subsequently practised as surgeon at Berwick-upon-Tweed. While at Edinburgh he was an attentive student of natural history, and continued afterwards to follow up the pursuit. In 1838 he published his "History of British Zoophytes," and four years afterwards his "History of British Sponges" appeared. He contributed many valuable articles, chiefly on the lower forms of animal life, to the Transactions of various provincial scientific societies, to the "Magazine of Zoology and Botany," and to the "Annals of Natural History." In 1850 he produced one of his best works—the "Introduction to Conchology, or Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals," and soon afterwards put forth an interesting work "On the Botany of the Eastern Borders." The latter portion of his life was visited with some severe trials, under which his mind gave way. B. 1798; D. 1855.

JOHNSTON, or JOHNSON, Charles, an ingenious writer, and a native of Ireland, was bred to the bar, and went over to England to practise; but being afflicted with deafness, was compelled to quit that profession. His first literary attempt was the famous "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" a political romance, in which the leading characters were drawn from real life, and from their being generally known, produced a great sensation. This work having been exceedingly well received, the author produced others of a similar class, viz., "The





Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 2 vols.; "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betlis," 2 vols.; "The Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life," 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper, Esq., alias Juniper Jack," 3 vols. In 1782 he went to India, where he engaged in literary and other speculations, and obtained considerable wealth. D. 1800.

JOHNSTON, Jas. J. F. W., an eminent modern chemist. Under circumstances by no means favourable, he succeeded in obtaining an education that enabled him to gain his livelihood by giving private instruction to pupils of the university of Glasgow. Removing to Durham, in 1825, he opened a school there. Five years later he married a young lady, whereby his circumstances were so much improved that he was enabled to retire from teaching, and give himself up entirely to chemistry, in pursuit of which intention he went to Sweden, where he became the pupil of the great chemist Berzelius. In 1833, upon the establishment of the Durham University, he was invited from abroad, to assume the readership of chemistry and mineralogy in the new seat of learning. Shortly afterwards he went to Edinburgh, and was appointed chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, but eventually resided exclusively at Durham, where he commenced a series of works on chemistry as applied to agriculture, which have become famous throughout the world. His "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry" has passed through thirty-six editions, and has been translated into every European language. A similar work was his "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology." Having travelled in the New World, he published "Notes on North America," in which much valuable information is given as to the agriculture of that country. He was peculiarly qualified to make scientific knowledge attractive to the ordinary reader, as was evidenced by the vast circulation of his "Chemistry of Common Life," one of his latest works. He also wrote scientific articles for the "Edinburgh Review," and contributed to the Transactions of many learned societies. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and member of many other learned bodies. B. at Paisley, 1796; D. at Durham, 1853.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, an eminent modern geographer, whose first studies were directed towards fitting him for the pursuit of medicine; but a strong predilection for design caused him to become apprenticed to an engraver. From early youth he was an attentive student of geography, and, in order to make himself master of all that was to be learned with respect to it, he acquired, in succession, French, Italian, Spanish, and German. The result of so much well-directed industry, was the publication, in 1843, of his first great geographical work, "The National Atlas," in folio, which procured for him election as fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the appointment of geographer to the queen in Scotland. A close study of the writings of Humboldt, and other great German and French writers on his favourite art, enabled him to produce, in 1848, his "Physical Atlas," a splendid work, characterized by the "Bulletin of the Paris Geographical Society," as "one of the most magnificent monuments which the scientific genius of the 19th century has raised." He was soon afterwards made honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris and Berlin. He was

likewise elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, to whose papers he contributed "An Historical Notice of the Survey of Scotland." The "Dictionary of Geography" was his next work, first published in 1851, and since produced in an enlarged and corrected form. The president of the Geographical Society spoke thus, in 1856, of his great work:—"Our associate Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston has completed the new edition of his superb 'Physical Atlas.' The publication of the first edition of this great work, ten years since, had the effect of introducing in this country almost a new era in the popular study of geography, through its attractive and instructive illustration of the prominent features of science. The second edition is, to some extent, an entirely new work, owing to the additions and improvements which have been introduced. . . . . and the addition of a large general index adds materially to the utility of this extensive compendium of natural geography." In addition to the above great works, he produced an "Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;" a smaller "Physical Atlas," in 4to; a number of educational works on classical, general, and physical geography; an "Astronomical Atlas," assisted by Mr. Hind; the "Royal Atlas of Modern Geography," and the "Handy Royal Atlas," a reduced copy of the preceding. B. at Kirkhill, in Midlothian, 1804; D. 1871.

JOHNSTONE, George, a naval commander, was the son of a Scotch baronet, and devoted himself to the sea-service. After passing through the subordinate ranks, he was, in 1760, made master and commander, and, in 1762, post-captain. He was subsequently appointed governor of West Florida, and, on his return to England, took an active part in the affairs of the East India Company, particularly in opposition to Lord Clive. In 1771 he wrote "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies." He sat in Parliament first for Cockermouth and afterwards for Appleby, and had a duel with Lord George Germaine, through some reflections which fell from him in the House respecting his lordship. He was one of the commisssioners sent to treat with the Americans. D. 1787.

JOHNSTONE, Chevalier de, an adherent of the Pretender, was the son of a merchant at Edinburgh, and having at an early age evinced an inclination for a military life, and having been brought up in Jacobite principles, he left Edinburgh privately on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, and joined the insurgents. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Charles Edward; fought at the battle of Preston Pans; and raised an independent company, with which he served throughout the campaign. After the battle of Culloden, he sought safety in flight; and, disguised as a pedlar, travelled through England, and at length escaped to the Continent. He subsequently entered into the service of France, and acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp in Canada; on the conquest of which by the British he returned to France, and died there at an advanced age. B. 1720. His "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746," which occupied his latter years, is a very interesting work.

JOHNSTONE, James, a physician and physiological writer, studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1750; and settled at Kiddermin-ter, where he acquired considerable reputation by his successful treatment of a malignant fever then raging there, and by having discovered the good effects arising from the use of mineral acids, in counteracting contagion; his claim to the merit of this discovery, however, has been disputed. Dr. Johnstone subsequently removed to Worcester. He was the author of "Medical Essays and Observations," "Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," and also several medical papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. at Annan, Dumfriesshire, 1730; D. at Worcester, 1802.

JOHNSTONE, Dr. Bryce, an eminent Scotch divine, was a son of John Johnstone, Esq., a highly respectable magistrate of Annan in Dumfriesshire. He entered the university of Edinburgh in 1762; in 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood; and in 1786 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine," 2 vols. 8vo; an "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government;" and some valuable sermons. He also assisted Sir John Sinclair in drawing up the statistical account of Scotland; and greatly contributed towards the improvement of the agricultural and social condition of his native country. B. 1747; D. 1805.

JOHNSTONE, John Henry, a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, where his father was a small farmer. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in a regiment of Irish dragoons, and soon attracted the notice of his comrades by his fine voice and good-humoured liveliness. The colonel of the regiment having had proofs of Johnstone's vocal powers, and hearing that he had an inclination for the stage, granted him his discharge, and gave him a recommendatory letter to Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged him for three years, at two guineas per week, which was soon raised to four. His fame as a vocalist increased rapidly; and having married a Miss Poitier, who possessed a thorough knowledge of the science of music, he profited by her instructions, and soon became a finished singer. Macklin, the famous actor, advised him to try the London boards, and wrote a letter to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, so strongly in his favour, that he engaged Johnstone and his wife, for three years, at a salary of £14, £16, and £18 per week. He accordingly made his appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, in October, 1783. There were, however, other aspirants for vocal fame at that time on the stage; and though Johnstone continued to sing for several seasons with undiminished success, he perceived that a better field was open for him in the personation of Irish characters. His utmost efforts were therefore directed to that end; and it was soon found that his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice carried him to a pitch of excellence in the path he had chosen which left every competitor far behind. He quitted Covent Garden for Drury Lane, in 1803, and in the summer of that year visited Dublin, where, martial law being then in force, the company performed in the daytime. On his return from Ireland his wife died; and he married Miss Boulton, by whom he had a daughter, who afterwards became Mrs. Wallack. Few public performers have passed a long career with such uninterrupted success as John Henry Johnstone. As an actor, he stood alone in his peculiar path, personating his buoyant and blundering country-

men, both patrician and plebeian, with a degree of fidelity quite unequalled. He was of prudent habits, and acquired a considerable fortune, which enabled him to enjoy life in a free, frank, and generous sociability with his friends. B. 1750; D. 1828.

JOHNSTONE, John, M.D., a distinguished physician of Birmingham, who acquired a high reputation for his success in treating fevers, and for the sparing use he made of medicine. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, whose life he wrote, a performance which shows that Dr. Johnstone was as distinguished for literary ability and fearless advocacy of what he believed to be truth as he was for his professional skill. He also wrote several treatises on medical subjects; was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and was held in high estimation for his professional ability, general acquirements, and amiable character. He was the son of Dr. James Johnstone of Worcester, in which city he was born, in 1768; D 1836.

JOINVILLE, John, Sire or Lord de, *zhwoin'-veel*, a French historian, was counsellor and friend to Louis IX., king of France, whom he accompanied in his first crusade in 1248, sharing his captivity after the battle of Massoura, in which Louis and his army were taken prisoners. On the king's return to France, Joinville received a pension, and was constantly retained near his majesty's person. His "History of St. Louis IX., King of France," is a valuable and interesting work, wherein the simple grandeur of the good king's character is minutely painted. The best French edition is that by Ducange, which was translated into English by Johnes, in 1807. B. about 1224; D. about 1319.

JOINVILLE, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orleans, Prince de, was third son of the late king of the French, Louis Philippe. When he had completed his education, he was appointed to the French navy, and made several voyages on the coasts of France and Italy, after which he underwent a public examination at the naval school of Brest. In 1836 he became lieutenant, and in 1837 joined his brother, the duke de Nemours, at Constantine, Algeria, soon after the taking of that city. During the war with Mexico, in 1838, he courageously engaged the batteries of St. Jean d'Ulloa, with his corvette the *Créole*; and, shortly afterwards, at the head of his sailors, stormed the gate of Vera Cruz, and took prisoner General Arista; for which he received the cross of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed post-captain. In 1841 he brought to France from St. Helena the remains of Napoleon I. In 1843 he married, at Rio Janeiro, the Princess Francesca of Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., and was the same year promoted to rear-admiral. In 1845 he commanded the fleet that bombarded Tangiers and captured Mogador, upon which he became vice-admiral. During the events of 1848, he was at sea before Algiers. Surrendering his command to the republicans, he joined his exiled family at Claremont, and lived in retirement till the civil war in America broke out, when he accompanied his nephews, the comte de Paris and the duc de Chartres, to that country, where he remained till the young princes resigned their appointments on the staff of General M'Clellan after the battles on the Chickahominy in 1862, and returned with them to Europe. He published, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," several sketches on the French navy, besides a pamphlet on the feasibility of invading England, which caused considerable sensation at the time. B. at Neuilly, 1818.

JOLIVET, Jean Baptiste Moyse, Count de, *zho'-le-vai*, previous to the great French revolution was an advocate, and having been elected to the Legislative Assembly, he, in 1792, had the boldness to denounce the Jacobin club, and was fortunate enough to escape the perils of that dangerous epoch. He was made a member of the Council of State after the rise of Napoleon, and was charged with the organization of four new departments created on the left bank of the Rhine. Having successfully performed this duty, he was, on his return to Paris, made a commandant of the Legion of Honour, and continued to hold the office of Councillor of State till 1814. He was the author of several works on statistics and finance. B. 1754; D. 1818.

JOLY, Claude, *zho'-le*, a French political writer, was at first a lawyer; but was afterwards made precentor of the cathedral at Paris. He wrote a book entitled "Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which, speaking too boldly of the rights of the people, was burnt by the hangman, in 1655. B. at Paris, 1607; D. at the same place, 1700.

JOLY, Guy, nephew of the preceding, was, for some time, the secretary and confidential friend of Cardinal de Retz; but, quarrelling with him, attached himself to the court party. He wrote some "Historical Memoirs" about 1665, which were intended to give the opposite view of the questions referred to in the memoirs of Cardinal de Retz.

JOLY, Marc Antoine, a French comic author, who became, in 1753, censor-royal. He wrote, among other plays, the "School of Lovers," and "The Jealous Wife." B. at Paris, 1672; D. 1753.

JOLY, Marie Elisabeth, a distinguished French actress, who commenced her career on the stage in 1781, and soon attained an eminent position in her profession. She especially excelled in representing the soubrettes of the French drama. She was imprisoned, among other political victims, in 1793, but was liberated on condition of performing at the Theatre of the Republic. She only survived her liberation a few years. B. at Versailles, 1761; D. 1798.

JOMELLI, Nicolo, *yo'-mel-le*, an Italian musical composer, who produced his first opera at Naples, when twenty-three years old, which brought him so much fame, that he was soon afterwards summoned to Rome, where he became the especial favourite of the cardinal duke of York. He afterwards visited Venice and Vienna; at the latter place being engaged as teacher of music to the empress Maria Theresa. He wrote upwards of forty operas, which are now seldom heard; but his "Mass for the Dead" is considered among the best works of its kind, being often played in Roman Catholic churches. B. near Naples 1714; D. 1774.

JOMINI, Henri, Baron, *zho-mi'-ne*, a French military historian and general, was educated for commercial pursuits, and for several years was employed in a merchant's office. In 1795 he obtained a command in the Swiss militia, and rose so rapidly in it, that he was a lieutenant-colonel at 20; but, on the French invasion of Switzerland, he lost his rank; whereupon he set out for Paris in search of employment. He

had already established himself as a stockbroker in Paris, when he became acquainted with General Ney, who, discovering his great qualifications for military study, obtained for him an appointment which allowed him leisure to pursue it. When only 25, he wrote the early portion of his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires," upon which Ney obtained a post for him in the army, and soon afterwards appointed him his aide-de-camp, and he accompanied his patron through his campaigns during the few ensuing years, distinguishing himself by his bravery and skill. At the battle of Jena, in particular, he rendered good service to Ney, for which he was made a baron. In 1808 he marched with Ney into Spain, but fell under the displeasure of that general in the following year, and was superseded. Intending to enter the Russian army, he now applied to be discharged; but Napoleon refused, and made him a brigadier instead. Soon afterwards, he was appointed to write the history of the grand army then about to invade Russia, and throughout the campaign exhibited such great talent, that Ney, after the battle of Bautzen, requested the emperor to make him general of division; but Napoleon found some cause for displeasure in his conduct, and again superseded him. Mortified at this treatment, Jomini resolved to enter the Russian service, and soon afterwards was made lieutenant-general therein, but never took an active part against Napoleon. Meanwhile, he was tried by court-martial, and, in his absence, condemned to death by the French. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he strove, by every possible means, to prevent the execution of his old benefactor, Marshal Ney. He subsequently went to reside in Russia, and occupied himself with the composition of military works, which have since become great text-books of the science of war. The czar of Russia allowed Jomini to settle in Brussels in 1855. His chief works are, "History of the Wars of Frederick II.," "Principles of Strategy," "Political and Military Life of Napoleon," "Treatise on the Art of War," and "The Military Atlas." B. at Payerne, in the canton of Vaud, 1779; D. 1869.

JONAS, Arngrim, *jo'-nas*, a native of Iceland, and a writer of some philosophical and historical works, was coadjutor to Gundebrand, bishop of Holum, who was a disciple of Tycho Brahe. Jonas refused the see of Holum after the death of his friend. B. 1545; D. 1640.

JONAS, Justus, a learned Protestant, who became principal of the college of Wittenberg, assisted Melancthon at Marpurg, and zealously defended the doctrines of Luther. B. in Thuringia, 1493; D. 1555.

JONES, John, *jones*, an English physician, who wrote "The Dial of Agues," 1556; "A Discourse of the Natural Beginning of all Growing and Living Things;" and translated Galen's four books of Elements. D. about 1580.

JONES, John, a Welsh antiquary, who continued transcribing old manuscripts for about forty years, as appears from some of his volumes dated from 1590 to 1630. Of his collection above fifty large volumes are still in existence.

JONES, Richard, a Welsh divine, who compiled, in his native language, a curious work, called "Gemma Cambricum," containing a summary of all the books and chapters of the Bible. He matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1621. D. in Ireland, about 1652.

JONES, Inigo, a famous English architect, of whose youth very little is known, till he attracted, by his skill in drawing, the notice of William, earl of Pembroke, who sent him to Italy, where he acquired a great knowledge of architecture. James I. appointed him surveyor-general of the works, and, in the succeeding reign, he had charge of the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes at court, which brought upon him the satire of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him in his comedy of "Bartholomew Fair," under the name of Lantern Leatherhead. He suffered considerably for his loyalty in the time of the great civil war. In 1655 he wrote "A Discourse on Stonchenge," in which he attempted to prove that it had been the Roman temple of Cœlus. He designed the palace of Whitehall and the banqueting-house, the church and piazza of Covent Garden, and other buildings. His designs were published in 1727, folio, and others in 1744, folio. B. in London about 1573; D. 1653.

JONES, Sir Thomas, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. When this last monarch consulted him on his dispensing power, and said that he could soon have twelve judges of his opinion, Sir Thomas answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sire, but not twelve lawyers."

JONES, William, an English mathematician, settled in London as a schoolmaster, and, having instructed Lord Macclesfield's son in mathematics, that nobleman made him his secretary, and appointed him deputy-teller of the Exchequer. He was very intimate with Sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote "A Compendium of the Art of Navigation," "A New Introduction to Mathematics," some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an analysis of several of Sir Isaac Newton's papers. B. in the Isle of Anglesea, 1680; D. 1749.

JONES, Jeremiah, a learned dissenting divine, who became minister of a congregation at Avening, in Gloucestershire. He wrote, in 1719, "A Vindication of St. Matthew's Gospel," "A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the Old Testament;" which works were reprinted at the Clarendon press, Oxford.

JONES, Henry, a dramatic writer, was originally a bricklayer. Some of his poetical attempts attracting the notice of Lord Chesterfield, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he took him under his patronage, and brought him to London, where he published his poems by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the "Earl of Essex," which gained him wealth and reputation. B. in Ireland, about 1720; D. 1770.

JONES, Griffith, was many years editor of the "London Chronicle," and other papers. He was proprietor of the "Literary Magazine," and, with his brother, projected those useful publications for children, which were so successfully printed by that Mr. Newberry to whom Dr. Johnson introduced Goldsmith. B. 1721; D. 1786.

JONES, David, a Welsh poet, who edited two volumes of Welsh poetry, and collected a large number of ancient MSS. in that language. D. about 1785.

JONES, Paul, a naval adventurer, who had been a common sailor in some vessels that left the port of Kirkcudbright, but settled in

America in 1773, and subsequently obtained the command of an American ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Scotch coast and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. He accordingly landed at Whitehaven, and, having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. Thence he sailed for the opposite coast of Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the *Drake* sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships—the *Richard*, *Pallas*, and *Vengeance*. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the *Serapis* frigate and the *Countess of Scarborough* armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of Merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. His active career finished with the American war, and some private affairs calling him to Europe, he resided at Paris till his death. B. in Scotland, 1747; D. 1792.

Jones, Sir William, an Indian judge and learned Oriental writer. Losing his father in his infancy, his education devolved on his mother, a woman of great virtue and understanding, from whom he learned the rudiments of knowledge, and was then removed to Harrow school, where he made such great progress in his studies, that Dr. Sumner, the master, affirmed that his pupil knew more Greek than himself; a previous master having said, "If Jones were left naked on Salisbury plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame." In 1764 he was entered at University College, Oxford, where to his classical pursuits he added the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, also the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. At the age of nineteen he became tutor to Lord Althorp, and, during his residence at Wimbledon, in Earl Spencer's family, he greatly enlarged his acquirements in Oriental literature. In 1769 he made a tour in France, and about the same time undertook, at the request of the king of Denmark, to translate the history of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. In 1770 he entered on the study of the law at the Temple, but continued his application to Oriental learning and general literature. In 1774 he published his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry," dedicated to the University of Oxford. In 1783 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, a post which had been the object of his anxious wishes. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married a daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph. In April of that year he embarked for India, from which he was destined never to return. On the voyage his active mind projected the establishment of a society in Bengal for the purpose of illustrating Oriental antiquities and literature. This scheme he saw carried into effect; and under his auspices, and by his direction, the society acquired a high reputation. The volumes of its "Transactions" are inestimable, and are enriched by several valuable productions from Sir William's pen.





As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in that country. In 1799 his works were collected and published in 6 vols., and his life written by Lord Teignmouth, in one volume, 1804. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral by the East India Company. B. in London, 1746; D. at Calcutta, 1794.

Jones, Rice, an eminent Welsh poet, who in 1770 published a "Welsh Anthology," in quarto, containing selections from the poets of different periods. B. in Wales, 1716; D. 1801.

Jones, William, an English divine, received his education at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and, in 1749, entered into orders. He wrote an answer to Bishop Clayton's "Essay on Spirit," "The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity," "Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy," in which he espoused the Hutchinsonian system. This work he completed in 1781, by his "Physiological Disquisitions; or, Discourses of the Natural Philosophy of the Elements." When Dr. Horne became bishop of Norwich, he appointed Mr. Jones his domestic chaplain, and he embalmed the memory of his patron by an excellent memoir of his life. When the French revolution broke out, and democratic principles began to spread in England, he wrote some pamphlets, and published a collection of tracts, entitled "The Scholar Armed." B. 1726; D. 1800.

Jones, Ernest, was educated in Germany, and having kept his terms as a law-student of the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1844. In the following year he joined the Chartist movement, and soon became one of the most conspicuous and active leaders of the party, remaining so until Chartism expired in 1858. During this period he edited the "People's Paper," and other Chartist periodicals. In 1848 he was tried for making seditious speech, and condemned to two years' imprisonment. He stood for Halifax in 1847, and Nottingham in 1853 and 1857, without success. In January, 1869, when it was supposed that Mr. Hugh Birley would lose his seat for Manchester through being a Government contractor at the time of his election, Mr. Jones was chosen by ballot to fill the expected vacancy against Mr. Milner Gibson, but died a few days after. He was an honest politician, for he refused a large fortune rather than give up his principles. He wrote the "Revolt of Hindostan," "The Battle Day," and other poems. B. about 1820.

Jones, John Gale, was by profession an apothecary, but is far better known as a political orator. At the breaking out of the French revolution he became a leading member of the London Corresponding Society; and, until a few years before his death, was known as a popular declaimer at the various political meetings held in the metropolis. The part he took in advocating republican doctrines subjected him to a trial at the Warwick assizes, when he obtained a verdict of acquittal, mainly through the skilful advocacy of his counsel, Sir Samuel Romilly. Having subsequently rendered himself obnoxious to the government by his violence, and impugned the proceedings of the House of Commons, he was committed to New-

gate in February, 1810, and there remained till his liberation was effected by the prorogation of Parliament, June 21. As a public speaker Jones was fluent, energetic, and impressive; in private life he is said to have been an unassuming and instructive companion. B. 1771; D. 1838.

Jones, Colonel Leslie Grove, was, in early life, a midshipman; but having humanely, though very insubordinately, interfered respecting the punishment of one of the seamen, he was so severely censured, that he quitted the navy in disgust. Shortly afterwards he was presented with an ensign's commission in the 1st Foot Guards, served throughout the Peninsular war, and was a favourite aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, an idea of whose high opinion of his zeal, discretion, and gallantry may be formed from the fact that, previous to the battle of Waterloo, the honourable and responsible office of commandant of Brussels was intrusted to him. Being put on half-pay at the peace, Colonel Jones engaged in literary composition, and occasionally produced some essays, &c. In the great struggle for the Reform Bill he appeared before the world as a political writer, and contributed a series of letters to the "Times," which had all the violence of those of Junius, without being always characterized by their redeeming vigour, sarcasm, and eloquence. B. 1779; D. 1839.

Jones, Owen, a modern English architect, distinguished for his skill as an ornamental decorator, who, after studying under Mr. Vallíamy, an architect of some celebrity as an ornamental designer, travelled for four years in Egypt, Turkey, and Spain, where, in conjunction with M. Jules Goury, a French artist, he made numerous designs from the Alhambra. On his return to London, he, after considerable pains and expense, succeeded in producing an elaborate work, in lithography and colours, on the Alhambra. This great work was published in parts, and concluded in 1842, from which time Mr. Owen Jones was an authority on the subject of chromatic decoration. A work on "Mosaic Pavements" was next published by him. Upon the organization of the official staff of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he was appointed one of the superintendents of the works, being charged with the internal decoration of the structure. The plan he pursued was a novel one, and though generally admitted to be successful, was, nevertheless, opposed in principle by other architects and decorators. In advocating his own views, Mr. Jones gave lectures on decoration at the London Institution, the Society of Arts, and other places, besides having published a number of works on the subject. When the Crystal Palace Company was formed, he was appointed, with Mr. Digby Wyatt, to select, on the continent, the valuable collection of casts and works of art, for which the People's Palace at Sydenham is so deservedly celebrated. The Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts of the same structure were completed under his superintendence. But, in the case of the Egyptian and Greek departments, some controversy was aroused by his mode of decoration. In answer to the objections made as to the latter, he published "An Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court," assisted by Mr. G. H. Lewes and Mr. Watkiss Lloyd. He subsequently published his great work called "The Grammar of Ornament." The St. James's Hall, completed in 1858, was built after his designs. B. in Wales, about 1809; D. 1874.

Jones, Thomas Rymer, an eminent English anatomist and writer on medicine, was educated for the profession of surgery in London and Paris, and passed at the College of Surgeons in 1833; but an affliction of deafness manifesting itself, he resolved to abandon the practical for the theoretical departments of medical science. He began his literary career by contributing to the proceedings of the Zoological Society some papers on comparative anatomy. In 1838 he produced "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," which was the first complete treatise on the subject in the English language. Subsequently he was appointed Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and examiner in comparative anatomy and physiology in the London University. His "Natural History of Animals" was commenced in 1845: he also lectured, and contributed articles to scientific publications, on natural history, with considerable success. In 1844 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society.

Jonson, Benjamin, *jon'-son*, commonly known as Ben Jonson, an English poet and dramatist. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of the poet, who received his education at Westminster school; but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. On this, he enlisted for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. After his return, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became a player and dramatic writer, with indifferent success. During this part of his career, he was so unfortunate as to kill a man in a duel. His first printed play was the comedy of "Every Man in his Humour;" after which he produced a new piece annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy commonly called "Eastward Hoe," which being deemed a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought its authors to the pillory. At the accession of James I. Jonson superintended a spectacle for his entertainment in his passage from the Tower to Westminster Abbey, and continued to have the management of all the masques and public shows during that and the succeeding reign. In 1619 he was made poet laureate; the salary of which, during his term of office, was raised from a hundred marks to as many pounds, with a butt of Canary wine. In 1617 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Notwithstanding his pension and the profits of his plays, he was generally poor, and was frequently relieved by the king's bounty. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; on his gravestone is the following inscription:—

"O rare Ben Jonson."

Mr Gifford's edition of his works is the best, on account of the rich store of elucidatory notes which it contains. D. at Westminster, 1574; D. 1637.

Jordæns, James, *yor'-dans*, a celebrated Flemish painter, was the disciple of Adam van Oort and of Rubens. He painted with extraordinary freedom and expedition. Many of his pictures are in the churches of Antwerp and other cities of the Netherlands. There is a

"Holy Family" by him in the National Gallery. B. at Antwerp, 1594; D. at the same place, 1678.

JORDAN, Thomas, *jor'-dan*, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque, mentioned by Langbaine with respect.

JORDAN, Sir Joseph, a gallant English admiral, who, by his presence of mind and valour, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch fleet, the English being overpowered by numbers; but Sir Joseph dashed into the midst of the enemy, and throwing them into confusion, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory.

JORDAN, John Christopher, an antiquary, was privy councillor to the king of Bohemia. He wrote several chronological works, and annotated some of the ancient historians. D. 1740.

JORDAN, Charles Stephen, *jor'-dan*, a Prussian writer, of French origin, became vice-president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Frederick the Great caused a monument to be erected to his memory with this inscription: "Here lies JORDAN, the friend of the muses and of the king." That monarch also composed a eulogy upon him, in which he bestowed a great encomium upon his talents and virtues. He wrote, "Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes;" a "Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History," and the "Life of De la Croze." B. at Berlin, 1700; D. at the same place, 1746.

JORDAN, Dorothea, or Dorothy Bland (Jordan being only an assumed name), *jor'-dan*, an actress, and mistress of the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., made her theatrical *début* on the Dublin stage, in 1777, in the part of *Phœbe*, in "As You Like It." In the following season she appeared at Cork, where she was much admired for her archness and sportive simplicity. In 1782 she went to England, and first appeared at the Leeds Theatre as *Calista*, in "The Fair Penitent." From Leeds she proceeded to York, where she first played under the name of Mrs. Jordan, by which, though never married, she was subsequently known. In 1785 she made her first appearance before a London audience at Drury Lane, as *Peggy*, in "The Country Girl;" and immediately became such a decided favourite, that her salary was doubled, and she was allowed two benefits. At the close of the season, she made a provincial tour, and visited nearly all the large towns in England, everywhere receiving the most enthusiastic welcome. When the duke of Clarence first made overtures to her, she was the mistress of a Mr. Ford; who refused to make her his wife, through fear of offending his father. Mrs. Jordan then entered into that connexion with the duke, which continued in an almost uninterrupted state of domestic harmony, until it was suddenly broken off in 1811. She was the mother of 10 children by his royal highness. A yearly allowance of £4400 was settled on her for the maintenance of herself and daughters; with a provision that if Mrs. Jordan should resume her profession, the care of the duke's four daughters, together with £1500 per annum allowed for them, should revert to his royal highness. In a few months afterwards she expressed a wish to return to the stage; and the four children, with the specified allowance for their maintenance, were surrendered to their royal father. Shortly after this she retired to France, under circumstances of great embarrassment. She gradually sank under the weight of her afflictions; and, in a state of extreme mental misery, died at St. Cloud, July 3, 1816. B. at Waterford about 1762. Hazlitt, speaking of Mrs. Jordan's attractions on the stage, says: "Her face, her tones, her manner, were irresistible. Her smile had the effect of sunshine, and her laugh did one good to hear it. Her voice was eloquence itself; it seemed as if her heart was always at her mouth. She was all gaiety, openness, and good-nature. She rioted in her fine animal spirits, and gave more pleasure than any other actress, because she had the greatest spirit of enjoyment in herself." The last surviving daughter of Mrs. Jordan and William IV. was Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, who died at Hallyburton House, Cupar-Angus, Scotland, at the age of 62, in 1865. She held for some years the post of state housekeeper at Kensington Palace.

JORDAN, Camille, *zhor'-dă*, a brave Frenchman, who was one of the leaders in the rising of Lyons during the Reign of Terror. He was exiled, but subsequently returned to France, where he wrote several valuable works on religious and political questions. B. at Lyons, 1771; D. 1821.

JORDANO, Luca. (*See* GIORDANO.)

JORDEN, Edward, *jor'-den*, an English physician, who took his doctor's degree at Padua, and afterwards settled in London, whence he removed to Bath. He wrote "A Brief Discourse of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother," and "Discourse of Natural Baths and Mineral Waters." B. in Kent, 1569; D. at Bath, 1632.

JORGENSON, Jorgen, *yor'-gen-sone*, a Dane, who, for a time, usurped the protectorship of Iceland. He was the son of a watchmaker, and is said to have served as midshipman in the English navy during his early years. In 1809 he sailed in an English ship to Iceland, and forthwith proceeded, by proclamation and various extraordinary measures, to assume the position of protector. After a life full of adventure, he was at length confined in Newgate for robbing his lodgings, and, in 1825, was sent to New South Wales, dying, it is supposed, soon after his arrival. B. at Copenhagen, 1779.

JORNANDES, *jor-năn'-dees*, a Goth, who embraced Christianity, and became bishop of Ravenna about 552. He wrote the "History of the Goths."

JORTIN, John, *jor'-tin*, an eminent English divine, who, while undergraduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, translated for Pope some of Eustathius's notes on Homer. In 1727 he published Latin poems, in 4to., under the title of "Lusus Poetici," which went through three editions. In 1730 he published four sermons on the truth of the Christian religion, and, the year following, "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern." In 1734 appeared his "Remarks on Spenser's Poems, and on Milton." In 1751 he produced the first volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," which he continued to 5 vols. His "Life of Erasmus" was published in 1758. B. in London, 1698; D. at the same place, 1770.

JOSEPH, Ben Gorion, *jo'-sef*, a Jewish historian, whom the rabbins falsely confound with Josephus. He lived in the 5th century, and wrote, in Hebrew, a history of the Jews, which bears evident marks of being an abridgment

of Josephus's larger work. It was published in a Latin version by Gagnier, at Oxford, in 1706, and in Hebrew and Latin, at Gotha, in 1707.

JOSEPH OF PARIS, a famous Capuchin, commonly called Father Joseph, who was employed by Cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he died of apoplexy before he received it, in 1638.

JOSEPH, FATHER, an apostate monk of Hungary, who, about 1678, headed a numerous banditti, whom he called the people of God, assuming to himself the name of Joshua. He entered the Austrian dominions, where he committed dreadful outrages, burning churches, putting priests to death, and defiling nuns, under pretence of zeal for true religion. The motley crew were at last dispersed, on the sudden death of their leader.

JOSEPH I., twelfth emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the son of the emperor Leopold I., and ascended the imperial throne on the death of his father in 1705. He engaged in his interests Savoy, England, and Holland against France, in support of the claim of the archduke Charles to the crown of Spain. In the war which ensued, the allies, under Eugene and Marlborough, were successful, gaining the battles of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. He made himself master of Italy, and levied contributions on Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Genoa, and other places. His armies also defeated the revolted Hungarians, headed by Prince Bagotski, who was forced to take refuge in Turkey. In the midst of these successes Joseph was taken off by the small-pox, in 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, was the son of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and archduchess of Austria, and Francis of Loraine. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, and the year following became emperor. He early displayed great talents and activity, by remodelling the army and reforming all the departments of government. He also travelled through his dominions, and visited Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia. Among other excellent regulations which he adopted, was the setting apart one day every week to receive petitions and to hear complaints. In 1780, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. The year following he issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press, which was followed by others equally liberal, particularly one of religious toleration; he also abolished the system of vassalage. This measure was followed by an imperial edict, disclaiming all secular subjection to the court of Rome, the suppression of many monasteries, and the regulation of others. On this occasion Pope Pius VI. made a journey to Vienna, to induce the emperor to alter his designs; but, though pompously received, he was completely unsuccessful. In 1786 the emperor followed up his attack on the papal authority by an assembly of the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon, in which it was resolved to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the pope. In 1786 a declaration of war was issued against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz: but this was followed by a defeat. Soon afterwards, a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and the Turks, on the heights of Hadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. Marshal Laudohn, however, assumed the command of the army, took Dubicza and Novi, and, in 1789, reduced Belgrade. Soon after, a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany, at such a waste of men and treasure. Joseph was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, grand-duke of Tuscany. B. 1741; D. 1790.

JOSEPH EMANUEL, king of Portugal, was son and successor of Charles V., and ascended the throne in 1750. The great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from the kingdom in 1759, were the principal events of this reign, during which Joseph was assisted by his clever minister the marquis de Pombal. Learning was encouraged, commerce and industry received a fresh impulse, and the power of the Inquisition was diminished. B. 1715; D. 1777.

JOSEPHINE, *jo'-se-feen*, empress of France, was the daughter of Count Tascher de la Pagerie, and was married, at the age of 15 years, to the viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had two children,—Eugene and Hortense de Beauharnais. After her husband had fallen by the guillotine, she was herself imprisoned, but was released through the intervention of Tallien. She was subsequently introduced to General Bonaparte, who, struck by her beauty and grace, became her husband in 1796. She shared the high destinies of her husband, ascended the throne with him, and received the title of empress, in which dignity she gained universal attachment; but, being childless, Napoleon divorced her. Josephine retired to Malmaison in 1809, where she died in 1814, soon after the fall of the emperor. B. at the island of Martinique, 1763.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius, *jo-se'-fus*, a Jewish historian, who came of distinguished ancestors, and received a liberal education among the Pharisees, after which he went to Rome, where he cultivated his talents to great advantage. On returning to his own country, he commanded the troops employed to defend Jotapata against Vespasian and Titus, and maintained the place bravely during seven weeks. Vespasian took him into his favour, and he was held in great esteem by Titus, whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem, at the taking of which, Titus told him to ask for anything he wished. He requested that the sacred books might be given to him, and that the lives of his brother and fifty of his friends might be spared. When Vespasian became emperor, he gave Josephus a palace, with a pension, the freedom of the city, and a grant of lands in Judæa. Titus added to these favours, and Josephus, out of gratitude, assumed the name of Flavius. During his residence at Rome he wrote his "History of the Wars of the Jews," first in Syriac, and afterwards in Greek. Its style approaches nearest to that of Livy. He also wrote the "Antiquities of the Jews," in which it is supposed are some interpolations by modern transcribers, particularly with regard to what is said of our Saviour. He wrote likewise two books in defence of the Jews against Apion, and his own life. B. at Jerusalem, A.D. 37; D. at Rome, about the beginning of the 2nd century.

JOSIKA, Nicholas, *e-o-se'-ka*, a distinguished Hungarian novelist, who, after serving in the Austrian army, and taking part in the campaign

of 1814-15, retired, in 1816, to his estate in Transylvania, where he occupied himself with literature. He wrote "Abafi," a national and historical tale; "The Last Batori," "The Bohemian in Hungary," "Zrinyi the Poet," and "Stephen Josika." He also translated into Hungarian the English novel, "A Marriage in High Life." After the revolution in Hungary, in 1848, he resided at Brussels. B. at Torda, Transylvania, 1796; D. 1865.

JOSQUIN, Deprez, *zho'-quene*, a native of Belgium, an ecclesiastic, and called the father of modern harmony, from his great ability as a composer, was a singer in the pontifical chapel in the time of Sixtus IV., but afterwards went to France, and was appointed chapel-master to Louis XII. The king having promised Josquin a benefice, but forgetting to give it, the chapel-master, on being commanded to compose a march, chose a portion of the 119th Psalm, "Memor esto verbi tui servo tuo," the setting of which was greatly admired by the king, who soon after granted Josquin's petition; on which the latter composed a hymn of thanksgiving from the same Psalm, "Bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo, Domine." He was a giant among the musicians of his time, and was universally esteemed. B. about 1450; the date of his death is unknown.

JOUBERT, Laurence, *zhoo'-bair*, physician to Henry III., king of France. On the death of Rondelet, in 1562, he became regius professor of physic at Montpellier. B. 1529; D. 1583.

JOUBERT, Bartholomew Catherine, a French republican general, who was educated for the law, but quitted it for the army, and in 1789 commenced his military course as a grenadier, and rose by degrees to the rank of general. He was second in command to Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at Millesimo, Montebaldo, and Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. He was opposed to General Suwarrow, but was slain at the battle of Novi, in 1799, at a time when the Directory was about to offer him the supreme power. B. 1769.

JOUFFROY, Marquis de, *zhoo'-frwi*, who disputes with Fulton and others the honour of having been the first to apply steam to the purposes of navigation, made his first attempt on the Doubs in 1776, and renewed it with more success on the Saône in 1783; but failed to carry it out, through want of means and support. He was equally unsuccessful at Paris in 1816; but the Academy of Sciences acknowledged his claim to the discovery in 1840; a distinction with which, whether merited or otherwise, he could not fail to be gratified. B. in Franche-Comté, 1751; D. 1832.

JOUFFROY, Theodore, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, and professor of philosophy at Paris, was the author of numerous original works, which are in great repute for clearness and depth, and also translated into French the writings of Reid and Dugald Stewart. His "Cours du Droit Naturel" is an excellent work, and deserving of attentive perusal. B. 1796; D. 1842.

JOURDAIN, Amable Louis Michel Brechillet, *zhoor'-dain*, a distinguished orientalist, was the son of a surgeon-dentist at Paris. He was designed for the law, but hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on Anquetil du Perron, the orientalist, he determined on cultivating the same branches of learning for which that scholar had been distinguished. This he pursued with such success, that the office of adjutant-secretary of the School of Oriental Languages was created in his favour, and he held it till his death. He was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle," and other extensive publications; and author of "La Perse, ou Tableau de l'Histoire, du Gouvernement, de la Religion, de la Littérature, &c., de cet Empire;" besides some others. B. 1788; D. 1818.

JOURDAN, Jean-Baptiste, *zhoor'-dă*, marshal of France, served in the war of American independence at the age of 16 years, and in 1791 was appointed to the command of a battalion of volunteers. He fought under Dumouriez in Belgium, and became a general of division in 1793. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, and two days afterwards was named general-in-chief, but was deprived of his command by the Committee of Public Safety. Subsequently he was placed at the head of the army of the Moselle. He took Durant and Charleroi, and gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus, in 1794. Opposed by the Archduke Charles, he crossed the Rhine a second time; but, being defeated, was superseded in 1799. Named a member of the Council of Five Hundred, he proposed the law of conscription. A sincere republican, he opposed the usurpation of Bonaparte, and, after the 18th Brumaire, was excluded from the Legislative Corps. He was, however, nominated by Napoleon marshal of France in 1804; but he was never again employed in any important capacity. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain, in command of the 7th military corps. B. at Limoges, 1762; D. in Paris, 1833.

JOUSSE, Daniel, *zhoosse*, a French lawyer, who wrote many works connected with his profession. B. at Orleans, 1704; D. 1781.

JOUVENCY, Joseph, *zho'-van-se*, a French Jesuit, who published an apology, in which he defended Chastel, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV., and called him a martyr. He continued the "History of the Jesuits," and wrote some other works. B. at Paris, 1643; D. at Rome, 1719.

JOUVENET, Jean, *zhoove'-nai*, a French painter, was descended from an Italian family of that profession. His first instructions were derived from his father, but he improved himself under Le Brun. He passed through all the offices of the Academy, and became one of the perpetual rectors. B. at Rouen, 1644; D. 1717.

JOUY, Joseph Etienne de, *zhoo'-ai*, a facile and graceful writer, served in the French army in America and India, and took part in the first campaign of the Revolution. But he soon abandoned the sword for the pen; and rose to great popularity by his vaudevilles and the librettos which he wrote for Spontini, Cherubini, and Rossini. He was also distinguished as a political writer; but is best known in England by his amusing and satirical work called the "Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin," translated into English many years ago. In 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him librarian at the Louvre. B. 1764; D. 1846.

JOVELLANOS, Don Gaspar Melchior de, *yo-vail-lan'-os*, one of the most distinguished Spaniards of modern times, born at Gijon, in the Asturias, of an old and noble family, was endowed with splendid talents; and not only acquired, while at college, an extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his more especial object, but also made great progress in archæology,

languages, and the belles lettres. He became a member of the criminal branch of the *audiencia* in Seville; and advancing rapidly in his professional career, was appointed to the dignified station of member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was entrusted with some important affairs, and nominated counsellor of state, by Charles III. When, in 1794, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of the clergy; for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior; but before twelve months had passed, he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, the Prince of Peace, in 1808, he recovered his liberty, and subsequently became a member of the Supreme Junta. He was, however, suspected of favouring the French; and at length, being denounced as a traitor for endeavouring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain, he was put to death in 1812, during a popular insurrection. B. 1744. He wrote "Lyric Poems;" "Pelayo," a tragedy; "The Honourable Delinquent," a comedy; several works on subjects connected with political economy; and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost."

JOVIANUS, Flavius Claudius, *jo-ve-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor, was elected by the Roman soldiers, after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity unless they turned Christians, to which they consented. He made a disadvantageous peace with Persia, shut up the heathen temples, and recalled the banished clergy. He died, after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal in his room, 364. B. 331.

JOVINIAN, *jo-vin'-i-an*, a monk of Milan in the 4th century, who, after leading a life of great austerity, debauched a number of women, and procured many disciples. He held that the body of our Saviour was not real flesh, but a phantom, and that it was lawful to indulge in sensual pleasures, with other tenets equally offensive to good morals; on which account the emperor Honorius ordered him and his followers to be scourged and banished. He wrote several books, which were refuted by Jerome. D. in Dalmatia, 406.

JOVIUS, Paul, *jo'-vi-us*, an eminent historian of the 16th century, who received a pension from Francis I., king of France, and Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of Nocera, which dignity he disgraced by his course of life. His greatest work is a "History of his Own Time," in folio.—He also wrote the "Lives of Illustrious Men." B. at Como, 1483; D. at Florence, 1552. His brother Benedict wrote the "History of Switzerland."

JOWETT, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., *jow'-et*, Regius professor of Greek in Oxford university, was educated at St. Paul's school, and was elected to a scholarship in Balliol college, Oxford, in 1835, and to a fellowship in 1838. In 1855 he was appointed to the Regius professorship on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston. Professor Jowett wrote a "Commentary on the Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans," and subsequently contributed an "Essay on the Interpretation of Scripture" to the well-known volume entitled "Essays and Reviews," in connexion with which his name made a great noise. B. 1817.

JOY, Right Hon. Henry, an eminent Irish judge, was called to the bar in 1788, and after acquiring great fame as a counsel, filled the office of attorney-general, and in 1831 succeeded Lord Guillamore as chief baron. Among the "sayings" of Lord Norbury, the following is related:—Being once requested by Mr. Hope, an attorney, to wait a few minutes for Mr. Joy, the leading counsel in a *nisi prius* case just called, his lordship did so until his small stock of patience was exhausted; and, then, exclaiming "Hope told a flattering tale, that Joy would soon return," ordered the next case in rotation to be proceeded with. B. 1767; D. 1838.

JOYCE, Jeremiah, *joice*, an ingenious and industrious writer, who was by profession a dissenting minister, first attracted public notice as one of the persons included in the state prosecution with Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others for treason. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Gregory in the compilation of his "Cyclopædia," and subsequently produced another on a similar plan, which goes by the name of Nicholson. He was also the author of "Scientific Dialogues," "Dialogues on Chemistry," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," &c. B. 1764; D. 1816.

JOYEUSE, Anne de, *zhwoi-e-(r)se*, a French duke, favourite of Henry III., and admiral of France, who distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He was killed in an expedition against the Huguenots in 1587. B. in France, 1561.

JOYNER, William, *joi'-ner*, otherwise Lyde, became fellow of Magdalen College, but, on turning Roman Catholic, went abroad. He returned at the Restoration, and retired to a village in Buckinghamshire, where he led a life of devotion. He wrote the "Roman Empress," a comedy, 1670; "Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole," and "Miscellaneous Poems, English and Latin." B. at Oxford, 1622; D. 1706.

JUAN, Don, a natural son of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Maria Calderona, an actress, was made grand prior of Castile; commanded the Spanish army in Italy in 1647, and took the city of Naples; subjugated Barcelona in 1652, but being afterwards unsuccessful, was exiled. Under Charles II. he was recalled to Madrid, and made prime minister. B. 1629; D. 1679.

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, Don George, *juan e santa-seel-ya*, a learned Spanish mathematician and naval officer, whose progress in mathematics was so great that, while a student in Carthagena, he obtained the appellation of Euclid; and, entering the naval service early, his reputation as a scientific man occasioned his appointment, with Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Bouguer and Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. He afterwards directed much of his attention to marine architecture, and his exertions to improve the Spanish navy were highly successful. He published his "Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in Peru," and treatises on navigation and ship-building. B. 1712; D. 1774.

JUAREZ, Benito, *ju-ar'-ez*, a Mexican, whose ancestors belonged to one of the many Indian tribes of Mexico, born near Oaxaca, in 1802, at the village of Ixtlan. After filling various offices, he became governor of Oaxaca from 1848 till 1852, when he was banished by Santa Anna.

Joining in the insurrection which overthrew SantaAnna's government in 1855, he became first minister of justice, then secretary of state and president of the high court of justice, and finally president of the republic in 1858. A protracted civil war ensued, but ultimately the French entered Mexico, caused Juarez to withdraw from the capital, and placed the Austrian archduke Maximilian on the throne, after proclaiming the empire. On the withdrawal of the French troops in 1866, Juarez, who had used every means to resist foreign invasion, renewed his attempts against the government of Maximilian, and having captured this unfortunate prince, by the aid of treachery, at Queretaro, in 1867, ordered him to be shot. On his return to power, he put to death hundreds of his opponents.

JUEL, Nicholas, *joo'-al*, a Danish admiral, who received his professional training in the Dutch navy under Van Tromp and De Ruyter. He then returned to Denmark; and, in 1659, greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Copenhagen. He captured Gothland in 1676, and again, in 1677, he defeated the Swedes in several engagements. He was a brave and gallant officer, and was as much esteemed for his modesty as for his naval skill. D. 1697.

JUGURTHA, *ju-gur'-tha*, the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa. Micipsa and Manastabal were the sons of Masinissa, king of Numidia. Micipsa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal; but, as Jugurtha was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of Scipio, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His designs were frustrated; Jugurtha proved brave and active, and endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons; but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha destroyed Hiempsal, stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to Rome. The Romans listened to the complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness soon obliged him to fly among his savage neighbours for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Metellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law, Bocchus, and was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after a war of five years. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger, 106 B.C.

JUIGNE BRIDISSINIÈRE, DE, sieur de Molière, *zhween bris-sin'-e-air*, a French gentleman, and an advocate in parliament, who wrote, in 1647, a "Theological, Historical, Poetical, and Chronological Dictionary."

JULIA, *ju'-li-a*, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genseric, she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried into Syria. Refusing to take part in some of the festivals instituted in honour of the female deities, she was put to death about 440.

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was one of the most virtuous of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Cæpio, and afterwards Pompey. D. about 53 B.C.

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus. Her early



and accomplishments were very great, on which account she was her father's favourite, till her licentious conduct alienated his affections. She was successively the wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banishment, and when Tiberius came to the throne, he suffered her to perish of want. She had a daughter of the same name, who was as vicious as her mother.

JULIA DOMNA, a native of Syria, and the wife of Severus, emperor of Rome, was a woman of great accomplishments, and well acquainted with philosophy and the sciences. On the death of Severus, her sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded to the imperial throne; the latter of whom was murdered by his brother in the arms of his mother, who was wounded in defending him. After the death of Caracalla, she is said to have starved herself to death on finding that Macrinus had assumed the imperial title, 217.

JULIAN, St., archbishop of Toledo, *ju'-li-an*, was a man of learning and piety. He wrote a treatise against the Jews. D. 690.

JULIAN, Cardinal, was deputed by Pope Eugene IV. to counsel Ladislas, king of Hungary, to break the peace concluded with Amurath II. A long and disastrous war was the result, during which the Christian army was defeated at Varna, in 1444, and Ladislas and Julian killed. He presided at the council of Bâle.

JULIANA, *ju'-li-an'-a*, a recluse of Norwich, in the reign of Edward III., who assumed the prophetical character. She was the author of a singular book, entitled, "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love, showed to a Devout Servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an Anchoret of Norwich, who lived in the days of King Edward III.," published by F. R. S. Cressy, 1610. She led a life of remarkable austerity, immuring herself between four walls during many years.

JULIANUS, Flavius Claudius, *ju'-li-ain-us*, emperor of Rome, surnamed "the Apostate," was the younger son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. In the massacre of his family by the sons of Constantine, he and his brother Gallus narrowly escaped. The two princes were educated in the principles of Christianity, under Mardonius, a learned eunuch, but with different effects; for, though Gallus possessed real piety, the attachment of Julian to Christianity was merely affected, having secretly a strong inclination to paganism. Being sent to Athens at the age of twenty-four, he evinced this disposition by his application to astrology, magic, and other illusions. He attached himself particularly to a philosopher named Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire. He commanded with reputation in Gaul during the reign of Constantius, who, jealous of his success and popularity, recalled him. This gave so much offence to his soldiers, that they proclaimed him emperor, and, on the death of Constantius, in 361, he found himself in full possession of the imperial throne. He afterwards marched to the East, where his title was recognised as readily as it had been in the West. He then threw off the mask, publicly renounced Christianity, and opened the temples of the gods, in which he offered sacrifices; on this account he is called the Apostate. Soon after his accession, he resolved to chastise the Persians, who had frequently made inroads on the empire in the preceding reigns. When he crossed the Tigris, he

burned his ships, that his soldiers might proceed with firmness and resolution. On his return, after marching through Assyria without opposition, his army encountered that of Sapor, king of Persia, and Julian was mortally wounded. Theodoret asserts that he took some of the blood from his wound, and, casting it towards heaven, exclaimed, "Thou hast conquered, Galilean!" a story which is hardly credible. Julian was virtuous and modest in his manners, and liberal in his disposition. He abolished the luxurious and indecent practices of the court of Constantinople, and was averse to public amusements. His "History of the Cæsars" is the most celebrated of his writings, though it is very partial. His own life has been many times written, but on no occasion so well as by Gibbon, in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." B. at Constantinople, 331; D. 363.

JULIEN, Pierre, *zhoo'-le-ain*, a distinguished French sculptor, many of whose productions adorn the metropolis of France and whose *chef-d'œuvre* is "The Dying Gladiator." B. 1731; D. 1804.

JULIUS I., *ju'-li-us*, pope and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Marcus in 337. He strenuously supported the cause of Athanasius, and was a man of great learning and piety. Some of his letters are extant. D. 352.

JULIUS II. (Julian della Rovere) succeeded Pope Pius III. in 1503. Sixtus IV., his uncle, made him cardinal and commander of his troops, a post which suited his enterprising genius. The emperor Maximilian, with the kings of France and Aragon, endeavoured to depose him; but he frustrated their design, and formed an alliance with them at Cambrai in 1508. He then demanded from the Venetians the territories of Faenza and Rimini, which had been originally taken from them by Alexander VI., and on the death of that pontiff recovered by the Venetians, who, for refusing Julius's unjust claim, were put under an interdict. At last, being reduced to the greatest extremities, the state of Venice was obliged to submit. The pope then turned his arms against France, and besieged La Mirandola, which he entered in triumph in 1511; but, fortune turning, he was driven to Rome, and the council of Pisa declared him suspended. He was the patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Bramante. D. 1513.

JULIUS III., an Italian, obtained the tiara in succession to Paul III. in 1550. He had formerly presided at the council of Trent under Paul III., and, on being elected to the papacy, joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma. B. 1487; D. 1555.

JUNCTIN, or GIUNTINO, Francis, *joon-te'-no*, a mathematician of Florence, was for some time a Carmelite, but quitted his order, went to France, and abjured the Roman Catholic religion. He became a corrector of the press, and afterwards a manufacturer of paper and a banker, by which means he gained a large fortune. He wrote some arithmetical works, commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco, on the Reformation of the Calendar, and on the Age of the Loves of Petrarch. D. about 1589.

JUNGE, Joachim, *yoong*, a philosopher of the 17th century, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the Aristotelian philosophy, and, like his famous contemporary, Bacon, substituted experiment in the place of antiquated theories. He is ranked by Leibnitz as the equal of Copernicus and Galileo, and as little inferior to Descartes. Among other works he wrote "Geometria Empirica," "Doxoscopiæ Physicæ Minores," and "Isagoge Phytoscope," from the latter of which it is believed that Linnæus and Ray derived some useful hints. B. at Lubeck, 1587; D. 1657.

JUNIA, *ju'-ni-a*, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius, and died sixty-four years after her husband had killed himself at the battle of Philippi.

JUNILIUS, ST., *ju-nil'-i-us*, bishop of Africa, in the 6th century. He wrote two books on the Divine Law.

JUNIUS, Adrian, *ju'-ni-us*, a learned Dutchman, who studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he went to England, where he wrote several works, particularly a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country, and practised physic. He wrote "Commentaries on various Latin Authors," "A Poem on the Marriage of Philip II., king of Spain, with Mary, Queen of England;" "Translations from the Greek," &c. B. at Hoorn, 1512; D. 1575.

JUNIUS, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden. He studied at Geneva, and, in 1565, became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, and afterwards chaplain to the prince of Orange; at last, he was made theological professor at Leyden. He is chiefly known by a Latin version of the Bible, with notes, in which he was assisted by Tremellius. B. 1545; D. at Leyden, 1602.

JUNIUS, Francis, son of the preceding, in 1620 visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas, earl of Arundel. There he studied the northern languages, in which he attained to considerable proficiency. He left a valuable collection of MSS. to the library of Oxford. B. at Heidelberg, 1589; D. at Windsor, 1678.

JUNIUS BRUTUS. (*See* BRUTUS, L. Junius.)

JUNOT, Andoche, duke of Abrantes, *zhoo'-no*, a French general, entered the army as a volunteer during the Revolution, and attracted the attention of Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon, in 1793. This was the origin of his fortune: he was appointed aide-de-camp, and went with the army to Egypt, where he so greatly distinguished himself that, on his return, he became general of division, and, in 1804, governor of Paris. In 1805 he was appointed ambassador to Lisbon, and two years afterwards assumed the command of the army sent into Portugal. Junot rapidly made himself master of that kingdom, and was created governor, with the title of duke of Abrantes, but the next year he was defeated at Vimiera by the duke of Wellington, and compelled to sign the capitulation of Cintra, and obliged to abandon his conquest. This reverse brought him under the displeasure of Napoleon; he nevertheless took part, in 1810, in the Spanish campaign, and in that of Russia in 1812, becoming governor of the Illyrian provinces. His reason suddenly failing, he was compelled to return to France. B. in France, 1771; D. 1813.—His widow, a woman of great accomplishments, wrote some "Memoirs on the Empire," which are full of interest. D. 1838.

JUNTA, *joon'-ta*, Philip and Bernard, Italian

printers in the 15th and 16th centuries. They printed, at Lyons, the "Letters of Leo X. by Bembo," and the works of Sante Pagnino. They had also printing-offices at Genoa, Venice, and Florence. Philip began printing at Genoa, in 1497. D. about 1519. Bernard was either his brother or cousin. Philip printed some excellent editions of Greek authors, as Plutarch, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Homer.

Junta, Thomas, a Venetian physician, who published, in 1554, a learned book on the "Battles of the Ancients."

Jurieu, Peter, *zhoo'-re-e(r)*, a French Protestant divine, was the son of Daniel Jurieu, pastor of the reformed church at Mer, in the diocese of Blois. His mother was sister to the famous Peter du Moulin. He received his education partly in Holland and partly in England, and while there received episcopal ordination. On his return home, he became assistant to his father, and professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he gained great reputation by his lectures and preaching. He wrote against Bossuet's "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church," and defended the moral character of his sect against the accusations of Arnauld. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam. He there applied so assiduously to the study of the Revelation, as to fancy he had discovered most of the mysteries therein; and particularly with regard to Antichrist. He addressed William III., king of England, as the instrument appointed to destroy the kingdom of the beast. He embroiled himself in controversy with Bayle and others, who had objected to the extravagance of his opinions. His chief works are, "The History of Calvinism and Popery, with a Parallel between them;" "Pastoral Letters," "On the Unity of the Church," "Treatise of Nature and Grace," and "Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church, and those of the Pagans." B. at Mer, in France, 1637; D. at Rotterdam, 1713.

Jurin, James, *ju'-rin*, secretary to the Royal Society of London, and president of the College of Physicians, wrote papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the "Philosophical Transactions," and had a dispute with Michelloti on the motion of currents; with Keill and Senac on the motion of the heart; with Robins upon distinct vision; and with the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces. B. 1684; D. 1750.

Jussieu, Antoine de, *zhoos'-se-u(r)*, a French botanist and physician, who, after travelling over Europe, settled at Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of botany in the Royal Garden. He enriched the memoirs of the French Academy with several valuable papers on botany and mineralogy, the result of observations made during his travels. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort's "Institutions of Botany," and abridged Barrelier's work upon the plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany." B. at Lyons, 1686; D. 1758.

Jussieu, Bernard de, brother of the above, distinguished himself as an able physician and botanist. He became professor and demonstrator in the Royal Garden, and was chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournefort's "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," and was the author of a book entitled "The Friend of Humanity; or, the Advice of a Good Citizen to the Nation." B. at Lyons, 1699; D. at Paris, 1777.

Jussieu, Joseph de, brother of the preceding, was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and accompanied Condamine to Peru in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages. B. at Lyons, 1704; D. 1779.

Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de, a celebrated French botanist, nephew of the preceding, was the greatest philosopher of his family, and author of the "Natural System of Botany." He went to Paris, in 1765, to complete his studies, under the direction of his uncle Bernard. In 1770 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was soon afterwards chosen professor of botany in the Royal Garden. In 1789, he published his great work, the "Genera Plantarum," in which, for the first time, the whole vegetable kingdom was arranged according to a natural classification. He subsequently filled many important scientific posts in Paris, and continued till his eighty-eighth year to dictate valuable memoirs on the science of botany. The great work of Jussieu, in an improved and amended form, is one of the chief text-books on botany, not only in France but in England. B. at Lyons, 1748; D. at Paris, 1836.

Jussieu, Adrien de, son of the above, was educated for the medical profession, but devoted himself to the science which his father had so greatly benefited. In 1826 he succeeded his father as professor of botany; and, although he wrote no large work on the science, he contributed a great number of valuable memoirs relative to it to the scientific annals of France. He also contributed to the "Natural History" of Milne-Edwards. He was a member, and afterwards president, of the French Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1797; D. at the same place, 1853.

Justel, Christopher, *zhoos'-tel*, counsellor and secretary to the king of France, published "The Code of Canons of the Universal Church," and the "Councils of Africa, with Notes;" and "The Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne." B. at Paris, 1580; D. 1649.

Justel, Henry, son of the above, and his successor as counsellor and secretary, was a man of learning and liberality, and so partial to England that he sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, which learned body complimented him in return with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library. B. 1620; D. 1693.

Justi, John Henry Gottlieb von, *yoos'-te*, a German mineralogist, who devoted himself with assiduity to the study of mineralogy, and acquired such knowledge therein as to be named member of the Council of Mines. He afterwards became professor of political economy and natural history at Göttingen. He wrote treatises on Mineralogy and on Money, for some free remarks in which, on the states of Prussia and Wirtemberg, he was confined for a considerable time in the castle of Breslau. He had projected a German Encyclopædia, and wrote some pamphlets against eminent naturalists. B. about 1705; D. 1771.

Justiniani, Bernard, *yoos'-teen-e-a'-ne*, a Venetian noble, was sent as ambassador to Louis XI.

of France, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, the second dignity of the republic of Venice. He wrote a "History of Venice" and other works. B. 1408; D. 1489.

**Justiniani**, Augustin, bishop of Nebio, in Corsica. Francis I. of France made him his almoner and royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. He perished in a shipwreck in sailing from Genoa to Corsica, in 1536. B. at Genoa, 1476.

**Justiniani**, Fabio, bishop of Ajaccio, wrote a Commentary on Tobit, and an index of all the authors who had written commentaries on the whole or any part of the Bible.

**Justinianus** I., *jus-tin-e-aï'-nus*, emperor of the East, succeeded his uncle Justinus I. in 527. He was the protector of Christianity, and carried his arms with success against his enemies, for which he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable conspiracy. Peace being restored, Justinianus formed into a body all the Roman laws, which was executed under the title of "Digests," or "Pandects." After this great work was finished, the laws of modern date were collected into one volume, called the "Novellæ." He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of Popes Silverius and Vigilius. He built many churches, particularly the famous Saint Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate. B. 483; D. 565.

**Justinianus** II. was the elder son of Constantine III., whom he succeeded on the throne of Constantinople in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, the tyrant was deposed in 694, and banished to the Crimea. Leo the Patrician gained the throne, but he was displaced by Tiberius. About 704, Justinianus, being aided by the Bulgarians, regained his crown, but was slain, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.

**Justinianus**, St. Lawrence, the first patriarch of Venice, was canonised by pope Alexander VIII. in 1690. He was the author of several devotional works, which were printed in 2 vols. folio, with a life by his nephew. B. 1381; D. 1485.

**Justinus** I., *jus-tï'-nus*, emperor of the East, rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which, he was a swineherd. The soldiers of the prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius, in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been banished by the Arians, and published several severe edicts against that sect. Hearing of the destruction of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid aside the imperial robes, clothed himself in sackcloth, and passed several days in fasting and prayer, to avert Divine judgment. He rebuilt Antioch, and other places which were destroyed by the same calamity. B. 470; D. 527.

**Justinus** II. was the nephew and successor of Justinianus I. in 565. He caused his cousin Justinus to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, who, being defeated at the head of a numerous army, was obliged to sue for peace. Justinus married Sophia, niece of Theodora, wife of the emperor Justinianus, a woman of high spirit, who, taking advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction with Tiberius. D. 578.

**Justinus**, a Latin historian of the 2nd century, who made an abridgment of the "Universal History" written by Trogus Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost.

**Justinus**, commonly called Justin Martyr, a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2nd century. His parents were heathens, and himself a zealous adherent to the Platonic philosophy; but, disputing with a Christian in 132, he was converted to that faith, though he still continued to wear the pallium, or cloak of the Grecian philosophers. He was an equal honour to Christianity by his knowledge, his firmness, and the purity of his life. A persecution breaking out against the Christians under Antoninus, Justinus presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended his co-religionists against the calumnies of Crescentius, a Cynic philosopher. This last is said to have gained him the crown of martyrdom, about 165. Besides these apologies, his dialogue with Trypho, a learned Jew, and some other pieces in the Greek language, are extant. The best edition of his works is that of Jena, 1844.

**Juvara**, Philip, *yoo-va'-ra*, an Italian architect, who was employed by the king of Sardinia to build some fine structures at Turin. In 1734 the royal palace at Madrid being burnt, Philip V., king of Spain, sent for him to erect another, more magnificent; he made a design, which was approved of, but the commencement of the work being delayed from day to day, it is supposed the architect died of chagrin in 1735. B. at Messina, 1668.

**Juvencus**, Caius Vectius Aquilinus, *ju-ven'-kus*, one of the earliest Christian poets, was a native of Spain, and flourished in the reign of Constantine. His principal performance was a life of Christ, entitled "Historiæ Evangelicæ," written in Latin verse.

**Juvenal**, Decius Junius, *ju-ve'-nal*, a Roman satirical poet. He went to Rome when young, and was for some time a pleader, after which he applied himself to writing satires with great success. Domitian sent him into honourable exile, by appointing him to a military command on the frontiers of Egypt. The best translations of his works are those of Dryden, Gifford, and Hodgson. B. about 40; D. 120.

**Juxon**, William, *juk'-on*, archbishop of Canterbury, studied at St. John's College, Oxford, of which, in 1621, he was elected president. In 1633 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and the year following nominated to the bishopric of Hereford, but, before consecration, he was advanced to the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer, which excited great indignation against Archbishop Laud, as the means of it; but the conduct of Bishop Juxon in that dignity was irreproachable. He suffered, in the civil war, the loss not only of his ecclesiastical revenues, but a great part of his temporal estate. In 1648 he attended the king upon the scaffold, after which the regicides caused him to be taken into custody, to make him reveal what Charles I. had secretly intrusted to him. At the Restoration, he was made archbishop of Canterbury. B. 1582; D. 1663.

# K

KAAB, *kawb*, a celebrated Arabian poet, contemporary with Mohammed, whom he at first strenuously opposed, but afterwards eulogised. As a reward for writing a poem in his favour, the prophet gave him his green mantle, which a descendant of Kaab sold for 10,000 pieces of silver. D. 662.

KAAS, Nicholas, *kaws*, an eminent Danish statesman, studied in the universities of Germany, and in 1573 was made chancellor of Denmark; and, on the death of Frederic II. in 1588, was nominated to fill the situation of first regent during the minority of Christian IV. Being attacked with a mortal disease previous to the coronation of that prince, he sent for him, and telling him that he had promised his father, in his last moments, to do all he could to see the crown placed on the head of his son, he gave him the key of the place where the crown and other regalia were kept, saying, "Take it in the name of God, and wear the crown with glory, sway the sceptre with wisdom and clemency, bear the sword with justice, and keep the globe with judgment." D. 1594.

KABRIS, Joseph, *kab'-re*, a French seaman, who, being taken prisoner by the English, obtained permission to enter on board a South Sea whaler, and being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahiwa, in the Pacific Ocean, fell into the hands of the cannibal inhabitants. While preparations were making for sacrificing him, and his doom appeared inevitable, he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter, who shortly afterwards became his wife, and he was made chief judge of the island, which office he exercised with reputation and comparative ease, owing to the simplicity of the legal institutions of the savages. Nine years had thus passed away when Kabris was carried off, as he stated, while asleep, by the Russian navigator, Captain Krusenstern. On returning to France in 1817, Kabris exhibited himself to the public at Paris and elsewhere, his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style. His object was to raise money, to enable him to return to his wife and family at Noukahiwa, where he had enjoyed great happiness; but, while travelling for this purpose, he died suddenly at Versailles, in 1822.

KADIJAH, *ka'-di-ja*, the first wife of Mohammed, who, at the period of her marriage with the prophet, was the widow of two husbands, and forty years of age, Mohammed being only twenty-five. She had four sons and four daughters by the prophet, among whom was the beautiful Fatima. D 621.

KÆMPFER, Engelbert, *kame'-pfer*, a German physician and traveller, who, in 1683, accompanied, as secretary, the Swedish ambassador to Moscow and Ispahan. He afterwards embarked in a Dutch vessel, visited India, and then proceeded to Japan, making many valuable observations relative to the natural history of that country. He returned to Europe in 1693, and took up his residence in his native land, where he occupied himself in writing memoirs upon the countries he had seen. He left a collection of valuable manuscripts, which Sir Hans Sloane published in English in 1697, under the title of "History of Japan." This work was afterwards translated into German and French. B. at Lemgo, 1651; D. 1716.

KAESTNER, Abraham Gotthelf, *kest'-ner*, a mathematician, astronomer, and poet, who filled the situation of professor of mathematics at Göttingen with the highest reputation for more than forty years. His scientific works are extremely numerous, but the principal, and, indeed, by far the most valuable of them all, is a "History of Mathematics." B. at Leipsic, 1719; D. 1799.

KAIOUK, or GAIOU-KHAN, *kai'-ook*, third grand khan of the Mongols, was son of Oktai, and grandson of Genghis-Khan. He completed the conquest of China, commenced by his father, but died suddenly in the midst of his victories. Kaiouk is called, among the sovereigns of China, Ting-Tsoung. B. about 1205; D. 1248.

KALB, John, Baron de, *kalb*, a German who served as general in the American army of independence. Having been employed in the French army, he was sent on a mission to the United States. In 1770 he espoused the cause of the Americans, and, after a voyage to France, returned with a number of men, among the rest the distinguished Lafayette. He was appointed general, and was killed at the battle of Camden in 1780. B. at Nuremberg, 1739.

KALCKREUTH, Frederic Adolphus, *kalk'-root*, count of, a Prussian field-marshal, entered the army in 1751; served with distinction in the seven years' war; arrived, step by step, at the rank of general, and was made a count in 1788. His courage and ability were often conspicuously shown in the war with France; he took Mayence in 1793; had the chief command of the troops in Pomerania in 1795; was appointed governor of Thorn and Dantzic, and made inspector-general of cavalry, in 1806; concluded with Berthier, at Tilsit, the truce between Prussia and France, in 1807; after which, in conjunction with Golz, he concluded a peace with Talleyrand. He was then made field-marshal, and appointed governor of Berlin in 1810. B. 1737; D. 1818.

KALIDASA. (*See* CALIDASA.)

KALE, (or KALF), William, *kal*, a Dutch painter, whose paintings resembled those of Rembrandt in contrast of light and shade, and Teniers in minuteness and finish. B. 1630; D. 1693.

KALIL-PACHA, *ka'-lil*, grand vizier of Amurath II., gained the battle of Varna, in 1444, over Ladislas, king of Hungary, who perished in the fight. He also assisted at the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453, but was soon afterwards banished for alleged treason.

KALKBRENNER, Christian, *kalk'-bren-ner*, a German musical composer, who resided some time at Berlin, attached to the court of the Prussian king, and, in 1796, went to Paris. His most celebrated works are "Olympus," "Saul," and "Don Juan," besides which he composed many smaller pieces. B. at Munden, 1755; D. at Paris, 1806.

KALM, Peter, *kalm*, a Swedish traveller and natural philosopher, who travelled in North America and Russia for the purpose of exploring those countries; and became professor of botany in the university of Abo. His works consist of "Travels in America," besides numerous dissertations, illustrative of the state of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures in Sweden. B. in East Bothnia, 1715; D. 1779.

KALUBRO, Vincent, *ka-loo'-bro*, a Polish prelate and historian. The chapter of Cracow elected him their bishop, and he founded several new prebends in that and other churches. The

cathedral being destroyed by lightning in 1218, he retired to a monastery, where he wrote his "Chronicle of the Polish Kingdom."

KAMES, Lord. (*See* HOME, Henry.)

KANARIS, Constantine, *kan'-a-ris*, a celebrated Greek mariner, who, in the Grecian war of independence, signalized himself by conducting the fire-ships into the Turkish fleet. In 1824 he burnt a Turkish frigate at Samos, and a corvette in the port of Mitylene; after which he served under the Greek admiral as captain. In 1825 he attempted to destroy the squadron of Mehemet Ali, as it lay in the port of Alexandria preparing to embark troops for the Morea; but the fire-ships, driven back by a contrary wind, burnt themselves out in the open sea, doing no injury to the enemy. In 1827 he represented Ipsara in the Greek National Assembly; subsequently he commanded the Greek fleet, but on the assassination of the president in 1831, he resigned, and retired into private life. He was nominated minister of marine and president of the council in 1848-49, but again retired in 1855. He has been called the "Themistocles of Modern Greece," and Victor Hugo has popularized his daring deeds in verse. At the revolution in 1862, he became a member of the provisional government formed after the expulsion of King Otho.

KANDLER, John Joachim, *kan'-dler*, master modeller in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen, executed many beautiful figures, particularly of the apostle Paul and the Death of St. Xavier. B. in Saxony, 1706; D. 1776.

KANE, Elisha Kent, *kain*, an American traveller, who, after concluding his education at the medical college of Pennsylvania, was appointed, in 1843, assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. He afterwards visited the Philippines, Ceylon, and travelled into the interior of India. At Java his travelling companion, Baron Loë, a Prussian, died of fatigue. Dr. Kane subsequently visited Egypt and explored the Nile as far up as the frontiers of Nubia; he walked completely over Greece, and, after a short sojourn in the United States, set out for the coast of Africa, penetrating to the slave-markets of Whydah. Prostrated by fever, caught in that country, he returned in an enfeebled condition of health to his native land. He next served with the American army against Mexico, and experienced many fatigues and dangers throughout the campaign. In 1850 he accompanied the first American expedition, despatched by Mr. Grinnell, a merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, and four years afterwards published "A Personal Narrative of the Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin." In 1853 he was appointed to the command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, for the same purpose, and was absent two years. In 1856 he published the results of his second voyage, under the title of "Arctic Explorations." The Royal Geographical Society of London bestowed upon him its large gold medal. B. at Philadelphia, 1822; D. at Havanna, 1857.

KANE, Sir Robert, M.D., a distinguished Irish chemist and writer on medicine, after being educated for the profession of medicine, became professor of chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, and was subsequently elected member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the same city, and of the Paris societies of Pharmacy and Medical Chemistry In 1830-31 he published an essay on the "Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever," which gained the prize offered by Dr. Graves; and the "Elements of Practical Pharmacy." The following year he received the degree of M.D. from Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1841 became fellow of the Irish College of Physicians. In 1844 he published a work on "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," which excited considerable interest at the time. He was subsequently employed by government, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Taylor, to investigate the cause of the potato disease in Ireland; but the labours of these gentlemen have been pronounced unsuccessful. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1846, bestowed upon him the order of knighthood. He afterwards aided in the formation of the Museum of Irish Industry, and published several works on the application of chemistry to agriculture and manufactures. In 1848 he became president of Queen's College, Cork. B. at Dublin, 1810.

KANG-HI, *käng'-hi*, emperor of China, succeeded Choun-tchi, founder of the Mantchou dynasty, in 1639. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronized the missionaries; but, though he was fond of geography, and directed the construction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world. He was a voluminous writer, and composed, among other works, "Maxims for State Government," and "Moral Instructions for my Son." D. 1693.

KANT, Emmanuel, *kant*, an eminent Prussian philosopher. His father, who was a saddler, was descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was spelt Cant; but it was altered by the philosopher to Kant. He received his education at the Gymnasium, and afterwards at the university of Königsberg. On the completion of his studies, he became tutor in a clergyman's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M.A., and, commencing as public lecturer, obtained a number of scholars. He then became so prolific a writer, that it is impossible, within these limits, to give a complete list of his publications in Natural and Metaphysical Philosophy. Among his chief productions may be named, a treatise on the "Theory of the Winds;" "Sketch of Physical Geography;" "New Principles of Motion and Rest;" "Examination of the Prize Question, whether the Earth, in turning round its Axis, by which the Succession of Day and Night was produced, had undergone any Change since its Origin? what were the Causes of it, and how we could be assured of it?" and on Volcanoes in the Moon. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works, which are extremely refined and obscure. His principles attracted considerable attention in Germany, obtained many followers, and, although attacked by several writers, continue to exercise great influence still. One of his best known works is the "Critic of Pure Reason," which has been translated into English. B. at Königsberg, 1724; D. 1804.

KARAJICH, or KARADSCHITSCH, Vuk Stephanovitch, *ka'-ra-yik*, an eminent Servian writer, the collector of the national ballads of his country, and compiler of a Servian dictionary. During the attempt of the Servians to throw off the Turkish yoke, he acted as secretary to several chiefs of his country, but, after 1813, devoted himself to collecting the ballads of Servia, writing a grammar of the language, and otherwise benefiting literature. His collection of Servian national songs is said not to be inferior to the Scottish or Spanish. These have been published at Vienna in several volumes; and Dr. Bowring has translated a small portion of them, under the title of "Servian Popular Poetry." He compiled a Servian grammar, translated the New Testament into Servian, made a collection of Servian proverbs, and edited a volume of "National Tales." He was a member of the Societies of Göttingen, Berlin, and Vienna, and received a pension from the emperor of Russia. B. at Trshich, in Turkish Servia, 1787.

KARAMSIN, Nicholai Michaelovitch, *ka'-ram-sin*, an eminent Russian author, who, after completing his education at Moscow, served as an officer in the Russian guards; but, between the years 1789-91, travelled in Germany, France, and England, an account of his tour being published, with the title, "Letters of a Travelling Russian." Returning to Russia, he commenced his literary career by establishing the "Moscow Journal," and afterwards published several works, original and translated. His great work, the "History of the Russian Empire," he left incomplete at his death; but the book had an unprecedented popularity, being found everywhere throughout the empire, from the noble's palace to the peasant's hut. He also wrote several poetical pieces of great merit. The emperor Alexander I. made him a state councillor, and conferred upon him the order of St. Anne. B. 1765; D. 1826.

KARA-YOUSOUF, *yoo'-soof*, the first prince of the Turcoman dynasty, called the "Black Sheep," because they bore an effigy of that animal on their banners, conquered Armenia; but was forced by Tamerlane to flee into Egypt. After Tamerlane's death, Yousouf returned, and overran part of Mesopotamia and Georgia. He was pursuing his conquests when he died near Tauris, in 1420.

KARR, Jean Baptiste Alphonse, *kar*, a distinguished French novelist, who, after being employed as teacher in the Collége Bourbon, at Paris, commenced his literary career, in 1832, with the publication of a novel entitled "Sous les Tilleuls," which at once became exceedingly popular. He subsequently wrote "An Hour too Late," "F Sharp," "The Alain Family," and many other works, all excellent, and extensively read. He is best known in England by his "Tour round my Garden," which has been translated, and several times reprinted. He was also editor and proprietor of various periodicals. In 1844, having published some sarcastic remarks upon a certain poetess, the lady waited in concealment near the critic's house, and, on his emerging into the street, wounded him with a poniard. The affair created much excitement at the time, but Karr took no steps to gain redress for the outrage. The poniard was afterwards hung up in his study, with the following inscription under it:—"Presented by Madame ——, to Alphonse Karr—in the back."





Latterly he almost exclusively devoted his tir to horticultural and rural pursuits. B. Paris, 1808.

KARSLAKE, Sir John Burgess, *kars'-laik*, was called to the bar in 1843, and became solicitor-general under Lord Derby, in 1866, and attorney-general in 1867. B. near Northmolton, North Devon.

KATER, Captain Henry, *kā'-ter*, an English mathematician, who, although holding a military commission, devoted his life to science. He commenced his researches in physical science with two papers "On the Light of the Cassegrainian Telescope compared with that of the Gregorian." He subsequently made several valuable experiments on pendulums and other astronomical apparatus, and published two essays on the "Construction and Adjustment of the New Standard of Weights and Measures of Great Britain." A large number of scientific treatises were also contributed by him to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned Societies. B. at Bristol, 1777; D. in London, 1835.

KATONA, Stephen, *ka-to'-na*, an Hungarian historian, who was professor of poetry and rhetoric in the university of Buda, and wrote the "History of Hungary," in Latin, in forty-one volumes. This work is the standard authority on the subject, and its value is greatly enhanced by the bibliographical notices it contains of Hungarian authors. B. in Hungary, 1732; D. 1811.

KAUFFMANN, Maria, Angelica, *kouf'-man*, an eminent female artist, was the daughter of a Swiss painter, who from her earliest years instructed her in his art. At eleven years of age she drew portraits; after wandering in Italy for several years, she went to London, in 1766, where she was made one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy. A story, which does not appear to be authentic, relates that she was, while at the height of her reputation in England, cheated into a marriage with an impostor, who represented himself as Count Horn, a Swedish nobleman. She returned to Italy in 1782, after her marriage to Zucchi. Her paintings, characterized by nobleness and grace, are somewhat deficient in drawing. There is a large allegorical painting by her in the National Gallery, called "Religion attended by the Graces." B. at Chur, in the Grisons, 1742; D. at Rome, 1807.

KAULBACH, Wilhelm, *koul'-bak*, a celebrated German artist, was the son of a goldsmith, and was at first apprenticed to that trade, but evincing great talent for drawing, he was, after some opposition, allowed to study in the Dusseldorf Academy, under Cornelius, who was so delighted with his pupil, that when he was himself solicited to paint a grand series of frescoes in Munich, he requested the assistance of Kaulbach. The young artist went to Munich in 1825, and painted there six allegorical frescoes. He exhibited his first unaided work of art, "Irrenhaus," in 1829. When his great ability became recognised, he was employed to decorate the new palace of Munich with designs in fresco and encaustic. He embellished the throne-room, the queen's apartment, the drawing-room, and the state bed-room. His greatest work in oil is "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus." In his later years he worked almost exclusively at portrait-painting. Kaulbach also drew a very large number of thoughtful and elegant designs for books, and his illustrations to

Göthe's "Reynard the Fox" have become celebrated, not alone in Germany, but also in England. B. at Arolsen, in Waldeck, 1804.

KAUNITZ, Wenceslas, Prince of, *kow'-nitz*, an eminent German statesman, who during forty years was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career as minister of state for Hungary, in 1744, and enjoyed successively the confidence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Leopold II., and Francis II. Under his prudent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained great influence with the other courts of Europe. B. at Vienna, 1710; D. 1794.

KAVANAGH, Julia, *käv'-a-na*, a modern English novelist, was of an Irish family, and received her education in Paris. She commenced her literary career in 1844, by contributing small stories and sketches to the periodical press. Her first separate work was a tale for young people, called "The Three Paths," which was produced in 1847. She afterwards published—"Nathalie;" "Women in France of the 18th Century;" "Women of Christianity;" "Daisy Burns;" "Rachel Gray;" and other works. B. at Thurles, Tipperary, 1824.

KAY, William, *kai*, a portrait and historical painter, whose death was occasioned by grief, caused by the duke of Alva's sentencing counts Egmont and Horn to death while the duke was sitting to him for his picture. B. at Breda, 1620; D. 1668.

KAYE, Dr. John, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned prelate, received his early education under Dr. Charles Burney, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge, where he had the distinction of being highest at once in classics and mathematics. In 1814, he was elected Master of Christ's College; in 1815 was created D.D. by Royal Mandate; and in 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, was appointed his successor, as Regius Professor of Divinity. Some of the lectures delivered by him from this chair have been published under the title of "Ecclesiastical History, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr." In 1820 he was nominated to the see of Bristol, and in 1827 advanced to that of Lincoln. Ecclesiastical history was his favourite study, and his "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," and his "Athanasius and the Council of Nice," attest his learning and research. His publications on occasional topics include sermons, charges, and some controversial pamphlets. B. 1783; D. 1853.

KAYE, KAY, or CAIUS, Dr. John. (*See* CAIUS.)

KEACH, Benjamin, *keech*, a Baptist teacher, who wrote an allegorical piece, entitled the "Travels of True Godliness," in imitation of Bunyan; but his greatest work is a folio volume on the Scripture Metaphors, reprinted in 1777. D. about 1700.

KEAN, Edmund, *kene*, a celebrated English actor, was the son of a stage carpenter and an actress at minor theatres and in showmen's booths. Both his parents neglected him during his infancy, and he owed whatever small stock of education he obtained during his early years, to the care of Miss Tidswell, an actress at the London theatres, who generously took charge of him. This lady instructed him in the actor's art; but, when he was about twelve years of age, his mother took him away, and employed him to assist her in hawking about perfumery and flowers, and occasionally to play in showmen's booths over the country. So clever was "Master Carey," as he was termed, that, when performing with his mother in Richardson's booth at Windsor, George III. summoned him to the Castle, for the purpose of giving recitations. His majesty was greatly pleased at the boy's efforts, and dismissed him with a handsome present. After leading the life of a strolling player for about fifteen years, he, in 1814, made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, the playbills announcing the performance of "The Merchant of Venice; Shylock, Mr. Edmund Kean, from the Exeter Theatre." The house, on the first night, was only poorly attended, but the extraordinary merits of the provincial actor soon became known throughout the metropolis, and Drury-lane Theatre rapidly became the crowded resort of the most fashionable circles. Kean's fame was fixed. He was universally acknowledged to be the greatest English actor since Garrick. His success remained unabated till the year 1825, when his connexion with the wife of Alderman Cox led to a lawsuit, on the termination of which Kean was compelled to pay £800 damages. He was then hissed from the stages of Drury Lane and Edinburgh; whereupon he paid a visit to the United States. After two seasons he returned; but, though favourably received once more, his career was near its end. He had always been a loose liver, and he now indulged in constant intoxication; his constitution was weakened, and his memory so impaired that he could not study a new part. In 1833 he was announced to play the part of Othello, his son Charles being cast for Iago. Kean struggled through the opening scenes of the play, but when he came to the speech, "Villain, be sure," he sank exhausted upon his son's shoulder, and was led off the stage. This was his last appearance. His performances of Othello, Shylock, Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach, are set down in the annals of the stage as inimitable efforts of the actor's art. B. in London, about 1787; D. at Richmond, 1833.

KEAN, Charles, second son of the preceding, was educated at Eton, where he won distinction both in the school exercises and the athletic sports indulged in by the youths at the school. On his father's affairs getting deranged in 1827, he was recalled from Eton, and was offered a cadetship in the service of the East India Company; but this he declined, in consequence of his desire to be near his mother, to whom he was warmly attached, and who was then separated from his father. He determined therefore, to embrace his father's profession, and having been offered an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, by Mr. Price, the then lessee, he made his first appearance there on the 1st of October, 1827, in the character of Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." He had not yet reached the age of seventeen, was a mere stripling, and with the disadvantage of a faulty voice—a defect which he was never able entirely to overcome—he was but partially successful, and was even severely "written down" by the press. In these circumstances he offered to relieve the manager from the engagement, but this Mr. Price declined, and Mr. Kean continued to linger on at Drury-lane till the end of the season, appearing in a variety of youthful characters (while acting one of which, Frederick, in "Lover's Vows," he made the acquaintance of

Miss Ellen Tree, afterwards his wife,) but obtained no change in the verdict which had been pronounced against him. He now went on a tour in the provinces, and while acting in Glasgow became reconciled to his father, then residing in the isle of Bute, a disagreement having occurred between the father and son in consequence of the latter persisting in going upon the stage against the former's wish. The elder Kean acted a night in the western Scottish capital for his son's benefit, which produced a crowded house and receipts amounting to nearly £800. Mr. Charles Kean returned to Drury-lane in January, 1829, and made his first decided "hit" in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer. He now visited America, and returned to England in 1833, and appeared at Covent-garden, where he again, and for the last time, played in the same piece with his father. After his father's death, Mr. Kean played in Knowles's "Wife," with Miss Ellen Tree and Knowles himself. The piece was very successful, and had a considerable run both at Covent-garden and at the Olympic. About this time Mr. Kean was offered a comparatively low salary at Drury-lane, when he replied that he would never set foot upon the London boards at less than £50 a night. "Then," said the theatrical treasurer, Mr. Bunn, "I fear you may bid a long farewell to London, for the days of such salaries are gone for ever." This prophecy, however, was soon falsified, for within five years, during which he had realized £20,000 by acting in the provinces, Mr. Kean entered Drury-lane with an engagement in his pocket at £50 a night, and was paid that sum for fifty nights by the very man who had declared such a thing impossible. He now took a leading part in his profession, and was offered an engagement by Mr. Macready, at Covent-garden, in 1837, but declined it, and appeared again at Drury-lane, and with Mr. Webster at the Haymarket, in both houses with eminent success. On the 30th of March, 1830, Mr. Kean was entertained at a public dinner in Drury-lane Theatre, and was presented with a magnificent silver vase, worth £200. He was now the most eminent actor, Mr. Macready alone excepted, in England, royalty itself having condescended to approve his performances. He now paid a second visit to America, and returning to England in 1840, resumed his old place at the Haymarket, and also "starred" in the provinces. In 1842, while in Dublin, he married Miss Ellen Tree, who proved a valuable coadjutor to him in his professional pursuits. After once more visiting the New World, along with his wife, Mr. Kean, in 1849, was entrusted with the management of the royal Christmas theatricals at Windsor Castle. He had now become lessee of the Princess's Theatre, where he revived the plays of Shakspeare in a style of magnificence never before attempted. He resigned the management of this theatre in 1860, and after receiving in public a piece of plate worth £2,000, he went, in 1863, on a tour to Australia and America, from which he returned in 1866. He died, after a long and severe illness, in 1868. B. at Waterford, 1811.

KEAN, Mrs. Charles, wife of the above, but better known by her maiden name of Ellen Tree, was born in the south of Ireland, and made her first appearance at Covent-garden in Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, Miss Maria Tree, afterwards the wife of Mr. Bradshaw, a gentleman of fortune, and some time M.P. for Canterbury. She afterwards acted in the provinces, and appeared at Drury-lane as Violante in the "Wonder." She then, in 1829, went to Covent-garden, where she met with great success in Miss Kemble's play of "Francis the First," and in playing Romeo to Miss Kemble's Juliet, in Serjeant Talfourd's "Ion," and in Byron's "Sardanapalus." She visited America between 1836 and 1839, and in 1842 married Mr. Charles Kean, and was subsequently always associated with that gentleman in his various professional enterprises, contributing not a little to the success which attended his efforts. B. 1805.

KEANE, John, Lord, a British military commander, who entered upon his career as ensign at the age of thirteen years. In 1799 he became captain in the 44th regiment, after which he served in Egypt and the Mediterranean. In 1812 he joined the duke of Wellington's army in Spain as brigadier, in which capacity he took part in the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he was sent, with the grade of major-general, to the West-India station, afterwards acting in the attack on New Orleans, where he received two severe wounds. In 1833 he went to Bombay as commander of the forces; and five years afterwards led the army which invaded Scinde. In 1839 he reduced the hitherto impregnable fortress of Ghuznee, after a desperate defence; and for this service was rewarded with a peerage, being created Baron Keane, of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan. The East India Company settled upon him and his two next successors the sum of £2000 annually, both Houses of Parliament voting him their thanks. B. 1781; D. at Burton Lodge, Hampshire, 1844.

KEATE, George, *keete*, a miscellaneous writer. Having completed the tour of Europe, during which he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, at Geneva, he returned to England, became a student in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar; but, not meeting with much encouragement in the law, he abandoned that profession for literature. His first performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem published in 1750. His publications after this were very numerous; the principal being "An Account of the Pellew Islands," compiled from the papers of Captain Wilson, and a translation of the "Semiramis" of Voltaire. B. at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 1729; D. 1797.

KEATING, Jeffrey, *keet-ing*, an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, and doctor of divinity, who wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families. D. 1650.

KEATS, John, *ketes*, an eminent English poet, was the son of a livery-stable proprietor in Finsbury, and was sent, when about the age of five years, to Mr. Clarke's school, at Enfield. While there, that intellectual ambition which formed so large a portion of his character, became suddenly awakened. The amusements and games of youth were abandoned for study; and on the half-holidays, when all his companions were at play, he was busy translating Virgil and Fénelon. The old Grecian mythology, which he afterwards reconstructed and reanimated by his feeling and fancy, was his especial study. In 1810 he left school. His father dying about the same time, he was left the sum of £2000, and was apprenticed to Mr. Hammond, a surgeon at Edmonton. From the

outset, however, the youth showed that it was not in physic, but in poetry, that his name was to become pre-eminent. In 1817 he published a volume of Juvenile Poems, and shortly afterwards "Endymion." "Lamia," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Hyperion," were produced during the three or four succeeding years. On the appearance of "Endymion," the "Quarterly Review" attacked the poet, and his kindred writers, in a most violent manner. The poet's health, always delicate, became greatly weakened by his attentions upon a dying brother; and his own decease occurring soon afterwards, it was for some time erroneously attributed to the attacks of the "Quarterly" reviewer. Byron, in his "Don Juan," gave one version of the story in the following lines:—

"John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique,
Just as he really promised something great,
If not intelligible, without Greek,
Contrived to talk about the gods of late,
Much as they might have been supposed to speak.
Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate:
'Tis strange, the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuff'd out by an article."

This was quite untrue; the young poet was predisposed to hereditary phthisis. He went to Italy for the purpose of regaining strength, and had reached Rome when his malady assumed a most alarming form, and he was soon carried off by consumption. The career of the young poet was too suddenly brought to a close, or he would have redeemed the promises of his poetical genius. Although he left behind only three volumes of verse, his rich and luxuriant fancy, his teeming brilliant imagery, his stimulating and suggestive diction, have been an honour and a glory to English literature. The circumstances of his short life, and the character of his writings, compel our love and veneration; and to that which he has given us we may justly apply his own line:—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

B. in London, 1796; D. at Rome, 1821.

KEATS, Sir Richard Godwin, a British naval officer—one of the gallant band of sea warriors who made the British navy so renowned in the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries—was the son of the Rev. Dr. Keats, rector of Bideford, Devon, and entered the navy at the age of thirteen, on board the *Bellona*, 74. After serving in several ships, he became lieutenant in the *Ramilies* in 1771, and was present in the action fought by Keppel against D'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778, on which occasion the *Ramilies* led the fleet on the larboard tack into action. Keats behaved so well in this affair, that he was invited by Admiral Digby to accompany him into the *Prince George*, 98, in which Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., began his naval career, and Lieutenant Keats was selected as an able and skilful officer to whom the professional instruction of the prince might safely be intrusted. Accordingly, he was for three years the officer of the watch in which Prince William was rated. Keats was engaged in a variety of services, both in the channel and on the American station, and so satisfactorily performed the duty of destroying a fleet of formidable gunboats in one of the Jersey rivers, that he was rewarded with a commander's commission, and was appointed to the *Rhinoceros*, 12. He afterwards served in the *Bonetta*, *Southampton*, and *Niger*; and on the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, was appointed to the *Galatea*, 32, in which vessel, in the unlucky expedition to Quiberon, in 1795, Captain Keats did good service in rescuing a portion of the force from the clutches of the sanguinary Le Moine. In August, 1796, Keats, with the *Galatea*, chased and captured the French frigate *L'Andromache*, 38, off the mouth of the Gironde. He next served in the *Boadicea* against the Spaniards; in 1801, he was transferred to the *Superb*, 74, and in that ship remained as captain, commodore, and admiral till 1810. He was with Sir James Saumarez on July 12, 1801, when he encountered and captured the Spanish three-deckers, *Real Carlos* and *St. Antonio*, 74, off Cadiz. In 1803, Keats joined Lord Nelson, and was commissioned to demand satisfaction from the dey of Algiers for dismissing the British vice-consul from his dominions, a duty which he satisfactorily performed. He then accompanied Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets. He was next, in February, 1806, in the action off St. Domingo, under Sir J. Duckworth, where Captain Keats greatly distinguished himself. In the attack on Copenhagen, under Lord Gambier, in 1807, Captain Keats was employed as commodore of a division of the fleet, and after blockading Stralsund, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and in the *Superb*, joined Sir J. Saumarez in the Baltic. In 1808 he accompanied the expedition under Sir John Moore to Spain, and in August of the same year, relieved the Marquis de la Romana and 10,000 Spanish troops from Nyburg, in Denmark, whom Napoleon had sent to Hanover from their own country, preparatory to carrying out his designs against it. For his services on this occasion, Keats was created a knight of the Bath. He was second in command of the fleet which accompanied the disastrous expedition to the Scheldt, in 1809. He next commanded the naval forces employed in the defence of Cadiz against the French; and, in the conclusion of 1811, in the *Hibernia*, 120, joined Sir Edward Pellew off Toulon, as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. In October, 1812, ill-health compelled him to return to England, and in the following spring he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Newfoundland. He became major-general of marines in 1818, and governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1821. In this post he continued till his death, from a paralytic stroke, in 1834, when his obsequies were performed with all martial honours by express command of William IV. B. 1757.

KEBLE, John, M.A., *ke'-bel*, a highly popular writer of sacred poetry, for many years vicar of Hursley, in Hampshire. Soon after taking his B.A. degree, he was chosen fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and from 1831 to 1841 was professor of poetry at his university. His chief works are the "Christian Year," of which thousands of copies have been sold, and "Lyra Innocentium." B. 1792; D. 1856.

KEILL, John, *kile*, a British mathematician, who, after taking his degree of M.A. at Edinburgh university, entered of Balliol College, and is said to have been the first who taught Sir Isaac Newton's principles by experiments. In 1698 he published an "Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth," to which he subjoined

"Remarks on Whiston's Theory." The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he went to America with some German exiles, sent thither at the expense of the British government. In 1710 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following became decipherer to the queen. In 1714 the university conferred on him the degree of M.D., and, in 1715, he published an edition of "Commandine's Euclid." In 1718 appeared his "Introductio ad veram Astronomiam;" which treatise he translated into English. B. at Edinburgh, 1671; D. 1721.

KEILL, James, younger brother of the above, obtained the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and settled as a physician at Northampton. His works are: "The Anatomy of the Human Body;" "An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion." B. in Scotland, 1673; D. at Northampton, 1719.

KEISER, Reinhard, *kī-ser*, an eminent German musician and composer, who wrote no less than 118 operas, of which his "Circé," brought out at Hamburgh, in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of German melody. B. 1673; D. 1735.

KEITH, James, *keeth*, field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of George Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland. He attached himself to the Pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He, however, escaped with his brother to Spain, and served as an officer of the Irish brigade for ten years. He afterwards went to Russia, and was made a general. He signalized himself in all the battles between the Russians and Turks, and was the first who entered the breach at the taking of Otchakov. He also displayed great military skill against the Swedes, and, on the restoration of peace, was appointed field-marshal, and sent on several embassies. But conceiving that his services had not been properly compensated, he accepted an invitation from the king of Prussia, who gave him a large pension, and made him governor of Berlin, and field-marshal. That monarch also took him into his confidence, and made him the companion of his travels. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, in 1758. B. at Kincardine, 1696.

KEITH, George, a native of Aberdeen, where he was a fellow-student with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree of M.A.; but quitted the Presbyterian church to become a Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania. At length becoming dissatisfied with this sect, he founded a new one of his own; and subsequently entered into the Church of England, took orders, and obtained some preferment. He wrote several books both for and against the Quakers; was a believer in the transmigration of souls, the millennium, &c.; and is described as an eloquent speaker, and an acute disputant. D. about 1715.

KEITH, George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount, a famous British admiral, was a native of Dumbartonshire, received his education at Glasgow, and entered the navy in 1762, in the *Gosport*, then under the command of Captain Jervis, afterwards earl St. Vincent. He subsequently served at home, in China, and in India, till, in 1775, he attained post-captain's rank, and hoisted his flag on board the *Marlborough*, at Portsmouth, and afterwards in the *Pearl* and *Perseus* frigates, in the latter of which he served on the American station under Admirals Hood and Arbuthnot, and while absent was elected M.P. for Dumbartonshire. He commanded a detachment of seamen on shore in the reduction of Charleston, was present at the attack on Mud Island, November 17, 1777, and, being sent home with despatches from Admiral Arbuthnot, was appointed to the *Warwick*, 50. He was again returned for Dumbartonshire in 1780; and in 1781 took the Dutch 50-gun ship *Rotterdam*. He now served again on the American station, and assisted in the capture of the French ship *L'Aigle* and 600 men, commanded by Count de la Touche. On the conclusion of the American war, in 1783, he returned home; and, in 1786, was elected M.P. for Stirlingshire. Soon after war broke out with France, Captain Elphinstone was, in 1793, appointed to the *Robust*, 74, joined Lord Hood in the Mediterranean, assisted in the reduction of Toulon, on the 28th of August, 1793, and ably superintended the re-embarkation of the troops on the 18th of the following December. He was made rear-admiral of the Blue, April 12, 1794; was created a knight of the Bath on the 4th of May; and was advanced to rear-admiral of the White on 4th of July, hoisting his flag in the *Barfleur*, 98. In January, 1795, he removed to the *Monarch*, 74, on hostilities occurring between England and the Batavian Republic, sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and, in conjunction with General Alured Clarke, compelled the Dutch commander to surrender on the 16th of September following. He had, in the meantime, been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and, on the completion of the service at the Cape, Admiral Elphinstone proceeded to the Indian Seas, and in a brief period captured Ceylon, Cochin, Malacca, and the Molucca Islands; and, on August 18, 1796, captured a Dutch squadron, under Admiral Lucas, which had been sent to recover the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to England in January, 1797, and in May following was made an Irish peer by the title of Baron Keith. He next aided in the suppression of the mutiny at the Nore, and then proceeded to the Mediterranean in the *Foudroyant*, as second in command to earl St. Vincent. He was promoted to vice-admiral of the Red in 1799; and in November of that year took the command in the Mediterranean, which ill-health had compelled Lord St. Vincent to resign. He here had Nelson under his orders, and, by the judicious arrangement of the forces, secured the capture of *La Généreux*, 74. In March he blockaded the harbour of Leghorn, in co-operation with the Austrians, and was mainly instrumental, by the rigid blockade maintained, in reducing the French troops under General Massena to great straits for provisions, which resulted in the surrender of that officer and his army in the beginning of June; and on the 4th of September following, Malta capitulated to a detachment of Admiral Keith's fleet. His next service was in command of the fleet which accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, and he greatly distinguished himself in the important operations which followed. In 1801, he was made admiral of the Blue, received the thanks of Parliament, was made a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Keith of Banheath, Dumbartonshire, was presented with the free-

dom of the city of London, and had the order of the Crescent bestowed upon him by the Sultan. When hostilities recommenced in 1803, he was appointed to the command in the Channel and in the North Seas, and made an experiment with a new mode of attack on the gunboats at Boulogne, which to a certain extent succeeded. In November, 1805, he was raised to the rank of admiral of the White, again assumed the command of the Channel fleet in 1812, was made a viscount in 1814, and, in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, arranged his cruisers so judiciously as to preclude the possibility of Napoleon's escape, who accordingly surrendered to Captain Maitland in the *Bellerophon*. This closed the long and valuable services of Lord Keith. B. 1746; D. March 10, 1823.

KEITH, Thomas, a famous mathematician, and author of several excellent works, was a native of Brandsburton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire. Having lost his parents when he was only fourteen, he became tutor in a private family; and in 1781, settling in London, soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 his reputation as an accountant led to his being appointed professor of geography and the sciences to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and in 1814 the situation of accountant to the British Museum was conferred upon him, a post which he held to his death. His principal works are, "The Complete Practical Arithmetician," "An Introduction to Geography," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," and "Elements of Geometry." B. 1759; D. 1824.

KELLER, John Balthasar, *kel'-ler*, a skilful founder in brass. He cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which was set up at Paris in the Place Louis the Great. He was subsequently made inspector of the foundry at the arsenal. D. 1702.—His brother, John James, also excelled in the same art. D. at Colmar, 1700.

KELLERMANN, François Christophe, *kel'-lerman*, marshal of France, and duke of Valmy, served with distinction during the Seven Years' War, and when the revolution burst forth, in 1788, was a brigadier in the French army. In 1792 he was named commander of the army of the Moselle, and fought, along with Dumouriez, the battle of Valmy, in which the greatly superior Prussian army was defeated and compelled to evacuate French territory. He was, nevertheless, incarcerated as a suspected person in 1793, but was afterwards set at liberty. In 1795, he became commander-in-chief of the armies of the Alps and Italy, resisting, with 47,000 men, the attacks of an army mustering 150,000 soldiers. In 1804 Napoleon created him marshal of the empire, duke of Valmy, senator, &c., and he was afterwards charged with several commands in chief, in all of which he acquitted himself with great distinction. At the Restoration he was created peer of France. B. at Strasburg, 1735; D. at Paris, 1820.

KELLERMANN, François Etienne, son of the above, served with distinction in the campaigns in Prussia, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and signalized himself at the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Vimiera, Bautzen, and Waterloo. He was general of division in 1814, and was created a peer during the Hundred Days. Excluded from the Chamber by Louis XVIII., he did not return to it till 1830. B. 1770; D. at Paris, 1835.

KELLY, Edward, *kel'-le*, an English alchemist, received his education at Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree; and, while rambling about the country, for some offence or other lost his ears at Lancaster, after which he became assistant to Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied abroad. The emperor Rodolphus II. was so much deceived by Kelly's pretensions to making gold, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on him. He afterwards sent him to prison at Prague, whence, in endeavouring to make his escape by tying his bedsheets together, he fell, and broke both his legs. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone. B. at Worcester, 1555; D. 1595.

KELLY, Hugh, *kel'-le*, an Irish dramatic writer, who, after gaining a livelihood, first as a staymaker and afterwards as an attorney's clerk, turned author with considerable success. He wrote four comedies, called "False Delicacy," "A Word to the Wise," the "School for Wives," and the "Romance of an Hour;" together with "Clementina, a Tragedy," "Thespis," a poem in imitation of Churchill's "Rosciad;" "Memoirs of a Magdalen," a novel, and the "Babbler," a collection of essays. D. 1777.

KELLY, John, a learned English clergyman, a native of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, who, having paid particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue which was spoken in that island, was introduced to Bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manx language, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland. Through the patronage of the duke of Gordon, to whose son, the marquis of Huntley, he was tutor, Mr. Kelly obtained the rectory of Copford, in Essex; and having entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was there honoured with the degree of LL.D. In 1803 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man;" and in 1805 issued proposals for publishing "A Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue," which was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by a fire on the premises of the printer, Mr. Nichols. B. 1750; D. 1809.

KELLY, Michael, a composer and singer, was the son of a wine merchant in Dublin, who for many years acted as master of the ceremonies at the castle. Michael, at an early age, having given proofs of a genius for music, his father placed him under Rauzzini, at that time in Dublin, who induced his friends to send him to Naples. He there found a patron in Sir William Hamilton, the British minister; studied under Fineroli and Aprili; and subsequently performed at most of the Italian theatres and in Germany. He contracted a close intimacy with Mozart during his stay at Vienna; was for a period in the service of the emperor Joseph; and at length returning to Britain, made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury-lane Theatre, London, in "Lionel and Clarissa." He soon acquired the position of first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he directed till his retirement from the stage. He set to music upwards of sixty pieces, most of which were successful, and amongst these are the once highly popular compositions in Colman's musical romance of "Bluebeard." A few months previous to his death appeared his "Reminiscences," a very amusing work, replete

with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiar associates. B. 1762; D. 1826.

KEMBLE, John Philip, *kem'-bel*, an eminent English actor, was the son of Roger Kemble, the manager of a provincial theatre; and although, while young, he was employed to play children's parts in the theatre, was not intended for the stage. He was educated at a Roman Catholic seminary in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Douay College, in France; but having a natural inclination for the actor's profession, he returned to England at the age of nineteen, and made his *début* on the stage at Wolverhampton. After playing with great success in various provincial theatres, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre in 1783, became a great favourite, and, in 1803, purchased a share in Covent-garden Theatre, and assumed the management of that establishment. During the subsequent fourteen years, he continued to play the leading tragedy parts with the greatest success; indeed, in the characters of Brutus, Coriolanus, Cato, King John, Wolsey, and Macbeth, he is said to have been without an equal. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and soon afterwards went to reside in the south of France, and later, at Lausanne, in Switzerland. B. 1757; D. at Lausanne, 1823.

KEMBLE, Charles, brother of the preceding, was also a distinguished actor, but excelled chiefly in comedy. After receiving his education at the Roman Catholic college at Douay, in France, his brother John obtained for him an appointment in the General Post-office; but, resigning this situation, he made his first appearance on the stage as Orlando, in "As you Like it," at Sheffield. After playing in the provinces, he appeared in London, in 1794. At first he was cast for secondary characters only, but in a few years he had so improved himself by study, that he became the first English actor in the walk of high comedy, and, like his brother, had certain characters in which he was unrivalled,—such as Orlando, Falconbridge, Cassio, Benedick, Mercutio, Petruchio, and Charles Surface. He also produced on the English stage a number of adaptations from the French and German. He retired from the stage in 1840, having been a short time previously appointed examiner of plays. He afterwards appeared on several occasions as a reader of Shakspeare. Like many other members of his family, he was an educated and accomplished man. B. at Brecon, South Wales, 1775; D. 1854.—Mr. Charles Kemble had two daughters, Frances Anne Kemble, who became a well-known actress, and who, in 1832, visited the United States, where she married a gentleman of property, named Butler. The union, however, proved unhappy, and they were divorced in 1840. She afterwards published a volume of poems, a drama, called "The Star of Seville," and some account of her travels, both in America and in Italy. She afterwards gave readings from and lectures on Shakspeare. The other daughter, Miss Adelaide Kemble, appeared with the greatest success as an operatic singer; but, on her marriage with Mr. Sartoris, she quitted the stage.

KEMBLE, George Stephen, brother of the above, was also an actor of ability. He was born at Kingstown, Herefordshire, and it is stated that his mother performed the part of Anne Boleyn in Shakspeare's Henry VIII. on the night of Stephen's birth. He was originally designed for the medical profession, and was apprenticed to a surgeon in Coventry; but soon followed the bent of all his family, and went upon the stage. He made his first appearance at Covent-garden Theatre in 1783; and was subsequently manager of the theatres at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle. Stephen Kemble was exceedingly stout in the latter part of his life, so much so, as to be able to perform the part of Falstaff without stuffing. D. 1822.

KEMBLE, John Mitchell, son of Charles Kemble, one of the most distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholars of his age, after receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1833 commenced his labours by the publication of "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf," which were followed by several volumes of translations and collections of the same early literature. In 1849, he produced "The Saxons in England, a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest," which is the most important of all his works. He had been editor for many years of the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review," and continued to act in that capacity till the periodical ceased to exist in 1845. Mr. Kemble held the office formerly filled by his father,—that of examiner of plays under the lord chamberlain. B. 1807; D. 1857.

KEMP, Joseph, *kemp*, a distinguished musical composer, was a native of Exeter, where he was a chorister, and studied under William Jackson. He was appointed organist of Bristol cathedral in 1802, and the same year composed his anthem, "I am Alpha and Omega," one of his best pieces. He left Bristol for London in 1807, and took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge in 1808, and in 1809 that of doctor, when his "Crucifixion" was performed. He then adopted the profession of lecturer on music, and invented a new method of teaching the science. He composed "The Siege of Ischia," an opera; "Twenty Psalmodical Melodies," numerous songs, duets, glees, &c.; and was the author of a work entitled "A New System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor." B. 1778; D. 1824.

KEMP, George Mickle, a self-educated architect, who designed the Scott monument at Edinburgh, was the son of a shepherd, and apprenticed to the trade of a millwright, at which he worked for several years in Scotland, London, and Manchester. From early youth he is said to have evinced a great inclination for the study of architecture, and while working as a journeyman at his trade, he contrived to visit the abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, the cathedral of Glasgow, and several cathedrals in England: he was also an ardent lover of poetry, and of the works of Sir Walter Scott. In 1824 he set out for the continent, intending to travel over Europe, but was compelled to return in a year; he had, nevertheless, seen most of the cathedrals of France and the Netherlands. He attempted, without success, to establish himself in business at Edinburgh: after this he studied drawing and perspective with so much zeal, that, in 1830, he was enabled to make three splendid drawings of Melrose Abbey. He was next employed to make a large model for a palace to be erected by the duke of Buccleuch; he subsequently travelled over Scotland, taking sketches for a proposed work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of that country. When the design for the Scott monument was announced for competition,

Kemp entered the lists, and obtained one of the three premiums of £50. He was again successful on the second competition, and his design was adopted; the architect, however, did not live to see his work finished. In 1844 his body was found in the Forth and Clyde canal: into which it is supposed he had accidentally fallen on a dark night. His remains were followed to the tomb by the members of the Royal Scottish Academy and most of the other public bodies in Edinburgh. B. at Newhall, on the Esk, 1794; drowned 1844.

KEMPELEN, Wolfgang, Baron de, *kemp'-len*, an Hungarian mechanician, who manufactured a chess-playing automaton, about 1782, which attracted considerable attention when exhibited in Paris and London. It is supposed that a boy was concealed within the figure. He also constructed a speaking figure. B. at Presburg, 1734; D. 1804.

KEMPIS, Thomas à, *kem'-pis*, a pious writer of the 14th century. At the age of 19 he entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, of which his elder brother was prior. He led a life of strict devotion, occupying himself in copying the Bible and the writings of the Saints. The treatise "De Imitatione Christi," or "Of the Imitation of Christ," so universally known under his name, was compiled and copied by him from the older writers. He wrote, also, the history of his monastery. B. at Kempen, near Cologne, 1380; D. 1471.

KEN, Thomas, *ken*, an English bishop, was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was elected fellow. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the Princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards went with Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and, on his return, was made Chaplain to Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness, but was hindered from exercising the duties of his function by the Romish priests. That monarch, who had a great regard for him, nominated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which was confirmed by James II. The bishop governed his diocese in an exemplary manner; he opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. He refused, however, to take the oaths at the Revolution, for which he was deprived. Queen Anne granted him a pension of £200 a year; and he was universally esteemed for his amiable manners and unaffected piety. He published some pious manuals, and wrote several hymns and an epic poem, entitled "Edmund." B. at Berkhampstead, Herts, 1637; D. in Wiltshire, 1711.

KENDAL, George, *ken'-dal*, a Nonconformist divine, in 1647 became rector of Blissland, in Cornwall, whence he subsequently removed to London. He wrote a "Vindication of the Doctrine generally received in the Churches concerning God's Intentions of Special Grace and Favour to his Elect in the Death of Christ," folio; the "Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin," folio, &c. B. in Devonshire; D. 1663.

KENNAWAY, Sir John, *ken'-a-wai*, a brave officer and able diplomatist, whose sphere of service was India, where he negotiated treaties with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan. The treaty with the latter involved the cession of half his dominions, paying £3,300,000 as expenses of the war, and giving his two sons as hostages. Kennaway was knighted in 1788, returned to England in 1794; and died in 1826. B. 1758.

KENNEDY, James, *ken'-ne-de*, bishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, was the founder of the college and church of St. Salvador, and also of the abbey of the Observantines. He filled the office of lord chancellor for a time; and, in the minority of James III., was one of the lords of the regency. B. 1405; D. 1466.

KENNEDY, John, a learned Scotch physician, who resided at Smyrna during several years. He had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which, after his death, was sold by auction. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius. D. 1760.

KENNEDY, John, rector of Bradley, in Derbyshire, was a good mathematician, and the author of "Scripture Chronology," "The Doctrine of Commensurability," &c. D. 1770.

KENNEDY, William, "the annalist of Aberdeen," received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school, and his academical studies were subsequently completed at the Marischal College, there. He was admitted a member of the Aberdeen bar in 1783. Kennedy early showed a predilection for antiquarian pursuits; and about the year 1813, at the request of the magistrates, spent a considerable portion of time in drawing up an index to the voluminous city records, which had been accumulating for centuries, and which extend to a more remote antiquity, and are more complete, than those of any other Scottish burgh. His chief title to fame, however, rests on his justly esteemed work, in 2 vols. 4to., "The Annals of Aberdeen." B. 1759; D. 1836.

KENNET, Basil, *ken'-net*, an English writer, who, in 1696, published "The Antiquities of Rome." The year following he was chosen fellow of his college, and published the "Lives of the Greek Poets." In 1706 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he narrowly escaped falling under the power of the Inquisition. He published several translations of foreign writers. B. at Postling, Kent, 1674; D. in London, 1714.

KENNET, White, an English prelate and antiquarian, and brother of the preceding, was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities. In 1684 he took his degree of M.A., and was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, in Oxfordshire. While shooting, his gun burst, by which accident his skull was laid open, so that he was ever afterwards obliged to wear a patch of black velvet. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy on the rights of convocation, against Dr. Atterbury. In 1707 he was made dean of Peterborough, but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his Whig principles, and his opposition to Dr. Sacheverell. Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, presenting an altar-piece representing the Last Supper to his church, caused the figure intended for Judas Iscariot to be drawn like the dean of Peterborough, with a black patch. This giving great offence, the Bishop of London ordered the picture to be taken down. In 1718 Kennet was preferred to the bishopric of Peterborough. He published a collection of English historians, under the title of "The Complete History of England," in 3 vols. folio, the last of which was written by himself. He also edited Somner's "History of Gavelkind," with a memoir of the author, and wrote "The Case of Impropriations,"



HENRY OF NAVARRE.



HERBERT, GEORGE.



HOWE, ADMIRAL EARL.



HUSS, JOHN.

*Plate XVII.*

and several sermons and miscellaneous tracts. The British Museum library of manuscripts contains a voluminous collection of his unprinted works. B. at Dover, 1669; D. 1728.

KENNETH I., *ken'-neth*, king of Scotland, reigned for one year only, 605–6.

KENNETH II., king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin, his father, in 834. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued their dominions beyond the Forth, which he divided among his soldiers. He removed the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned till it was removed to England by Edward I. D. 854.

KENNETH III., the son of Malcolm, subdued the Britons of Strathclyde, and was equally successful against the Danes, who had invaded his dominions; but attempting to alter the succession of the crown in favour of his family, the people assassinated him in 994.

KENNEY, James, *ken'-ne*, an English dramatist of considerable reputation in his day, and many of whose works still maintain their position on the stage. The farce of "Raising the Wind," in which the inimitable Jeremy Diddler is a prominent character, was his first performance, and was followed by "Love, Law, and Physic," "Matrimony," "The World," "The Illustrious Stranger," and others. B. in Ireland, about 1770; D. in London, Aug. 1, 1849, the day which had been fixed for his benefit at Drury-lane Theatre.

KENNICOTT, Benjamin, *ken'-ni-kot*, a learned English divine, who, by the liberality of some gentlemen, was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence, that, while an undergraduate, he published two dissertations on the Tree of Life in Paradise, and on the oblations of Cain and Abel, for which the university presented him his bachelor's degree, without fees, and before he had completed his terms. He next undertook to publish a correct edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated from ancient manuscripts. In this great work, for which he was admirably fitted by patience, industry, and learning, he met with extensive encouragement, and many sovereigns and other illustrious personages appeared in his list of subscribers. To enable him to perfect his design, he was made keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and canon of Christ Church. The first volume was published in 1776, and the eighth, and last, in 1780. B. at Totnes, Devonshire, 1718; D. at Oxford, 1783.

KENRICK, William, *ken'-rik*, an English writer, who published, in 1759, "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," in verse. In 1766 appeared his comedy of "Falstaff's Wedding," an imitation of Shakspeare. He was some time a writer in the "Monthly Review," but differing with the proprietors, he set up another journal in opposition to it, called the "London Review." He was also editor of the "Morning Chronicle;" but a quarrel with the proprietor induced him to start a paper against it, without success. He translated Rousseau's "Emile" and "Eloise," and other works, from the French, and published several original pieces. B. at Watford, Herts; D. 1779.

KENT, William, *kent*, an English painter and architect, who at first worked at coach-painting, but abandoned it for the higher branches of the art. In 1710 he went to Italy, where he became acquainted with the earl of Burlington, through whom he gained considerable employment, and was appointed principal painter and architect to the king. Although only an indifferent artist, he yet takes rank as the great improver of modern English landscape-gardening; indeed, he is regarded as the founder of the art. He also carved Shakspeare's monument in Westminster Abbey. B. in Yorkshire, 1684; D. 1748.

KENT, James, an English musical composer. In his youth he was chorister in Winchester Cathedral, and afterwards in the Chapel Royal. He subsequently became organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Winchester Cathedral. He greatly assisted Dr. Boyce in the production of his "Collection of Cathedral Music," and also wrote many anthems, several being familiar to the congregations of our cathedrals at the present time. He was admitted to be the best player on the organ in his day. B. at Winchester, 1700; D. 1776.

KENT, James, a distinguished American lawyer, who was elected professor of law in Columbia College in 1794; in 1800 he assisted in revising the legal code of New York; and, in 1804, was nominated chief justice of that city. His great work, "Commentaries on American Law," was concluded in 1830, and remains the standard work on the constitutional law of the United States. He was an industrious man and excellent judge. B. at Fredericksburg, New York, 1763; D. 1847.

KENT, His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of, the fourth son of George III., received the rudiments of his education in England, but completed it at Göttingen and Hanover. Entering the army at an early age, he became an enthusiastic admirer of military discipline; and having obtained the rank of colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791, under General O'Hara, at Gibraltar, where he rendered himself so unpopular by his strictness, that his regiment repeatedly mutinied. On quitting Gibraltar, he was sent to Canada as commander of the forces, after which he was ordered to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India Islands. During the campaign that ensued, the duke's impetuous bravery was so conspicuous at the head of the flank division, particularly when storming several strong and important posts in Martinique and Guadaloupe, that "the flank corps" became a standing toast at the admiral's table, as well as that of the commander-in-chief. In 1802 his royal highness was appointed governor of Gibraltar; but his determination to repress irregularities, and enforce subordination, led to very disagreeable consequences. Having refused to allow the soldiers to celebrate Christmas Eve as a holiday, and put the deputation who brought the petition under arrest, the men in the garrison became mutinous, and proposed placing General Barnet in command. Christmas Day passed in confusion; and on the following night the prince headed his regiment, and marched against the mutineers. It was some time before they gave up the contest; at length, after blood had been shed, discipline was restored, and the ringleaders were tried by a court-martial; but it was thought prudent to recal the duke, and he accordingly soon after returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1818, the duke of Kent married Victoria Maria Louise, widow of the prince of Leiningen and sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians. The royal pair soon after arrived in England, and on the 24th

of May, 1819, the duchess gave birth to a daughter, Victoria, the popular and justly-beloved sovereign of the British Empire. Having accompanied the duchess to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, where he had gone with a view to the re-establishment of her health, the duke caught a violent cold, which, being followed by fever and inflammation, the symptoms increased so rapidly as to defy every effort of medical skill; and after an illness of one week, his royal highness died, Jan. 23, 1820; B. Nov. 2, 1767.

KENTIGERN, or ST. MUNGO, *ken'-ti-gern*, a Scotchman, was the disciple of Palladius, in the 6th century. Camden says he was bishop of Glasgow, and a member of the university of Oxford. He is also said to have founded the monastery of St. Asaph.

KENYON, Lloyd, Lord, *ken'-yon*, an eminent English judge, received his education at Ruthin school, in Denbighshire, after which he was articled to an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire. After serving his clerkship, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. Having practised as a conveyancer some years, his reputation as a sound lawyer brought him into great notice at the Chancery bar; but his first great rise in the profession took place in 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 Mr. Kenyon was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to Parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield in 1788, by the interest of Lord Thurlow, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon. As a judge, his lordship conducted himself with strict integrity, and though he was occasionally warm, it was never from petulance, but from his ardent love of justice. Lord Kenyon was correct in his mode of living, and resolutely punished gambling and other fashionable vices, whenever they came before him. Though a stern man, he possessed a kindly nature. One day he passed sentence of death upon a young woman guilty of theft:—she fainted; Lord Kenyon, greatly agitated, cried out, "I don't mean to hang you; will nobody tell her that I don't mean to hang her?" He passed the severest sentences upon duellists. As an English judge, Lord Kenyon was distinguished for his strict administration of justice according to the known laws of the land. His legal learning was exact and profound, and the greater portion of his adjudications are at the present time regarded as of the highest value. He was in private life temperate and frugal, even to parsimony; and, although enormously wealthy, was usually attired in shabby costume; while his equipage was unpretending, even to meanness. At his death he left a fortune of £300,000. B. at Greddington, Flintshire, 1732; D. 1802.

KEPLER, John, *kep'-ler*, a celebrated German astronomer, received his education at Tubingen, and in 1593 was appointed professor of astronomy at Gratz. In 1600 he went to Bohemia, on a visit to Tycho Brahe, who introduced him to the emperor Rudolph, who appointed him his mathematician. Kepler completed the tables left unfinished by Tycho, who died in the same year, and which he called the Rudolphine Tables. In 1604 he produced the "Supplement to Vitellion," in which appears his theory of dioptrics. He was the author of numerous works on astronomy, all of them invaluable contributions to science, besides his Tables and Ephemerides; among others, the "New Astronomy," which contains the great treatise on the Motion of Mars. His fame rests upon his discovery that the planets' orbits are elliptical. The character and career of this magnate of science are thus criticised by Delambre, an eminently reliable authority:—"Kepler," he says, "was ardent, restless, burning to distinguish himself by his discoveries. He attempted everything; and, having once obtained a glimpse, no labour was too severe for him in following or verifying it. All his attempts had not the same success, and, in truth, that was impossible. Those which have failed seem to us only fanciful; those which have been more fortunate appear sublime. When in search of that which really existed, he has sometimes found it; when he devoted himself to the pursuit of a chimera, he could not but fail; but even there he displayed the same qualities, and that obstinate perseverance that must triumph over all difficulties but those which are insurmountable." B. at Wicl, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 1571; D. 1630.

KEPPEL, Augustus, Viscount, *kep'-pel*, a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William, earl of Albemarle. He accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards raised himself to the first honours of his profession. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, and in the same year fell in with the French under Count d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral intended to renew on the following morning, but when day dawned the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted by a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782 Admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he subsequently acted on two different occasions as first lord of the Admiralty. B. 1725; D. 1786.

KERN, Conrad, *kern*, a Swiss statesman, who when the French government insisted on the extradition of Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon III., who was then residing with his mother, Queen Hortense, in the canton of Thurgan, declared that no power had the right to interfere with the exercise of the hospitality that his country thought fit to extend to refugees from other lands. Dr. Kern was the Swiss plenipotentiary for the settlement of the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland, in 1857, and soon after was sent as ambassador to Paris. B. at Berlingen, 1808.

KETEL, Cornelius, *ke'-tel*, a Dutch artist, who came to England during the reign of Elizabeth whose portrait he painted, as well as the portraits of many of the nobility. On his return to Holland he discontinued the use of pencils, and painted with the tips of his fingers, and even with his toes. D. 1602.

KETT, Henry, a divine and an accomplished scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became Bampton lecturer in 1794, rector of Charlton, &c. He wrote "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," "Elements of General Knowledge," "A Tour to the Lakes," "Emily," a moral tale, &c. B. at Norwich, 1761; drowned while bathing, 1825.

KETT, William, *ket*, a tanner of Norfolk, who, in the reign of Edward VI., excited a revolt against the government. The insurgents, amounting nearly to twenty thousand, marched to Norwich, which they took, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, called the Tree of Reformation. They first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards inveighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of popery. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, they were routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett, with several others, was hanged upon the tree of reformation in 1549.

KEULEN, Ludolph van, *koi'-len*, a Dutch geometrician, who acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. He taught mathematics at Breda and Amsterdam. D. 1610.

KEULEN, Janssen van, a portrait-painter, who, before Vandyck came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Though the latter great painter supplanted him in his profession, a warm friendship subsisted between the two artists. D. 1665.

KEY, Thomas Hewitt, *ke*, a modern English philologist, who, after completing his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, London; but went out to Virginia in 1824, as professor of pure mathematics in the university of that state. Returning to London in 1827, he became Latin professor at the university of London, on the opening of that seat of learning. He afterwards contributed articles on language to the "Journal of Education," the "Penny Cyclopædia," and other works. In 1842 he became head master of the junior school of University College, and was also elected to the chair of comparative grammar. He subsequently wrote articles for Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Antiquities;" and, in 1846, published his Latin Grammar. He was subsequently engaged in writing a "Latin Dictionary," and a "Dictionary of Roots of Languages." B. in London, 1799; D. 1875.

KHERASKOV, Michael, *ker'-as-kov*, a Russian poet, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic called the "Rossiada," the subject of which is the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vasilievitch II. He was vice-president of the college of mines, councillor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow. He was also the writer of some tragedies and dramatic pieces. B. 1733; D. 1807.

KHILKOF, Prince, *kil'-kof*, a Russian nobleman, and ambassador to Charles XII., by whom he was thrown into prison when war broke out between Russia and Sweden. In his confinement he wrote an abridgment of the Russian history. He died as he was about to be restored to liberty, after an imprisonment of eighteen years. His work was published in 1770.

KHOSROU, or KHOSRU. (*See* CHOSROES.)

KIDDLE, Richard, *kid'-der*, a learned English prelate, was a native of Sussex, or, according to some authorities, of Suffolk, and was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1681 he was made prebend of Norwich; and, in 1689, dean of Peterborough, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken, Kidder was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and preached the "Boyle lecture" in 1693. He and his wife were killed in their bed at Wells, during the night of the great storm, Nov. 26, 1703. Besides several sermons and religious tracts, he published a valuable work, entitled "The Demonstration of the Messiah," a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," &c.

KIEN-LOONG, *ke-en'-loong*, emperor of China, who succeeded his father, Yung-Tching, in 1735. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when Lord Macartney went to China as ambassador, he gave him some of his verses to present to the king of England. He favoured the missionaries, and was in all respects a very amiable monarch. B. 1709; abdicated 1796; D. 1799.

KIERINGS, Alexander, *kee'-rings*, a landscape-painter of Utrecht. His views were copied from nature, and he finished them with amazing patience, even the bark and the fibres of the trees being distinctly marked. B. 1590; D. 1646.

KILBURN, Richard, *kil'-burn*, an English topographer, who wrote a Survey of the county of Kent, published in 1659.

KILBYE, Richard, *kil'-be*, an English divine, who, in 1590, was elected rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards made Hebrew professor and prebendary of Lincoln. He was one of the translators of the authorized version of the Bible. D. 1620.—There was another divine of this name, who was minister of Allhallows in Derby, and wrote the "Burthen of a loaden Conscience," which book went through several editions. D. 1645.

KILLIGREW, Catharine, *kil'-li-gru*, the wife of Sir Henry Killigrew, of Cornwall, was a lady of great accomplishments, being mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She also wrote some poems. B. in Essex, about 1530; D. about 1600.

KILLIGREW, Anne, a beautiful and accomplished English lady, who received a liberal education, distinguished herself in painting, and drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York; she was also eminent for her piety. Her poems were published in 1686, with an elegiac ode by Dryden prefixed. B. in London, 1660; D. 1685.

KILLIGREW, William, an English dramatic writer, was the son of Sir Robert Killigrew. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he went on a course of travel. On his return, he was made governor of Falmouth and of Pendennis Castle. For his adherence to the cause of Charles I. he suffered considerably in his fortune. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. Besides "The Siege of Urbin," "Selindra," "Ormasdes; or, Love and Friendship," he wrote "Midnight and Daily Thoughts," in prose and verse, and "The Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court." B. at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605; D. 1693.

KILLIGREW, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was page to Charles I., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays. He was commonly called King Charles's jester; and had more wit in conversation than in writing. B. 1611; D. 1682.

KILLIGREW, Henry, brother of the above, in 1642 was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. in the civil war, but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, and was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead, in Hertfordshire. He wrote "The Conspiracy," a

tragedy; and "Pallantus and Eudora," a tragedy. B. 1612; D. 1690.

KILMAINE, Charles Joseph, *kil'-main*, an Irishman, who became general in the armies of the French republic. He fought against the English in America, under Lafayette, and was employed as brigadier in the French army sent into La Vendée. He signalized himself in Italy, at Mantua, and at Castiglione, and was nominated commander-in-chief of an army that was to have made a descent upon Ireland; but the expedition was abandoned. He was subsequently placed at the head of the army of Helvetia; but, being unsuccessful, was superseded by General Massena. B. at Dublin, 1754; D. at Paris, 1799.

KILWARDEN, Arthur Wolfe, Lord, *kil-waw'-den*, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland, was called to the bar in 1766; was afterwards appointed king's counsel, and sat in Parliament. In 1787 he was made solicitor-general, and two years later attorney-general. On the death of Lord Clonmel he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, in which dignity he conducted himself with impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding this, he fell a victim to a ferocious mob, who dragged him from his coach, with his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, and barbarously killed them in Thomas Street, Dublin, in 1803. Miss Wolfe, his lordship's daughter, was in the coach, but one of the mob took her under his protection, and conveyed her to a place of safety. The death of the old judge has been portrayed in a popular picture called the "Assassination of Lord Kilwarden."

KIMBER, Isaac, *kim'-ber*, an English dissenting divine, who was editor of the "London Magazine" for many years, and wrote the "Life of Oliver Cromwell," the "Life of Bishop Beveridge," the "History of England," and twenty posthumous sermons. B. at Wantage, Berks, 1692; D. in London, 1758.

KIMBER, Edward, son of the above, was brought up a bookseller, but entered the army, and served in America with some reputation. He succeeded his father as editor of the "London Magazine." B. 1719; D. 1769.

KIMBERLEY, John Wodehouse, Earl of, *kim'-ber-le*, succeeded his grandfather as Baron Wodehouse in 1846, became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1852, and was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1856. In 1858 he resumed his former post in Lord Palmerston's ministry, which he held till 1861. In 1864 he succeeded the Earl of Carlisle as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, retaining office until the fall of Earl Russell's ministry in 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to office in 1868, he became lord privy seal. B. 1826.

KING, Hon. Peter John Locke, *king*, a collateral descendant of the eminent John Locke, and an earnest reformer, represented East Surrey from 1847 to 1869. He carried the "Real Estate Charges Act" through parliament in 1854, and in 1856 procured the repeal of about 120 useless statutes. In 1861 he introduced the "Religious Worship Act" for obtaining greater freedom for clergymen of the Church of England in the exercise of their calling, and for several years he has been seeking to alter the law of succession to landed property, making it similar to that which is in force with reference to personal property. B. at Ockham, Surrey, 1811.

KING, Sir Edmund, an English physician and chemist. Charles II. used frequently to amuse himself in his laboratory. He attended that monarch in his last illness, and was ordered one thousand pounds, which he never received. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are some observations by him on ants and the animalculæ in pepper; also a paper on transfusing blood from a calf to a sheep. D. unknown when.

KING, Peter, Lord Chancellor of England. His father was a grocer, and intended him for the same business; but a love of learning rendered him superior to trade, and he was suffered to follow his inclination. The philosopher John Locke, who was his maternal uncle, left him half his library at his death, which was of great service to him. By the advice of the same great man he went to Leyden, and, on his return, entered of the Inner Temple, where he applied himself to the study of the law with great assiduity. He also devoted some time to other studies, particularly theology, and in 1691 published anonymously, "An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ." This work was well received, and soon reached a second edition. In 1699 he was chosen member of parliament for Beeralston, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his "History of the Apostles' Creed," a book of considerable information. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and knighted. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers of the House of Commons on the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. At the accession of George I., in 1714, he was made chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and, in 1725, created Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surrey, and shortly after was appointed lord chancellor. He resigned the seals in 1733. B. at Exeter, 1669; D. 1734.

KING, William, an English writer. In 1718 he was chosen principal of St. Mary Hall, but, on offering himself as a candidate to represent the university, he resigned that place. Being disappointed, he went to Ireland; but how long he remained there is not known. While in Ireland he wrote a satirical poem, entitled "The Toast." In 1749 he spoke the oration in the theatre at Oxford, on the dedication of Radcliffe's library. He was a zealous Tory, and generally considered as disaffected to the Brunswick family, which brought him into discredit. He published several curious tracts of his own, and five volumes of South's Sermons. B. in London, 1685; D. 1763.

KING, John Glen, an English divine, and chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg, became medallist to the empress of Russia. He wrote the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, containing an account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline;" "Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries," and some "Observations on the Barberini Vase." D. 1787.

KING, Thomas, an eminent comedian, received a good education, and was intended for trade, which he renounced for the stage before he was 20. He first rose to fame in Dublin, after which he appeared at Drury-lane Theatre with great success. The principal character which stamped his reputation was that of Lord Ogleby. In dry sarcastic humour no man excelled him. His performance of Sir Peter Teazle, in the "School for Scandal," was admirable. By an unfortunate propensity to

gaming, he lost the fruits of many years' professional toil. B. in London, 1730; D. 1805.

KING, Edward, an antiquary, studied at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A. and produced an excellent work, entitled "Munimenta Antiqua." B. at Norwich, 1735; D. 1807.

KING, Rufus, an American statesman and diplomatist, was entered at Harvard College in 1773; studied the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1778; and was elected a member of Congress in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, the functions of which office he continued to discharge till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the senate by the legislature of New York; and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English was a most brilliant display of senatorial oratory. In 1816 he lost his election; but in 1820 was once more returned to Congress, and continued a member of that body until the expiration of the term in 1825. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London; but was taken ill, returned home, and died soon after. B. in Maine, 1755; D. 1827.

KINGLAKE, Alexander William, *king'-laik*, an English barrister, and author of "Eothen," a celebrated book of Eastern travel. He received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1837. He supplied several articles to the newspapers, during the Crimean war, descriptive of the military and naval operations; he also wrote a short biography of the Hungarian hero, General Guyon, and some papers for the "Quarterly Review." He has also written a "History of the Crimean War." B. at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1802.

KINGSBOROUGH, Edward, Viscount, *kingz'-bur-ro*, a nobleman distinguished for his literary tastes and attainments, was the author of an excellent work on "The Antiquities of Mexico." He was the eldest son of the third earl of Kingston, and a fellow of the Antiquarian Society. B. 1795; D. 1837.

KINGSLEY, Rev. Charles, *kingz'-le*, a distinguished modern novelist and essayist. At 14 years of age he became the pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet: he afterwards went to Cambridge university, where he distinguished himself both in classics and mathematics. He was at first intended for the law, but the church was afterwards chosen. In 1842 he was appointed curate of Eversley, in Hampshire; two years later he succeeded to the same living. He married, about the same time, a daughter of Mr. Grenfell, who represented Truro and Great Marlow in Parliament for many years, and whose other daughter became the wife of the eminent historian J. A. Froude. His first acknowledged contributions to literature were a volume of "Village Sermons," and "The Saint's Tragedy," a drama in verse, published in 1848. "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," was his third essay, and, from its first appearance, it commanded the greatest attention. The bold and earnest views of its author—"the Chartist clergyman," as he was called—sank deeply into the public mind. This novel has been several times reprinted; its treatment of social and political questions remaining as fresh and valuable as when the book first came before the public. A second novel,—"Yeast, a Problem," was first published in "Fraser's Magazine," and afterwards reprinted, in 1851: this is a philosophical rather than a political novel. His subsequent works were "Hypatia; or New Foes with an Old Face," a beautiful descriptive fiction, illustrating the times of the early Christian church in the East; "Westward Ho! or, the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Two Years Ago." These novels, by their great excellence, have placed their author among the foremost of recent writers. Mr. Kingsley also produced a volume for juvenile reading, called "The Heroes," in which the deeds of some great chiefs of the Grecian mythology are narrated in a captivating manner. Among the more important of his religious writings may be enumerated, "The Message of the Church to Labouring Men," "Sermons on National Subjects, preached in a Village Church," and "Sermons for the Times;" all of these being inspired by a pure, generous, and enlightened Christian feeling. He expounded mental philosophy in his "Phaethon; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," and his "Alexandria and her Schools;" while, for natural philosophy and the observation of nature, he contributed his "Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore." He likewise wrote for "Fraser's Magazine," the "North British Review," and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His last works of importance are "The Roman and the Teuton," lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1864, and a novel entitled "Hereward the Wake; or, the Last of the English." A bold, indepe dent, and earnest thinker, Mr. Kingsley, in every one of his popular and excellent works, contributed to elevating the tone of modern society, and to giving it a more enlarged and refined appreciation of the good, beautiful, and true, whether in art or nature. He succeeded Sir James Stephen as professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge in 1859. B. at Holne Vicarage, Devonshire, 1819; D. 1875.

KINGSLEY, Henry, brother of the preceding, was educated at King's College, London, and at Oxford. In 1852 he went to Australia, from which he returned in 1858. He contributed to "Fraser's" and "Macmillan's" magazines; "Ravenshoe," "Geoffry Hamlyn," and "The Hillyars and the Burtons," being the best known of his productions. B. 1830; D. 1876.

KINGSTON, Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of, a celebrated English adventuress, was at first maid of honour to the Princess of Wales, and carried on an intrigue with the duke of Hamilton. She afterwards secretly married Captain Hervey, but separated from him in a short time. Going abroad, she was well received by Frederick the Great at Berlin. On her return to England, she married the Duke of Kingston, who left her a widow, with immense wealth; but the relatives of the duke prosecuted her for bigamy, and stripped her of her title; they could not, however, recover the great wealth which her second husband's will had given her. She went abroad a second time, and succeeded in inspiring Prince Radziwill with a lively impression. B. in Devonshire, 1720; D. near Paris, 1788.

KINKEL, John Godfrey, *kin'-kel*, a German poet and politician, who, when the revolution of 1848 burst forth on the continent, was professor of philosophy at Bonn, and, declaring

himself a partisan of the republicans, was in a few months compelled to fly from Prussia; but, being taken prisoner in Baden, was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was confined in the celebrated fortress of Spandau, but contrived to effect his escape, and reached England. In 1851 he visited America, but in a short time returned to London, where he established himself as a teacher of the German language and literature. His poetical works are exceedingly popular in Germany. He also wrote several volumes of tales and sketches, a history of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and many other philosophical and historical works. B. at Obercassel, 1815.

KINNAIRD, the Hon. Douglas, *kin'-aird*, received his early education at Eton, and afterwards passed some time at Göttingen, where he made himself master of the French and German languages. On leaving Göttingen he went to Cambridge, and there became the associate of the first characters of the day. In 1813 he accompanied Mr. Hobhouse (Lord Broughton) in a tour through Sweden, and to Vienna, and was present at the battle of Culm. He became an active partner in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland; and after the old partnership was dissolved, took the principal management of the business. He possessed great energy of mind, was a lover of literature, a liberal patron of the arts, and an intimate friend of Lord Byron. B. 1786; D. 1830.

KIPPINGIUS, Henry, *kip-ping'-i-us*, a learned German Lutheran, who, after completing his education at the university of Rostock, was pressed for a soldier; but a Swedish councillor of state observing him with a Latin book in his hand, took him from the army, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of sub-rector of the university of Bremen. He wrote a supplement to the "History" of John Pappus; a "Treatise on Roman Antiquities;" and another on the Creation. D. 1678.

KIPPIS, Andrew, *kip'-pis*, an English Unitarian divine and biographical writer, who was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement as a minister was at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1746; thence he removed to Dorking, in Surrey, in 1750; and in 1753 became pastor of a congregation in Princes Street, Westminster. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review" for some time, and in 1761 had a share in a periodical work called the "Library." In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica," in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. Five volumes of this work were published in his lifetime, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1788 he published the "Life of Captain Cook," in one volume, and the same year, a "Life of Dr. Lardner." Dr. Kippis also wrote the "History of Knowledge," and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts. He received the degree of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was an intelligent and industrious writer, and his style is pure and perspicuous. B. at Nottingham, 1725; D. 1795.

KIRBY, John Joshua, *kir'-be*, an artist, who, though originally only a house-painter, had a good knowledge of art; and on settling in London was introduced by Lord Bute to George III., and in consequence became clerk of the works at Kew, and had the honour of teaching the queen the principles of perspective. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A., and published, at the expense of the king, "The Perspective of Architecture." The celebrated Mrs. Trimmer was his daughter. B. in Suffolk, 1716; D. 1774.

KIRBY, Rev. William, an eminent English naturalist, whose first lessons in natural history were received from his mother, who came of a good Suffolk family, by name Meadows. This estimable woman laid before her youthful son a collection of shells and field-plants, and the early love for nature thus imbibed, lasted throughout Mr. Kirby's life, and led him to become one of the first English naturalists. He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, and entered upon holy orders in 1782. Up to this period, although he had been a diligent botanical observer, he had paid scarcely any attention to entomology. To this science his notice was attracted by accident. In 1835 he thus described the circumstance in a letter to a friend:—"About half a century since, observing accidentally, one morning, a very beautiful golden bug creeping on the sill of my window, I took it up to examine it, and finding that its wings were of a more yellow hue than was common to my observation of these insects before, I was anxious carefully to examine any other of its peculiarities; and finding that it had twenty-two beautiful clear black spots upon its back, my captured animal was imprisoned in a bottle of gin, for the purpose, as I supposed, of killing him. On the following morning, anxious to pursue my observation, I took it again from the gin, and laid it on the window-sill to dry, thinking it dead; but the warmth of the sun very soon revived it; and hence commenced my further pursuit of this branch of natural history." From this period he became an earnest student of entomology. In 1788 he was nominated one of the original members of the Linnæan Society, to which, in 1793, he forwarded his first paper, entitled, "A Description of three New Species of Hirudo." He furnished to the "Transactions" of the same learned body a succession of valuable papers during the ensuing four years. In 1802 he published his first separate work, "A Monograph concerning English Bees," which, from the novelty of its observations, and the lucid style in which they were conveyed, excited the liveliest interest in the entomological world. In 1805 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Spence, and the friendship subsisting between these two gentlemen led to the production of a work on natural history, which ranks among the best contributions to popular science in the English language. This was the celebrated "Introduction to Entomology," which model scientific work was completed in 1826. In 1830, when 70 years of age, he wrote his "Habits and Instincts of Animals," one of the well-known Bridgewater treatises. Mr. Kirby also wrote the descriptions of insects contained in Captain Parry's "Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage," and likewise those found in the "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British North America." In addition to these, he, throughout his long life, furnished many of the learned societies with papers on his favourite study. He was honorary president of the Entomological Society, fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, and corresponding member of many scientific bodies on the continent and in the United States. His life, written by the Rev.

John Freeman, was published in 1852. B. in Suffolk, 1759; D. 1850.

KIRCH, Mary Margaret, *keersh*, a learned German lady, distinguished for her skill in astronomy. She married M. Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer, and assisted him in his observations, and in the calculation of his Ephemerides. When the king of Prussia founded the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1700, M. Kirch was appointed astronomer, with a pension. There his lady acquired the friendship and admiration of many learned men. In 1702 she discovered a comet, of which her husband published the observations. In 1707 she made a discovery of a remarkable aurora borealis, of which mention was made by the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1711 she published a discourse on the approaching conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, &c. B. near Leipsic, 1670; D. at Berlin, 1720.

KIRCHER, Conrad, *keersh'-er*, a Protestant divine of Augsburg, who, in 1602, published a Greek Concordance of the Old Testament, inserting therein the Hebrew words alphabetically, and under them the corresponding Greek words.

KIRCHMAN, N., *keersh'-man*, a Russian professor of philosophy, celebrated for his electrical experiments, and particularly for the manner of his death. Being engaged near St. Petersburg in attracting, with apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head and killed him on the spot, in 1763.

KIRK, Colonel, *kirk*, an English officer, notorious for his brutality. Being sent against the followers of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, he committed great barbarities in the west of England. James II. solicited him to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied, "that when he was at Tangiers he had promised the dey that, if he ever changed his religion, he would turn Mohammedan." He afterwards served in the army of William III. D. at the close of the 17th century.

KIRKALDY, Sir William, of Grange, *kir'-ka-de*, a distinguished military leader in the time of Mary Queen of Scots. He originally adhered to the party known as the Lords of the Congregation, but subsequently attached himself to secretary Maitland, the leader of the partisans of queen Mary. Kirkaldy, after a chequered career, having learned the military art on the continent, where he gained the reputation of being one of the most skilful leaders of the day, and taken a prominent part in the troubles in his native country consequent on the Reformation, was ultimately executed at Edinburgh, in 1573.

KIRKLAND, Thomas, *kirk'-land*, an eminent physician, who published an "Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery," a "Treatise on Child-bed Fevers," "Thoughts on Amputation," and a "Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections." B. 1771; D. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1798.

KIRKLAND, Mrs. Caroline Stansbury, an American novelist, and the wife of Mr. William Kirkland, a critic of some celebrity in the United States, was engaged, in 1847, to edit "Sartain's Magazine," which was published first at New York, and afterwards at Philadelphia. Subsequently, Professor Hart became her assistant in the direction of that periodical. Her principal works, for the most part characterized by an acute perception, richness of observation, and a light and somewhat sarcastic turn of thought, are "The New Home," published in 1839; "Forest Life," published in 1842; "Western Clearings;" "Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser:" "Holidays Abroad, or Europe from the West;" and "The Evening Book;" these latter appearing at intervals of about two years. She was also the authoress of a volume designed for youthful reading, entitled "A Book for the Home Circle." B. at New York, about 1815.

KIRKPATRICK, James, *kirk'-pa-trik*, a skilful orientalist, was a major-general in the British service, and passed a great part of his life in India. He published a "Description of the Kingdom of Nepaul," a "Biography of Persian Poets," and the "Letters of Tippoo Saib." D. 1812.

KIRSTENIUS, Peter, *ker-ste'-ni-us*, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal, in Sweden. In addition to his native tongue, he is said to have understood twenty-five other languages. B. at Breslau, Silesia, 1577; D. 1640.

KIRWAN, Richard, *kir'-wan*, a chemical philosopher, who shortly after concluding his education at the Jesuits' College of St. Omer's, inherited his family estate, and thenceforth devoted his life to chemical science. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1780, and was subsequently nominated president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was also a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe. His chief works were "An Essay on the Constitution of Acids," "Geological Essays," and "An Essay on the Analysis of Chemical Waters." B. in Ireland, about 1750; D. 1812.

KIRWAN, Walter Blake, an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher, was educated at St. Omer's and Louvain; took orders as a Catholic priest; and, in 1778, was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London. In 1787 he became a convert to the principles of the Anglican church, and obtained successively the prebendary of Howth, the living of St. Nicholas, in Dublin, and the deanery of Killala. As a pulpit orator he excelled all his contemporaries; so great, indeed, were his attractions, that we are told it was often necessary to keep off the crowds, by guards and palisades, from the churches in which he was preaching. It was natural, therefore, that his exertions in favour of charitable institutions should be in great request, and that he should succeed in an astonishing manner in augmenting their funds. A volume of his sermons was published after his death. B. at Galway, 1754; D. 1805.

KISS, Augustus, *kiss*, a German artist, who studied under Rauch, the eminent sculptor, and first attracted notice by his colossal group, the "Amazon attacked by a Tiger," which was cast in bronze by public subscription in Germany. A copy of this work formed one of the chief attractions in the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy of Berlin; his fame as an artist, however, is greater in that city than elsewhere. B. at Pless, Upper Silesia, 1802; D. 1865.

KITCHENER, William, *kit'-chin-er*, a physician and miscellaneous writer, the son of a respectable coal-merchant in London, who left him a large fortune, was educated at Eton, and settled in London as a physician; but he distinguished himself far more by his precepts on the art of gastronomy, than by the practice of medicine. He wrote a book, under the title of "The Cook's Oracle," in which the laws of the culinary art,

professedly founded on his own practice, were promulgated; and, by appointing a "committee of taste" among his friends, who had regular invitations to his dinner-table, the fame of this epicure spread far and wide, while his evening *conversaziones* were the resort of privileged wits and literary *bon vivants*. He was a great stickler for punctuality; and, for the regulation of these meetings, a placard was fixed over the chimney-piece, with this inscription, "At seven come, at eleven go," to which the facetious George Colman once added the word "it," making the last sentence, "at eleven go it!" He strongly condemned many of the ordinary methods of cooking, preserving, &c.; and in one instance, after giving an elaborate recipe for preparing pickles, finished by advising that the "whole mess should be thrown out of the window"—a recommendation which, considering how such preparations are usually got up now-a-days, was not an injudicious one. Optics and music were also particular objects of Kitchener's study; and on these and other subjects he displayed a very commendable amount of research. Besides "The Cook's Oracle," which was his most popular work, he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life," "The Economy of the Eyes," "The Traveller's Oracle," "Observations on Vocal Music," and "The Loyal and National Songs of England." B. about 1775; D. 1827.

KITTO, John, *kit'-to*, a modern English writer, chiefly known as the editor of "Knight's Pictorial Bible," who in his earlier years displayed great aptitude for acquiring knowledge. His father had been a respectable builder, but was reduced to the condition of a journeyman mason, in which labour young Kitto assisted him. In his thirteenth year, he had the misfortune to fall from a high scaffold, and, after suffering for some time from the injuries received, remained permanently deaf. Owing to the intemperate habits of his parent, some years were spent by Kitto in great destitution. He contrived to acquire knowledge, however, and, in 1823, contributed some essays to the "Plymouth Journal;" and in the following year Mr. Grove, a dentist of the town, took him into his service. He was afterwards sent out, as a printer, to Malta, having previously been taught the trade in the Missionary College at Islington. His constitution being too weak for this work, he returned to England in 1829, and, in the same year, accompanied Mr. Grove in an extensive Eastern tour. He visited St. Petersburg, Astrakan, the Calmuck Tartars, the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia, and Bagdad, returning home in 1833. In that year he obtained an introduction to Mr. Charles Knight, by whom he was subsequently engaged to edit the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial History of Palestine," and other works. He also wrote for the same publisher, "The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness," &c. He likewise wrote for Messrs. Oliphant, of Edinburgh, a work entitled "Daily Bible Illustrations," in 8 vols., being readings on passages of Scripture for each day for two years, in which he displayed a minute acquaintance with the manners, customs, and antiquities of the East. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in 1854, and became greatly embarrassed in his means. A pension of £100 per annum was accorded him in 1850, whereupon he retired to Germany to recruit his health. B. at Plymouth, 1804; D. at Cannstadt, Wirtemberg, 1854. A "Memoir" of Dr. Kitto, by the Rev. J. E. Ryland, was published at Edinburgh in 1856.

KLAPKA, George, *klap'-ka*, a distinguished Hungarian general, acquired a knowledge of the art of war in the military college of Vienna, and served, in various grades, with the Austrian army; but, on the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution, in 1848, he offered his sword to his countrymen. In 1849 he distinguished himself in the Hungarian defence of the fortress of Comorn, before which the Austrian army was defeated, with the loss of 30 pieces of artillery, 3000 muskets, large stores of ammunition, and 2000 head of cattle. General Klapka communicated the news of his victory to Kossuth and Görgei, but the latter had by that time capitulated, while the former had fled into Turkey. He, however, made terms with Haynau, the Austrian general, by which all the gallant defenders received a safe-conduct to go whither they pleased. He went first to England, and afterwards to Switzerland. He published, in 1850, "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary." On the outbreak of the Crimean war, Klapka went to the East; and on his return, after the taking of Sebastopol, he produced a work, entitled "The War in the East from the Year 1853 to July, 1855." B. at Temeswar, in Southern Hungary, 1820.

KLAPROTH, Martin Henry, *klap'-rot*, an eminent German chemist, who greatly advanced the science of mineralogy by his discoveries; and, for his distinguished services as an analytical chemist, was, in 1778, elected member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences: he had previously been appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Mining Institute. In addition to 207 treatises on mineralogy and chemistry, he published a "Chemical Dictionary," in conjunction with Professor Wolff. B. at Wernigerode, Upper Saxony, 1743; D. at Berlin, 1817.

KLAPROTH, Julius Heinrich von, a distinguished German Oriental scholar, was the son of the preceding, who desired to educate him for his own profession; but he evinced little inclination for chemistry, or, indeed, for any science. When about fifteen, he was examined with his fellow-pupils of the college of Berlin; but was found so backward in his studies, that one of the professors cried out, "Why, you know nothing at all!" "Beg your pardon," he answered, "I know Chinese." It was subsequently discovered that he had learnt Chinese without any assistance whatever; and his father becoming reconciled to his son's pursuing his favourite studies, he was sent, in 1801, to the university of Halle to acquire the classical languages. His fame as an Oriental scholar led to his being employed by the emperor Alexander of Russia. He went to St. Petersburg in 1805, and, after receiving several marks of favour, was sent as interpreter in the suite of the ambassador to China. The embassy had not proceeded more than 200 miles across the Chinese frontier, when they were detained, and finally informed by messengers from Pekin, that the court did not wish to see them. Klaproth did not return direct to the Russian capital with the other members of the embassy, but travelled alone through Southern Siberia. In 1807 he arrived at St. Petersburg, and was soon afterwards sent to the Caucasian provinces on a scientific mission. He came back, with a large store of knowledge, in 1809. He went to Berlin in 1811, avowedly for the purpose of superintending the

casting of types for the printing of his Chinese books; but it was generally known at the time, that he had incurred the displeasure of the czar. The following year he resigned his Russian appointments. After wandering about Germany for some time, he visited Napoleon, for whom he had great admiration, in exile at Elba. The emperor promised him an appointment, which he afterwards forgot to fulfil. Klaproth was after this reduced to straitened circumstances, but, through the influence of Wilhelm von Humboldt, he became royal professor of Oriental languages and literature to the king of Prussia, a post which was accompanied by a liberal pension. Klaproth was, moreover, allowed to live in Paris: there he commenced the publication of a long list of works on Oriental learning, of the greatest possible value, which it is said would fill more than thirty volumes. At his death, he left behind, "A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China," intended to be published in French and English. Klaproth was one of the greatest linguists that ever existed. B. at Berlin, 1783; D. at Paris, 1835.

KLEBER, Jean Baptiste, *klaï'-bair*, a French general, was educated as an architect, and sent to Paris for improvement in his profession. Being in a coffee-house where some strangers were insulted, he took their part with so much spirit, that they prevailed on him to accompany them to Munich, where Kaunitz, son of the Austrian minister, gave him a lieutenancy in his regiment. After eight years' service, he returned to his own country, and became inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace. The revolution in France rekindled his military ardour, and he obtained a commission in the republican army. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendée; but the sanguinary scenes enacted there so disgusted him, that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain; he also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the taking of Dusseldorf and Frankfort, and to the victory of Butzbach. Discontented with the Directory, he left the army, and returned to Paris, where he led a private life, writing his "Military Memoirs," till Bonaparte, being appointed general of the army of Egypt, chose Kleber as his companion. At the siege of Alexandria he was wounded in the head, while scaling the ramparts, but did not retire till he received a second wound. He defeated the Turks in several actions, and Bonaparte, on quitting Egypt, left Kleber in the chief command. Soon afterwards he signed the treaty of El-Arish with Sir Sidney Smith, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt; but it was annulled by the British government, and hostilities were renewed. Kleber, though greatly reduced, opposed to his unfavourable circumstances a determined mind, and defeated the Turks at the obelisk of Heliopolis. He next took Cairo by storm, and formed an alliance with Murad Bey; but was assassinated by a Turkish fanatic at Cairo in 1800. B. at Strasburg, where there is a statue to his memory, 1754.

KLEIN, Johann Theodor, *kline*, a German naturalist, who published a "Natural History of Fishes and of Birds." He was also secretary to the senate of Dantzic. B. at Königsberg, 1635; D. 1759.





KLEIST, Ewald Christian de, *kliste*, a Prussian officer and poet, who served under Frederick II.; and, although he only cultivated literature during the leisure allowed by his military employments, acquired a great poetical reputation. He published, in 1756, a collected edition of his poems. He likewise wrote some reflections on the art of war, which appeared in 1759. B. at Zeblin, Pomerania, 1715; killed at the battle of Kunnersdorf, 1759.

KLEIST, Henry, a German dramatic author, who served for some time in the Prussian army, but was afterwards employed at Berlin in a civil capacity. His most celebrated play is "Catherine of Heilbronn;" he also wrote poems and a collection of stories. B. 1777; D. 1811.

KLEIST, Emiliüs Frederick, Count, a distinguished Prussian officer, who, having risen by ability and courage to the rank of general, commanded a corps of Prussians, in 1812, as auxiliaries to Napoleon's grand army; and afterwards, when Prussia threw off the domination of Bonaparte, signalized himself in the battle of Bautzen, May 20, 1813; and was one of the plenipotentiaries who concluded the armistice. After the retreat of the allied troops from Dresden into Bohemia, Kleist gave battle to the army under Vandamme, and by his victory at the village of Nollendorf saved Bohemia, against which Napoleon had directed his best energies. He was afterwards known by the affix of "von Nollendorf." B. at Berlin, 1762; D. 1821.

KLENZE, Leo von, *klain'-tse(r)*, a distinguished German architect, studied his profession at Berlin, and afterwards went on a tour in France and Italy. While at Genoa he became acquainted with a distinguished lover of art, who introduced him to Jerome, king of Westphalia, whose court architect he became. In 1813 he went to Munich, and there attracted the notice of Ludwig, crown prince, and afterwards king, of Bavaria, who invited him to stay in that city, and appointed him court architect. Ludwig was a great lover of classical architecture, in which Klenze excelled, and he commissioned his protégé to prepare designs for the Walhalla, or Hall of Heroes, and for the Glyptothek; these works however, were not commenced till after Ludwig had ascended the throne of Bavaria. This event took place in 1825, and from that time Klenze was constantly employed in designing one great structure after another, to adorn the great art-capital, Munich. The Glyptothek was finished in the year 1830, the Walhalla being commenced immediately afterwards. He was about the same time appointed president of the council for buildings, a privy councilor, and raised to noble rank. He subsequently built the War Office, the Odeon, the palace of Prince Maximilian, and two new wings to the palace of the king, the street in Munich called "Linden-strasse," and many edifices, public and private. He was likewise the architect of the New Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. In 1834 he was invited to Athens to improve King Otho's capital. On his return he published a series of designs of Greek architecture. He was a member of almost every artistic academy in Europe. B. at Hildesheim, 1784; D. 1864.

KLINGENSTIERNA, Samuel, *kling'-en-ste-air'-na*, a Swedish mathematician, who was intended for the profession of the law, but abandoned that pursuit for mathematics. He made a tour

of study in Germany and France, between the years 1727 and 1730, and, soon after his return, was appointed professor of mathematics, and tutor to the prince-royal of Sweden. In 1762 was published, at St. Petersburg, a treatise on the means of correcting the aberration of light in achromatic telescopes, a valuable scientific contribution which the Swedish astronomer had sent to the Russian capital. He afterwards made a number of experiments on the same subject, transmitting an account of them to England. These papers enabled Mr. Dollond to discover a combination of flint and crown-glass lenses, which, by correcting the aberration of light in the chromatic telescope, greatly improved that valuable philosophical instrument. He published an edition of Euclid's "Elements," a Swedish translation of Musschenbroek's "Treatise on Physics," and two scientific discourses. He was a member of the Royal Societies of Upsal, of Stockholm, and of London. B. at Tolifors, near Linkoeping, 1689; D. at Stockholm, 1785.

KLINGER, Frederick Maximilian von, *kling'-er*, an officer in the Russian service, and a literary character, commenced his career as a dramatic writer; but, in the war of the Bavarian succession, entered the military service, and was made a lieutenant in the Austrian army. In 1780 he went to St. Petersburg, and was appointed an officer and reader to the czarevitch Paul, with whom he afterwards travelled through Poland, Austria, Italy, France, &c., and, in the reign of Catherine, rose to the rank of colonel. He was made major-general, and director of the corps of cadets by his former pupil; and, when Alexander ascended the throne, received other offices and further promotion; and spent 40 years in the Russian service. His works, which are of a peculiar character, and written in an exaggerated style, form 12 volumes. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1758; D. 1831.

KLINGSTADT, *kling'-stat*, an eminent miniature painter, who excelled in making designs for snuff-boxes, for which he received extravagant prices. B. at Riga, 1657; D. at Paris, 1734.

KLOPSTOCK, Frederick Gottlieb, *klop'-stok*, a distinguished German poet. While at school, during his earlier years, his poetical talents were evinced, and he formed the idea of writing a long epic poem. He received a classical education at Naumburg, and studied theology at Jena, in 1745. Three years afterwards, he commenced his epic poem, the subject being "The Messiah." He at first published only three cantos of the work, and the reception they received was very extraordinary: while they were universally read, the author was regarded by some as a modern type of the old prophet, and by the rest as an irreverent and presumptuous writer upon a sacred subject. In 1750 he went to Switzerland, where he was received as a great poet. The Danish minister Bernstorff having read the three cantos of Klopstock's poem, invited the poet to Copenhagen, offering him a pension of 400 dollars, in consideration of his residing in that city and there finishing his epic. In 1751 he set out for Copenhagen, and was received with the greatest respect; subsequently, he accompanied the king, Frederick V., on his travels. In 1754 he settled in Hamburg, where he married. He resided in several parts of Germany during the remaining years of his life, and completed his "Messiah" at Hamburg, in 1771. Besides that epic poem, he wrote odes, dramas, and other poetical pieces; but his writings are not now held in that extraordinary estimation which was formerly the case. B. at Quedlinburg, 1724; D. 1803.

KMETY, George, *met'-e*, a Hungarian general, who studied at the Protestant college of Presburg; but, by a mistake, lost a German scholarship it had been his ambition to obtain. Thereupon he entered the Austrian army as a private soldier; and when the Hungarian revolution broke forth, in 1848, he had attained the grade of commissioned officer. Throughout the great struggle maintained by his countrymen in their efforts to gain independence, he figured as a brave and scientific officer; but when Görgei surrendered, with the entire corps under his command, Kmety fled into Turkey, where he became a Mussulman, and adopted the name and title of Ismail Pacha. At the memorable defence of Kars he commanded the Turkish army; and his bravery and skilful dispositions contributed in a great measure to the repulse which the Russian army at first sustained. B. in Hungary, 1810; D. in London, 1865.

KNAPTON, George, *nap'-ton*, an English portrait-painter in crayons, was the pupil of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. B. 1698; D. at Kensington, 1778.

KNELLER, Sir Godfrey, *nel'-ler*, an eminent painter, was educated at Leyden for the military profession, but having a strong inclination for drawing, resolved to apply himself to painting. He studied first under Rembrandt, and afterwards went to Rome, at which place he greatly improved himself, and then visited England, where he soon acquired unrivalled distinction as an artist, becoming state painter to Charles II. and James II. William III. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford the degree of LL.D. He painted a prodigious number of portraits of illustrious personages, and to a striking likeness he always added grace and elegance in his subjects. He was created a baronet by George I., and the emperor Leopold gave him a patent of nobility. B. at Lubeck, 1648; D. in London, 1726.

KNIBB, Rev. William, *nib*, a distinguished Baptist missionary, was originally apprenticed to a printer at Bristol, but offered, on the death of his brother, to supply his place as a teacher of a Baptist school in Jamaica; and having repaired thither in 1824, was in 1829 appointed pastor of the mission church at Falmouth, where his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the negroes were rewarded by their gratitude towards him. But these very efforts excited such hostility among the planters, overseers, and others in the slave-holding interest, that when in 1832 a formidable slave insurrection was threatened, Mr. Knibb was not only compelled, despite his sacred calling, to serve in the militia, but was treated with marked indignity, and shortly afterwards arrested for having instigated the threatened rebellion. He was, however, released, there being no evidence against him; but his chapel and mission premises having been burnt down during the disturbances, Knibb resolved to proceed to England to explain all the circumstances connected with his mission, and in a series of harangues all

over the country, boldly advocated the entire and immediate abolition of slavery; and had no unimportant share in bringing about the Emancipation Act of 1833. In 1834 he once more returned to Jamaica, where he vigilantly watched the operation of the new act, exposed the evils of the apprenticeship system, raised subscriptions for building new churches, founded schools, and after ten years spent in these and similar undertakings, he was suddenly seized with yellow fever, and died at the village of Kettering, in Jamaica, Nov. 15, 1845. B. at Kettering, Northamptonshire, near the opening of the 19th century.

KNIGHT, Samuel, *nite*, a learned English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. He obtained several church preferments, and was chaplain to George II. He wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus. D. 1746.

KNIGHT, Edward, an eminent comic actor, whose Tim, in "Wild Oats," was esteemed a chaste and natural delineation. He long performed at Drury-lane Theatre and at the Lyceum, but was ultimately compelled by ill-health to quit the stage. B. in Birmingham, 1774; D. 1826.

KNIGHT, Gowin, an English physician and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, and practised in London. He did not, however, succeed well in his profession, at least it would appear so, as it is said that, having fallen into distress, he applied to Dr. Fortingale, who, after hearing his statement, gave him a cheque for a thousand guineas and told him to go home, and set his heart at rest. Dr. Knight published "An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion."

KNIGHT, Thomas, an actor and dramatic writer, was intended for the profession of the law, but having received lessons in oratory from Macklin, he imbibed a taste for the stage, became an actor, and was a favourite with the public, particularly in rustic characters and flippant coxcombs. He wrote "The Honest Thieves," "The Turnpike Gate," and several other dramatic pieces. B. in Dorsetshire; D. 1820.

KNIGHT, Richard Payne, an English philologist and writer on art. In his earlier years, his health being very delicate, his father would not allow him to be sent to school, but instructed him in the rudiments of knowledge at home. He was not allowed to study either Latin or Greek, but on the death of his father he went to a grammar-school near his native place, and there made considerable progress in the former language. When he had attained to the age of 18, he began to learn the Greek language, and this pursuit, combined with the investigation of Grecian plastic art, became his chief occupation throughout his after years. He subsequently visited Italy, where he imbibed a strong taste for the fine arts. On the death of his grandfather, he inherited a considerable estate near Ludlow. In 1780 he was sent to Parliament as member for the borough of Leominster, and in 1784 was returned for Ludlow. He became a trustee of the British Museum in 1814; ten years afterwards, he bequeathed his magnificent collection of antique art, estimated to be worth £50,000, to the Museum. Mr. Knight wrote many works on Greek literature, some of which were devoted to the task of proving that the



Homeric poems are the production of a single individual. (*See* HOMER.) He also published "An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," and a great number of volumes on fine-art subjects. B. at Wormesley Grange, Hereford, 1750; D. 1824.

KNIGHT, Henry Gally, M.P., a distinguished traveller and accomplished virtuoso and antiquary, who, soon after succeeding to his father's estates in Nottinghamshire, in 1808, set out on a course of extensive travel in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, &c.; and on his return published an account of his tour. In 1814 he gave to the world a poem, entitled "Europa Redivivа;" which was followed at different intervals by "Phrosyne, a Grecian Tale," "Alastor, an Arabian Tale," and "Hannibal in Bithynia." Mr. Knight's chief title to fame consists, however, in the zeal with which he devoted himself to the investigation of architectural history both at home and abroad; and the fruits of which he published in an "Architectural Tour in Normandy," "The Normans in Sicily," and his last and greatest work, the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," &c. He was a member of the commission for the advancement of the fine arts, and his best encouragement was always given to the cultivation of literature and art. In 1824 he was for a short period M.P. for Aldborough; in 1830 he represented Malton, and from 1835 to 1846 sat for the northern division of Nottinghamshire. B. 1786; D. 1846.

KNIGHT, Charles, a modern English author and publisher, distinguished for his services as a projector and producer of cheap and valuable literature. His father had for many years conducted business as a bookseller at Windsor, and on his death Charles Knight succeeded him. He for some time published the "Etonian," a periodical which contained the contributions of the best scholars educated in the great public school of that town. The success of this work encouraged Mr. Knight to establish in the metropolis a magazine on a more ambitious plan. This was the origin of "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," to which Macaulay, then a young man fresh from college, contributed. Mr. Knight next published the "Penny Magazine," "Penny Cyclopædia," in 1827, and other works, unique in their day for extensive, exact, and generally excellent contents, no less than for the lowness of price at which they were issued to the public. An exceedingly large circulation was obtained for these productions, which were admirably suited at once to gratify the intellectual appetite of thousands of readers, and to stimulate their minds into a desire for more of the same character. Mr. Knight also published many more works of a like value; such as the "Pictorial History of England," the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial Shakspere," and the "English Cyclopædia." Lord Brougham, Mr. Lane, Professor Long, and many other eminent men, wrote treatises, &c., for "Knight's Shilling Volumes," which, for some time, appeared weekly. Mr. Knight was himself an agreeable writer, and reprinted his contributions to various periodicals, under the title of "Once upon a Time," "The Old Printer and the Modern Press," &c. His Life of Shakspere is without a superior in English literature; while the notes to his edition of the same poet are generally admired for their good sense and learning. Among his numerous works we must not omit to men-

tion his "Knowledge is Power"; the "Popular History of England," in 7 vols, 8vo.; "Half Hours with the Best Authors"; "Half Hours of English History"; "Half Hours with the best Letter Writers"; and "Passages of a Working Life during Half a Century." Mr. Knight is also the editor of the "British Almanac and Companion." B. 1791; D. 1873.

KNOLLER, Martin von, *nol'-ler*, a distinguished German artist of the eighteenth century, was the son of a painter of some sort, but in a very humble position, and who designed his son for a like pursuit, but had to use him in a menial capacity, which, not being agreeable to the boy, he ran away, but was compelled to return to his native village of Steinach, in the Tyrol. Here he continued to assist his father, practise his art, and aid in household duties till about twenty years of age, when the painter, Paul Troger, happened to see some of his performances, and took him with him to Vienna. His progress was very rapid, and in 1753 he obtained the prize of the Austrian Academy for historical painting. He visited Rome in 1755, where he spent three years, and greatly improved his style. He then went to Naples, where he was employed by the Austrian ambassador in decorating his palaces there and at Milan. Knoller paid several other visits to Rome, and contracted a close intimacy with Winckelmann and Mengs; but he finally settled at Milan, where he married, and had a large family. He was ennobled at Vienna, by Maria Theresa. His works are very numerous, and are to be found in most of the leading towns in Germany, the Tyrol, and Austrian Italy. He was gay in colouring, correct in design, and his works are distinguished for their dramatic and effective composition, strong expression, and vigorous and uncommon attitudes. He painted history, sacred subjects, portraits, &c., and worked both in oil and fresco. B. 1725; D. 1804.

KNOLLES, Richard, *nols*, an English historian, who in 1564, became fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards master of the grammar-school at Sandwich, in Kent. He wrote the "History of the Turks," of which there have been several editions and continuations, particularly by Ricaut. Knolles also wrote the "Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings," a "Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire," and a "Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." D. about 1540; D. in Kent, 1610.

KNOLLES, Sir Robert, an English commander in the reign of Edward III., was of a humble family in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising disposition, obtained the rank of general and the honour of knighthood. His name was formidable in France, where he took several places. He was made grand-seneschal of Guienne, and by his prudence quelled an insurrection in that province. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, where he built Rochester bridge. B. 1317; D. 1407.

KNOLLIS, Sir Francis, *nol'-lis*, an English statesman, who received a university education, went to court, and became a zealous partisan of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., at whose death he went abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a privy councillor, and vice-chamberlain of the household. He was also employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and knight of the Garter. He wrote a "Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops," printed in 1608. D. 1596.

KNOWLES, James Sheridan, *noles*, a modern English play writer, whose first effort at dramatic composition was made at the early age of 12 years. Two years afterwards he wrote an opera entitled the "Chevalier de Crillon," and a ballad called the "Welsh Harper." These were quickly followed by a tragedy and a drama. After becoming acquainted with Hazlitt, who gave him much good advice relative to his studies, and whom Knowles terms his "mental father," the young playwright removed to Dublin, where he soon afterwards appeared on the stage, but without success. In 1809 he was engaged as an actor and vocalist in the Waterford Theatre, and, Edmund Kean having joined the company, Knowles wrote a play called "Leo the Gipsy," in which Kean enacted the principal part. He published, about the same time, a volume of poetical "Fugitive Pieces." He next became a teacher of elocution at Belfast, and there produced a play called "Brian Boroihme," which was very successful. "Caius Gracchus" was also played at the same theatre, and with the greatest success. His tragedy of "Virginius" was first produced at Glasgow, and, on being performed at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1820, its author became an established writer for the stage. During the succeeding twenty years he continued to write tragedies, dramas, and comedies with great industry, and enjoyed the very highest reputation as a dramatist. The best of these plays were the "Hunchback," the "Wife, a tale of Mantua," the "Love-Chase," "Love," "William Tell," and the "Rose of Aragon." In 1847 he produced a novel called "Fortescue," and later, "George Lovel;" but these were very inferior to his dramatic works. In 1849 the government granted him a pension of £200 a year. Mr. Knowles subsequently became a Baptist minister, and wrote several sermons and a couple of controversial works, called the "Rock of Rome, or the Arch-heresy," and the "Idol demolished by its own Priest." B. at Cork, 1784; D. 1862.

KNOX, John, *nox*, a bookseller in London, who wrote a "Systematic View of Scotland," and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on its N.E. coast. D. 1790.

KNOX, John, the celebrated Scotch reformer, received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and entered into priest's orders before he had attained his 25th year; but an examination of the writings of SS. Augustine and Jerome is said to have occasioned his renunciation of popery. Being accused of heresy before Cardinal Beaton, he addressed to that prelate a confession of faith, which was condemned. The doctrines of the Reformed religion rapidly spread throughout Scotland. Cardinal Beaton, a determined supporter of the Romish church, was murdered. Knox shortly afterwards began to preach the new faith openly from the pulpit. The French fleet, with a considerable body of troops, appeared, in 1547, before St. Andrew's, and made prisoners of Knox and the other reformers who had defended the place. Knox was afterwards condemned to the galleys at Rouen, and remained there nineteen months. After his liberation, he went to England, where he was well received and made chaplain to Edward VI., who offered him a bishopric, which he declined, being averse to

episcopacy and the common prayer. In the reign of Mary he went to Frankfort, where he preached the new doctrines to the English exiles. Being accused to the emperor as a seditious person, he retired to Geneva, where he was greatly esteemed by Calvin, to whose doctrines he was zealously attached. He there wrote his "Blast of a Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." In 1559 he returned to his native country, and commenced his ministerial office at Edinburgh by denouncing the acts of the queen and the clergy. His sermons produced a general commotion, and the Roman Catholic cathedrals and parish churches were not only deprived of their ornaments, but reduced almost to ruins. B. probably at Gifford, East Lothian, 1505; D. at Edinburgh, 1572.

Knox, Rev Vicesimus, an English writer, pursued a brilliant career at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he became master of Tunbridge school, in Kent. He was an admired preacher in his day, and an excellent pastor. He published—"Moral and Literary Essays," in 1777; "Liberal Education; or, a Practical Treatise on the Methods of acquiring Useful and Polite Learning," in 1781; and "Elegant Extracts," in prose and verse, the latter enjoying the greatest popularity. He was likewise the author of several volumes of sermons and theological essays, and was an elegant and correct writer. B. in London, 1752; D. at Tunbridge, 1821.

Knyghton, Henry, *ni'-ton*, an English ecclesiastic and historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the English History, from 950 to 1395;" also a "History of the Deposition of Richard II." He was a canon regular at Leicester.

Kobell, Franz von, *ko'-bel*, a German mineralogist and poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Munich, was appointed, at the age of 23, assistant professor of mineralogy in that learned establishment. In 1831 he completed his work on the "Characteristics of Minerals," and from that period produced a succession of valuable treatises on the same science. The principal of these, with the dates of publication, are—"Elements of Mineralogy," 1838; "Mineralogy," 1847; "Sketch of the Mineral Kingdom," 1850; "Mineralogical Nomenclature," 1853. For his eminent scientific services, he was appointed member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, and chief conservator of the Munich mineralogical collection. His poetical efforts consist of a volume of lyrics in pure German, and several others in the Bavarian idiom, and in the patois of the Palatinate. These latter are marked by great liveliness, freshness, and grace, and are greatly admired for their piquancy both of thought and language. B. at Munich, 1803.

Koch, Christopher William, *kok*, a native of Alsace, and professor of public jurisprudence at Strasburg, who chiefly occupied himself with genealogy, canon law, and history. He was interrupted in his studies for a time by the French revolution, for, having been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, he opposed the Jacobins, which caused him to be imprisoned; on the fall of Robespierre, however, he was liberated, and resumed his old pursuits. He was the author of various works, among which may be mentioned his "View of the Revolutions of Europe." B. 1737; D. 1813.

Koch, Joseph Anton, a celebrated German landscape painter, the son of poor parents, living in the valley of the Lech, in the south of Germany, was sent by bishop Umgelder, vicar-general of Augsburg, to the Carls-Academy at Stuttgart, where he spent seven years, and became an excellent painter of landscapes. He then went to Rome, where he settled and married, and enjoyed a great reputation for nearly half a century, being long regarded as the Nestor of German artists in that city. Although specially distinguished in landscape, Koch also painted other subjects, among which may be mentioned illustrations of Dante, "Hofer's Liberation of the Tyrol," "The Flight of Laban," &c. B. 1768; D. 1839.

Kock, Charles Paul de, *kok*, a French comic novelist, the son of a Dutch banker, was originally educated for commerce, and placed in a French banker's establishment. While thus engaged, he commenced writing, "he knew not why." He produced a great number of vaudevilles, operas, and melodramas, and afterwards wrote a novel, which being successful, the author went on composing similar works, displaying great fertility of invention, and was the author of a considerable amount of humorous fiction, unfortunately defaced by loose morality. B. at Passy, 1794. D. 1871.

Koenig, Daniel, *ke(r)'neeg*, a Swiss, who translated "Arbuthnot's Tables of Coins" into Latin, printed at Utrecht, in 1756. He died of the ill-usage he received from the populace of Franeker, who mistook him for a French spy.

Koenig, Samuel, brother of the preceding, was professor of philosophy and law at Franeker, and librarian to the Prince of Orange. He was a great mathematician, and had a dispute with Maupertuis. D. 1757.

Koerten-Block, Joanna, *ker'-ten*, an ingenious Dutch lady, who had a taste for drawing in water-colours and for embroidery. She also modelled in wax, and made artificial ornaments and flowers; but her principal excellence was in cutting figures out of paper with scissors, and her portraits and landscapes executed in this way became so celebrated, that foreigners visited Amsterdam to see them; among the rest, Peter the Great of Russia. She made a magnificent work for the consort of the emperor Leopold I., consisting of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, for which she received about 4000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of that emperor. B. at Amsterdam, 1650; D. 1715.

Kohl, John George, *kole*, a German traveller and writer, who received a legal education at Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich. In 1832 he became tutor in the family of Baron Manteuffel, and afterwards in that of Count Medem. He subsequently visited Courland, Livonia, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the interior of Russia. Finally, taking up his residence at Dresden, he made tours from that city over nearly the whole of Europe. Among his most important works of travel, many of which have been translated into English, may be enumerated, "Sketches and Pictures of St. Petersburg," "Travels in Russia and Poland," and "Tours in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland." He has also written a "History of the Discovery of America." B. at Bremen, 1808.

Kolbe, or Kolben, Peter, *kolve*, a traveller, studied at Halle, in 1700; soon after which he was sent by the king of Prussia to the Cape of Good Hope to make astronomical observations. He remained there ten years, and was afflicted

with blindness, but recovered his sight on his return to Europe. He wrote a "Description of the Cape of Good Hope," and was the first who gave a full and circumstantial account of that colony. B. at Dorflas, in the principality of Bayreuth, 1674; D. 1726.

KOLLAR, Jan, *kol'-lar*, a Bohemian poet and preacher, who originated the idea of Panslavism. He studied at Pesth and Jena, and subsequently became pastor of an Evangelical congregation at the former place. Between the years 1821 and 1835, he published several collections of poems, written in Bohemian, the object of which was to unite in one common bond of union the Slavonic nations. Sir John Bowring translated some of his sonnets; and in one of Kollar's works he wrote,—"This is a very remarkable book, and how its true and fiery spirit should have burst this Austrian censorship is altogether unintelligible to J. B." His most admired production is "The Daughter of Glory," included in the poetical works published at Buda in 1845. B. at Moschowze, in Hungary, 1793; D. 1852.

KÖNIGSMARCK, Philip Christopher, Count, *ke(r)'-neezh-mark*, a celebrated Swedish adventurer, was descended from an ancient noble family of Brandenburg, a branch of which had passed into Sweden, where it had produced many distinguished soldiers. Philip went to Hanover, where the elector Ernest Augustus appointed him colonel of a regiment of dragoons. The electoral prince, George Louis, afterwards George I., king of Great Britain, had married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, a beautiful, witty, and accomplished princess. This princess did not love her husband, whose cold, brutal nature repelled her. She bestowed her affections upon the handsome Swede. The pair were about to fly together to France, when Königsmarck was assassinated. Many incorrect versions of the tragedy were for a long time current in the works of various writers; but Mr. Thackeray, in his first lecture on the Four Georges, thus truthfully describes the event:—"Her husband was away at Berlin; her carriages and horses were prepared, and ready for the elopement. Meanwhile, the spies of Countess Platen had brought the news to their mistress. She went to Ernest Augustus, and procured from the elector an order for the arrest of the Swede. On the way by which he was to come, four guards were commissioned to take him. He strove to cut his way through the four men, and wounded more than one of them. They fell upon him, cut him down. . . . he was dispatched presently, his body burnt the next day, and all traces of the man disappeared." The princess was afterwards consigned to the castle of Ahlen, where she was confined for 32 years, "and her silent husband no more uttered her name." Königsmarck was slain in 1694.

KÖNIGSMARCK, Marie Aurora, Countess of, was sister of the above, and celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Despoiled of a succession to which she had a claim, she went to Dresden to enlist the services of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony. That prince became inspired with a lively passion for her, to which she responded, and became the mother of the celebrated Marshal Saxe. On being abandoned soon afterwards, she retired into privacy, and exclusively occupied herself with the education of her son. B. about 1673; D. 1725.

KOPROLI, or KUPERLI, Mehemet, *kop'-ro-le*, grand-vizier of Turkey during the minority of Amurath IV. He remained in power till his death. He was a sagacious governor, and filled the treasury, which had been emptied by the prodigality of the previous reigns. He was, however, cruel and relentless to those who gave him offence. D. 1661.

KOPROLI, Achmet, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as grand-vizier. He made war in Hungary, in 1662, and lost, in 1664, the battle of St. Gothard, against Montecuculi, but concluded an advantageous peace at Temeswar. In 1669 he took Candia. D. 1675.

KOPROLI, Mustapha, son of the preceding, was grand-vizier under Soliman III. He made war in Hungary; he took Widdin and Belgrade; he was killed at the battle of Salankemen, 1691.

KOPROLI, Niuhman, son of the preceding, was nominated by Achmet III. grand-vizier in 1710, but remained in power only two months. He was the victim of a strange hallucination, believing that he had a fly constantly on his nose. A French physician cured him, by feigning to perform an operation upon the feature, and afterwards showing him a dead fly, with which he had previously provided himself.

KORNER, Karl Theodor, *kor'-ner*, an eminent German poet. In early youth, his health being delicate, he was not sent to a public school, but educated by private teachers. At the age of 17 he was sent to the School of Mines at Freiburg; subsequently completing his studies at Leipzig and Berlin. His health giving way, he was sent to Vienna, where, on his recovery, he engaged in poetical composition. He there wrote two plays for the Vienna stage—"The Bride" and the "Green Domino," which, meeting with some success, he produced two tragedies, one of which had for its subject the story of the English "Fair Rosamond." In 1813 he joined the celebrated volunteer corps of Major Lützow, organized to resist the French, and was severely wounded at the battle of Kitzen. In a subsequent engagement he was shot, on the road between Gadebusch and Schwerin, and buried under an oak-tree, on the trunk of which his name was engraved by his comrades. He is chiefly famous for his collection of warlike songs, called the "Lyre and Sword," mostly composed in the intervals of battles, or by the bivouac fire. His song, "Männer und Buben" (Men and Cowards), and his "Schwertlied" (Sword-Song), were, and are still, extremely popular with his countrymen. Lord F. Gower has given a fine translation of the latter song; and selections from his poems, dramas, and tales have been produced by Mr. G. F. Richardson. B. at Dresden, 1791; D. 1813.

KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, *kos'-ke-us'-ko*, the great Polish patriot, studied for the military profession, first at Warsaw, and afterwards at Paris; he then accompanied Lafayette to America, and fought against England on the side of the American colonists. On the conclusion of the war he returned to Poland, and was created major-general. In 1794 he was put at the head of the Polish army, when his countrymen attempted to gain their independence. In the same year he defeated the Russians at Raclawice; but was himself beaten by the combined Russians and Prussians, in an engagement near Warsaw, shortly afterwards. On the arrival of fresh Russian troops from the interior, under

Suwarrow, he marched forth to meet them at the head of 21,000 men. The Russians numbered about 60,000 men. The Poles were defeated, after a desperate battle; Kosciusko being wounded, and taken prisoner, exclaiming "Finis Poloniæ." Warsaw was taken by storm shortly afterwards, and the Poles were completely subdued. The patriot was conducted to St. Petersburg, but was subsequently released by the emperor Paul, upon which he went to America. In 1798 he went to France, and was repeatedly solicited by Napoleon to join his standard; but he would not consent to leave his retirement. On the establishment of the new kingdom of Poland, in 1815, he wrote to the emperor Alexander, thanking him for his generosity. In 1816, he settled in Switzerland, and applied himself to the pursuits of agriculture. B. in Lithuania, 1756; D. in Switzerland, 1817.

KOSSUTH, Louis, *kos'-suthe* (*kos-shoot*), the late provisional governor of Hungary, was son of a small land proprietor in Northern Hungary, and was educated at the Protestant college of Sarospatak. In 1819 he began to study the law at the local court of Epcries, and the royal court of Pesth. Three years afterwards, having completed his legal education, he went to Monok, where he obtained a good practice. He left that place for Pesth in 1831, and was sent the following year, as representative of a magnate, to the Hungarian diet or parliament, in whose deliberations he was allowed to participate by speech, but without voting. The debates of the diet were soon afterwards circulated by Kossuth in manuscript, and were eagerly sought after; so popular, indeed, did they become, that he set up a lithographic printing-press, to multiply copies of the speeches to meet the demand for them. This proceeding soon became distasteful to the Austrian government, and Kossuth was compelled to abandon his lithographic printing; but he still continued to circulate manuscript reports. In 1836 a number of young men were imprisoned for alleged political conspiracy: Kossuth warmly defended them, and charged the prosecution with illegal procedure and injustice. For this he was himself arrested, brought to trial, and thrown into prison at Buda, remaining therein three years, from 1837 until 1840. His release was obtained in the latter year, through the Hungarian diet's refusal to grant the supplies until he was set free by the Austrian government. With the commencement of the year 1841 Kossuth brought out the first number of the "Pesti-Hirlap" (Pesth Journal), which at starting was issued four times a week, and, soon after, daily. The success of the new journal was very great, the circulation at one period reaching the number of 10,000. About this time Kossuth married. Throughout the ensuing six years the "Pesth Journal" was a bold and unceasing opponent of the Austrian design of substituting for the constitutional government of Hungary, one based on the imperialist principles. In the diet, the liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was likewise very decided. In 1847 Kossuth became the representative of the city of Pesth in the diet, and in March, 1848, he proposed that a deputation should be sent to the king of Hungary (the emperor of Austria), asking that a new ministry, composed of Hungarians, together with certain constitutional reforms, should be granted.





Kossuth was a member of this deputation, which reached Vienna soon after the minister, Prince Metternich, had quitted it, and while the city was in a most excited state. The deputation was received by the emperor, who acceded to their request, and decreed that a new and liberal ministry should be formed, with Count Louis Batthyany as president, and Kossuth as minister of finance. Many more reforms followed this decree, in the benefits of which the Servians and Croatians participated with the Hungarians. The Servians and Croats were, at the outset, greatly pleased with the new concessions, but were soon afterwards led to believe, by Austrian agents, that Hungary sought to enslave them, and to destroy their religion and nationality. Accordingly, in June, 1848, they rose against the Hungarians, being secretly provided by Austria with arms and stores, and commanded by disguised officers of the Austrian army. Several desperate encounters took place on the frontiers, and many villages were laid waste. Kossuth, by his great eloquence and energy, roused his countrymen into fierce activity; ten battalions of Honveds, or defenders of home, were organized, and these, with some regiments of hussars and of the line, formed the nucleus of what was subsequently the great Hungarian army. Three months afterwards, Jellachich, ban of Croatia, invaded Hungary at the head of 30,000 Servians and Croats. (*See* JELLACHICH.) He was met by the Hungarians, under Guyon and other leaders, and defeated. About the same time, Field Marshal Count Lemberg was sent from Vienna as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army. He went to Pesth to assume his post; but the infuriated populace murdered him on the Buda-Pesth bridge. The rupture between Hungary and Austria was now complete, the parliament of the former addressing the nation in a "Remonstrance," which roused the entire population. In October, the Hungarian army crossed the frontier, and advanced to within a short distance of Vienna, but was then defeated. The Hungarian parliament now retired from Pesth to Debreczin, where they proclaimed the deposition of the house of Hapsburg, and the independence of Hungary. This measure, proposed by Kossuth, is said to have led to that great division among the Hungarians, which ultimately proved fatal to their cause. It certainly furnished to Görgei a pretext for surrendering unconditionally to the Russians, Kossuth was nominated by the parliament provisional governor of Hungary. Meantime, the Austrians, under Prince Windischgrätz, invaded Hungary. The Austrians were defeated in several engagements; but, in May, 1849, a Russian army entered Hungary, and closely pursued Görgei to Arad. In the south, the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrian army, under General Haynau, in August, 1849. On receiving news of this disaster, Kossuth resigned his civil and military power as dictator, to Görgei, who, on the 14th of the same month, surrendered himself and his whole army to the Russians. The Hungarian struggle was thus terminated. Kossuth fled into Turkey, and was detained as prisoner at Schumla, being subsequently sent to Kutayia, in Asia Minor. He remained in prison about two years, during which he, with the aid of Shakspeare and of Johnson's Dictionary, mastered the English language. In August, 1851, the ambassadors of the English and American governments obtained his release,

despite the threats of Austria. He embarked at Smyrna in an American vessel, and arrived in England in October. He was received in London and the provincial towns with the utmost enthusiasm; his eloquent speeches, delivered in stirring English, exciting the greatest admiration. He sailed for the United States in November of the same year, but returned to England in 1852. During the Crimean war, he spoke at Sheffield, Nottingham, and other places; and continued to watch over the interests of his country. During the war between Austria and Italy, in 1866, he attempted to excite the Hungarians to revolt, but ultimately urged them to accept the concessions then offered by Austria. In 1867 he was elected deputy for Waitzen. B. at Monok, 1802.

KOSTER, Lawrence, or Laurent Janszoon, *kos'-ter*, the real inventor of printing, according to the Dutch. Adrian Junius, a learned Dutch historian of the 16th century, in his "Batavia," states that Koster was a native of Haarlem, about the middle of the 15th century, and that in the course of his afternoon rambles in the suburbs of the city, he was in the habit of amusing himself with cutting letters out of the bark of the beech-tree. To amuse his grandchildren, he afterwards put these letters together, and printed short sentences with them. Being an inventive man, he is stated to have subsequently compounded a glutinous ink for the printing of his wooden letters, and that, finally, he set up an establishment in which entire pages, adorned with engravings, were printed. In course of time he made his letters of lead, and later of pewter, that being a harder metal. His establishment flourishing, he was induced to augment the number of his assistants, but all were bound by an oath to keep the invention a secret. One of these assistants, by name John, after making himself acquainted with the whole process of casting, joining the characters, and taking impressions from them, is said to have fled, while Koster and his family were at church, hearing a midnight mass, taking away with him all the implements of his master's art. He is alleged to have gone first to Amsterdam, thence to Cologne, and finally to have taken up his residence at Mayence, and there established printing-presses. The thief, called John by Junius, is suspected to be Faust, but he is never named. (*See* FAUST.) This story having been carefully sifted by competent authorities, has been pronounced unworthy of credit. Certain books stated to have come from Koster's press, have never been satisfactorily discovered. Even admitting the possibility of John's being able to carry away the whole of the apparatus of a printing establishment, why did not Koster exert his ingenuity once more, and replace the loss? Again, Junius, the author of the work in which the claims of Koster have been enforced, died twelve years before his book was published, and it is believed that the whole story was inserted in the volume by some person anxious to advance the reputation of Haarlem.

KOTZEBUE, August Frederick Ferdinand von, *kots'-boo*, a German writer and dramatist, who, after completing his studies for the legal profession at the university of Jena, went to Russia, where he became secretary to a general, and after filling several posts under the government, was ennobled by Catharine II., and appointed governor of Esthonia. He resigned this office after a few years, and, resolved to devote himself to dramatic literature, accepted the directorship of the theatre of Vienna. After a short period spent there, he returned, in 1800, to Russia: but had scarcely crossed the frontiers of that country when he was arrested by order of Paul, and conveyed to Siberia. He was accused of having written a pamphlet against the czar. About a year afterwards Paul witnessed a play by Kotzebue, translated into Russian, and was so delighted with it that he recalled the author, and appointed him director of the German theatre at St. Petersburg. After the death of Paul, he went to Weimar, but, quarrelling with Goethe, he removed to Berlin, where he established a satirical journal. Going to Russia in 1813, he edited a journal directed against Napoleon I., and in 1814 was appointed Russian consul-general at Königsberg. After having again visited St. Petersburg, in 1817, he was sent to Germany with a large salary, to watch the state of literature and public opinion, and communicate thereon to the Russian government. About this time he established a weekly paper, in which, as in all his previous works, he derided every aspiration for freedom and constitutional government. It was this scoffing at liberal institutions which caused him to be assassinated by a German student and political enthusiast, named Sand. From his earliest years he had been an industrious writer for the stage; at his death, he had composed nearly one hundred dramas. The best of these, with one exception, have been reproduced in English. "The Stranger," "The Indians in England," "Lovers' Vows," "Pizarro," and "Benyowski," are the most meritorious of his works played on the English stage. B. at Weimar, 1761; killed, 1819.

KOTZEBUE, Otto von, son of the preceding, was an officer in the Russian navy, and in 1814 went on a voyage round the world, an account of which he published in 1821. In 1824 he again undertook the same task, and discovered two islands in the South Sea. D. 1846.

KOULI-KHAN. (*See* NADIR SHAH.)

KOZLOV, Ivan Ivanovich, *koz'-lof*, a Russian poet, who produced numerous translations of English poetry, chiefly from Byron, Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott. His mastery of English was so complete that he translated a poem by the Russian poet Pushkin into our language, a specimen of which, published in the "New Monthly Magazine," for 1830, was as correct as if written by an accomplished Englishman. His poems, composed during intervals of pain, and dictated to an amanuensis, the author being afflicted with blindness, are included in two volumes. B. 1774; D. 1838.

KRACHENINNIKOW, Stephen, *kra'-ken-nin'-nikon*, a Russian naturalist, was educated at the Academy of St. Petersburg, and, when young, went to Kamtschatka. He returned in 1743 with a number of observations made during ten years' travel. The Academy nominated him an associate, and, in 1753, he was made professor of botany and natural history. He wrote an account of his travels and discoveries in Chappe d'Autcroche's Account of Siberia. B. 1713; D. 1755.

KRAFFT, Adam, *krafft*, a famous old sculptor and architect of Nuremberg, several of whose works are still extant in that city, but the most remarkable is a singular tabernacle in stone, fixed against one of the columns of the choir in

the church of St. Lawrence, Lorenzkirche. It is in the form of a square open Gothic spire, the pinnacle being turned down in the form of a crozier, to avoid one of the arches of the church. It is a very curious structure, and is ornamented with the figures of saints, and with bassi-rilievi representations of Christ taking leave of his mother, the Last Supper, Christ on the Mount of Olives, the Saviour before Caiaphas, the Crowning with Thorns, the Scourging, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. This elaborate work is said to have been executed by Kraft for a citizen named Hans Imhof, for the small sum of 770 florins, which, if the common florin is meant, would only amount to £70. B. about 1435; D., it is supposed in the hospital of Schwabach, in 1507, but this is uncertain.

KRANACH, Lucas, *kra'-nak*, a famous German painter, whose proper name was Sunder, but who became known by the name of the place of his birth, in Bamberg. Frederick, elector of Coburg, took Kranach under his patronage, and they together made a tour through Palestine in 1493. Soon after their return, the artist began his career as an historical painter, and, both for the number and excellence of his works, is considered inferior to none of his countrymen. He was on intimate terms with Luther, Melancthon, and other eminent reformers, and his portraits of the two great leaders of the Reformation are among the most interesting memorials we have of them. B. 1472; D. 1553.—His SON, whose works are sometimes mistaken for his father's, also became distinguished as a painter. D. 1586.

KRANTZ, Albert, *krantz*, a German chronicler, studied philosophy and theology at Rostock and at Hamburg, and was sent on several diplomatic missions to France and England by the confederation of the Hanseatic towns. He composed in Latin the "Chronicles of the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway," the "Ecclesiastical History of Saxony," and other works. B. at Hamburg, about the middle of the 15th century; D. at the same place, 1517.

KRASICKI, Ignacy, *kra'-shick-e*, an eminent Polish poet, and archbishop of Gnesen. His wit and accomplishments made him the favourite of King Stanislas Poniatowsky. On the partition of Poland, in 1772, he became the subject of Frederick the Great. His poetry takes rank in Polish literature in about the same degree as Pope's in English. He wrote both prose and verse, nearly all of which was collected and published, in 10 vols., in 1804. B. at Dubiecko, 1734; D. at Berlin, 1801.

KRAY, Baron de, *krai*, an Austrian general, embraced the military profession early in life, and first distinguished himself in the war with the Turks. In the campaigns in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, from 1793 to 1797, he was one of the most active of the imperial commanders. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign in 1799, made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suwarrow, and in 1800 Kray replaced the Archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. D. 1804.

KREUTZER, Rodolph, *krooť-sai*, a celebrated violinist and musical composer, who travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy; and, having established a reputation as one of the first performers in Europe, was placed at the head of the orchestra at the grand opera of Paris. He composed the music for the operas of "Lodoiska," "Joan of Arc," "Paul and Virginia," "Charlotte and Werter," and some others. B. at Versailles, 1767; D. 1831.

KRUDENER, Juliana Vietinghoff, Baroness von, *kroo'-de-ner*, a celebrated German mystic, was the daughter of the governor of Riga, and was married, at the age of fourteen, to the Baron von Krudener, Russian ambassador at the court of Berlin. After spending many years in a gay and brilliant life, she suddenly retired from the world, and gave herself up to an exaltation of devotion. Imagining she had a mission from heaven to regenerate Christianity, she forthwith travelled over Germany, visiting prisons, preaching in the open air, and distributing alms lavishly: being followed throughout her progress by some thousands of disciples. In 1814 she had several interviews with the allied princes, who had entered Paris, and greatly impressed the emperor Alexander, to whom it is said she predicted the return of Napoleon from the isle of Elba, and his approaching fall. From Paris she visited Switzerland, and afterwards Germany, where she recommenced prophesying; but her great influence being feared, she was banished. About 1822 she retired to the Crimea, in order to found a refuge for criminals. She published at Paris, in 1803, a romance entitled "Valerie," which was in great part her own autobiography. B. at Riga, 1766; D. in the Crimea, 1824.

KRUILOV, (or KRILOF,) Ivan Andreevich, *kri'-lof*, a clever Russian fabulist, was the son of an officer in the Russian infantry, who, at his death, in 1780, left to his son nothing more than a small box of well-read books, which the youth eagerly perused. Some plays and operas were included in this collection, and the perusal of these led Ivan to attempt something dramatic himself. He wrote an opera called the "Kafeinitza; or, Fortune-Teller by Coffee," when only fifteen years of age. On his mother removing to St. Petersburg, soon afterwards, he took his opera to a German bookseller, who offered him sixty roubles for the manuscript. Young Kruilov took out the money in books, selecting Racine, Molière, and Boileau. Three years afterwards, he wrote a play, entitled "Philomela," but could not get it produced on the stage. He obtained a post in a government office, and continued, during his hours of leisure, to write essays and dramas, till the year 1801, when he became secretary to Prince Galitzin, governor of Riga, with whom he grew into great favour. The prince invited him to his country house, where he spent three years. He subsequently produced half a dozen plays, which obtained some popularity. At forty years of age he accidentally discovered where his real powers lay. He translated several of La Fontaine's fables, and was advised by Dmitrieu, the Russian poet, to persevere. He accordingly wrote some original fables, which rapidly attained the utmost degree of popularity. He continued to produce fables in verse, and, during several subsequent years, his lines were quoted by every class in Russia, from peasant to noble. He wrote 197 fables, 160 of which were original. In 1812 he obtained an appointment in the imperial library of St. Petersburg. An English translation of his fables, with a memoir of the author by W. R. S. Ralston, appeared in 1869. B. at Moscow, 1768; D. at St. Petersburg, 1844.

KRUMMACHER, Frederick Adolf, *kroom'-macker*, a German divine and theological writer, who published various works of a religious character;

the most widely circulated of which were, "The Life of St. John," "Cornelius the Centurion," "Parables," and a book of religious poetry for children. The three first of these have been translated into English, and have become popular, the "Parables" particularly so.* B. at Tecklenburg, Westphalia, 1768; D. 1845.

KRUMMACHER, Gottfried Daniel, younger brother of the preceding, officiated as preacher in the reformed church at Elberfeld. He published "Sermons on the Wanderings of the Children of Israel," and "Daily Manna," both of which have been reproduced in an English form, the latter under the title of "The Christian's Every-Day Book." B. 1774; D. 1837.

KRUMMACHER, Frederick William, son of Frederick Adolf, acted for some time as pastor to a Lutheran community at New York. He wrote a great number of religious works, many of which have become very popular in England. His principal works are "Elijah the Tishbite," "Elisha," "Solomon and the Shulamite," "Temptation of Christ," "Glimpses into the Kingdom of Grace," and the "Church's Voice of Instruction." In 1856 he attended the annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Glasgow. D. at Potsdam, Dec. 10, 1868.

KUBLA-KHAN, *koo'-bla-kan*, in Chinese, Chi-Tsou, founder of the twentieth Chinese dynasty, that of the Mongols or Yen, was the grandson of Genghis-Khan, and was proclaimed emperor of the Mongols in 1260, in succession to his brother Mangou-Khan. He reigned, at first, only in Mongolia and the countries conquered by Genghis-Khan; but invaded China in 1267, captured the Chinese emperor in 1279, and thus overthrew the Song dynasty, which had ruled for 319 years. He extended his conquests over Thibet, Pegu, Cochin-China, and formed the greatest empire known in history, embracing the whole of Asia and part of Europe, from the Dnieper to Japan. He patronized letters and encouraged agriculture, industry, and commerce. Marco Polo passed seventeen years at his court. D. 1294.

KUGLER, Francis Theodore, *koog'-ler*, an eminent German art-critic, who, after completing his collegiate studies, devoted himself to the elucidation of the early history of painting and architecture, and travelled to Italy to make researches thereon. His great work, the "Handbook of the History of Painting from the Age of Constantine to the Present Time," was published in 1837. It was almost immediately translated into the leading European languages. In England, it was reproduced by several translators. The "Schools of Painting in Italy" was done into English by Lady Eastlake, with notes by Sir Charles Eastlake. The "German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools" were rendered by Sir Edmund Head. Kugler also wrote, "Description of the Art Treasures in Berlin and Potsdam," a very important work; the "History of Frederick the Great," and other valuable contributions to literature. B. at Stettin, Pomerania, 1808; D. at Berlin, 1858.

KUPELZKY, Johann, *koo-pait'-ske*, a celebrated portrait painter, was a native of Hungary, and after visiting Rome and undergoing great hardships, was invited to Vienna, where he soon obtained the reputation of being the first portrait painter of his day, and had among his patrons and admirers the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI., together with Prince Eugene and Peter the Great of Russia, the latter of whom wished him to go with him to Petersburg, but this Kupetzky declined, as he would on no account surrender any portion of his liberty. He was a member of an association called the "Bohemian Brothers," which occasioned an accusation of heresy to be made against him, and he secretly left Vienna, and settled in Nuremberg. It has been said of Kupetzky's pictures that they combine the vigour of Rubens, the truth and elegance of Vandyck, and the effect of Rembrandt. Though principally devoted to portraits, he also painted historical and other subjects; and many of his works have been engraved. B. in 1666 or 1667; D. 1740.

KUSTER, Ludolph, *koos'-ter*, a German literary critic, who studied at Berlin, afterwards travelled on the continent, and visited England, where he completed his edition of Suidas, printed at Cambridge in 1705, and for which that university conferred on him a doctor's degree. Thence he went to Berlin, where he became professor and librarian to the king. He did not, however, long retain these honours, but went to Amsterdam, where he published Iamblichus's "Life of Pythagoras," and a new edition of the plays of Aristophanes, with the Scholia. In 1713 he went to Paris, and through his friend, the Abbé Bignon, obtained a pension. Besides the above, he published "Historia Critica Homeri," and other works. B. at Blomberg, Westphalia, 1670; D. at Paris, 1716.

KUTUSOFF, Michael, Prince of, *koo'-too-sov*, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was educated at Strasburg, and entered the Russian army in 1759; served in Poland from 1764 till 1769; and afterwards against the Turks under Romanzoff. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Otchakoff, where he was dangerously wounded; and on his recovery joined Suwarrow at the storming and capture of Ismail, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the subsequent Polish war, he was particularly conspicuous during the memorable day of Praga. In 1805, the emperor Alexander gave him the chief command of the first Russian corps against the French, and he headed the allied army at Austerlitz, where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks; and, in 1812, when 70 years of age, the chief command of the Russian army, destined to oppose Napoleon, was bestowed upon him. To commemorate his victories, he received the surname of "Smolenskoi." B. 1745; D. 1813.

KUYP, Jacob, *koip*, a celebrated landscape-painter, who founded the Academy of Painting at Dort, in 1642. He copied nature with great finish and exactness.

KUYP, Albert, son of the preceding, a distinguished Dutch painter. Very little is known of the circumstances of his life, although he excelled both in landscape and cattle-painting; and, though highly esteemed in England, is comparatively unknown abroad. A picture by him, for which the late Sir Robert Peel paid 350 guineas, was originally purchased at Hoorn, in Holland, for one shilling English money. B. 1606; D. about 1685.

KYD, Thomas, *kid*, an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published, in 1595, a play called "Pompey the Great," taken from the French of Garnier: he wrote, also, two other plays. The three are included in Dodsley's "Old Plays." Shakspeare caused several of his

comic characters to parody the most bombastic portions of Kyd's dramas.

KYNASTON, Sir Francis, *ki-năs'-ton*, an English poet, was knighted by Charles I.; became president of a literary institution called the "Museum Minervæ," translated Chaucer's 'Troilus and Cressida" into Latin, and was the author of "Leoline and Sydanis," and other pieces. B. in Shropshire, 1587; D. 1642.

KYNASTON, John, an English divine, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He wrote "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falsò objectata;" "Oratio habita in Sacello Collegii Ænei Nasi." B. at Chester, 1728; D. 1783.

KYNWELMARSH, Francis, *kin'-wel-marsh*, an English writer of the 16th century, was a friend of Gascoigne, whom he assisted in translating Euripides' tragedy of "Jocasta." He and his brother Anthony wrote a collection of poetical pieces, some of which are to be found in the collection called the "Paradise of Dainty Devices," 1576.

KYRLE, John, *kirl*, a benevolent Englishman. Though he had only an estate of £500 a year, he bestowed large sums, in the course of his life, in charity, and built a church; but towards this last good work he obtained subscriptions from other pious and charitable persons. On all accounts, however, he deserved the fine eulogium bestowed upon him by Pope, who emphatically calls him "the Man of Ross." B. at Ross, Herefordshire, 1634; D. 1724.

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LABADIE, John, *la'-ba-de*, a French religious impostor, who received his education among the Jesuits, and was admitted a member of that order, which, however, he quitted, to become an itinerant preacher. He pretended to have received visions, declared himself another John the Baptist, and prophesied the second coming of the Messiah. The austerity of his manners, his zeal, and affected piety, procured him many followers, particularly at Amiens, where he obtained a canonry, but, being detected in some criminal intrigues, the bishop ordered him to be put under arrest. Labadie, however, escaped to Toulouse, and became director of a convent of nuns, among whom he introduced a new rule, and the notions of the Quietists, with some additions of his own; viz., that the Scriptures are not necessary to salvation; that outward worship is of no use, but that all prayer should be mental; and that there are two churches, that of Christians in degeneracy, and the other regenerate, or "Labadists," as his followers were called. He renounced the Romish religion at Montauban, in 1650, and after exercising the ministry there some time, went to Geneva: being expelled thence, he removed to Middleburg, where he obtained many followers, among whom was the famous Anna Maria Schurmann. Labadie sent disciples to propagate his doctrines, and to gather contributions, in different parts of Holland; on which account he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, and thence to Altona. His works, which are full of mysticism, are now disregarded. B. at Bourg, Guienne, 1610; D. at Altona, 1674.

LABAT, Jean Baptiste, *la'-ba'*, a Dominican missionary, who possessed great mathematical knowledge; and while in America, where he remained twelve years, acted as an engineer in defence of Guadaloupe when attacked by the English in 1703. On his return to Europe in 1708, he surveyed the environs and coast of Andalusia; soon after travelled into Italy and other parts; and finally returned to Paris. He wrote numerous works, the chief of which are his "Voyage aux Iles de l'Amérique," "Travels in Spain and Italy," a "Description of the Countries of Western Africa," &c. B. at Paris, 1663; D. 1738.

LABÉ, Louise Charly, *la-bai'*, a French poetess, surnamed the "fair rope-maker," on account of her marriage with a manufacturer of cables at Lyons, who left her, at his death, a large fortune. Her first passion was that of arms, and she distinguished herself, in a masculine dress, at the siege of Perpignan. She had a taste for literature, and her library was enriched with the best writers, French, Italian, and Spanish; but her fine qualities were tarnished by libertinism. Her poems were printed at Lyons in 1555, and again in 1762. B. at Lyons, 1526; D. 1566.

LA BEAUMELLE, Laurent de, *bo'-mel*, a French writer, who, in 1751, became professor of French literature in Denmark. He subsequently went to the court of Frederick the Great, but his quarrels with Voltaire caused him to leave Prussia. He returned to Paris, and obtained an appointment in the Bibliothèque Royale. He wrote "Memoirs of the History of Madame de Maintenon," and other works. B. 1726; D. 1773.

LABEDOYERE, Charles Angelique François Huchet, Count de, *la'-bai-do'-yair*, a famous general, who served as an officer in the Imperial Guards at the battle of Eylau, and in 1808 and 1809 was aide-de-camp to Eugène Beauharnais. He was present in the retreat from Moscow, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. After the abdication of Bonaparte, he was, in 1815, appointed to a regiment stationed at Grenoble; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, Labedoyere was the first to join him with his regiment. He was rapidly promoted by the emperor, and eventually raised to the peerage; but after the occupation of Paris by the allied army, was tried by court-martial, and shot, August, 1815.

LABEO, Quintus Fabius, *lai'-be-o*, a Roman general, who defeated Antiochus, king of Syria, 188 B.C., and became consul 182 B.C. He was a man of liberality and talent, and is said to have assisted Terence in writing some of his plays.

LABEO, Quintus Antistius, a Roman lawyer, who refused the consulship when offered him by Augustus, whose projects he opposed. He composed several works, which are lost. His father was one of the conspirators who assassinated Cæsar, and was killed at the battle of Philippi.—There was another Labeo, who was tribune of the people, B.C. 184. He caused the censor Metellus to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

LABERIUS, Decimus, *lai-beer'-e-us*, a Roman knight, who wrote mimes or satirical productions for the stage. Cæsar obliged him to perform one of his own mimes against his will; on which occasion Laberius spoke a satirical prologue against Cæsar, which is preserved in Aulus Gellius. Fragments of his other works are also extant. D. 44 B.C.

LABLACHE, Louis, *la-blash'*, a celebrated

Italian singer, who instructed Queen Victoria in the art of music. At 12 years of age he commenced studying for his profession at the Conservatoire of Naples. About the age of 16 he made his first appearance on the Neapolitan stage as a bass singer. His reputation as a vocalist dated from his engagement at La Scala, of Milan, in 1817. For a quarter of a century he was an established favourite at the Italian Operas of London and Paris. After retiring from the active pursuit of his profession, he took up his residence at a villa near Naples. B. at Naples, 1799; D. 1858.

La Bletterie, Réné de, *blet'-tre*, an eminent French professor of rhetoric, studied ecclesiastical history at the seminary of St. Magloire, and subsequently became professor of rhetoric at the College of France, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1742. He wrote a "Life of the Emperor Julian," in 1735; a "History of Jovianus," in 1748. He likewise translated Cæsar and Tacitus. B. at Rennes, 1696; D. at Paris, 1772.

La Borde, John Benjamin de. (*See* Borde.)

La Borde, Henri François, Count de, a French general, who commanded a division at the siege of Toulouse, in 1793. He served in all Napoleon's campaigns, and, in the Russian expedition, was wounded while commanding the Young Guards at Dresden. He was created a peer of France during the Hundred Days, but was banished in 1815. B. 1764; D. 1833.

La Borde, Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count de, a French author, whose father was a peasant of Béarn, and is said to have come to Paris on foot, in wooden shoes, and to have been successful in making his way in the world by shrewdness and perseverance, and accumulating some money. He took care to give his son a good education, but fearing for his safety in Paris when the first signs of the coming outbreak of the French Revolution shewed themselves, sent him to Vienna, where he entered the Austrian army and served against his native country; but, in 1797, went to France, and devoted himself to literature. He was aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, general of brigade of the National Guard, and prefect of the Seine, or first magistrate of Paris. He was the editor of many splendid works, a few of the most important being, "Pictorial and Historical Travels in Spain," "Pictorial Travels in Austria," "The Monuments of France," "Travels in Syria," and "Versailles, Ancient and Modern." B. at Paris, 1773; D. 1842.

La Borde, Leon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count de, son of the preceding, a modern French writer, who in 1830 became secretary of legation to the French embassy in London, and was subsequently appointed conservator of the collection of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the Museum of the Louvre. He was a distinguished archæologist, and, like his father, produced many magnificent pictorial works descriptive of foreign countries. The chief of them are, "Travels in Arabia Petræa," "Travels in the East," "Researches on the Early History of Printing," "Studies on the Arts, Letters, and Industry of the Fifteenth Century," and "The Revival of the Arts at the Court of France." B. at Paris, 1807; D. 1869.

Laboulaye, Edouard Réné Lefebre, *la'-boo-lai*, a modern French lawyer and *littérateur*, after completing his legal education, made himself known by his "History of Landed Property in Europe, from the Days of Constantine until the present Time," a work which was "crowned" by the Paris Academy of Belles Lettres. In 1842 he was appointed advocate to the Cour Royale; and, in 1849, became professor of law at the College of France. Among the most important of his legal writings may be quoted the "Essay on the Criminal Laws of the Romans," "Review of Legislation and Jurisprudence," and the "Historical Review of French and Foreign Law." He was also successful in other departments of literature; his "Political History of the United States," "Slavery," and "Studies of Germany and the Slavonic Nations," are all excellent. In addition to the above-mentioned works, which are selected to represent the character of his writings, a charming volume of light literature must be included in this enumeration of some of the results of his literary life, viz., the "Souvenirs d'un Voyageur," published in 1857. B. at Paris, 1811.



La Bourdonnais, Bertrand François Mahé de, *boor'-don-nai*, a French general, who entered the service of the French East India Company at an early age, and signalized himself on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Mahé, which name he was thenceforth permitted to bear. In 1734 he became governor-general of the Isles of France and Bourbon, both of which were much benefited by his discreet administration. In the war of 1743, between France and England, he went to the succour of Dupleix at Pondicherry. He besieged the English at Madras, and compelled them to capitulate, in 1746. Dupleix, however, disregarded the terms that La Bourdonnais had entered into with the English, and he was sent in disgrace to the Isle of France. He returned to France in 1748, in order to defend his conduct against his accusers. He had no sooner landed than he was incarcerated in the Bastille, where he remained several years. His innocence being at length established, he was released in 1752, but died of a broken heart shortly afterwards. He left behind him some "Memoirs," in which his misfortunes were vividly depicted, and which were first published in 1760. The author of "Paul and Virginia" has done full justice to the wisdom and generous qualities of the governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and has immortalized his name. B. at Saint Malo, 1699; D. 1753.—His grandson, B. 1795; D. 1840, was a celebrated chess-player.

Labrosse, Guy de, *lă-bross'*, a French botanist, and physician to Louis XIII., presented to his sovereign the ground upon which the Jardin des Plantes was founded, and was appointed the first keeper thereof. He wrote a "Treatise on the Plague," and several works on botany. D. 1641.

La Bruyère. (*See* Bruyère, John de la.)

La Caille, Nicolas Louis de, *kail*, a French mathematician and astronomer, was educated for the priesthood; but, having attained the degree of deacon, devoted himself entirely to science. He allied himself with Cassini and Maraldi, and was employed with those astronomers in the verification of the arc of the meridian. The result of his labours was the demonstration of the gradual increase of the degree going from the equator to the pole. This, although long known, had never been verified by actual measurement. At the age of twenty-four he was nominated professor of ma-

thematics in the Mazarin College, in which capacity he highly distinguished himself, and published for the use of his pupils treatises on geometry, optics, mechanics, and astronomy. In 1751 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the astral system of the southern heavens. He remained there four years, and compiled during his stay a catalogue of stars. On his return to Paris, he collected his scientific works, published new editions of some, and laboured incessantly at astronomy. His devotion to science at length cost him his life; for he contracted a fever by passing his nights on cold stones, observing the heavens. B. at Rumigny, 1713; D. 1762.

Lacepède, Bernard Germain Stephen de la Ville, Count de, *las'-e-paid*, a celebrated French naturalist, who applied himself to the study of natural science from his earliest youth, and, at the age of eighteen years, made himself known to Buffon, by addressing to him several interesting memoirs. In 1776 he went to Paris, and obtained the post of assistant-demonstrator at the Royal Garden, through the interest of Buffon, to whom he proposed to continue his Natural History. On the breaking out of the revolution, Lacepède adopted its principles, and became successively commandant of the National Guard, and deputy-extraordinary for Agen in the Legislative Assembly. He was subsequently nominated senator, and, in 1803, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour; he also held many offices of distinction under Napoleon I. His chief works are "Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," and "Fishes," both of which formed continuations to Buffon's great work. B. at Agen, 1756; D. at Paris, 1825.

La Cerda, Bernarda, Donna, *thair'-da*, a Portuguese lady, who distinguished herself by her poetical talents, and was invited to the court of Spain by Philip III., where she taught Latin to the royal children. She wrote several comedies and poetical pieces. B. at Oporto, 1595; D. 1644.

La Chaise, François d'Aix, *shaise*, surnamed Father, a celebrated French Jesuit, who was, for some time, professor of philosophy at Lyons, and became provincial of his order. In 1675, Louis XIV. chose him for his confessor, an office which the father filled till his death, thirty-four years afterwards. He was actively engaged in all the intrigues of the court; his interest was sought by Madame de Montespan and Madame de Maintenon; but he embraced the cause of the latter, and favoured her marriage with Louis XIV. In religious questions, he took part in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685; and in the condemnation of Fénélon. He was an energetic opponent of the Jansenists; and on every occasion endeavoured to advance the interests of his order. Although a man of only slender abilities, his adroitness and insinuating manner enabled him to gain a great ascendancy over the king, of whose conscience he was the keeper. He was the author of several works, particularly "A Course of Philosophy," composed in Latin, and published at Lyons in 1662. Louis XIV. built for his confessor a beautiful rustic dwelling near Paris, which was called Mont-Louis. The grounds which surrounded this house have since been converted into a burial-place, and called the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. B. at the castle of Aix, in Forez, 1624; D. 1709.

La Colonie, John Martin de, *kol'-o-ne*, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, who published his military memoirs at Frankfort, in 1730. He was also the author of the "History of Bordeaux." B. at Perigord, 1674; D. at Bordeaux, 1759.

La Combe, Jacques, *kome*, a French miscellaneous writer, who translated into the French language, Orrery's "Life of Swift," and Shaftesbury's "Letters on Enthusiasm." He also edited "The Letters of Christina of Sweden," and afterwards added a continuation, entitled "The Secret Letters of Queen Christina," but which has since been pronounced a literary forgery. B. 1733; D. at Montpellier, about 1795.

La Condamine, Charles Marie de, *kone'-damene*, a celebrated French traveller, who, actuated by an indefatigable desire for knowledge, travelled over almost the whole world, and studied nearly every science. In 1735 he was selected, with Bouguer, to make a voyage to the equator, for the purpose of determining the dimensions and the figure of the earth. In this expedition, he travelled over nearly the whole of South America, and was absent from France for ten years, during which he experienced the utmost fatigue and hardship. On his return he published his "Travels in South America," and "The Figure of the Earth, as determined by the Observations of Messieurs De la Condamine and Bouguer." He also produced several works in English and Spanish; contributed to the scientific memoirs of Paris and Berlin; and maintained a correspondence upon scientific subjects with distinguished men in every European city. He was a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, of the Académie Française, and of the Royal Society of London. B. at Paris, 1701; D. 1774.

Lacordaire, Jean Baptiste Henri, *la'-kordair*, a celebrated French preacher. The religious zeal, which was afterwards to form so prominent a trait of his character, gave no sign of its existence in his earliest years; for, until the age of 22, he diligently pursued his studies for the profession of the law. Whatever opinions of a religious nature his mind had formed up to that period, were strongly tinctured with the scepticism of Voltaire. Suddenly, in 1824, he entered the college of St. Sulpice, and, after an interval of three years, was ordained a priest. Becoming acquainted with the author of the "Essay on Indifference," he soon showed himself one of his most ardent followers. (*See* Lamennais.) During the revolution of 1830, Lacordaire, in conjunction with M. de Montalembert, commenced the publication of "L'Avenir," giving to the new paper the motto, "God and Liberty." The task they set themselves to accomplish by the aid of their journal was religious, civil, and political liberty. The strong language and bold opinions of this new religious paper brought Lacordaire before the Court of Assize in the following year. Here he defended himself with the utmost eloquence, and was triumphantly acquitted. He had endeavoured, a few months previously, to join to his priestly function the title of advocate; but the council of that body refused to inscribe his name on their rolls. Not long afterwards, he, with Messrs. Montalembert and De Choux, opened, without authority, a "Free School." In France, such a proceeding was in direct opposition to law; accordingly, he and his coadjutors were ordered to close the establishment. This

demand was unheeded, and it was not until force had been employed, that the heads of the school could be induced to leave the place. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and De Choux, were cited before the Chamber of Peers. Condemned to pay the minimum fine, 100 francs, the bold innovators were admitted to have gained the victory. The French clergy were strongly moved by the burning eloquence of Lacordaire and his fellow reformers. What the result would have been it is difficult to imagine; but it is certain that the papacy felt itself threatened, for Gregory XVI., in 1832, put forth his "Encyclical Letter," in which he declared that "'the regeneration of the Church' was an absurdity, 'liberty of conscience' a mad dream, and 'liberty of the press' a fatal delusion." If Lacordaire, and the other chiefs of "L'Avenir" had given so much uneasiness to the head of the established religion of their country, their submission was most sudden and complete. The three journalists went to Rome: of Lacordaire it is said, "He prostrated himself on the tomb of St. Peter, and rose submissive and transformed." On his return to Paris he devoted himself to preaching. In 1835 he commenced his pulpit orations at the cathedral of Nôtre Dame, and gathered about him, says one of his French critics, "the worldly crowd by other attractions besides the sacred word. He held forth as to every topic: under the pretext of religion, he discoursed of the present generation, of every-day emotions and interests, of nationality, of liberty, of political economy, of railroads, and of Napoleon. The brilliancy of his language, the energetic audacity of his movements, captivated his hearers." From this it would appear, that a certain style of pulpit eloquence, lately exceedingly successful in England, is nothing else than an imitation of Lacordaire's manner. In 1836 he made a second journey to Rome, where he was well received, and soon afterwards composed a complete retractation of his former opinions as expressed in "L'Avenir." In 1840 he assumed the habit of a Dominican friar, and wrote his "Life of St. Dominic," wherein he justifies, with more poetical power than historical truth, the Inquisition. During the revolution of 1848 he revived his old republican ideas, and took his seat among the "Mountain" party in the Constituent Assembly. His parliamentary efforts were not very successful, however, and he soon resigned his seat. Subsequently, his voice growing very weak, he became director of the college of Sorrèze. He published several theological works, some sermons, and funeral orations; among others, one upon Daniel O'Connell. B. 1802; D. 1861.

LACRETELLE, Pierre Louis, *la'-kre-tel*, usually called Lacretelle the Elder, a French writer, was a parliamentary advocate during the French revolution, and afterwards sat in the Legislative Assembly, and acted as a member of the Legislative Corps. During the Empire and the Restoration he remained unemployed, his republican principles not permitting him to serve under these governments. He was a profound and voluminous author. A complete edition of his works was commenced in 1823, and included treatises on eloquence and philosophy, as well as dramatic pieces, &c. He was, for some time, one of the editors of the "Minerve," a famous paper, whose politics were in opposition to the Empire and the Restoration. He also compiled the articles "Logic," "Metaphysics," and "Moral Philosophy," for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." B. at Metz, 1751; D. 1824.

LACRETELLE, Charles Joseph, a distinguished French historian, was brother of the preceding, and is generally styled the Younger.

LACROIX, Antoine Nicolas de, *la-krwaw'*, an eminent French geographer, who embraced an ecclesiastical life, and devoted himself to the pursuit of geographical knowledge. His "Géographie Moderne" was produced in 1747, and has been several times reprinted, remaining a standard work in his own country. B. at Paris, 1704; D. 1760.—He must not be confounded with another of the same name, who was a teacher of languages and of geography at Lyons, and who produced a "Universal Geography," &c. D. about 1715.

LACTANTIUS, Lucius Cælius Firmianus, *lăc-tăn'-she-us*, an eloquent father of the Church, was, according to some, an African, and, to others, a native of Fermo, in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a rhetorician, that Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon that of Cicero; but though he wrote with great purity and force, particularly in confuting the pagan errors and follies, he was more of a rhetorician than a theologian. He blended philosophy with divinity, and thereby involved the truths of religion in considerable obscurity. A complete edition of his works was published at Göttingen, 1736; but the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to, 1748. Lived at the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 4th century.

LACY, John, *lai'-se*, an English actor and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II., with whom he was a great favourite. He produced "The Dumb Lady," "The Old Troop; or Monsieur Ragout," and "Sir Hercules Buffoon." D. 1681.—He is not to be taken for John Lacy, an English gentleman, who became the zealous friend of the French impostors who called themselves prophets at the beginning of the 18th century. This person wrote some incoherent tracts on that subject, and was imprisoned for his zeal.

LACYDAS, *la-si'-das*, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcesilaus, whom he succeeded as master of the second Academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his lectures. He foolishly mourned the loss of a favourite goose, which he caused to be buried magnificently. Lived about 240 B.C.

LADISLAUS I., (sometimes written Ladislas and Vladislas), *la'-dis-laus*, king of Hungary, the son of Bela I., succeeded his brother Geisa in 1077. He added to his dominions Dalmatia and Croatia, reduced the Bohemians, who had revolted, expelled the Huns, and conquered part of Bulgaria and Russia. He also defeated the Tartars, and was as distinguished for his piety as for his valour. He died in 1095, and was canonized in 1198.

LADISLAUS III. succeeded Stephen V., his father, in 1272. He was a debauched prince, and divorced his lawful wife. He also ill-used the clergy, and, rendering himself an object of universal hatred, was assassinated in 1290.

LADISLAUS IV. was grand-duke of Lithuania and 3rd or 6th king of this name of Poland, and elected to the throne of Hungary in 1440. He declared war against the Turks, and

employed as his general John Hunniades, who was very successful. Ladislaus, however, made peace, which gave such dissatisfaction to the pope and other Christian princes, that he was induced to break it; but he was very unfortunate afterwards, and lost his life in the battle of Varna, in 1444.

Ladislaus V., the son of Albert of Austria, was made king on the death of Ladislaus IV., under the guardianship of John Hunniades. He was very zealous against the Hussites, by whom he is said to have been poisoned in 1458.

Ladislaus VI., was the son of Casimir IV., king of Poland, and elected king of Hungary, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, in 1490, in opposition to his own brother, Albert, and to John, the natural son of his predecessor, and to Maximilian of Austria. His reign was very turbulent, being constantly at war with the Turks and other neighbouring powers. He died in 1516.

Ladislaus, or Lancelot, king of Naples, called the Liberal and Victorious, succeeded his father, Charles III., in 1386. He had been previously count of Provence and king of Hungary. He obtained the latter crown in 1403, during the imprisonment of Sigismund, who compelled him to return to Italy. On the death of his father, he was opposed by Louis II., duke of Anjou, which occasioned some bloody wars. Pope John XXIII. at first espoused the cause of Louis, but afterwards took the part of Ladislaus, who, however, marched against Rome, and having taken it, turned his arms on the Florentines, whom he compelled to sue for peace, in 1413. b. 1376; d. at Naples, it is suspected of poison, 1414.

Ladislaus I., king of Poland, succeeded his brother, Boleslaus II., in 1082. He defeated the armies of Prussia and Pomerania. d. 1102.

Ladislaus II., king of Poland, succeeded his father, Boleslaus III., in 1138. He made war against his brothers on frivolous pretences, and, after several battles, was driven from his throne; but Boleslaus IV., his successor, gave him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. d. at Oldenburg, 1159.

Ladislaus I. (some reckoning him as the first of this name) or IV., king of Poland, came to the throne in 1296. He pillaged his subjects and seized the goods of the clergy, for which he was expelled, and the crown given to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia. Ladislaus retired to Rome, but, on the death of Wenceslaus, was recalled to Poland, where he governed with moderation and wisdom. Pomerania having revolted, he called to his aid the Teutonic knights, who repaid themselves by seizing Dantzic and other places; but Ladislaus marched against the knights, and defeated them. d. 1333.

Ladislaus II., or V. (*See* Jagellon.)

Ladislaus III., or VI. (*See* Ladislaus IV.)

Ladislaus IV., or VII., king of Poland, succeeded Sigismund III. in 1682. Before his advancement to the throne, he signalized himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions. He also repulsed the Russians, and forced them to make peace. d. 1649.

Ladvocat, Jean Baptiste, *lad'-vo-ka*, a learned French writer, who became doctor, librarian, and professor of the Sorbonne. The duke of Orleans, having founded a Hebrew professorship in the Sorbonne, appointed Ladvocat to it in 1752. His works are, a "Geographical Dictionary;" an "Historical Dictionary," which has since been repeatedly enlarged; a "Hebrew Grammar," &c. b. at Vaucouleurs, 1709; d. at Paris, 1765.

Lælius, Caius, *le'-li-us*, consul of Rome, 140 b.c., distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies.—There was another consul of this name, 190 b.c. He accompanied the elder Scipio to Africa, and took part in the victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.

Laennec, Réné Théophile Hyacinthe, *lan'-nek*, a distinguished French physician, inventor of the stethoscope and of the art of "mediate auscultation." After completing his medical education at Nantes, under his uncle, a celebrated physician, and at Paris, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1814. His literary acquirements were extensive, and he rapidly grew into fame as a lecturer and writer on medicine. In 1816 he became chief physician at the Hôpital Necker, and soon afterwards made known his important discovery in his "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation." His health, which had been always delicate, now grew so infirm that he was compelled to resign his large private practice and his official appointments, to repair into Brittany. In 1821 he returned, with restored health, to Paris, and was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France. Five years later his health again gave way; and it was found, by means of the system he had himself invented, that he was attacked with consumption. He retired to Brittany, and soon afterwards died. His great invention of the stethoscope, as well as his valuable works, elucidated the pathology of diseases of the chest, which till his time had been involved in the greatest obscurity. His most invaluable work, on "Mediate Auscultation," has been translated into English by Dr. Forbes. Besides this, he also produced a number of excellent treatises on medicine, and was altogether one of the greatest advancers of medical science the world has seen during the last century. b. at Quimper, Brittany, 1781; d. 1826.

La Fayette, Louis Mottier, Mademoiselle de, *la'-fai-yet*, a French lady, celebrated for her beauty and wit, was maid of honour to Anne of Austria. Louis XIII. became inspired with a lively passion for her, but she resisted his entreaties, and sought, in 1637, the retirement of a cloister, where she assumed the name of Sister Angelica. d. 1665. Madame de Genlis made her the heroine of a romance, first published in 1812, entitled "Mademoiselle de la Fayette."

La Fayette, Countess de. (*See* Fayette.)

La Fayette, Gilbert Mottier, Marquis de, a celebrated soldier and patriot, came of a noble family in Auvergne, and, at the age of 20 years, fitted out a frigate at his own expense and sailed for America, to fight in the ranks of the insurgents against British domination. Returning to France at the end of two years, he again sailed for America, with reinforcements of ships, men, and money, and distinguished himself in Virginia and at the siege of Yorktown. His energy and ability greatly contributed to the foundation of the republic of the United States. The renown he had acquired in America caused him to be elected, in 1787, member of the Assembly of Notables, and in

1789 deputy in the National Assembly. In this capacity he warmly defended the republican ideas then in vogue, and proposed the first declaration of the rights of man, which ultimately formed the basis of the constitution. In July, 1789, he was appointed commandant of the national guard, upon which occasion he caused his soldiers to assume a tri-coloured cockade,—blue and red, the colours of the commune of Paris, and white, the colour of the French lily,—this being the origin of what afterwards became the national colours. He protected the royal family on the 5th and 6th October, and when the people broke out into insurrection in July, 1791, he defeated them with his national guards on the Champ de Mars. On being appointed to command the army of the north, he defeated the allies at Philippeville and Maubeuge. In August, 1792, he was outlawed for having arrested the commissioners of the National Assembly sent to watch him at his camp at Compiègne, where it is said he had previously invited the king to seek an asylum. Upon this, he, with a few friends, crossed the frontier, intending to take up his residence in a neutral country, but was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in the fortress of Olmütz, in Moravia. He remained there during five years, but was released by a special article in the treaty of Campo-Formio. Strongly opposed to Napoleon's ambition, La Fayette took no part in public affairs during the Consulate and the Empire. On Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815, La Fayette was returned to the House of Representatives, where, after the defeat at Waterloo, he replied, in answer to Lucien's appeal: "We have followed your brother through the burning sands of Syria, as well as to the frozen deserts of Russia; the bleached bones of two millions of Frenchmen scattered all over the globe attest our devotion to him. That devotion is now exhausted, for his cause is no longer the cause of the nation." As a member of the Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, he was the untiring advocate of constitutional liberty. In 1824 he visited the United States, where his journey was a perpetual ovation. During the revolution of 1830, he was nominated for the second time chief of the national guard, and was one of the first to propose Louis Philippe as king of the French. The new monarch, however, soon became jealous of his popularity, and sought to counteract his great influence by proposing a measure for the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief of the national guard. This attack La Fayette forestalled by tendering his resignation, and henceforth the relations of La Fayette and Louis Philippe were of the most unicordial character. La Fayette took a distinguished part in some of the greatest events of his epoch, in the American revolution, and in those of France in 1789 and 1830. Although not possessed of commanding genius, he was ever actuated by patriotic and disinterested motives. But perhaps with him the qualities of the heart were superior to those of the mind. Throughout his long career, he showed a want of foresight and decision, and proved himself a general more fitted to excite popular commotion than to direct and establish national security. La Fayette left behind him "Memoirs," which were published by his family in 1837-40. B. at Chavagnac, in the department of the Haute-Loire, 1757; D. at Paris, 1834.

LAFITAU, Joseph François, *la'f-e-to*, a French Jesuit, who was a missionary among the Iroquois in America. He wrote the "Manners of the Native Americans compared with those of the Primitive Times," a "History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World," and other works. D. 1740.

LAFITTE, Jacques, *la'-feet*, the chief banker of France during the Empire and the Restoration, was the son of a poor carpenter at Bayonne, and in 1787 walked to Paris, where he obtained the situation of assistant clerk in the banking-house of Perregaux, at £48 per annum. He became successively book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, manager, junior partner, and, in 1809, succeeded to the business, and thenceforth carried it on in his own name. His eminently profound and practical talents for finance procured for him the posts of regent of the Bank of France, and president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. During a monetary crisis, in 1815, Lafitte lent the government the sum of 2,000,000 francs. In the same year, Louis XVIII., on his departure for Ghent, deposited with the banker a very considerable sum, which Napoleon I. respected. Four months afterwards, the emperor himself, when leaving Paris for the last time, lodged in the same hands the sum of 5,000,000 francs. Lafitte wished to give Napoleon a receipt, but the latter replied. "It is unnecessary. I know you, M. Lafitte; you never liked my government, but you are an honest man." In 1830 he was said to be possessed of a private fortune of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, but in the following year the great European monetary panic took place, and the house of Lafitte fell, along with those whose creditor he was. At this juncture Lafitte sold off the whole of his private property, amounting to 10,000,000 of francs, and subsequently, after the full discharge of his liabilities, he was ascertained to have a surplus of 8,000,000 francs. At his death, his remains were attended to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise by the most eminent personages of Paris, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Arago. B. at Bayonne, 1767; D. at Paris, 1844.

LAFFON DE LADEBAT, André Daniel, *laf-fawng de la-dai'-ba*, a French statesman and financier, who, having inherited considerable property, was able to devote his leisure to the study of political economy and the fine arts. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting at Bordeaux, and became a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in that city, and also of the Agricultural Society of Paris. M. Laffon was president of the Legislative Assembly when Louis XVI. and his family took refuge in its midst, on the 10th of August, 1792; and in the massacre in September following, he saved the life of the Abbé Sicard. He was subsequently himself exposed to much danger; but having survived the Reign of Terror, was chosen, in September, 1795, a member of the Council of Ancients for the department of the Seine. In 1797 he was among those who were condemned to deportation, and sent to Cayenne; but returned from exile on the establishment of the Consulate. In 1815 he visited England, and collected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions; and on his return he presented to Louis XVIII. a valuable work on the finances of France. B. 1746; D. 1829.

LA FONTAINE. (*See* FONTAINE, John de la.)

LAFONTAINE, Augustus Henry Julius, *la'-fon-*



MRS. INCHBALD.



JACKSON, STONEWALL.



JAMES I. OF ENGLAND.



JONES, OWEN.

*tane*, a German romance writer, among whose numerous works are, "Blanche and Minna, or the Manners of the Burghers," "Moral Systems," "The Country Clergyman, or New Family Pictures," and "Clara du Plessis and Clairaut, or the History of Two Lovers." B. 1756; D. 1831.

La Galissonniere, Marquis de, *ga'-lees-son'-ne-air*, a French admiral, who, in 1745, was appointed governor-general of Canada, and became one of the most esteemed of the French viceroys of that colony. In 1756 Louis XV. confided to his charge the fleet destined to act against the English in the Mediterranean. He was opposed to Admiral Byng at Minorca, and co-operated at the taking of Mahon. B. at Rochefort, 1693; D. 1756.

Lagny, Thomas Fantet de, *lan'-ye*, a clever French mathematician, who was designed for the bar, but preferred geometry to jurisprudence, and was educated accordingly at Paris, by the liberality of the duke de Noailles. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Louis XIV. appointed him royal hydrographer at Rochefort; but, sixteen years afterwards, he was recalled to Paris, and made librarian to the king, with a considerable pension. He wrote: "New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots;" "Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra;" "The Cubature of the Sphere;" "A General Analysis or Method of Resolving Problems;" and several papers in the "Memoirs" of the Academy. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. B. at Lyons, 1660; D. at Paris, 1734.

Lagrange, Joseph Louis de, *la'-granj*, a celebrated mathematician, who, at the age of eighteen years, took rank among the most learned men of his time, by addressing to Euler some answers relative to the isoperimetrical problems which had engaged his attention from his tenth year. In his nineteenth year he became professor of mathematics in the School of Artillery at Turin, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with a few friends, founded the Royal Academy of the same city. In 1764, and the following years, he bore off the mathematical prize offered by the Paris Academy of Sciences. In 1766 he was invited by Frederick the Great to Berlin, to succeed Euler as president of the Academy, and remained in that city during twenty years. After the death of Frederick he went to reside at Paris, where Louis XVI. had provided apartments for his use in the Louvre. He passed unscathed through the revolutionary period, and was appointed professor at the Polytechnic School. Napoleon I. gave him a seat in the Senate, and loaded him with dignities. His illustrious friend Laplace thus characterized him in his funeral oration:—"Among those who have most effectually extended the limits of our knowledge, Newton and Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the happy art of detecting general principles, which constitutes the true genius of science. This art, joined to a rare elegance in the exposition of the most abstract theories, characterized Lagrange." "Lagrange," says Professor Hamilton, "has perhaps done more than any other analyst to give extent and harmony to such deductive researches" (the theoretical development of the laws of motion), "by showing that the most varied consequences respecting the motions of systems of bodies may be derived from one radical formula; the beauty of the method so suiting the dignity of the results as to make his great work a kind of scientific poem." Of the works of this luminary of mathematical science we have space only to enumerate the most important: these are "Analytical Mechanics," the second edition published in Paris, 1811-15; "Theory of Analytical Functions," second edition published 1813; "Resolution of Numerical Equations," 1826; "Lessons on the Calculus of Functions." In addition to a crowd of highly important contributions to the "Transactions" of the learned Societies of Turin, Berlin, and Paris, he produced treatises "On the Origin of Comets," "On the Calculation of Eclipses," and on the "Method of determining the Orbit of a Comet from Observations." B. at Turin, 1736; D. at Paris, 1813.

Laguerre, Louis, *la'-goo-air*, a French painter, was the godson of Louis XIV., who had him instructed by Le Brun, and in the Royal Academy of Paris. In 1683 he came to England, and was much employed in painting ceilings, halls, &c. He was first engaged by Verrio on the large work at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; subsequently he had lodgings assigned him in Hampton Court Palace, where he painted "The Labours of Hercules." B. 1663; D. 1721.

Lagus, *lai'-gus*, a Macedonian of mean extraction, who married Arsinoë, daughter of Meleager, who, according to some accounts, was then pregnant by King Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, Lagus exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, and fed him with her prey. This uncommon preservation was divulged to Lagus, who adopted the child, and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so singularly preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. The first of the Ptolemies was called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. The surname of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne to the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's mistress.

La Harpe. (*See* Harpe, John Francis de la.)

Lahire, Philippe de, *la'-here*, a French mathematician, who was professor of astronomy and mathematics in the College of France, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences, in 1678. He was employed in many important public works; among the rest, one for the determination of the water-levels, preparatory to the construction of the aqueduct for supplying Paris. His chief works were treatises "On Conical and Cylindrical Sections," "On Surveying," and "On Mechanics." B. at Paris, 1640; D. at the same city, 1719.

Lainez, James, *lai-naith'*, a Spaniard, and one of the companions of Loyola, whom he succeeded in the generalship of the Jesuits, in 1558. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he supported the papal authority to an extravagant degree. He obtained from Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the order, and the following extraordinary privileges: the right of making all manner of contracts without the privity or consent of the society; that of giving authority and authenticity to all comments and explanations of the constitutions; the power of

making new and altering old rules; and that of having prisons independently of the secular power. Lainez refused a cardinalship. B. in Castile, 1512; D. at Rome, 1565.

LAING, Malcolm, *laing*, a Scottish historian, who studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he became a member of the celebrated Speculative Society. He was subsequently called to the Scottish bar; but, although he displayed high forensic abilities, he never succeeded in obtaining much practice. In 1793 he commenced his literary career by editing Henry's "History of Britain." Five years later, he produced "The History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the Accession of James VI., to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne." He afterwards appended to the second edition of this work a "Preliminary Dissertation on the Participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the Murder of Darnley." He represented Orkney for some time in Parliament, and enjoyed the friendship of Fox. B. in Orkney, 1762; D. 1818.

LAING, Samuel, an English traveller and writer, brother of the preceding, composed some valuable works, the chief of which were "Notes of a Traveller," "Travels in Norway," and the "Heimskringla."

LAING, Alexander, an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, of whose early history but little is known, latterly followed the calling of an itinerant vender of old books; and, being a man of much humour and eccentricity, obtained access to many sources of information, which he turned to account in the "Donean Tourist," in verse, with copious notes, giving an account of the battles, castles, families, gentlemen's seats, &c., on the banks of the river Don; and "The Caledonian Itinerary, or a Tour on the Banks of the Dee," a poem, with historical notes. He was also the compiler of the "Eccentric Magazine," which contains many curious and whimsical epitaphs gleaned from churchyards in Aberdeenshire. B. 1778; D. 1838.

LAKE, Gerard, Viscount, *laik*, a distinguished English general, who entered the army at the age of fourteen, served in the Seven Years' War, and subsequently participated in the campaigns in America and in Holland. During the rebellion in Ireland in 1797-98, he acted as commander-in-chief of the British force. In 1800 he went out to India as commander-in-chief, and three years afterwards took the field against the Mahrattas, whom he signally defeated before the city of Delhi. On entering that city, he obtained possession of Shah Allum, the Mogul emperor, nominally the sovereign of India, but in reality the tool of the Mahrattas. He afterwards reduced Agra, and, by a series of brilliant successes, took from Scindiah all his possessions beyond the river Chumbul. He operated in 1804-5 against Holkar, whom he defeated after an obstinate resistance. For his distinguished services, he was created, on his return to England in 1807, a viscount, having been previously raised to the peerage as Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswaree. B. 1744; D. 1808.

LALANDE, Michael Richard de, *la'-land*, a French musician who, when young, became a chorister in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerre, but on reaching manhood lost his fine voice, and applied himself to the study of the violin, in hopes of being employed by Lulli at the opera; but, being refused, he broke his instrument, and studied the organ. The duke of Noailles recommended him to Louis XIV., who appointed him musical instructor to the court. He was also composer and chapel-master to the king. B. at Paris, 1657; D. at Versailles, 1726.

LALANDE, Joseph Jérome le Français de, an eminent French astronomer, who was sent to Paris for the purpose of studying jurisprudence, but his attention having been early directed to Fontenelle's "Discourses on the Plurality of Worlds," he secretly devoted himself to the pursuit of astronomical science. He attended the lectures of Lemonnier and Delille, and made such considerable progress as to be able to undertake, before he had attained his nineteenth year, a series of observations for determining the moon's distance from the earth, at the observatory of Berlin. On his return to Paris, the Royal Academy, in token of their admiration of the manner in which he had completed his task, elected him a member of their body. His reputation as an astronomer was thus permanently fixed. In 1762 he became professor of astronomy at the College of France, and filled that office during forty-five years with the greatest success. None of his contemporaries surpassed him in presenting a succinct exposition of the science of astronomy. As an author, he was eminently successful in conveying, in a clear and popular manner, the truths of his favourite science to the ordinary reader. He was an industrious observer, and contributed largely to the scientific memoirs of the French Academy. His principal works were, "Treatise on Astronomy," "Reflections on Eclipses of the Sun," "Compendium of Historical and Astronomical Navigation," "Astronomy for Ladies," "Letter on Saturn's Ring," and "Astronomical Bibliography." B. at Bourg, in the department of Ain, 1732; D. at Paris, 1807.

LALLI, John Baptist, *lal'-le*, an Italian poet, who was employed by the duke of Parma and the pope in the government of several cities. He wrote, among other works, "The Nefarious French," "Jerusalem Forlorn," and the "Æneid Travestie." B. at Norcia, 1572; D. at Norsino, in Umbria, 1637.

LALLY, Thomas Arthur, Count de, *lal'-le*, a distinguished French general, was sprung from an Irish family that had followed James II. to France. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and was appointed brigadier in the field by Louis XV. In 1756 he was sent to the East Indies as governor of the French possessions. He took Gondalore and Fort St. David, but was defeated before Madras; on which he retired to Pondicherry, which he was obliged to surrender to the English in 1761. On his arrival in France, he was accused of betraying French interests in India, and the popular clamour was so great that he was sent to the Bastille, and afterwards tried by the Parliament, which condemned him to be beheaded, on the absurd charge of having sold Pondicherry to the enemy. He underwent his sentence with great fortitude, in 1766.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, Marquis de, son of the above, was educated at the College of Harcourt. He wrote, when only 15, a Latin poem on the story of John Calas, who had been sacrificed to the fury of a mob; and when he had attained a more mature age, warmly exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father; and in 1783 regained possession of his pater-

nal estates. Previously to the Revolution, he was captain of cuirassiers; and in 1789 was nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris to the States-general. He soon became one of the most popular members of the Constituent Assembly, gave his support to the declaration of the rights of man proposed by Lafayette, and subsequently suggested as an amendment, that all citizens should be eligible to public employments, which was adopted by acclamation. But though a democrat, he was not an anarchist, and proposed the British constitution as a model of government; but perceiving that principles prevailed at variance with his ideas of what was just, he resigned his seat in the Assembly, and retired into Switzerland. He composed a work, entitled "Quintus Capitolinus," in which he reviewed the proceedings of the National Assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792, he was arrested and sent to the Abbaye, but, escaping the massacres which took place in the prisons in September, effected his escape to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. On the trial of Louis XVI. he wrote to the Convention to offer himself as the official advocate of that prince, and afterwards published the speech which he had composed in his defence. When Bonaparte became Consul, the marquis returned to France, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, as one of the members of his privy council, and is supposed to have drawn up the manifesto of the king to the French nation. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "The Defence of the Emigrants," published in 1796; also an "Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford, the Minister of Charles I.;" and a tragedy on the fate of that nobleman. B. 1751; D. 1830.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de, *la'-mark'*, an eminent French botanist and zoologist, served for some time under Marshal de Broglie, but quitted the career of arms for that of science. He at first devoted himself to botany, and made the acquaintance of Buffon, who greatly assisted him. In 1779 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was despatched on a travelling tour over Europe to collect rare specimens of plants for the Jardin du Roi. In 1794 he was appointed professor of zoology in that institution, a post he retained until his death. His principal works were "The Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," and the "French Flora." He also wrote botanical articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." B. 1744; D. at Paris, 1829.

Lamarque, Maximilien, Comte de, *la'-mark*, a distinguished French officer and statesman, entered the army as a private, and soon became captain of grenadiers in a famous corps commanded by Latour d'Auvergne, first grenadier of France. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austerlitz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram; rendered himself eminently conspicuous in Italy, especially by the capture of Caprea; and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he added to his military reputation. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, he conferred on Lamarque the command of Paris, and afterwards nominated him general-in-chief of the army of La Vendée. He was proscribed in 1815; but returned to France in 1818, and wrote numerous articles for the opposition journals, chiefly relating to foreign politics. In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and after the accession of Louis Philippe, became a leading member of the progressive party. B. 1770; D. 1832.

Lamartine, Alphonse, *la'-mar-teen*, an illustrious French poet, whose family name was Du Prat, but he assumed that of Lamartine from a maternal uncle. His father was a major of cavalry in the royal service, and was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror; but, after the fall of Robespierre, the family retired to their country seat at Milley, where the future poet received his first education, in the midst of a domestic serenity he afterwards depicted in his "Confidences." He was subsequently sent to finish his studies at Belley, with the "Pères de la Foi." After a short sojourn at Lyons, he made his first visit to Italy; and, towards the close of the Empire, repaired to Paris, where he devoted himself to study, to the composition of verse, and to social enjoyment. On the exile of Napoleon to Elba, he took military service under Louis XVIII.; but after the Hundred Days, he left the military for a literary career. He visited Italy for the second time in 1818. In 1820 his fame suddenly and unexpectedly commenced; in that year he produced a small and modest volume, for which he could hardly find a publisher; this was entitled "Méditations Poétiques." With the exception of some translations from Byron, French literature had, for a considerable period, been without anything like sentimental or impassioned poetry. Accordingly, this new style of verse was received with universal admiration; 45,000 copies of the volume were sold in the course of four years, and its author was hailed as a great French poet, worthy to take rank with Béranger; the latter being the poet of imperialism and the Revolution, the former that of religion and royalty. A diplomatic career next opened to the popular poet; he was appointed to a post at the French embassy at Florence, and afterwards became secretary of embassy at Naples and at London, where he married a young and beautiful English lady, who was possessed of a large fortune. About this time his maternal uncle made him his heir, on condition that he should assume the name of Lamartine. He was next chargé-d'affaires in Tuscany, when some remarks made by him in his "Dernier chant de Childe-Harold," derogatory to Italian national character, led to a duel between himself and Colonel Pepé, afterwards celebrated as an Italian patriot general, wherein the poet was dangerously wounded. He composed several poetical works while sojourning in Italy; among the rest, his "Nouvelles Méditations," first published in 1823; the "Mort de Socrate," and the "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses." In all these a strong religious sentiment and a spirit of loyalty to the Bourbons, as well as a bitter feeling towards the Empire and the Revolution, were displayed. He was recalled to France in 1829, and was elected a member of the Académie Française. On the outburst of the French Revolution of 1830, he was about to proceed to Greece, as minister plenipotentiary of Charles X. The new monarch, Louis Philippe, offered to retain him in his appointment, but Lamartine declined. The events which had brought about the fall of the elder Bourbons produced a profound impression on his enthusiastic spirit. He had

seen his much-loved Bourbon dynasty hurled from power by a succession of foolish acts. This year was to prove the turning point of his career. He was henceforth to commence a life of political activity; his career as a poet may almost be said to have ended at this time, for, except "Jocelyn," "La Chute d'un Ange," and a few songs, he wrote no more verse. As a politician and a prose writer, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life. Speaking of this crisis in his career, he said, "The past may be regretted, but the day must not be wasted in idle tears. I wish to enter the ranks of the people; to think, speak, act with them." He now sought to obtain a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and successively presented himself as candidate for the suffrages of Toulon and Dunkirk, but without success. Prevented for the time from taking an active part in political affairs, he resolved to repair to the land of his aspirations and his dreams, the East. In 1832 he set sail from Marseilles, with his wife and daughter, on board a vessel which he had himself equipped, carrying with him a collection of princely presents for the chiefs of the lands he was about to visit. He travelled in oriental countries for sixteen months, but was recalled, just as he had reached Jerusalem, by the news that he had been elected deputy by the Legitimist constituency of Bergues. He was now actively engaged in politics, and soon became a leader of the "Progressive Conservative" party; but, in 1845, he openly expressed his dislike for the government of Louis Philippe and his minister Guizot, which he characterized as one of "vulgar utility." He became an influential member of the opposition party. It may be mentioned, by the way, that his greatest oratorical achievements in the Chamber of Deputies, up to this period, had been his speeches on Eastern questions, on the abolition of the punishment of death, and against M. Arago in defence of literary studies. He wrote, too, at the same period, many small works expressive of his opinions on passing events. In 1835 he published his celebrated "Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées, et Paysages pendant un voyage en Orient," which was almost as popular in an English translation,—"Pictures of the East," as in its original language. His great effort, however, during the last years of Louis Philippe's reign, was the "History of the Girondins," which had an immense influence in producing the fall of the minister Guizot, and in bringing about the Revolution of 1848. During that eventful period, Lamartine became one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, man of the day. It was owing to his eloquence that the Chamber of Deputies refused a compromise between the Revolution and the Orleans family. He risked his life in withstanding the demands of the leaders of the insurgents and their followers, that the red flag should be the colours of the new republic. "For myself," he said, "I will never consent to adopt it. The tricoloured flag has waved all over the world. It is identified with your liberties and your glory. The red flag has never waved but over the Champ de Mars, and has only been imbrued with the blood of the people." He became a member of the provisional government, and the foreign minister of the republic. He did good service to his country in that capacity, by preventing a general war of revolutionary interference, which the more violent revolutionists desired. His popularity during several months was immense; he was the particular idol of the middle classes, who beheld in him a bulwark between themselves and anarchy. Curiously enough, after a few months, his countrymen grew so indifferent towards him, that it was with difficulty he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. When his name was announced with that of Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac for the office of president, he obtained by far the fewest votes of the trio. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he retired from politics and devoted himself exclusively to literature. Indeed his means had become so straitened that a most strenuous effort had to be made by him to ward off total pecuniary ruin. A French critic observes of this circumstance, "Notwithstanding the illusory wealth bestowed upon him by the Sultan in the shape of territorial grants, notwithstanding the enormous sale of his works, notwithstanding the vast subscriptions started for his benefit in France and abroad, the ruin of his fortune by public disturbances, and by his own life of princely munificence, has condemned him to a species of literary drudgery to which he has nobly submitted, but in which he has consumed, in a number of ephemeral productions, more force and power of intellect than would have been required to produce three or four great and immortal works." In obedience to the call of pressing necessity, he was, after his retirement from political life, one of the most industrious authors in France. We can only particularize a few of his most important productions, these are: "The History of the Revolution of 1848," "Raphael," "Les Confidences," "Nouvelles Confidences;" these three being autobiographical; "History of the Restoration," "History of Turkey," "History of Russia," and "Fresh Travels in the East." Most of these have been translated into English and the other European languages. He was the proprietor and director of two newspapers, the "Bien Publique," published at Macon, and the "Pays," published at Paris. His poetical and prose works have been collected and republished in several forms; but, in addition to these, he produced numerous pamphlets and political effusions. B. at Macon, 1792; D. 1869.

LAMB, Lady Caroline, *lăm*, daughter of the Earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was distinguished for her literary talents and the decided part she took in political affairs, particularly at the time her brother-in-law, the Hon. Geo. Lamb, was a candidate for Westminster, when she personally canvassed the electors, and made herself the subject of great notoriety. She possessed a masculine mind, and was on terms of friendship with several literary characters, but more especially with Lord Byron, for whom she entertained an attachment fatal to her domestic happiness. She wrote the novels of "Glenarvon," "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis," besides contributing to various newspapers and periodicals. B. 1786; D. 1828.

LAMB, Charles, a distinguished English essayist and humorist, was the son of a clerk to Mr. Salt, a bencher of the Inner Temple, in which legal stronghold he first saw the light. He was sent at an early age to Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge was his schoolfellow. Reared in the very heart of the metropolis, he

throughout life evinced a strong perception of the splendour, squalidness, excitement, and oddities of the great world of London. "I often shed tears," he said, "in the motley Strand, for fulness of joy at so much life." An impediment in his speech prevented his gaining an exhibition at the university, and, in 1792, he became a clerk in the India House, a post he retained during thirty-three years. With the exception of one terrible circumstance, his life was very uneventful. In 1796 his sister, worn out by constant toil at her needle, as well as weakened in nerves by confinement, took her mother's life in an uncontrollable fit of frenzy. Her insanity being established, she was allowed to remain in the charge of her brother, a duty which Lamb religiously fulfilled to the end of his life. She subsequently recovered her reason, and her brother, who was never married, passed his days with her, both evincing the utmost affection and devotedness to each other. He first appeared as an author in a small book of poems, published in conjunction with Coleridge and Lloyd. Although this was severely handled by the "Anti-Jacobin," Lamb was not deterred from authorship; for, some time afterwards, he produced a drama, entitled "John Woodvill." His delightful "Essays of Elia," upon which his fame mainly rests, were first printed in the "London Magazine." He was highly esteemed by a large intellectual circle, among which may be named his life-long friend Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Southey, Rogers, and Talfourd. The last gentleman published "Lamb's Letters," and "Final Memorials," in 1848; and those who would fully appreciate his captivating essays, and morsels of autobiography scattered through his writings, should consult these tributes to a genial and estimable man. His complete works include two volumes of verse, the "Essays of Elia," and "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare." The "Farewell to Tobacco," "Essay on Roast Pig," "Christ's Hospital thirty years ago," and the "Old Benchers of Lincoln's Inn," may be mentioned as representative bits of his refined, quaint, easy humour. In one of the last essays of "Elia" he records his feelings on being released from drudgery at the India House in a delightful manner. The paper is called "The Superannuated Man;" and the event happened in 1825. His death was the consequence of what was at first thought but a slight accident. For quaint, genial, and unconventional humour, Lamb has, perhaps, never been excelled. B. in London, 1775; D. at Edmonton, 1834.

LAMB, Sir James Bland Burges, D.C.L., the son of George Burges, Esq., comptroller of customs in Scotland, was educated at Oxford, and after travelling on the continent, was called to the bar in 1777. In 1787 he became M.P. for Helston, Cornwall; and in 1789 was appointed under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. He about this date established the "Sun" evening newspaper, and for a time took an active share in conducting it. His contributions to this journal were signed "Alfred," and were collected into a volume in 1792. He was created a baronet in 1795, and was named for life knight-marshal of the royal household, and spent the residue of his life in literary pursuits, producing numerous works on the drama, poetry, politics, &c. In 1821 he was allowed to assume the name





of Lamb, by which he was subsequently known. B. 1752; D. 1825.

LAMBALLE, Maria Theresa Louisa, of Savoy-Carignan, Princess de, *lam'-bal*, was married to the duke de Bourbon-Penthièvre, but became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. Being appointed, in 1774, superintendent of the household to Marie-Antoinette, queen of France, she became the particular favourite of that unfortunate princess. On the flight of Louis XVI. and his family, she came to England; her attachment, however, to the queen was so great that she returned to France, and entered the prison of the Temple with her royal friend. She was dragged thence to La Force, and lastly, in September, 1792, brought before a ferocious tribunal, where she was butchered with sabres, her head and breasts cut off and her heart taken out. These, borne on pikes, were carried about in savage triumph, and inhumanly taken to the king and his family. B. at Turin, 1749.

LAMBARDE, William, *lam'-bard*, an English lawyer and antiquary, who published a collection and translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws: and, in 1574, established an hospital for the poor at Greenwich. In 1579 he became justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and subsequently produced a work on the duties of his office, entitled "Eirenarcha." He also wrote "Archeion; or, a Discourse upon the High Courts of Justice in England," and collected materials for another work on Great Britain; but on finding that Camden was engaged upon a similar task, he abandoned his intention of publishing it. It was subsequently issued under the title of "Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum." B. 1536; D. 1601.

LAMBERT, John, major-general in the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I., is stated to have been a student of law on the breaking out of the struggle between the King and the Parliament; but, joining the popular standard, he became a colonel, distinguished himself at the battle of Naseby and in Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this, Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but, from prudential motives, granted him a pension of £2000 a year. Being divested of all employment, he withdrew into private life, but, on the death of the Protector, was chosen by the Rump Parliament to repress the royalist insurrection. A short time previously he took an active part in deposing Richard Cromwell; for which services he was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse. The Parliament, however, growing jealous of his influence with the army, directed him to resign his commission; this he absolutely refused to do, and, marching to London, dispersed the assembly by force, in October, 1659. He was then appointed major-general of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north; but General Monk having defeated him, and restored the Parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and was committed to the Tower. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned, with Sir Harry Vane; but was pardoned, and banished to Guernsey, where he remained during upwards of thirty years. B. about 1620; D. at Guernsey, 1694.

LAMBERT, George, an English artist who closely imitated the style of Poussin, and pro-

duced some pictures of considerable merit. He was engaged in decorating the India House, in Leadenhall Street, with pictures of the Indian Settlements. He is believed to have been the founder of the famous Beef Steak Club. B. 1710; D. 1765.

LAMBERT, John Henry, an eminent German mathematician, who wrote a "Treatise on the Orbits of Comets," a "Treatise on the Properties of Light," and other works. He was an estimable man, and profoundly versed in the mathematical sciences, as known during his time. B. at Mülhausen, Upper Alsatia, 1728; D. at Berlin, 1777.

LAMBESC, Charles Eugène de Lorraine, Prince de, *lam'-besk*, was the relative of Marie-Antoinette, whom he accompanied to France, and became colonel-proprietor of the royal German regiment. A determined enemy of the revolution, he charged the mob assembled at the Tuileries, in 1789, and wounded several persons with his own hand. He was afterwards tried for the act, but obtained an acquittal. Upon this, he left France, served in the Austrian army, and reached the grade of lieut.-fieldmarshal. He left no issue, and was the last representative of one branch of the house of Loraine. B. 1751; D. at Vienna, 1825.

LAMBRUN, Margaret, *lăm'-brun*, a Scotch heroine, was a servant of Mary Stuart, as was her husband, who died of grief for the death of that queen. Margaret resolved to avenge the death of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth, and, to accomplish her purpose, assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court; but, as she was pushing through a crowd to get near the queen, she dropped one of her pistols. This being observed, she was seized and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her strictly, and Margaret replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit, I am a woman. I was several years in the service of Queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death; you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see his innocent queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest love for both, I resolved to avenge their deaths by killing you. I have made many efforts to divert my resolution from this design, but in vain: I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled by love." The queen calmly heard this discourse, and answered: "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you; but what think you is my duty to do to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as a queen or a judge, and on her majesty's saying as a queen, "Then," said Margaret, "your majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance can you give," said the queen, "that you will not repeat the attempt?" "Madam," Lambrun rejoined, "a favour which is given under restraints is no favour; and, in so doing, your majesty would act as a judge." The queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she gave her a pardon and a safe conduct out of the kingdom.

LAMENNAIS, Félicité Robert, Abbé de, *la'-men-nai*, a celebrated French divine, was the son a shipowner at St. Malo, and was intended by his father to follow mercantile pursuits; but an unconquerable love of learning led him to acquire, almost unassisted, a considerable store of knowledge. In 1807 he became teacher of mathematics in the College of St Malo, and, in the following year, produced his first work, entitled "Reflections on the State of the Church in France during the 18th Century." In 1811 he assumed the tonsure; in 1814 he went to Paris, where he wrote a pamphlet against Napoleon I., then in exile at Elba, for which he was forced to make his escape from the capital during the Hundred Days. He went to England, where he resided for some time as usher at a school in the vicinity of London. In 1816 he returned to France, and was ordained a priest. His remarkable "Essay on Indifference in matters of Religion" appeared the following year, and produced a profound impression. He visited Rome several years afterwards, and was offered a cardinal's hat by Leo XII., but declined the honour. During the French revolution of 1830 he warmly embraced the democratic cause, declaimed against the temporal abuses of the Church, and in "L'Avenir," with Lacordaire and Montalembert (*see* LACORDAIRE), while he defended the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, desired that religion should be "regenerated" by being brought home to the bosoms of the lower classes, since the educated people had grown indifferent to its truths. He advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Church. These views evoked a remonstrance from the Holy See; upon which the journal was suppressed. In 1834 he produced his "Paroles d'un Croyant," a work which completely shut him out from the ranks of the Roman Catholic clergy. The pope condemned the book, but the republican party accepted its author as an apostle of civil and religious liberty. In 1840, for his "Pays et le Gouvernement," he was sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment. He subsequently wrote other works, all expressing his views with the old earnestness and eloquence. Before his death, every effort was made to cause him to retract, but without avail. He left some papers, which the clergy for a time prevented from being published; but, a lawsuit resulting, the documents were ordered to be printed according to their author's last wishes. B. at Saint Malo, 1782; D. 1854.

LAMI, Giovanni, *lal'-me*, an Italian author, who wrote in defence of the Nicene creed against Leclerc and others. In 1732 he became librarian of the Riccardi collection, and professor of ecclesiastical history at the Florence Lyceum. In 1740 he commenced the publication of a literary journal, called "Novelle Letterárie." He likewise made a selection of the inedited works contained in the Riccardi Library, and published them under the title of "Deliciæ Eruditorum," in eighteen volumes. He had projected a History of the Eastern Churches from the Council of Florence, in 1439, but his death interrupted the plan. He was throughout life a warm opponent of the Jesuits. B. at Santa Croce, Tuscany, 1697; D. at Florence, 1770.

LAMORICIERE, Christophe Louis Juchault de, *lal'-mo-riss'-e-air*, a celebrated French general, was educated for his profession at the Polytechnic School, between the years 1824-26, after which he passed to the school of Metz. In 1830 he had reached the grade of lieutenant, and subsequently, in the African war, he rose with great rapidity. He was appointed captain

of the Zouaves on the organization of that corps, and, in 1837, had risen to the rank of colonel. He was wounded by the explosion of a mine at the siege of Constantine; after a short sojourn at Paris, he returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. In 1844 he became commander of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed temporary governor of Algeria. Under Marshal Bugeaud, between the years 1841-45, he displayed the highest qualities of a commander, and terminated his career two years later, by skilfully surrounding Abd-el-Kader, and causing him to surrender himself prisoner to the due d'Aumale. During the revolution of 1848, he rode amongst the insurgents in the costume of a colonel of the National Guard, proclaimed the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the regency of the duchess of Orleans; but his horse was killed and himself wounded, and he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the mob. The provisional government offered him the office of minister of war, which he refused. In the insurrection of June, he acted under Cavaignac, and fought against the insurgents at the Bastile, and elsewhere. At the time of the election of President, he was sitting in the Legislative Assembly, and offered no opposition to the new head of the nation. In 1849, on the Russian intervention in Hungary, he was dispatched on an extraordinary mission to the court of Russia, but did not arrive until after the Hungarians had been subdued. On again taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, he became a strenuous opponent of the President and his party. On the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he was arrested and at first conducted to Ham, but afterwards released, and conducted as far as Cologne by the agents of the police. He then took up his residence at Brussels, where he usually continued to live up to the year 1860, when Monsignor Merode, one of the pope's household, and formerly a soldier, sought him in his retreat, and induced him to undertake the chief command of the papal troops, a task he commenced with great zeal, but without accomplishing anything of note, the papal troops having been completely defeated and dispersed by Cialdini at Castelfidardo, Ancona, and elsewhere. B. at Nantes, 1806; D. 1865.

La Motte, Antoine Houdar de, *la-mot'*, a French author, was the son of a hatter, and was educated for the legal profession; but having a love for dramatic composition, resolved to devote himself entirely to the theatre. In 1693 he produced his first drama—"Les Originaux," which was unsuccessful. He subsequently wrote a number of comedies and tragedies, which obtained some success; only one of them, however, keeping possession of the stage—the tragedy of "Inez de Castro," praised by Voltaire. Lamotte became a member of the French Academy, and was appointed dramatic censor. But he is chiefly remarkable for his presumptuous attempt to translate the Iliad of Homer, without any knowledge of Greek. By way of improving that poem, he abridged it to twelve cantos, and added to it a discourse, in which he stated that the admiration for Homer and other ancient writers was only a prejudice of the time. About the age of 40 he became blind, and lost the use of his limbs. B. at Paris, 1672; D. 1731.

Lamotte, Jeanne de Valois, Countess de, a lady, who, becoming aware of the ridiculous





passion of Cardinal Rohan for Queen Marie-Antoinette, suggested to the prelate the idea of purchasing for that princess a magnificent diamond necklace. She engaged herself to deliver the present to the queen, and to procure for the cardinal an interview with her. For this she was, in 1785, convicted of imposture and swindling, and was condemned to make honourable amends with a cord about her neck, to be whipped and branded, and to be confined in La Salpétrière. She found means of making her escape, and took refuge in England, where she printed a book containing reflections on Queen Marie-Antoinette's moral character. B. at Bar-sur-Aube, 1757; D. in England, 1791.

Lamotte-Fouqué, Frederick Henry Charles, Freiherr de, *foo-kaï'*, a celebrated German poet and novelist, whose family came originally from France, his grandfather having entered the service of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He himself entered the Prussian army in 1796, but after serving for some time, and attaining the rank of major, he resigned, in consequence of ill-health. Thereupon he retired to his estate of Nennhausen, near Rathedow, and devoted himself to literature. Under the pseudonym of Pellegrin, he published a translation of the "Numantia" of Cervantes, as well as several poems; the novel of "Alwin," and the "History of the noble Knight Galmy and a beautiful Duchess from Brittany." He subsequently proceeded to write a succession of poems and novels of great freshness and power, chiefly in the style of the old German poets, or founded upon the olden Northern mythology. In 1813 he gave to the world his exquisite tale, "Undine," which has been reproduced in every European language, and has become an established favourite, in virtue of its feeling and fancy, and the decided originality of its construction. During the thirteen subsequent years he produced poems, dramas, and novels, all imbued with a romantic and chivalric feeling. In 1840 was published his "Tidings for the German Nobility," and, soon after his death, a work entitled "Apostasy and Repentance; or, the Looking-glass of the Soul." He edited a selection of his works, in twelve volumes, in 1841. B. at Brandenburg, 1777; D. at Berlin, 1843.

Lamouroux, Jean Vincent, *lá'-moo-roo*, a French naturalist, who devoted himself to the study of marine productions, animal and vegetable, and was professor of natural history at Caen. He wrote many treatises for the "Classical Dictionary of Natural History," and composed a dictionary of Zoophytes for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." In 1817 he described a new variety of wheat, which was afterwards cultivated with success in the northern provinces of France, under the name of *blé lamma*. B. at Agen, France, 1779; D. at Caen, 1825.

Lamplugh, Thomas, *lămp'-lu*, an English prelate. He took part with the Presbyterians in the civil war, but conformed at the Restoration, and became D.D., principal of Alban Hall, and vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1676 he was ordained bishop of Exeter. When the Prince of Orange landed, the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, exhorting them to be loyal to James, who gave him the archbishopric of York. Notwithstanding this, he took the oaths to William and Mary. B. in Yorkshire, 1615; D. at Thorp Castle, 1691.

Lampridius, Ælius, *lăm-prid'-e-us*, a Roman

historian of the 4th century, who wrote the lives of the emperors Commodus, Antoninus Diadumenus, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, which were included in the "Historia Augusta."

LANA, Francis de, *la'-na*, an Italian mathematician, who is stated to have been the first to conceive the idea of aërostation, and to have described the subject in a work called "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," published at Brescia, in 1684. A particular dissertation on the subject, entitled "Navis Volans," tending to abate the claims of Montgolfier to this discovery was published, from Lana's work, at Naples, in 1784. B. at Brescia, 1631; D. 1687.

LANCASTER, Sir James, *lăn'kăs-ter*, an English navigator, who, in 1591, sailed as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Sumatra, and, after taking several vessels and losing some of his own, shaped his course for England; but in the voyage, meeting with adverse winds, he was driven on the coast of America. He landed on a small island, and the crew, taking advantage of his absence, cut the cable, and sailed for England. He afterwards obtained a passage on board a French ship, and arrived at Rye in 1594. He went out again with another fleet, with which he committed many depredations on the coast of Brazil, and took the town of Pernambuco, where he obtained immense treasure, which he brought to England in 1595. He next commanded the fleet sent out by the newly-established East India Company, and obtained the grant of a settlement at Acheen, and also at Bantam, after which he returned to England. He maintained the existence of a north-west passage, and encouraged many attempts to discover it during his lifetime, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for his services. D. 1620.

LANCASTER, Joseph, was the founder of the Lancasterian schools in most parts of the civilized world. Before he had attained his nineteenth year, he set up a school for poor children in a room lent him by his father, in the Borough-road, Southwark, and, in a short time, had ninety children under his charge. He continued his philanthropic effort of disseminating education among the lowest classes, and, in 1805, was honoured with an audience by George III., who said, "I wish that every poor child in my dominions may be able to read his Bible." The Established Church made him many overtures, which he, as a member of the Society of Friends, was constrained to decline. Almost unaided, he travelled over the United Kingdom, and lectured to upwards of 50,000 people on the system which he had organized: this system consisted in teaching the elements of education by mutual or monitorial instruction Becoming insolvent, he emigrated to the United States in 1818, and pursued his educational efforts with much success in that country. He visited Canada in 1829, and obtained several grants from the Parliament of Lower Canada in furtherance of his educational projects. He became embarrassed in his means once more; but his friends subscribed to purchase a small annuity for him. B. in London, 1771; D. at New York, 1838.

LANCE, George, *lance*, a modern English painter, celebrated for his fruit-pieces and still-life productions, studied high or historical art under Haydon; but it was not until he had discovered where his true powers lay that he made any marked progress. This he did accidentally, by copying a group of fruit as a study of colour. Indeed, as a copyist, he was exceedingly skilful; a proof of which may be cited in his wonderful restoration of the "Boar Hunt," by Velasquez, now in the National Gallery, and which had been injured by a clumsy "restorer," to whom it had been intrusted to clean. Almost from the first moment of his bringing his skill to bear on the peculiar line of art for which he afterwards became distinguished Lance proved that a great painter in an original line had appeared. For many years, he sent to the exhibitions of the British Institution and the Royal Academy productions marked by skilful composition, brilliant colour, and harmonious effects. His "Fruit," "Game," "Just Shot," "Fresh from the Lake, "Just Gathered," and a host of similar works, have charmed beholders, as splendid reproductions of grapes, melons, fruit, flowers, dead birds, game, or fish. The Vernon collection contains three good examples of his manner—"Fruit," 1832; "Fruit," 1848; and "Red-cap." B. at Little Easton, Essex, 1802; D. 1864.

LANCELOT, Dom Claude, *lance'-lot*, a celebrated grammarian, who became professor at Port Royal in 1638, and composed for the use of the pupils a series of excellent works. He shared in the persecutions to which the establishment of Port Royal was subjected, on account of its attachment to Jansenism. He wrote "New Method of Learning the Latin Language," generally known as the Port Royal Latin Grammar; "Greek Grammar," "Greek Roots," "Italian Grammar," and other works. B. at Paris, 1615; D. at Quimperlé, 1695.

LANCISI, Giovanni Maria, *lan-che'-se*, a learned Italian, who studied medicine, chemistry, botany, and geometry with equal success. He was physician to popes Innocent XII. and Clement XI., and was the author of several valuable treatises on natural history, anatomy, &c. At his death, he left to the hospital of San Spirito, at Rome, a library of 20,000 volumes, on condition that it should be free to the public. B. at Rome, 1654; D. 1720.

LANCRINCK, Prosper Henry, *lan'-krink*, a painter of the British school, though of Flemish birth. He was well educated, having been originally designed for the Church, but on indicating a love for art, was allowed to follow the bent of his genius. After studying under various masters in his own country, and making great progress, especially in landscape, where he took Titian and Salvator Rosa for his models, he went to England, and was employed by persons of distinction. He also assisted Sir Peter Lely in painting the accessories—such as grounds, landscapes, ornaments, draperies, &c. —in his principal pictures. Lancrinck was particularly happy in his skies, and his landscapes were also much admired for the invention, and harmony and warmth of colour, they displayed. B. 1628; D. 1692.

LANDEN, James, *lăn'-den*, an English mathematician, was a self-taught genius, and acquired a profound knowledge of abstract mathematics. He wrote some curious papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in 1755 published a volume called "Mathematical Lucubrations." He was appointed agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, which position he held till within two years of his death. In 1766 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He published two volumes

of "Mathematical Memoirs," full of curious and original theorems. B. at Peakirk, near Peterborough, 1719; D. at Melton, 1790.

LANDER, Richard and John, *lan'-der*, two brothers, whose names are associated with African discovery, were both apprenticed to a printer; but the elder abandoned his occupation to accompany Clapperton in his expedition to the Niger in 1825; and after his death, in 1827, returned to England, where he submitted to government a plan for exploring the Niger, which was adopted. Accompanied by his younger brother, he set out for Badagry in 1830, and, after encountering many dangers, they reached Kirree, but were taken prisoners at Eboe, and only, after the promise of a high ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements made for conveying them to the sea. This they reached by the channel called by the Portuguese Nun, and by the English Brass River; and thus solved one of the grandest problems in African geography. This important discovery, opening a water communication into the very heart of the African continent, made a great impression on the mercantile world; and soon after the brothers' arrival in England, an association was formed for making a settlement on the Upper Niger; but the expedition fitted out for this purpose at Liverpool, in 1832, proved a failure; and the Landers, together with nearly all that joined it, fell victims either to the unhealthiness of the climate, or in contests with the natives, in 1833. Richard was born in 1804, and John in 1806, in Cornwall.

LANDON, Letitia Elizabeth, *lăn'-don*, generally known as L. E. L., an English poetess, who at the early age of thirteen displayed a vivid and inventive imagination, and produced several small poems. Her father was an army agent, and resided at Brompton, where he had for a neighbour Mr. Jerdan, the editor of the "Literary Gazette." She submitted some of her poetical effusions to that gentleman, who published them in his journal, in 1820. These first efforts were soon followed by others in the same paper, and were received with a considerable amount of attention. Her father dying soon after, and leaving his family in reduced circumstances, Miss Landon devoted herself to literature, as a means of supporting herself and assisting her relatives. Her poems in the "Literary Gazette," signed L. E. L., were now eagerly looked for, and excited great admiration. She likewise wrote criticisms of poetry and works of fiction for the Gazette, and, as Mr. Jerdan afterwards stated, her labours for the print were little less than his own. With respect to her poems, "The Fate of Adelaide, a Swiss Romantic Tale," was published in 1821. This, her first collection, was followed by "The Improvisatore," "The Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," and others. At that period the annuals were popular, and to these L. E. L. contributed largely. She was less successful as a novelist than as a poet, for her three works of fiction, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carrara," and "Ethel Churchill," were soon forgotten. In 1838 she was married to Mr. George Maclean, the governor of Cape Coast Castle. She left England with her husband, and in little more than a year, was found lying on the floor of her apartment, dead. In her hand was a small phial that had contained prussic acid. At the inquest the jury discovered no cause for suspicion in her death, neither





could it be thought that her end had been due to her own intentional act; for she had been in the habit of taking, according to her physician's advice, small doses of prussic acid, and she had, moreover, written to some female friends in London expressing herself perfectly happy and contented. As a poet she evinced a sentimental and melancholy cast of thought, but in private life she was of a lively and mirthful disposition. Her "Life and Literary Remains" were published by Laman Blanchard, in 1841. B. at Old Brompton, 1802; D. 1839.

LANDOR, Walter Savage, *lăn'-dor*, a modern English poet, essayist, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Walter Landor, Esq., a wealthy landed proprietor, of ancient family. His mother was Miss Savage, a rich Warwickshire heiress. Walter Savage was educated at Rugby school and Trinity College, Oxford. The professions of the army and the law were successively proposed to him, and both in turn declined; he preferring to live an untrammelled life of literary ease on the income allowed him by his father. At the close of the last century, just as Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers, and other great writers, were appearing on the poetical arena, Walter Savage Landor published his first volume of poems. In 1802 he went to Paris, where he witnessed the accession of Bonaparte to the consulship for life. On succeeding to the family estates, by the death of his father, he began by expending vast sums in buildings and improvements thereon; but, in a few years, he suddenly sold off all his property, some of which had been in his family's possession during 700 years, and went abroad, intending to become a citizen of the world. During the struggle between the Spanish patriots and Napoleon I., he raised men, joined the former, and materially aided the Junta by gifts of money. He was appointed a colonel in the Spanish service; but, at a later period, when the restored king, Ferdinand, had overthrown the constitution which the Spaniards had obtained for themselves, he resigned his commission, declaring that though "willing to aid the Spanish people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would have nothing to do with a perjurer and a traitor." He had married Miss Thuillier, a young lady of Swiss extraction, residing at Bath, in the year 1811; and, after the fall of Napoleon, he and his wife took up their residence at Florence, where he purchased some estates. Here, during thirty years, he lived, making only a few visits to England at wide intervals. It was while a resident at Florence that he composed his most important works. In 1820 he printed his "Idyllia Heroica," in Latin, at Pisa. Between the years 1824-29 he brought out, in London, his "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen." In 1831 he republished "Gebir," a poem, first produced in English, but translated by himself into Latin in 1813. In 1836 he published "A Satire on Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors," and in the following year, "The Pentameron and the Pentalogue." Besides these, he wrote many shorter and less important works; his dramas, "Andrew of Hungary" and "Giovanni of Naples," were first published in 1839. His latest productions were, "Last Fruit of an Old Tree," published in 1853, and "Letters of an American," first given to the world under the assumed name of Pottinger, in 1854.

Altogether, Mr. Landor was one of the most remarkable English writers the nineteenth century produced. B. 1775; D. 1864.

LANGDALE, Lord. (*See* BICKERSTETH, Henry.)

LANDSEER, John, *land'-seer*, an eminent English engraver, who was a pupil of Byrne, and in 1793 attracted some notice by his engravings of Loutherbourg's vignettes for Maclise's Bible. He subsequently produced engravings for Bowyer's "History of England" and Moore's "Views in Scotland." In 1806 he became associate engraver in the Royal Academy. Having considerable literary ability, he subsequently abandoned his profession to engage in controversy on art, and to deliver lectures. He started several publications, which met with only a short-lived success. Among others, he established "The Probe," in opposition to the "Art Journal." In 1834 he wrote a "Descriptive, Explanatory, and Critical Catalogue of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery," which contained some amusing matter, although the criticisms therein contained were of little value. His best engraving was from his celebrated son's "Dogs of Mount St. Bernard." Indeed Mr. Landseer is more remembered as the father of the greatest English animal-painter, than for any particular merits of his own. B. at Lincoln, 1769; D. 1852.

LANDSEER, Thomas, an English mezzotint engraver, and eldest son of the preceding. He is known as the engraver of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, and for his spirited etchings, called "Monkeyana." The most important of his later works was his engraving of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." B. near the end of the last century.

LANDSEER, Charles, R.A., a modern English painter, and brother of the preceding, painted many pictures of merit, chiefly illustrative of the works of popular poets and novelists. He was elected an academician in 1845, and six years afterwards became keeper of the Royal Academy. B. 1799; D. 1879.

LANDSEER, Sir Edwin, R.A., an illustrious member of the English school of artists, was the son of John Landseer and brother of the preceding. From his earliest years he evinced extraordinary skill as a draughtsman, and when only fourteen exhibited successful pictures of terriers, spaniels, horses, and other small subjects. Under his father's direction he was in the habit of sketching sheep, donkeys, and other animals, on Hampstead Heath; and to this early familiarity with nature we may attribute his wonderful skill and fidelity, as exhibited in his pictures during after-life. When he was 18, he painted "The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard," and from that time became the leading English animal-painter. Although so early successful, he never lost the habits of a student, but went on increasing in power year after year. He became a Royal Academician in 1830. Sir Edwin's pictures are familiar to thousands of his countrymen, through the medium of scores of engravings. To mention even the most important of his works would require a great deal of space; but a fair idea of his wonderful powers may be gathered by all who have visited the Brompton Museum, where hang the "Peace" and "War," "High Life" and "Low Life," "Highland Music" and the "Dying Stag." In almost every printseller's window we may see "The Return from Deer-Stalking," "Jack in Office," "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "Return from Hawking," "A Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society," "A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers," "Bottom and Titania," etc., etc. The colossal bronze lions at the foot of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square were modelled by Sir E. Landseer. B. 1802; D. 1873.

LANE, Jane, *lain*, an English heroine, who was the principal instrument in effecting the escape of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester. That monarch, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback, from Bentley Hall, the seat of Mr. Lane, about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, in which Charles had been concealed in an oak, to Mr. Norton's, near Bristol; and thence he went to Brighton, where he embarked for France. She was well rewarded at the Restoration, and married Sir Clement Fisher, a baronet of Warwickshire.

LANFRANC, *lăn'-frănk*, archbishop of Canterbury, whose early manhood was spent as an advocate in the law courts of Pavia; after which he went to France, and established a school at Avranches, which was attended by students of the highest rank. On a journey to Rouen, he was robbed and left bound in a wood. Some peasants released him, and conveyed him to the abbey of Bec, where he was so kindly treated, that he became a monk therein, and, in three years, was chosen prior. William, duke of Normandy, gave him the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, and, after the conquest of England, advanced him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1071 he went to Rome to receive the pallium from Pope Alexander II. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded several churches and hospitals. He wrote against Berenger on the Eucharist, and other works, which were published at Paris, 1648. B. at Pavia, 1005; D. 1089.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, *lăng'-bain*, a learned divine, who rose from the position of servitor to be fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He edited "Longinus," and several other learned works. In 1615 he was chosen provost of his college, which, with the office of keeper of the archives, he held till his death. He was esteemed by Selden, Usher, and other great men, his correspondence with whom has been printed. B. in Westmoreland, about 1608; D. 1658.—His son, Gerard Langbaine, made a collection of old plays, and published an "Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates," and "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets." B. at Oxford, 1656; D. 1692.

LANGEBECK, James, *lang'-bek*, a learned Danish writer, who studied theology, and the modern languages, with much success. Frederic V. employed him to travel in Sweden, to collect information relative to Danish history. He was also made keeper of the archives of the realm, councillor of justice, and councillor of state. His most important work is the historical collection, entitled "Scriptores Rerum Danicarum," &c. B. 1710; D. 1774.

LANGDALE, Marmaduke, *lang'-dail*, a gallant English gentleman, who, in the civil war, raised a troop in the king's service, gained some advantage over Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract Castle, and made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle. On the ruin of the royal cause, he went to Flanders, and was created, by Charles II., Lord Langdale. D. 1661.

LANGELAND, or LONGLAND, Robert, *lăng'-lănd*, an old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wickliffe, who distinguished himself

by a curious poem, entitled "The Visions of Piers Plowman," written about 1369, and intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse, with wit and humour, in an alliterative measure. The latest edition is that issued by the Early English Text Society.

LANGHAM, Simon de, *läng'-ham*, an English prelate and cardinal, abbot of Westminster, and afterwards bishop of Ely, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury, in 1366. Edward III. made him treasurer of England, and Urban VIII. gave him a cardinalship, with the title of legate. D. at Avignon, 1376.

LANGHORNE, Dr. John, *läng'-horn*, an English divine and poet, who, on entering into orders, became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he subsequently married. He wrote a poem entitled "Genius and Valour," in which he defended the Scotch against Churchill, and for which the university of Edinburgh bestowed upon him the degree of D.D., in 1766. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review," and published "Poems," "Letters of Theodosius and Constantia," "Solyman and Almena," a tale; five sermons; "Fables of Flora, in Verse," and a translation of Plutarch's "Lives." B. at Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 1735; D. 1779.

LANGLE, Louis Matthew, *lungl*, a celebrated French orientalist, who particularly devoted himself to the study of the Mantchou language, of which he published an alphabet, and a dictionary Mantchou-Français. He also published specimens of Arabian, Persian, and other eastern authors, with translations. In 1792 he was named keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the royal library; and had barely entered on his office, when the mob demanded that all books relating to genealogy in his charge should be destroyed. Langle asked for time to look out the works indicated, and proceeded to conceal all the more valuable, and gave up to popular fury a large quantity of duplicate copies and other unimportant lumber, and thus saved upwards of five thousand volumes, besides sundry valuable documents illustrative of the national history. He afterwards organized a school for the living Oriental languages, in which he was professor of Persian; he was also a member of the Institute, and a memoir by him upon Egypt first suggested to Bonaparte an expedition to that country. Napoleon wished Langle to accompany him to the East, but this he declined to do, and thereby gave great offence to the First Consul. He published numerous works on Oriental subjects, besides new editions of the books of travellers and others connected with that region. B. 1763; D. 1824.

LANGLE, Jean Maximilien de, a French Protestant minister, who officiated in the reformed church at Rouen for twenty-five years. He wrote a "Defence of Charles I., King of England," two volumes of sermons, and translated from the English the "Whole Duty of Man." B. at Evreux, 1590; D. 1674.

LANGLE, Samuel de, son of the above, was minister of the Protestant church at Rouen, whence he removed to Charenton, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. On the persecution breaking out against the Protestants, he went to England, and became a prebendary of Westminster. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. Bishop Stillingfleet printed a letter of his on the differences between the Church of England and the Dissenters. B. in London; D. 1690.

LANGLEY, Batty, *läng'-le*, an English architect, who published many useful practical books; such as the "Builder's Jewel," the "Builder's Price-Book," and other works for masons, bricklayers, and carpenters. D. 1757.

LANGTOFT, Peter, *läng'-toft*, an old English chronicler, who translated from the Latin, into French verse, Herbert Bosenham's "Life of Thomas à Becket," and also composed a chronicle in verse, which began with the Trojans and went down to Edward I. An English metrical translation of this was made by Robert de Brunne, and published at Oxford in 1725. A manuscript of the Chronicle is preserved in the Cottonian collection of the British Museum, and another is to be found in the Arundel MSS. contained in the Heralds' College. Langtoft lived at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century.

LANGTON, Stephen, *läng'-ton*, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal of St. Chrysogonus, studied at, and became chancellor of, the university of Paris, and was created an archbishop by the pope, in opposition to King John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from entering England, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict. The king was afterwards excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; on which he made his submission, by complying with the papal terms, after which he received the papal absolution from Langton, who, however, refused the pope's bull of excommunication against the barons for leaguing against John, at Runnymede, for which he was suspended at Rome, where he suffered also many mortifications. At length he purchased his pardon, and was permitted to return to England. He was a stanch adherent to the cause of national liberty. D. in England, in the earlier half of the 12th century; D. 1228. He composed some theological works.

LANGUET, Hubert, *lan'-gai*, minister of state to Augustus, elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and converted to the Protestant faith by Melancthon. He was at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his life, after saving that of Wichelus, a printer, in whose house he lodged, and also the famous De Mornay. He was employed in several other embassies; but being suspected of favouring the Zwinglians, he quitted the service of the elector, and entered into that of the Prince of Orange. He wrote a letter to Sir Philip Sidney, and other pieces. D. at Antwerp, 1581.

LANIERE, Nicholas, *lan'-e-air*, a painter, engraver, and musician, who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles I. He placed a particular mark on all which he brought to England. Pepys says, in his Diary, "that Laniere did, at the request of Mr. Hill, bring two or three of the finest prints for my wife to see that ever I did see in all my life." He was also chapel-master to Charles I., at a salary of £200 per annum. B. 1568; D. 1646.

LANNES, Jean, *lan'-nes*, duke of Montebello and marshal of France, was one of the most intrepid and skilful of Napoleon's generals, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor. Born of humble parents, he worked as a dyer in early life; but, joining a battalion of volunteers

in 1792, he, by his courage, rapidly rose to the grade of major. In 1794 he attracted the notice of Bonaparte, who procured him a command in the army of Italy. At the battles of Montenotte and Millesimo he displayed considerable bravery, and became colonel in 1796. He was made general of brigade in the following year, and sustained a brilliant part at the taking of Mantua and at the battle of Arcola. He went with the French expedition to Egypt, and rose to the rank of general of division. The French victory at Aboukir was in part due to his bravery and coolness. At the siege of Acre he was severely wounded. He left Egypt with Bonaparte, and after returning to Paris, rendered good service to his chief during the revolution of the 18th Brumaire (9th November), 1799, for which Napoleon appointed him commander of the consular guard. After various employments, he commanded the advance guard of the French army crossing the Great St. Bernard into Italy, in 1800. At the great battle of Montebello, where the Austrians were completely beaten, Lannes displayed such great skill and bravery, that Napoleon gave him the title of Montebello when he raised him to a dukedom. He was no less distinguished at the battle of Marengo. On his return from Portugal in 1804, whither he had been sent as minister-plenipotentiary of France, Napoleon created him marshal of France, and afterwards duke of Montebello. In the German campaigns of 1805-6, he commanded the advance guard, and rendered the most signal service to his master at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. His last great exploit was the defence of the village of Essling, where, while resisting the fierce onslaught of the Austrians, a cannon-ball struck off his right leg, and the foot and ankle of the left. Napoleon evinced more emotion at the sight of his brave marshal's mortal wound than he had ever before been known to exhibit. Lannes, throughout his military career, evinced a constantly increasing knowledge of war. Long afterwards, Napoleon, speaking of this intrepid commander, thus expressed himself—"I found him a dwarf, and I lost him a giant. . . . . He had great experience in war, having been a fifty-four battles and three hundred combats. He was cool in the midst of fire; possessed of a clear, penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself. Violent and hasty in his temper, even in my presence, he was ardently attached to me." His young widow, a beautiful and accomplished lady, was afterwards lady in waiting to the empress Maria Louisa. B. at Lectoure, Guienne, 1769; D. 1809.

LANSDOWNE, Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, third Marquis of, *lânz'-doun*, after receiving a preliminary course of education at Westminster school, went, in 1795, to study under Dugald Stewart at Edinburgh, where he formed the acquaintance of a small circle of young men, nearly all of whom subsequently became famous in one line or another. These young friends formed the celebrated Speculative Society, in which Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and others, first practised the art of debate. From Edinburgh he went to Cambridge, in 1801, and, after a continental tour, entered the House of Commons. As Lord Henry Petty he became a prominent member of the Whig party, and, on the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of the Whigs to power, he became chancellor of the Exchequer, and followed Pitt in the representation of the university of Cambridge. He succeeded to the peerage as marquis of Lansdowne, in 1809. In both Houses of Parliament he was a stanch advocate of the abolition of slavery, and some of his best oratorical efforts were made in furtherance of the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics. In 1820 he proposed a measure in favour of the principle of free trade; and in 1822 sought to obtain an inquiry into the suffering condition of Ireland. After eighteen years' retirement from office, he became secretary of state for the Home department, under the premiership of George Canning, in 1828. He was in opposition during the Wellington administration of 1829-31, but, on becoming president of the Council in the latter year, he was an active participator in the measures taken to pass the Reform Act. He was the opposition leader of the House of Lords during Sir Robert Peel's rule, which commenced in 1841, and when his own party returned to power under Lord John Russell, in 1846, he once more led the peers from the ministerial benches. He finally resigned office with Lord John Russell, in 1852. B. 1780; D. 1863.

LANTIER, Stephen François de, *lan'-te-ai*, a French author, who produced some celebrated works of fictitious travel, similar to Barthélemy's "Anacharsis," but in no way copied from it. These were entitled, "The Travels of Antenor," "The Travellers in Switzerland," and "Travels in Spain." He also wrote some comedies, and other works. B. at Marseilles, 1734; D. 1826.

LANZI, Luigi, *land'-se*, an Italian archæologist and writer on art, who entered the Society of Jesuits at the age of 17, but on the suppression of the order, devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was appointed keeper of the cabinet of medals at Florence in 1775, and thenceforth produced works on archæology and art, some of which have since been translated into every European language. His "History of the Painters" was translated by Thomas Roscoe, and republished in Bohn's "Standard Library." Lanzi composed many other works, the chief of which were "Saggio di Lingua Etrusca," and others on the ancient Etruscan vases. He was likewise a graceful poet. B. 1732; D. at Florence, 1810.

LAO-TSE, or LAO-TSEU, *la-o-tse'*, a Chinese philosopher, who lived a short time before Confucius. He held the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, like Pythagoras (*see* PYTHAGORAS). He wrote a book which the Chinese place among the number of their sacred works, and founded a sect which rivals in numbers that of Confucius. M. Stanislas Julien published a complete edition of his writings, at Paris, 1841. Lived about 600 B.C.

LAPARELLI, Francis, *la'-pa-rail'-le*, an eminent Italian architect and mechanician. His knowledge of the art of military engineering recommended him to Cosmo I., grand-duke of Tuscany, and Pope Pius IV. intrusted him with the construction of the defensive works of Civita Vecchia, which place he strongly fortified. Michael Angelo confided to him the execution of his designs for the church of St. Peter. In 1565 he was sent to fortify Malta against the attempts of Solyman, and there planned the city of Valetta. He afterwards engaged in the service of the Venetians. B. at Crotona, 1521; D. of the plague, at Candia, 1579.

## La Perouse

La Perouse, J. F. Galaup de, *pe-roose'*, a celebrated French navigator, who, after serving as captain in the French navy with much distinction, was sent by Louis XVI., in 1785, on a voyage of discovery. He sailed with two frigates from Brest, and visited the coasts of Tartary, of Japan, and of New Holland, when, in 1788, he ceased to be heard of. Several expeditions were dispatched to discover traces of him, but in vain. In 1827, however, the wreck of his vessel was observed by Captain Dillon, in one of the Vanikoro isiands. In 1828, a French captain visited the place, and discovered that La Perouse and his men had been wrecked among the reefs surrounding the island. B. at Albi, in Languedoc, 1741.

Laplace, Pierre Simon, Marquis de, *la-plass'*, a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, who, as early as his 19th year, taught mathematics in a military school. He obtained letters of introduction to the celebrated philosopher D'Alembert, and went to Paris with the view of seeking an interview with him; but, finding no notice taken of his letters, he wrote a short paper on some points of mechanical philosophy, which immediately procured for him the attention to his claims that he desired. D'Alembert sent for him, and, about 1769, had him appointed professor of mathematics at the Paris Military School. By his treatises, memoirs, and larger works, Laplace rapidly obtained the reputation of the greatest living mathematician since Newton. Napoleon, when First Consul, appointed him minister of the Interior; but, as a politician, he was very unsuccessful, and was in a short time removed to the presidentship of the Sénat Conservateur. Napoleon afterwards related of his minister, that "a mathematician of the highest rank, he lost not a moment in showing himself below mediocrity as a minister. He looked at no question in its true point of view. He was always searching after subtleties; all his ideas were problems, and he carried the spirit of the infinitesimal calculus into the management of business." He was created a count by Napoleon, and a marquis by Louis XVIII. His principal works were the "Mécanique Céleste," "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," and an "Essay on Probabilities." A complete edition of his writings was published by the French government in 1843. It is quite impossible, in any short notice of the life of Laplace, to convey a proper idea of the extent and value of the great "Mécanique Céleste." To enumerate the bare contents thereof would require several pages. That inestimable contribution to science contained 2000 quarto pages; and, it is said, might easily be expanded to thrice that number. The intention of the work was to deduce, from the discoveries of the great astronomers who had preceded Laplace, a complete and harmonious system, and to perfect the marvellous work commenced by Newton, in his discovery of the law of gravitation. He subsequently wrote his "Exposition du Système du Monde," as an explanation of what was abstruse in his "Mécanique." Dr. Bowditch, an American writer, translated, in part, the "Mécanique Céleste." The popular work of Mrs. Somerville is a selection from it; and no inconsiderable share of what was most attractive in the earlier portions of the popular "Vestiges of Creation" was based upon the same source. Few will refuse to admit that Laplace was the greatest astronomer since Newton. B. near Honfleur, 1749; D. 1827.

## Lardner

Lardner, Nathaniel, *lard'-ner*, a learned English dissenting divine, who, after receiving his academical education at London, went to Utrecht, and thence to Leyden, and, in 1703, returned to England. Soon afterwards, he became private chaplain to Lady Treby, in which situation he continued until her ladyship's death in 1729. He then became pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars. He wrote an answer to Woolston on the Miracles, a "Letter on the Logos," and the "Credibility of the Gospel History," a work admirably executed. His writings abound in critical elucidations of the Scriptures and early ecclesiastical history, evincing profound learning and intense application. B. in Kent, 1684; D. 1768.

Lardner, Dr. Dionysius, a modern mathematician and philosophical writer, was the son of a Dublin attorney, and, after receiving some education at school, was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a decided distaste for the profession of the law, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and soon began to devote himself to scientific pursuits. It was speedily made apparent that he had chosen the right path in life, for he gained a great number of prizes in pure astronomy, in natural philosophy, and other branches of study. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and, during the ten following years, remained at the university, publishing, at first, treatises on mathematics, and subsequently on the steam-engine. He likewise delivered a course of lectures on the latter subject at the Royal Dublin Society, for which he received the gold medal of the society. His reputation being in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," for which he wrote elaborate treatises on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1828, on the establishment of the London University, he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy, and, removing to London, set on foot the scheme of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. Sir John Herschel wrote for the series a "Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy," and a "Treatise on Astronomy;" but most of the scientific works were due to Dr. Lardner himself. In 1840 certain domestic circumstances caused him to repair to Paris, after which he went to the United States, where he delivered, with considerable success, a course of lectures, which were afterwards several times reprinted. He subsequently devoted much time to railway economy, and wrote a good deal on that and other subjects. In 1854 he started his last important work, the "Museum of Science and Art." Few men did more than he towards extending scientific knowledge among the people, and none were more eminently qualified for the work. Not only were his acquirements of the profoundest nature, but he possessed, in a peculiarly high degree, the happy faculty of throwing into popular and graphic language the most elaborate theories of science, and leading minds unaccustomed to abstruse reasoning to an appreciation of truths which would have been altogether incomprehensible if involved in the obscurity of technical phraseology. B. at Dublin, 1793; D. at Paris, 1859.

La Rochefoucauld, François, Duke de, *rosh'-foo-kolte*, a celebrated French author and statesman, was at first known as the Prince de Marsillac, and signalized himself on various occasions by his courage; but was chiefly remarkable for his profound knowledge of mankind, and for his intriguing spirit. Smitten with the duchess de Longueville, he, to please her, joined the ranks of the Fronde, but being afterwards restored to favour, was appointed, in 1661, chevalier of the king's commands, and next, governor of Poitou. He spent his old age in the society of Madame de la Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. He wrote "Memoirs of the Reign of Anne of Austria," and a book of maxims, first printed in 1665, under the title of "Reflections and Sentences, or Moral Maxims." This little work has made the author celebrated as much by the perfection of its style as by the boldness of its paradoxes. According to it, self-love is the sole motive of all human actions, which was an opinion sufficiently natural with a man who had dwelt all his life at court. An egotist, an intriguer, and loose liver, Rochefoucauld had only too frequently given practical effect to his own maxims. B. at Paris, 1613; D. 1680.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François, Duke de, was grand-master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and in 1789 deputy to the States-general. Although attached to the king, he showed himself zealous for the well-being of the people. He took part in the recall of Necker, after the fall of the Bastille. Named military commandant at Rouen after the closing of the Assembly, he offered an asylum to Louis XVI. Deprived of his rank in 1792, he visited the United States, but returned to France after a lapse of about six years. He earnestly devoted himself to philanthropic enterprises, established manufactures, founded a school of art and science, and materially contributed to the introduction of vaccination throughout his native country. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1814; but his liberal opinions subsequently brought him under the displeasure of Charles X., whereupon he occupied himself with his philanthropic schemes. He was long known under the name of Liancourt only, but added to it that of Rochefoucauld upon the death of his cousin. He wrote, among other works, "The Prisons of Philadelphia," and "Travels in the United States." B. 1747; D. 1827.

La Rochejaquelein, Henri de, *rosh-zhak'-lĕ*, a famous Vendean chieftain, who commanded at the battle of Fontenay in 1793, and preserved the Vendeans from total rout at the battle of Luçon. He likewise took part in the disastrous engagement at Chollet. On the death of Lescaire, he was, although only 22 years of age, proclaimed general-in-chief. He twice combated the republican troops near Antrain, and took possession of Laval, La Flèche, and Le Mans. Driven from the last city, he crossed the Loire, and intrenched himself in the forest of Vézin. He was slain in an engagement near Chollet, in 1794. His address to his soldiers, on being appointed to the chief command, was, "If I recoil, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." B. 1772.

Larrey, Isaac de, *lar'-rai*, an historian, who went to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the States-general. His works are, "The History of Augustus," "The History of





Eleanor, wife of Henry II.," "History of England," 4 vols. folio; "History of the Seven Sages of Greece," and "The History of France under Louis XIV." B. at Montvilliers, 1638; D. 1719.

Larrey, Dominique Jean, a celebrated French surgeon, who became surgeon-in-chief of the imperial army. After completing his education under his uncle, and at the hospital of Toulouse, he repaired to Paris, where he obtained employment as naval surgeon. In that capacity he visited North America; but, returning to Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined the French army of the Rhine in 1792. He first attracted the notice of his superiors by his invention of "flying ambulances," which enabled the wounded to be carried off the field, even under a warm fire. He first met Napoleon at the siege of Toulon, where the future emperor was at the time acting as lieutenant of artillery. After filling, for some time, the functions of professor of military surgery, he, in 1798, went with the French expeditionary army to Egypt, and on his return published his "Historical and Surgical Account of the Army of the East in Egypt and Syria." This work was written in 1803, and from that time Larrey's rise was very rapid, till, in 1812, he became baron of the empire and surgeon-in-chief. His numerous papers attest his profound theoretical knowledge, while his many bold and successful operations, conducted during Napoleon's wars, have established his fame as one of the first of modern surgeons. Napoleon said of him, that "he was the most virtuous man he had ever known." An instance of his courage and humanity occurred after the battles of Bautzen and Würtzehen. Among the wounded were some 12,000 men who, it was suspected, had voluntarily mutilated themselves. Napoleon ordered his surgeons to examine them, and declared that if found guilty they should be shot. Larrey, with some difficulty, obtained time to properly examine them, for, as none doubted the guilt of the men, their instant execution was called for. But after a time, Larrey drew up a report declaring that all the accused were innocent. The excellent man expected dismissal, but received, instead, a handsome present from Napoleon. B. in France, 1766; D. at Lyons, 1841.

La Salle, Count de, *la-sal'*, a gallant soldier, who began his career, with the rank of officer, at eleven years of age, under Prince Maximilian, subsequently king of Bavaria, and, from his high birth and connexions, might have risen to the most prominent position; but he preferred to owe his promotion to merit alone, and accordingly threw up his commission, enlisted as a private soldier, and at length attained, after eight years' arduous and dangerous service, the same rank he had resigned. At the battle of Rivoli, he, by his decisive conduct, possessed himself of the colours, upon which the general commanding addressed him thus: "Rest yourself upon these flags; you have deserved them." He likewise distinguished himself in Egypt, and defeated the Prussians on the walls of Königsberg, and finally fell, in the midst of victory, on the field of Wagram. B. at Metz, 1775; killed, 1809.

Lascaris, Theodore, *las-kar'-is*, emperor of Nicea, was the son-in-law of the emperor Alexius Angelus. After the taking of Constantinople by the crusaders, in 1201, he formed in Asia

Minor a new kingdom, comprising Bithynia, Lydia, and Phrygia, of which Nicea was the capital. He combatted simultaneously the Latin emperors and the sultan of Iconium; but nevertheless maintained his throne until his death in 1222. His successors were his son-in-law, John Ducas (*see* JOHN III.), and his grandson, Theodore Lascaris, called the Young, who reigned from 1255 to 1259. This latter was succeeded by John Lascaris. (*See* JOHN IV.)

LASCARIS, Constantine, a learned Greek, descended from the imperial Greek family of that name, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. He settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with reputation, and had a number of scholars. He wrote a Greek grammar, and other works. D. about the close of the 15th century.

LASCARIS, Andrew John, surnamed "Rhyndacenus," a learned Greek, of the same family as the preceding, who was employed by Lorenzo de Medici to collect books in Greece. On his return he was invited to France by Louis XII., who appointed him ambassador to Venice. When Leo X. ascended the papal chair, Lascaris went to Rome, and became director of the Greek college. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote epigrams in that language. B. about 1445; D. 1535.

LAS CASES, Marin Joseph Emmanuel Auguste Dieudonné, Count de, *la-kas'-ai*, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, 1789, was a lieutenant in the navy. He then emigrated, joined the army of Condé, and took part in the expedition to Quiberon, but returned to France after the 18th Brumaire. Having been long engaged in literary pursuits, he now published, under the name of Le Sage, an "Atlas Historique, Chronologique, et Geographique," which went through several editions. In 1809 he enrolled himself as a volunteer to resist the British attack upon Flushing: and from this time attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who soon afterwards made him his chamberlain, created him a member of the council of state, and intrusted him with various confidential missions. In 1814 Las Cases refused to vote in the council of state for the dethronement of the emperor, took up arms for him after his return from Elba in 1815, and was one of the four attendants who accompanied him to St. Helena. There he lived eighteen months with the ex-emperor, enjoying his intimacy, and noting down all that he said in a journal, subsequently published under the title of "Mémorial de Sainte Hélène." Having, however, become an object of suspicion to Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, he was seized, and conveyed first to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England as a prisoner, and was not permitted to return to France till after Bonaparte's death. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and acted with the opposition. B. 1766; D. 1842.

LASCY, Peter, Count de, *lai'-se*, a native of Ireland, who, after the conquest of that country by William III., entered the French service, and was subsequently an officer in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian armies, in the latter of which he rose to the rank of field-marshal, and was appointed governor of Lithuania. B. 1678; D. 1751.

LASCY, Joseph Francis Maurice, Count de, son of the preceding, entered the Austrian service, and obtained the rank of general, after having exhibited considerable military ability at the battles of Lowositz, Breslau, and Hochkirchen. In 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15,000 men; for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1762 received the baton of marshal. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and remained in active service under the emperor Joseph II., during great part of the remainder of his life. B. at St. Petersburg, 1725; D. 1801.

LASSUS, *las-'us*, a dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, about 500 years B.C. He is particularly known by the answer he gave to a man who asked him—"What could best render life pleasant and comfortable?" "Experience."

LATHAM, John, M.D., F.R.S., &c., *lai'-tham*, an eminent ornithologist and antiquary, was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Eltham, in Kent. Dr. Latham for many years followed similar professional pursuits at Dartford, but subsequently removed to Romsey, and during the latter period of his life resided at Winchester. He wrote several professional works, besides treatises on subjects relating to medicine, antiquities, and natural history, which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. Among his productions are, "A General Synopsis of Birds," "Index Ornithologicus," "Heald's Pharmacopœia Improved," and others; but his great work, which he commenced in his 82nd year, was "A General History of Birds," in 10 vols. 4to, the whole of the plates of which he designed, etched, and coloured himself. Notwithstanding his great age, Dr. Latham was active, cheerful, and in the possession of all his faculties up to the moment of his death. B. 1740; D. 1837.

LATHAM, Robert Gordon, an eminent modern philologist and ethnologist, who received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where, in 1833, he took the degree of B.A. He afterwards became fellow of his college, and took the M.D. degree. He displayed, even from the outset of his career, a profound acquaintance not only with the classical but also with the European languages. On being appointed professor of English literature at University College, shortly after its establishment, he commenced the publication of a series of works which have entitled him to the foremost place as a philosophical investigator of the English language. The chief of these works is his "English Language;" but he followed up the subject with his "History and Etymology of the English Language," and other smaller works. As an ethnologist, he laboured with distinguished success; the "Varieties of Mankind," "Ethnology of the British Colonies," "Ethnology of Europe," and "Man and his Migrations," having thrown immense light upon the relation between the languages and the races of mankind. After he ceased to fulfil the active duties of the medical profession, Dr. Latham held many important appointments in connexion therewith; he was fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and officiated as assistant physician of Middlesex Hospital. The ethnological department of the Crystal Palace was arranged by him. In addition to the numerous works he has written on ethnology, he has edited a new and valuable edition of Johnson's Dictionary, in two large volumes, 4to. B. in Lincolnshire, 1812.

LATIMER, Hugh, *lat'-i-mer*, an English prelate and martyr, received his education at

Cambridge, where, at the beginning of the Reformation, he was very zealous for popery; but on conversing with Bilney, the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching Henry VIII., he sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses as to confer on him the bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer was no time-server; on the contrary, he expostulated with the king for his cruelties. He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and, on the fall of Lord Cromwell, his patron, was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI., who would have restored him to his diocese, but he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the Homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne, he was committed to the Tower, whence he was sent, with Ridley and Cranmer, to Oxford, to hold a conference with some popish divines. In that dispute he argued with remarkable clearness and simplicity; and when it was over, sentence was passed upon him and Ridley, who were burnt at the same stake, 1555. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother sufferer: "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished." His sermons have been often reprinted. B. in Leicestershire, about 1472.

LATIMER, William, a celebrated scholar of the 16th century, who taught Erasmus Greek, and was tutor to Reginald, afterwards Cardinal Pole. He was a prebendary of Salisbury, and held two livings in Gloucestershire. D. 1545.

LATOUCHE-TREVILLE, Louis de, *la-toosh' tre-veel'*, a French admiral, who became captain in 1780, and, during the wars between the English and French, signalized himself by many acts of bravery. In 1799-1801 he commanded the flotilla collected at Boulogne, ostensibly for the invasion of England. B. at Rochefort, 1745; D. at Toulon, 1805.

LATOUR, General Count Theodore, *la'-toor*, an eminent Austrian officer, was educated at the Imperial Engineers' School, and early obtained distinction in the field by his zeal, merit, and courage. During the long peace that succeeded the campaigns of 1813-1815, his great administrative abilities were repeatedly called into action by his native government; and for many years he was president of the military board of the German Confederation. Shortly after the revolutionary outbreaks in 1848, he was nominated minister of war, the duties of which office he discharged with firmness and moderation; but being suspected of intriguing for the re-establishment of the absolute form of government overthrown in the spring of 1848, the populace, during the insurrection in Vienna in October of that year, broke into the War office, seized the minister of war, murdered him, and suspended his corpse upon a gibbet. B. 1780.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE. (*See* AUVERGNE.)

LATREILLE, Pierre André, *la-trail'*, a celebrated French naturalist, who, from his earliest years, devoted himself to entomology, and ultimately became the most distinguished professor of that department of science in his native country. He contributed treatises thereon to the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and to the proceedings of many learned bodies. The entomological portion of the "Animal Kingdom" was written by him, although published under the name of Cuvier. Of this part, Mr. Swainson says, "It is the most elaborate and the most perfect in its details that has yet been given to the world, and possesses the advantage of being founded on a consideration of the entire structure of these animals; and hence gives us the first example in theory of the natural principle of classification." Latreille wrote a general history of insects for an edition of Buffon; "Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum;" and "General Considerations on the Natural Order of Animals composing the classes Crustacea, Arachnides, and Insects." He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and correspondent of the Linnæan Society of London. B. at Brives, France, 1762; D. at Paris, 1833.

LATUDE, Henri Mazers de, *la-tood'*, a Frenchman, who was confined in the Bastille and other prisons during 35 years. When about the age of 24, hoping to gain the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., he informed her of a plot against her life; but the intelligence proving to be an invention of his own, he was mercilessly condemned to the long incarceration he endured. He made his escape in 1784, and left behind him memoirs, containing many interesting details. B. in Languedoc, 1725; D. at Paris, 1825.

LAUD, William, *lawd*, a celebrated English prelate, was the son of a clothier at Reading, in Berkshire, and received his early education at the grammar-school of his native town. In 1589 he entered at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. While at the university, Laud showed himself "at least very popishly inclined;" and Dr. Abbot, master of University College, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, "so openly branded him for a papist, or at least popishly inclined, that it was almost made an heresy (as I have heard from his own mouth) for any one to be seen in his company, and a misprision of heresy to give him a civil salutation as he walked in the streets." These are the words of his contemporary, Heylyn, who wrote his life. Laud's first preferment was the living of Stanford, in Northamptonshire. In 1608 he took the degree of D.D., and became chaplain to Neill, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and, in 1616, preferred to the deanery of Gloucester by the king, one of whose chaplains in ordinary he had previously become. The year following he attended King James to Scotland. In 1620 he was made a prebendary of Westminster, and, a year afterwards, was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held his celebrated conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in presence of the marquis of Buckingham. In 1626, he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, and also dean of the Chapel Royal. He succeeded archbishop Abbot, in 1633, in the see of Canterbury. At this time he had reached the height of power, and was generally regarded as the prime minister of Charles I. Laud's statesmanship began with a fierce persecution of the Puritans. Alexander Leighton, for having published a book entitled "Sion's Plea," was sentenced by the Star Chamber to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, and to be publicly whipped. Similar severities were subsequently practised upon Burton, Prynne, and others, for what Laud termed "libels against the hierarchy of the Church." The high-placed and zealous

churchman did not consider these sentences sufficiently severe, for he says in his diary, in 1637, "I have received the copy of the sentence against Paterson, and am verily of your lordship's mind, that a little more quickness in the government would cure this itch of libelling, and something that is amiss besides." The end of his intolerable reign speedily arrived, however: on the breaking out of the Revolution, his palace was assaulted by the mob, and, in 1640, he was impeached by the House of Commons, and sent to the Tower, but not brought to trial till three years afterwards, when he ably defended his conduct. Though no treason was proved, the House of Commons passed an act of attainder against him, which the Lords were compelled to affirm, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 10, 1645. In justice to archbishop Laud, it must be said that he was a man of piety, and was possessed of considerable learning; while his benefactions to the university of Oxford proved him an ardent supporter of learning. B. at Reading, 1573.

LAUD, Edmund, a learned prelate, who was bishop of Carlisle, to which see he was elevated in 1769, and was the author of numerous works on theology, among which may be mentioned, "Considerations on the Theory of Religion," "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ," an "Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c." B. 1703; D. 1787.

LAUDER, William, *lau'-der*, a native of Scotland, and a literary impostor, who acquired notoriety by endeavouring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist. In 1747 he began an attack upon Milton in the "Gentleman's Magazine," which he followed up by a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost." His alleged quotations from Grotius, Massenius, and others, passed as genuine for a time, until they were exposed by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, which forced from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his forgeries. Yet after this he returned to the charge in a tract, with this title, "The Grand Impostor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I." D. in Barbadoes, 1771.

LAUDER, Sir Thomas Dick, a modern Scotch *littérateur*, who contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine," "Simon Roy, gardener, of Dumphail," and other papers. In 1830 he wrote an interesting account of the great floods in the province of Moray and the adjoining districts. He was likewise author of "Highland Rambles, with Long Tales to Shorten the Way," "Legendary Tales of the Highlands," a "Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland in 1842," and other works. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. 1784; D. near Edinburgh, 1848.

LAUDERDALE, John, Duke of, *lau'-der-dail*, was one of the commissioners charged by the Covenanters to treat with Charles I. He subsequently fought under the royal standard; and when Charles I. was beheaded, entered England with Charles II., but was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and thrown into prison, where he remained during nine years. In 1670 he came into power as one of the famous "Cabal" ministry. D. 1682.

LAUDERDALE, James Maitland, Earl of, a British statesman, whose opinions were at one time deemed to be of great weight, both by his own party and by his opponents, was, in 1780, returned to Parliament for Newport in Cornwall, and subsequently for Malmesbury. As a member of the lower house he joined the party of Fox, and took an active part in opposing Lord North's administration, supported Mr. Fox's India Bill, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In 1789 he succeeded to the title, and was in the following year elected to the House of Lords as one of the 16 Scottish representative peers. In 1792, residing in France for the benefit of his health, he witnessed the attack on the Tuileries, and the imprisonment of the royal family. In 1806 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, sworn a privy councillor, and received the great seal of Scotland. In August of the same year he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, with powers to negotiate a peace. The short-lived administration of "all the talents" being broken up in 1807, Lauderdale had to resign the great seal of Scotland to its former custodier, the duke of Gordon. He subsequently held no office, but was, to a late period of his life, punctual and active in his parliamentary duties. B. 1759; D. 1839.

LAUDOHN, or LAUDON, Gideon Ernest, *lou'-done*, an eminent German general, was of a noble family which came originally from Scotland. In 1731 he entered the Russian service; but although he behaved with great gallantry, he only obtained a lieutenancy; on this he went into the Austrian service in 1742, and obtained a captain's commission. After the peace, in 1748, he was raised to the rank of major. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and displayed brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757 he was made major-general, and the year following invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great battle of Hochkirchen, the merit of which is generally attributed to Laudohn, who also gained the battle of Kunnersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a magnificent sword. He afterwards defeated the Prussians at Landshut, and took the town of Glatz. At the conclusion of the war, in 1763, he was rewarded with a pension and a barony. In 1766 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and, in 1778, elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the Turkish war he served with additional reputation, and, in 1789, added Belgrade to the imperial dominions. Being seized with fever at his head-quarters in Moravia, in consequence of an operation he underwent for an obstruction in the urethra, his impatience under the medical applications, the impetuous ardour of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of the disorder. He resisted the application of cataplasms, before and after the incisions were made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflammation to such a height that his death ensued. B. at Totzen, in Livonia, 1716; D. 1790.

LAURA. (*See* PETRARCH.)

LAURENCE, Dr. Richard, *lau'-rens*, archbishop of Cashel, the son of a tradesman at Bath, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. As a theological writer and general scholar he had few equals in his day. His industry was prodigious, and he was equally distinguished for his zeal in upholding the rights and authority

of the church, as well as its purity and attention to its duties. His "Doctrine of the Church of England upon the Efficacy of Baptism," and his sermon "On Singularity and Excess in Theological Literature," are valuable to theological students. B. 1761; D. 1839.

LAURENS, Henry, *law'-rens*, a distinguished American statesman, who was chosen president of the Council of Safety in 1774; and, being elected a member of Congress, was selected to fill the presidential chair in that body. This office he resigned in 1779, was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Holland, but was captured by the British on his way thither, and committed to the Tower of London, where he remained for upwards of fourteen months, many ineffectual attempts being made during that time to shake his fidelity to the new republic. Shortly after his release, he was appointed by the Congress one of the commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain, and, in that capacity, signed the preliminaries at Paris, which eventuated in the recognition of American independence in 1783. B. at Charleston, S. Carolina, 1724; D. 1792.

LAUNEY, Bernard Réné Jourdan de, *lon'-e*, the last governor of the Bastille in Paris, which was erected in 1383, and destroyed July 14, 1789. He was a son of the former governor, and his residence in that abode had given to his character a bluntness of manner, and inflexibility of temper, which led to his destruction. Fifteen days before the attack, three individuals came disguised to the prison, and asked the governor how he purposed to act in case the Bastille was assailed. "My conduct is regulated by my duty; I shall defend it," was his reply. In fact, he resolved rather to set fire to the magazine, and perish in the ruins, than yield up his charge. He adhered to his intention as long as possible, but was at length overpowered, and sacrificed to the popular fury.

LAURISTON, James Alexander Bernard Law, Count de, *lor'-res-tawng*, a descendant of the brother of the famous projector, John Law, entered the French army at an early age, and became the favourite and aide-de-camp of Napoleon I., who enabled him to rise rapidly in his profession. He was employed by Bonaparte in several important missions, one of which was to bring to England the preliminaries of the peace of Amiens, on which occasion Lauriston met with a most enthusiastic reception from the people of London. He was engaged in every campaign of importance in Germany, Spain, and Russia, and, at the battle of Wagram, decided the victory by bringing up 100 pieces of artillery at full trot, which opened upon the enemy at a critical and important moment. After the final conclusion of peace, Lauriston received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour from Louis XVIII., and subsequently attained the rank of marshal in the army. B. 1768; D. 1828.

LAUZUN, Antoine, Duke de, *lo'-zu(r)n*, a celebrated favourite of Louis XIV. The French king had already appointed him governor of Berri and mareschal-de-camp, and promised him the grade of grand master of artillery; but the duke having been indiscreet enough to boast of the king's favour, the latter revoked his promise. Upon this the irritated Lauzun so far forgot himself as to break his sword before the king, declaring he would no longer serve a faithless monarch. He was thereupon incarcerated in the Bastille, but was released after a few days' confinement, restored to favour, and even promised the hand of the duchess de Montpensier, grand-daughter of Henry IV. A court intrigue broke off the marriage, but, according to some, it was secretly contracted. To recompense him for this disappointment, Louis XIV., in 1671, gave him the command of the French army in Flanders. Lauzun, however, soon afterwards gave offence to Madame de Montespan, then all-powerful, and was suddenly disgraced and thrown into prison, where he stayed for some years. He went to London in 1688, and was entrusted by James II. with escorting the queen of England to France. He afterwards appeared at court, but never regained his former high position. B. in France, about 1632; D. 1723.

LA VALETTE, G. Parisot de, *va'-let*, the forty-eighth grand-master of the Knights of Malta, to which dignity he was elected in 1557. Under his command, Malta withstood the attacks of a force sent against it by Solyman II., consisting of 40,000 men and 200 vessels, during four months. He subsequently built the town called after his name, and rendered the island of Malta impregnable. B. 1494; D. 1568.

LAVALETTE, Marie Chamans, Count de, was at first destined for the clerical profession; but when the revolution broke out, he became an officer of the national guards. Though concurring in the revolutionary movement, he displayed moderation, voting, by petition, against establishing the camp under the walls of Paris, and was prosecuted for leading his detachment of the national guards to the defence of the Tuileries. He joined the army of the Alps as a volunteer, and obtained promotion on several fields of battle in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1796, after the battle of Arcola, Bonaparte appointed him his aide-de-camp, and he was frequently charged by him with delicate missions. In 1797 Napoleon sent him to Paris, to judge of the state of public feeling previous to the memorable crisis of September. After the revolution, he returned to Bonaparte, with whom he arrived at Paris towards the end of the same year, and through whose friendship he was united in marriage to Emilie de Beauharnais, Josephine's niece. Lavalette accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and there acquired a still higher title to public estimation. On his return to France, he was first appointed a commissary, and subsequently director-general of the post-office, and councillor of state. After Napoleon became emperor, in 1804, Lavalette was created a count. In 1814 he was removed from the post-office; but on the 20th of March, 1815, by order from Napoleon, who entered Paris in the evening, he resumed his former duties, and stopped the departure of the journals, despatches, and travelling post-horses without signed orders. At the same time, he sent a courier to Napoleon, to inform him of the actual condition of the capital. On the 2nd of June he was nominated a peer. At the second restoration, in July, 1815, he was deprived of his functions, arrested by the sub-prefect of police, Decazes, and condemned to death as an accomplice in Bonaparte's treason against the royal authority. An appeal having been rejected, and Madame Lavalette's application for pardon being refused, his execution was fixed for the 21st of December. On the evening of the 20th, his wife, her daughter, twelve years of age, and her governess were admitted to the

prison as usual. A short time after the daughter and governess reappeared, supporting Madame Lavalette, apparently in great affliction. On the turnkey entering the cell shortly afterwards, Lavalette had disappeared—his wife, Madame Lavalette, having taken his place. The alarm being given, the carriage which brought the visitors was overtaken, but only the daughter found in it. Orders were issued to close the barriers, and descriptions of the person of the fugitive were despatched in all directions. Meanwhile Lavalette was engaged in devising the means of quitting Paris, and passing the frontiers. These were supplied by Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson. Dressed as a British officer, Lavalette went to the quarters of his English friends, and, starting with Sir Robert Wilson in a cabriolet at seven o'clock in the morning, passed the barriers without being detected, reached Mons, and there obtained permission to settle at Munich. The sentence of death was revoked five years afterwards, when he was permitted to return to his family in France. The wife of Lavalette was arrested on his escape becoming known, and, along with the governess, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, was tried by the *cour royale*. The three latter were condemned to a short imprisonment, while Madame Lavalette and her governess were acquitted; but the shock her constitution and nerves had sustained was too great to be overcome, and a permanent disorder of her intellect was the consequence. Lavalette was B. 1769; and D. 1830.

La Vallière, Louise Françoise de, *val'-le-air*, a favourite of Louis XIV., was sprung from a distinguished family, and became the French king's mistress in 1661. She was granted vast possessions, and was created a duchess. Her feeble nature had something of the religious in its composition, and in a freak of remorse she twice took refuge in a convent, whence the king each time recalled her to court. At length, after being neglected by Louis for Madame de Montespan, she, in 1674, finally took refuge in a Carmelite convent, and there passed the remainder of her life in the exercise of an austere piety. She left behind some pious reflections on the forgiveness of God. B. in Louvain, 1644; D. 1710.

Lavater, John Gaspard Christian, *la-va'-ter*, the author of the celebrated works on physiognomy, was a Swiss divine, and became pastor of the church of St. Peter, at Zurich. He cultivated letters, and produced a variety of works, religious and poetical, besides his famous writings on physiognomy. About the age of 25, Lavater began to study the faces of those whom he met, and sought to discover a corresponding resemblance between their minds and features. During several years he collected portraits of the people with whom he had become acquainted, made sketches of others, and after much observation, endeavoured to raise physiognomy to the rank of a science, by producing his works, entitled "Essays on Physiognomy," and the "Art of knowing Mankind by Physiognomy." His books have been translated and reproduced in many forms, and are popular throughout the world. At first he hailed the French revolution with enthusiasm; but after the death of Louis XVI., his mind underwent a complete change, and when the French invaded Switzerland, Lavater preached against them, in the pulpit and other public places. Massena stormed Zurich in 1799, and Lavater, while encouraging his townsmen to repel the aggressors, was wounded by a grenadier, or, as some assert, by an assassin whom he knew, but whose name he would never divulge. Lavater was a pious man, of brilliant talents, mingled with a considerable share of mysticism. He died of the effects of his wound, 1801. B. at Zurich, 1741.

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, *la-vwoi'-se-ai*, a celebrated French chemical philosopher, was the son of a wealthy man, and was educated with the greatest care at the Collége Mazarin, and became equally versed in mathematics, botany, astronomy, and chemistry. But the great discoveries recently made by Dr. Black and others in chemistry, induced him to devote himself to that branch of philosophical learning. In 1764, when only 21 years of age, he obtained the prize from the Academy for the best treatise on lighting the streets of Paris, so as to combine the several properties of economy, distinctness of vision, and facility of observation. Two years afterwards, he was chosen member of the Academy, to whose "Proceedings" he contributed a number of valuable scientific papers. In 1769 he became one of the farmers-general of the revenue, and was subsequently appointed superintendent of the saltpetre-works of France. He was the inventor, or rather compiler, of a new theory of chemistry, which was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose "phlogistic" hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789, he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of great value and importance. Besides this work, he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," and a "Report of the Commissioners charged with the Examination of the Principles of Animal Magnetism." During the Reign of Terror he was, quite unjustly, accused of having mixed certain noxious ingredients with tobacco; and, notwithstanding his talents and virtues, was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, who condemned him to death. He asked for time to complete some experiments with which he was engaged, but was informed that the republic did not want chemists. Brande, the celebrated English chemist, thus characterizes the French philosopher:—"He has in some measure suffered by the misguided zeal of some of his admiring commentators, who, not satisfied with allowing him due merit for the logical precision and sagacity of induction which he brought into chemistry, have represented him as having the experimental activity of Priestley and the laborious diligence of Scheele. But Lavoisier, though a great architect in the science, laboured but little in the quarry: his materials were chiefly shaped to his hand, and his skill was displayed in their arrangement and combination." B. at Paris, 1743; guillotined, 1794.

Law, John, *law*, a famous projector of financial schemes, was the son of a goldsmith at Edinburgh, and having acquired a considerable knowledge of practical mathematics, and particularly excelling as an accountant, he was appointed to arrange the revenue accounts of Scotland, an employment which turned his mind towards finance. He was at first, however, only remarkable for his loose course of life, and for his talents as a gambler. Forced to quit England for having killed a person in a

duel, he wandered over the continent of Europe, deriving his subsistence mainly from the gaming-table. In 1716 he went to Paris, and succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Regent Orleans, who authorized him to establish a bank, and appointed him manager of it. To this was soon afterwards added the Mississippi Company, a scheme which had for its objects the paying off the national debt, and the enriching of its subscribers. Ultimately, the Company was granted the entire monopoly of the trade of France, from the Cape of Good Hope eastward to all the other parts of Africa, to Persia, India, China, Japan, and the isles, even to the Straits of Magellan and Le Main. Finally, Law's establishment was created the Royal Bank in 1718, and, in 1720, he was nominated comptroller-general of finance. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one appeared anxious to convert his gold and silver into paper; but the bubble at length burst, and many thousands of families, once wealthy, were reduced to poverty. Law became the object of general execration, and was obliged to quit France. He wandered about Germany during several years, and died in indigence at Venice, in 1729. B. at Edinburgh, about 1681.

LAW, Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, a celebrated English judge, who, after completing his education at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, became a student of law at the Inner Temple. On being called to the bar, he rapidly rose to the first posts of his profession. Between the years 1788-95 he was engaged as the leading counsel in defence of Warren Hastings: in 1801 he became attorney-general, entered the House of Commons, and received the honour of knighthood. The following year he was created Lord Ellenborough, and was appointed lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to investigate the conduct of the Princess of Wales: in 1814 he was one of the judges at the trial of Lord Cochrane (*see* DUNDONALD, Earl of), and, four years afterwards, acted in the same capacity at the trial of William Hone. (*See* HONE.) He retired from the bench in the same year. Lord Brougham thus describes him:—"The Term Reports bear ample testimony to the vigour of this eminent individual's capacity during the eighteen years that he filled the first place among the English common-law judges.... He was somewhat irascible, and even violent; but no one could accuse him of the least partiality. His honest and manly nature ever disdained as much to trample overbearingly on the humble, as to crouch meanly before the powerful..... He dispatched business with great celerity, and, for the most part, with success. But causes were not sifted before him with that closeness of scrutiny, and parties were not suffered to bring forward all they had to state with that fulness and freedom, which can alone prevent misdecision, and insure the due administration of justice." B. at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, 1750; D. in London, 1818.

LAWES, Henry, *laws*, an English musician, who became a gentleman of the chapel royal, and one of the band of Charles I. In 1653 he published his "Ayres, Dialogues, &c." He set to music the "Comus" of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also wrote music for the songs of Waller and other poets of his time, and composed the coronation anthem for Charles II. B. at Salisbury, 1600; D. 1662.—His brother William was an excellent musician: he was commissary in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester, 1645.

LAWRENCE, Stringer, *law'-rence*, an eminent general in the service of the East India Company, who, out of gratitude for his services, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. B. 1697; D. 1775.

LAWRENCE, Thomas, a distinguished physician, was chosen anatomical reader at the university of Oxford, in 1740; elected fellow of the College of Physicians in 1744; became president in 1767, and was re-elected during the succeeding seven years. He was the author of "De Hydrope," and other medical productions, in Latin. B. 1711; D. 1783.

LAWRENCE, Dr. French, a native of Bristol, was educated at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became eminent as a civilian and a man of letters. Among his writings are, "Remarks on the Apocalypse," and several beautiful poems. He edited and partly composed "The Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes;" and published an edition of the works of Edmund Burke, of whom he was the bosom friend and executor. D. 1809.

LAWRENCE, Sir Thomas, a celebrated English painter, was the son of an innkeeper, first established at Bristol, and afterwards at Devizes. The latter place, being on the road to Bath, was much frequented by the rich and fashionable. Young Thomas Lawrence, while yet in petticoats, drew likenesses with astonishing skill, and, as he was moreover possessed of great personal beauty, he soon attracted the notice of his father's customers. At the age of 13 he obtained a prize from the Society of Arts for a crayon copy of the Transfiguration. In 1787 his father went to London, and obtained an introduction for his son to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who liberally encouraged the young artist. In the same year he exhibited seven female portraits at Somerset House, and from that time his fame rapidly became established. After becoming associate of the Royal Academy, he was nominated principal painter in ordinary to George III., in 1792. George IV., when Prince-regent, commissioned him to paint the portraits of those sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen who had restored peace to Europe; and in 1814 he began his work with the portraits of the king of Prussia and Blucher. The whole collection is now exhibited in the Waterloo Hall of Windsor Castle. Of these portraits Dr. Waagen says: "All cannot be equal in merit. I was particularly pleased with those of the pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and the emperor of Austria. Besides the graceful and unaffected design, the clear and brilliant colouring, which are peculiar to Lawrence, these are distinguished by greater truth of character, and a more animated expression, than is generally met with in his pictures." In 1815 he was knighted, and from that time to his death he was the most popular portrait-painter in England. On the death of Benjamin West, he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. Three of his best works are in the National Gallery,—John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and Benjamin West. B. at Bristol, 1769; D. in London, 1830.

LAWRENCE, Sir Henry Montgomery, a distinguished British officer, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, some time governor of Upnor Castle, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Seringapatam. Having received his early edu-

cation at the diocesan school of Londonderry, and afterwards at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe, he entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company, in 1821, as a cadet in the Bengal artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most intelligent officers in the service; and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign in 1843, was raised to the rank of major. In the same year he became British resident at Nepaul. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, soon after which he was made a military companion of the Bath, and at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he was appointed resident at Lahore. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie president of the board for the reduction and government of the recently-annexed province of the Punjab, where his administrative talents were admirably proved. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he was governor of Oude, and showed himself one of the firmest and most able officers in the Company's service. He fortified and defended Lucknow with great skill and bravery: but his valuable life was lost to his country when most required, he having been killed while commanding a sortie from the garrison. B. at Mattura, Ceylon, 1806; killed near Lucknow, 1857.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, Baron, G.C.B., K.S.I., brother of the above, who has been described as the man who saved India during the mutiny, received his education in Londonderry and at the East India College, Haileybury. He went to India as a civil servant in 1829, and in 1831 became assistant to the Resident at Delhi. He subsequently filled a variety of offices, principally in connexion with the collection of the revenue, and in 1846 was appointed commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, which had recently been annexed to the British empire in India. He here showed great powers of organization and administration. On the annexation of the Punjab after the final defeat of the Sikhs at Ferozepore and Goojerat, Mr. Lawrence was appointed, along with his brother Sir Henry, one of the board of three named to conduct the affairs of that territory. Here he aided in organizing a comprehensive system of law and justice, and social and financial improvement; and so successful were these measures, and so thoroughly appreciated was British rule in the Punjab, that when the mutiny of 1857 broke out, the Sikhs adhered faithfully to the new government, and, by the supplies of men, materials, and provisions which Sir John Lawrence was enabled to send to the revolted districts, contributed largely to the restoration of order and the final suppression of the revolt. In 1856, Sir John was made K.C.B., and in 1857 was advanced to G.C.B., in acknowledgment of his services in the critical period of the mutiny. He was made a baronet, 1858; succeeded Lord Elgin as viceroy of India in 1863; and on his return to England in 1869 was raised to the peerage as Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and Grately. B. 1810; D. 1879

Lawson, Sir John, *law'-son*, a brave English officer, who rose from the lowest station in the navy to the rank of admiral. He served the Parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration, for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He served under the duke of York, as rear-admiral, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1665.

Layard, Austen Henry, *lai'-yard*, a modern English politician and traveller, the greater portion of whose youth was spent at Florence, where he devoted himself to literature and the fine arts. He went to London, with the intention of becoming a student of the law, but, abandoning that idea, set out for the East, where he acquired the Turkish and Arabian languages, and adopted the dress and manners of the people with whom he sojourned. He subsequently went to Persia, with the intention of exploring the remains of Susa, and discovered the tomb of Daniel. About the year 1844 he began examining the ruins of Nimroud, and, under great difficulties, succeeded in excavating many sculptures, which have proved of the highest value in elucidating the history of Assyria and Babylonia. The immense remnants of antiquity now in the British Museum, were floated down the river Tigris upon rafts sustained by inflated skins, and were shipped for England at Bagdad. An account of his labours was afterwards narrated by him in his works, entitled "Nineveh and its Remains," "Monuments of Nineveh," and "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon." In 1848 he became attaché to the British embassy at Constantinople, and, in the following year, again examined the mounds at Nineveh. When it is remembered that, as Mr. Layard says, "Nineveh had been almost forgotten before history began," and that, until his discoveries, all that remained of that city, as well as of Babylon, might have been carried in "a little hand-box," we may conceive how great have been his services to the cause of historical investigation. In 1851 he acted for a short period as under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in the year following, was returned to the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury. He became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford in 1848, and, in 1856, was elected lord rector of the university of Aberdeen. His visit to the Crimea, while the allied French and English armies were before Sebastopol, caused him to become one of the principal advocates for the commission of inquiry into the condition of the British army, that subsequently sat. He visited India in 1857-8, during the time of the mutiny. Since 1860 he has represented Southwark. From 1861 to 1866 he was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, and, in 1868, took office as commissioner of works and public buildings under Mr. Gladstone. B. 1817.

Leake, Richard, *leke*, master-gunner of England, who distinguished himself in several naval actions, and particularly in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673. He was then on board the *Royal Prince*, which had lost all her masts; most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men killed or wounded; notwithstanding which, Leake defended the ship against a superior force, and brought her to Chatham. He was afterwards made master-gunner of England, and storekeeper of the ordnance at Woolwich. B. at Harwich, 1629; D. 1686.

Leake, Sir John, an English admiral, son of the preceding, with whom he served in the action with Van Tromp. In 1702 he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return

was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he assisted admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he was knighted. In 1705 he saved that important fortress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 so seasonably relieved that place, that Philip V. was obliged to raise the siege. On the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. He became a lord of the admiralty in 1709, but retired on a pension, on the accession of George I. B. at Rotherhithe, 1656; D. 1720.

Lebrun, Charles, *le'-bru(r)*, a celebrated French painter, who went to Rome, where he studied under Poussin. On his return to France, he was presented by Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIV., who appointed him court painter, and director of the Academy of Artists and of the Gobelin manufactory. His chief works were "The Battles of Alexander;" he was likewise the author of several valuable works, the principal of which were "The Physiognomy of Men and Animals," and "On the Character of the Passions." B. at Paris, 1619; D. 1690.

Lebrun, Charles François, Duke of Placentia, was born at Coutances, in Normandy; at an early age went to Paris; and being nominated deputy to the States-general in 1789, occupied himself with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration. In 1795 he was elected to the council of ancients, and became president in 1796. He was appointed third consul in December, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804; and, in 1805, was appointed governor-general of Liguria and created duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne, he was created a peer of France by the king, and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the Chamber of Peers. After the return of Napoleon, he accepted a peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a proceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new Chamber of Peers, formed in August, 1815. In the early part of his life he translated the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and Tasso's "Jerusalem." B. 1739; D. 1824.

Le Clerc, Sebastien, *le(r)klair*, an eminent French artist. Pope Clement XI. knighted him, and Louis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He engraved above three thousand pieces, and was the author of treatises on Geometry, Architecture, and Perspective. B. 1637; D. 1714.

Le Clerc, Jean, an eminent writer and critic, brother of the last-mentioned, was ordained a minister; but, having embraced the Arminian doctrines, he left his native country, and in 1682 went to London, where he officiated for some time in two French congregations. The climate of England not agreeing with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and belles lettres in the Remonstrant College. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique," which gained great celebrity, and was continued till 1693. From 1703 to 1713 he continued another, entitled "Bibliotheque Choisie," which was followed by his "Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne," from 1714 to 1729. He also published systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology. Besides these he published several miscellaneous pieces, editions of ancient and modern authors, a translation of the Bible into French, &c. He was, with all his learning and industry, a man of excessive vanity. B. at Geneva, 1657; D. at Amsterdam, 1736.

Leclerc, Charles Emmanuel, a distinguished French general, who obtained the hand of Pauline, sister of Bonaparte, whom he greatly assisted after his return from Egypt. In 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he fought against the negro general, Toussaint L'Ouverture, but fell a victim to the climate, in the same year. B. 1772.

Lecomte, Felix, *le-komp'*, a famous French sculptor, who, having obtained a prize for a bas-relief of the Massacre of the Innocents while he was a pupil of Vassé, was sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French School of Arts. His statue of Phorbas preserving Œdipus procured him admission into the Academy; but the statue of Fénélon, in the hall of the National Institute, is considered his *chef-d'œuvre*. During the revolution he lived in retirement; but, at the restoration of the Bourbons, was nominated professor in the Academy of Sculpture. B. 1737; D. 1817.

Ledru-Rollin, Philippe, *led'-roo rol'-lă*, a French politician and political writer, was educated for the profession of the law, and commenced practising as an advocate in 1832. From that year until 1848, he was extensively employed in defending political prisoners, and, both in his speeches and writings, proved himself one of the most vehement members of the ultra-liberal party in France. When the revolution of 1848 burst forth, his influence in the Chamber of Deputies became only second to that of Lamartine; and, on the establishment of the provisional government, he was nominated minister of the Interior, in which position he zealously endeavoured to republicanize his native country. On becoming a candidate for the presidency, his name was third on the list; Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac being first and second, and Lamartine last. Subsequently, he became a most violent opponent of Louis Napoleon's government, and, after stirring up the people of Paris into an insurrection, in June, 1849, he fled to England, where he afterwards resided. In 1850 he published a work called "The Decline of England," wherein he severely condemned the country whose hospitable laws shielded him from the resentment of the authorities then paramount in his native country, and from which he had fled. B. 1807; D. 1874.

Ledyard, John, *led'-yard*, an American, rendered remarkable by his adventures. His father dying while he was young, he was left poor and friendless. After spending some years among the Indians, he took passage from New York to London as a common sailor. In 1776 he went with Captain Cook on his third voyage, as corporal of marines; was with that great navigator when he was killed, and, some years afterwards, wrote an account of the voyage. Conceiving the daring idea of traversing the unexplored regions of America, from Nootka Sound to the eastern coast, he left England in 1786, to prosecute his journey, with only ten guineas in his pocket. He travelled through Denmark and Sweden, and after unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice, passed round it, and arrived at St. Petersburg in 1787.

He entered that city without money and almost without clothing, but contrived to obtain a small sum, and permission to travel with a convoy to Yakutsk, in Siberia. He had reached the latter place, in 1788, when he was suddenly arrested by order of the empress Catharine, escorted to the frontiers of Poland, and informed that he would be hanged were he again found in Russia. He arrived in England after undergoing the severest hardship, and very soon afterwards set out, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting African Discovery, to explore the regions of Africa. It is narrated that on being asked when he would be able to start, his reply was, "To-morrow morning." He left London in June, 1788, and two months afterwards reached Cairo, where, being attacked by a bilious disorder, he died at the beginning of the following year. B. at Groton, Connecticut, 1751; D. 1789.

**Lee**, Nathaniel, *le*, an English dramatic writer, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he went to London, and made an attempt as an actor, but without success, on which he turned tragic poet. His first piece was "Nero, Emperor of Rome," which came out in 1675, and had a favourable reception. He continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to show symptoms of insanity. These increasing, he was confined in Bedlam, whence he was discharged in 1688. He wrote two plays after this, but never entirely recovered his senses, and died in 1691, in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee had some power in depicting the passions, but his language is rant and bombast. Of all his plays, "Alexander the Great" is the only one remembered. B. at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, about 1658.

**Lee**, Charles, a military officer, distinguished during the American War, was a native of North Wales. Entering the army at a very early age, he served under Burgoyne in America, and afterwards in Portugal. In the contest between the colonies and England, he wrote on the side of the former, and entered their service. In 1775 he received a commission from Congress, and, as a major-general, accompanied Washington to the camp before Boston. He was afterwards invested with the chief command in the southern department, where his conduct in the attack of the British upon Sullivan Island raised his military reputation. While marching through New Jersey to join Washington, Lee was made prisoner by the English, as he lay carelessly guarded, at a considerable distance from the main body, and carried to New York. Sir William Howe, affecting to regard him as a deserter from the British army, treated him in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy, until the surrender of Burgoyne; after which event he was exchanged. Lee was brave in action, and possessed military talents of a high order; but he was jealous of the power of Washington, and at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, disobeyed that general's orders. For this he was tried by court-martial, and suspended for a year, on which he resigned his commission. B. 1731; D. 1782.

**Lee**, Henry, also an American general, was born in the state of Virginia, and commenced his military career as captain of one of the six companies of cavalry raised by his native state, after she had thrown off the authority of the mother country. Having exhibited both skill and energy on several occasions, Lee was raised to the rank of major, and intrusted with the command of a separate corps. In the retreat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Virginia, Lee's legion formed the rear-guard of the American army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. From that time to the termination of the war, General Lee was constantly engaged, and performed many valuable services to the republic. When the independence of the United States was ratified, he was elected a member of the house of delegates, was made governor of Virginia in 1792, chosen a member of Congress in 1799, and retained his seat till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the president's chair, when he retired into private life. B. 1756; D. 1818.

**Lee**, Robert Edmund, son of the preceding, was born in Virginia, and after graduating at West Point, entered the United States army in 1829. He served with distinction until 1861, when he resigned his commission in consequence of the secession of Virginia from the Union, and became commander-in-chief of the troops supplied by his state to the Confederate States army. His protracted defence of Richmond from 1862 to 1864, when he was compelled to evacuate that city and surrender to Grant, has placed him among the first generals of the 19th century. In 1865 he became president of Washington College, Virginia. B. 1808; D. 1870.

**Leech**, John, *leech*, a modern English draughtsman, who gained great popularity by the effectiveness of his sketches, which appeared in "Punch" and other periodicals. He was educated at the Charterhouse school, and studied drawing at the Royal Academy. B. in London, 1817; D. 1864.

**Leechman**, William, *leech'-man*, a learned Scotch divine, particularly celebrated as a lecturer on theology, was educated at the university of Edinburgh. Elected professor of theology at Glasgow, he signalized himself by ably combating the reasonings of Voltaire, Bolingbroke, and Hume; and in 1761 was raised to the office of principal of the university. B. in Lanarkshire, 1706; D. 1785.

**Leeves**, the Rev. William, *leevs*, rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire, was the composer of the beautiful plaintive air of "Auld Robin Gray," which he wrote in 1770, but was not known to be the author until 1812. He also composed much sacred music, distinguished by considerable taste and feeling. B. 1749; D. 1828.

**Lefebvre**, François Joseph, *le(r)-faibr'*, duke of Dantzic and marshal of France, was the son of a miller, and, on the outburst of the French revolution, had reached the grade of sergeant-major in the French guards. During the subsequent events, his rise was extremely rapid; in 1794 he became general of division. After distinguishing himself at Fleurus, at the passage of the Rhine, at the battles of Altenkirchen and of Stockach, he was made marshal in 1804. He fought at Jena, and took Dantzic, hitherto considered impregnable, in 1807. He performed signal services in Spain, in the Peninsular War, and in Austria, in 1813-14. Marshal Lefèbvre was a stanch adherent to the fortunes of Napoleon, and while in command of the 17th military division, whose head-quarters were at Paris, greatly assisted him on the 18th

Brumaire. B. at Rouffach, in the department Upper Rhine, 1755; D. at Paris, 1820.

LEFORT, Francis, *le(r)-for'*, a general and admiral in the service of Russia, served at first in the French Swiss Guards, but afterwards went to Russia, where the czar, Theodore Alexievitch, gave him a captain's commission. On the death of that prince, he greatly assisted in obtaining the proclamation of Peter I., whose intimate friend and counsellor he became. The czar nominated him general of his troops, admiral of his navy, and viceroy of Novgorod. Lefort urged his master to carry out many important reforms, accompanied him in all his journeys, assisted him to civilize the Russians and to create a marine and an army. He likewise defeated the Turks, and organized a system of finance. On learning his death, Peter is reported to have said, "Alas! I have lost my best friend." B. at Geneva, 1656; D. at Moscow, 1699.

LEGENDRE, Louis, *le(r)'-zhandr*, a French historian, who was canon of Nôtre Dame, and abbot of Claire Fontaine, in the diocese of Chartres. His principal work (for he was the author of several) is a "History of France," 3 vols. folio; reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. B. at Rouen, 1659; D. 1733.

LEGENDRE, Louis, one of the leading French revolutionists, after having made himself notorious by heading street processions, was employed by Marat, Danton, and other leaders of the popular party, to forward their schemes; and became one of the chiefs of the Jacobin club. In 1792, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. For a long time he figured as one of the most violent terrorists under Robespierre: but he afterwards joined Tallien and his party, in the destruction of his former leader; and signalized himself by dispersing the members of the Jacobin club, locking up their hall, and delivering the keys to the Convention. From this time he pretended to be the friend of moderation, declaimed against the sanguinary measures in which he had before participated; and when the Jacobins revolted against the Convention, put himself at the head of the troops who defended the legislative body, and contributed much to the defeat of his old associates. He ultimately became a member of the council of ancients, and died in 1797.

LEGENDRE, Adrien-Marie, a celebrated French mathematician, who, in 1787, was engaged with Cassini and Méchain in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris by a chain of triangles. His whole life was devoted to teaching and enlarging the boundaries of mathematical science. His "Elements of Geometry" is a standard work, and has been translated into English by Sir David Brewster. His principal works, in addition to the preceding, were an "Essay on the Theory of Numbers," and "New Method for determining the Orbit of Comets." He was likewise an industrious contributor to the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences. B. at Paris, 1751; D. 1833.

LEGGE, George, Baron Dartmouth, *leg*, an eminent naval commander, was brought up under Admiral Sprague, and at the age of twenty obtained the command of a ship. In 1673 he was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was elevated to the peerage, and the year following sent to raze the fortifications of Tangier. James II. appointed him master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet when the Prince of Orange landed, but was prevented from acting by contrary winds. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1691. B. 1647.

LEIBNITZ, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von, *libe'-nitz*, a celebrated German philosopher, whose father was professor of jurisprudence in the university of Leipsic, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of fifteen, Gottfried began his studies at Leipsic, whence he removed to Jena. In 1664 he graduated at the former university, and about the same time applied himself to the study of the Greek philosophers; but, having chosen the law for his profession, took his doctor's degree at Altdorf, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mayence. In 1672 he was at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several mathematicians. He next visited London, where he was introduced to Newton, Boyle, and other eminent men. He subsequently engaged in a bitter dispute with Sir Isaac Newton, relative to the discovery of the method of fluxions, to the merit of which invention Leibnitz laid claim. The Royal Society of London, however, decided in favour of the English philosopher. The elector of Hanover, George I., employed Leibnitz in writing the "History of the House of Brunswick." In 1700 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin, was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic councillor to the emperor, and Peter the Great of Russia appointed him privy councillor of justice, with a pension. He was a profound mathematician and metaphysician, and a man of lively genius, but vain and avaricious. His works are, "Scriptores Rerum Brunsvicensium," "Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus," "Miscellaneous Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics," the "Essai de Theodicée," to shew that the world, as it is, is the best world possible, "Metaphysical Tracts," and "Poems," Latin and French. A complete edition of his works, in 6 vols., was published at Geneva in 1767. B. at Leipsic, 1646; D. at Hanover, 1716.

LEICESTER, Robert Dudley, Earl of, *les'-ter*, was the son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who was executed in 1553 for asserting the claims of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, to the crown. Robert Dudley had been nominated master of the ordnance in the reign of Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he rose rapidly into favour, and had numerous honours and places heaped upon him, and her majesty proposed him to Mary Queen of Scots for a husband. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's throne; and, to effect it, he is suspected to have murdered his own wife, the beautiful Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, whom he married at an early age. In 1560 this lady was found dead at Cumnor, but no positive proof of her being murdered has ever been adduced. The great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Kenilworth," has somewhat distorted the historical facts of the case; but his work has taken such a hold on common opinion, that she is generally believed to have been murdered at her husband's instigation. For many years Elizabeth's favourite remained single, but, in 1572, he is said to have

rivately married Lady Sheffield, although he never acknowledged her as his wife; however, he had by her a son called Robert, whom he called in his will his "base son." He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding Lady Sheffield intractable to his proposals for a separation, is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1584 a book was printed, entitled "Leicester's Commonwealth," which was a severe attack upon his public and private character. The year following he was appointed governor of the Protestant Low Countries, at the request of the inhabitants; but his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury, and died the same year. B. about 1532.

LEICESTER OF HOLKHAM, Thomas William Coke, Earl of, *hol'-kam*, an eminent agriculturist and improver of land, who found his estates in Norfolk nearly a barren waste, and converted them, by judicious management, the granting of favourable leases to his tenants, and the example he himself set, into fertile and productive land. So eminently successful was he in the development of the resources of the soil, that his rent-roll, from being £2000 a year when he succeeded to the estate, rose to upwards of £20,000 before his death, and this while the condition of almost every person living on the property had improved in a nearly equal ratio. It is stated that, shortly before his death, he and his family stood upon the decks of a ship built of oak, the acorns from which the timber composing it grew having been planted by himself. He succeeded his father as M.P. for Norfolk in 1776, and acted with the Whigs during the long period in which he held a seat in the Lower House—namely, till 1833, when he was raised to the peerage as earl Leicester of Holkham, although there was already a like title in the Ferrers family. He was twice married: first, in 1775, to Jane, daughter of James Lennox Dutton, Esq., who died in 1800, and by whom he had three daughters; and, second, to Anne Amelia Keppel, a daughter of the earl of Albemarle, the marriage taking place when the earl was seventy years of age, and the bride not quite nineteen. By her, however, he had five sons and a daughter. B. 1752; D. 1842.

LEIGH, *lai*, Charles, a physician and naturalist, who published the "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby," a "History of Virginia," and "Exercitationes de Aquis Mineralibus." D. near the opening of the 18th century.

LEIGH, Sir Edward, a learned biblical critic and historian, was educated at Oxford, studied in the Middle Temple, and afterwards devoted several years to professional and literary researches. He was M.P. for Stafford, and colonel in the Parliamentary army: was expelled from the House in 1648, along with other Presbyterian members; and occupied himself, after the Restoration, in literary pursuits. His most important work is entitled "Critica Sacra." B. in Leicestershire, 1602; D. 1671.

LEIGHTON, Alexander, *lai'-ton*, a Scotch physician, who became noted for his sufferings on account of tracts which he published against Charles I. and the Church of England. For these his nose was slit, his ears cut off, and a public whipping was inflicted on him. In 1640 the Parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth Palace, then converted into a state prison. He died insane in 1644. B. at Edinburgh, 1587.



LEIGHTON, Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, son of the preceding, was an exemplary parish priest, and the magistrates of Edinburgh chose him president of their college. Soon after the Restoration, Charles II. nominated him bishop of Dumblane, which diocese he governed with great moderation. On account of the violent animosities between the Episcopalian and Presbyterian parties, he resigned his see, but the king constrained him to accept the archbishopric of Glasgow, in which station he made another effort at moderation, but in vain; on which he resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in Sussex. His principal work is a "Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles." B. at Edinburgh, 1613; D. in London, 1684.

LE KEUX, John, *le-ku'*, a celebrated architectural engraver, whose works on Gothic architecture were greatly instrumental in reviving the study of that style of art in England. His most important works were the engravings in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of England," Pugin's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," Neale's "Westminster Abbey," and the "Memorials of Oxford and Cambridge." B. in London, 1784; D. 1846.

LELAND, John, *le'-land*, an eminent English antiquary, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls College, Oxford. On entering into orders, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who gave him the title of king's antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission, he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and other remains of antiquity; in which employment he spent six years, travelling over every part of the kingdom. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king, under the title of "A Newe Yeare's Gifte." This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to execute; but while he was intent on his studies, he became insane, in which state he continued till his death. His "Itinerary" and "Collectanea" were published by Hearne, in 1710. B. in London, at the beginning of the 16th century; D. 1552.

LELAND, John, a learned English divine, whose labours in defence of Christianity procured him the degree of D.D. from two universities in Scotland. His principal works were a "Defence of the Christian Religion" against Tindal, a "View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England," "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," and "Family Devotions." B. in England, 1691; D. 1766.

LELAND, Dr. Thomas, a learned divine, who wrote a "History of Ireland," "The Life of Philip of Macedon," and "The Principles of Human Eloquence," which last was attacked by Warburton. He also translated the Orations of Demosthenes. B. at Dublin, 1722; D. 1785.

LELY, Sir Peter, *le'-le*, a famous painter, studied under Grebber at Haarlem, after which he went to England, where he at first painted landscapes and historical subjects; but, finding more encouragement given to portrait-painting, turned his attention to that branch of his art, and became unrivalled in the graceful rendering of heads; the hands of his portraits were remarkably fine and elegantly turned. He was in great favour with Charles I. and Charles II., by the latter of whom he was knighted, and

for whom he painted the voluptuous beauties of his court. This collection is now at Hampton Court. B. at Soest, Westphalia, 1617; D. in England, 1680.

LEMAIRE, James, *lai'-mair*, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century, was the son of a merchant of Egmont, in North Holland. He embarked on an expedition with Cornelius Schouten, and in 1616 discovered the strait which now bears his name. He also visited some hitherto unexplored islands in the South Seas, and died soon after his return, Dec. 31, 1616.

LEMERY, Nicolas, *lem'-e-re*, a celebrated French chemist, who, in 1683, visited England, being of the reformed religion, then violently persecuted in his own country. He was well received by Charles II., and great offers were made to induce him to continue there; but in 1686 he returned to France and turned Roman Catholic. In 1699 he was made associate chemist to the Royal Academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He wrote a "Course of Chemistry," which went through many editions; a "Universal Pharmacopœia;" a "Treatise on Simple Drugs;" and a "Treatise on Antimony." B. at Rouen, 1645; D. 1715.—His son Louis became physician to the king, and to the Hôtel Dieu at Paris. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, and the author of a "Treatise on Aliments," another on "Worms in the Human Body," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. D. 1743.

LEMOINE, François, *le(r)'-mown*, a French historical painter, whose principal work is the ceiling in the Hall of Hercules, at Versailles, the largest painting in Europe, containing 142 figures, and being 64 feet long and 54 broad, without being divided by any architectural interruption. B. at Paris, 1688; committed suicide in a fit of insanity, 1737.

LEMON, George William, *lem'-on*, an English divine and lexicographer, who published, in 1789, an "Etymological English Dictionary," in 1 vol., which displayed considerable industry and learning. B. 1726; D. 1797.

LE MONNIER, Peter Charles, *le(r)-mon'-ne-ai*, a French astronomer, was member of the Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute, and accompanied Maupertuis in his journey towards the North Pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. His principal works were, "Astronomical Institutions," "Lunar Nautical Astronomy," and "Tables of the Sun, and Corrections for those of the Moon." B. at Paris, 1715; D. 1796.

LEMONTEY, Pierre Edouard, *le(r)-mon'-tai*, a French poet and jurist, who, during the deliberations on the fate of Louis XVI., and in the other extravagant measures of the revolutionists, advocated the cause of humanity and justice; but was obliged to save himself from the fury of the terrorists by precipitately quitting France for Switzerland, where he resided till after the overthrow of Robespierre's party. Deeply affected with the calamity which had involved Lyons, his native city, in ruin, he published the beautiful ode, "Les Ruines de Lyons." He afterwards travelled through Italy, and wrote various operas, romances, and poems; in 1804 was appointed one of the censors of the drama; and at the Restoration was invested with the order of the Legion of Honour, and appointed director-general of the book trade. Among his works, the most successful are the opera of "Palma, ou le Voyage en Grèce;" his "Essai sur l'Etablissement Monarchique de Louis XIV.;" and a romance, entitled "La Famille de Jura, ou Irons-nous à Paris?" B. 1762; D. 1826.

LEMPRIERE, John, D.D., *lem'-preer*, an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey; received his education at Reading, Winchester, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduated at that university; was head-master of Abingdon grammar-school, and afterwards of the school at Exeter; and, on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in Devonshire, which he held till his death. His principal works are the well-known "Classical Dictionary," and a "Universal Biography." D. 1824.

L'ENCLOS, Ninon de, *lan'-klo*, a celebrated French lady, whose mother wanted to place her in a convent, but was prevented by her father, who was a man of gaiety. Ninon lost her parents at the age of 15, and possessing great charms and a lively temper, was followed by some of the greatest men, but would never unite herself in marriage. She was the friend of Molière and Fontenelle, and had a fine understanding; but it has been truly said of her, that though she thought like Epicurus, she lived like Lais. She is, however, represented to have been perfectly unmercenary in her amours; and her wit and behaviour were such, and so low the moral tone of the time, that even virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond, but those under her name, addressed to Villarceaux, De Sévigné, &c., are fictitious. She is said to have succeeded by artificial means in preserving the youthful bloom of her features, long after the period at which female beauty usually fades; and in consequence numerous cosmetics and toilet articles have been called by her name. B. at Paris, 1616; D. 1706.

LENFANT, James, *lan(g)'-fa*, a French Protestant divine, who was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg; but on the invasion of the Palatinate, in 1688, by the French, retired to Berlin. He published histories of the Councils of Constance, Bâle, and Pisa; he likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes and a learned introduction, in conjunction with Beausobre. He was also author of a History of Pope Joan; Sermons; "A Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome," &c. B. at Bazoche, France, 1661; D. at Berlin, 1728.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY, Nicholas, *lan'-glai*, a French writer, who became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to Prince Eugene. His works are voluminous, but incorrect: the best is his "Method for Studying History," which has been translated into English. B. at Beauvais, 1674; D. 1755.

LENNOX, Charlotte, *len'-nox*, a lady who was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson and Richardson the novelist. She wrote a popular novel, entitled "The Female Quixote," which was followed by "Shakspeare Illustrated," in which she gave the novels and histories on which the plays of Shakspeare are founded. She likewise published some historical pieces and translations. B. at New York; D. 1804.

LENTHALL, William, *lent'-al*, an English lawyer, and speaker of the Long Parliament. In 1639 he was elected to Parliament for

Woodstock, and, in 1640, was chosen speaker; in which capacity he made a considerable fortune by joining the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was removed from his office in 1653; but, the year following, became speaker of the Parliament called by Cromwell, and subsequently acted as speaker of the Rump Parliament. At the Restoration he was exempted from the act of indemnity, but obtained a pardon from the king. Several of his speeches and letters were published. B. at Henley-on-Thames, 1591; D. 1662.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

Leo I., or the Elder, *le'-o*, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He was a Thracian, of obscure birth, but attained the highest military rank, and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in succession to Marcianus. He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the Eutychians, and renewed the war against the Vandals; but was unfortunate, through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged to the walls of Constantinople. D. 474.

Leo II., or the Younger, was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his grandfather in 474, under the guardianship of his father, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor a few months afterwards. Leo II. is said to have been put to death by his own father, after reigning for only ten months.

Leo III., was called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Leo entered the army, and became general-in-chief of the troops in Asia, under Justinian II. In 716 he marched against Theodosius III., who had been proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Justinian II.; and Theodosius resigned his crown to him in the following year. The Saracens, having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by Leo, who compelled them to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library at Constantinople, containing a quantity of medals and above 30,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and Gregory III. having excommunicated him, he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm. D. 741.

Leo IV., the son of Constantine Copronymus, and grandson of Leo III., succeeded his father in 775. In his time the controversy raged between the Iconoclasts, or image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of whom he protected by turns. He repulsed the Saracens in Asia. B. at Constantinople, 751; D. 780.

Leo V., or the Armenian, from the country of which he was a native, rose to the rank of general by his valour; but being accused of treason, the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and imprisoned him in a convent. Michael Rhangabus, on ascending the throne in 811, restored him to his rank; but Leo, profiting by the misfortunes of his master, headed a military revolt, and was elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was one of the most violent of the Iconoclastic princes. Assassinated, 820.





Leo VI., styled the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basilius the Macedonian, and ascended the throne in 886. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who entered Bulgaria, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Leo drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor; for which Leo deposed him. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612. B. 865; D. 911.

POPES.

Leo I., Pope, surnamed the Great, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by Celestin I. and Sixtus III. on several important missions. He succeeded the latter in 440, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichæans, Pelagians, and Eutychians. In his time the Council of Chalcedon was called; and, while sitting in the East, Attila and the Huns ravaged the West, and advanced towards Rome. The emperor Valentinian applied to the pope, who went to meet Attila, and, by the power of his eloquence, prevailed with him to leave Italy. Genseric, however, sacked Rome in 455. He left behind many epistles and sermons, which have been printed. He was succeeded by Hilarius I. D. 461.

Leo II. was a native of Sicily, and succeeded Agathon in 682. He pretended to have an authority over the Eastern church, and was succeeded by Benedict III. D. 683.

Leo III. succeeded, in 795, Adrian I. In 809, he was attacked while riding in a religious procession, and almost killed; but he recovered, and retired to Germany. Charlemagne restored him to his seat, and he crowned that monarch emperor of the West. On the death of Charlemagne, a new plot was formed against the pope, who caused the conspirators to be put to death. D. 816.

Leo IV., a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. in 847. The Saracens having invaded the Ecclesiastical States, he marched against them and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome into a state of defence, and founded the town of Leopolis. D. 855.

Leo V., a Benedictine monk, in 903 succeeded Benedict IV., but was deposed by his chaplain Christopher. The annals of the papacy during the tenth century are very confused, and there is no mention of Leo's subsequent life.

Leo VI. became pope in 928, in succession to John X. He is said to have been put to death by Marozia. (*See* Marozia.)

Leo VII. was elected in succession to John XI., son of Marozia, 937. He negotiated a peace between Hugo, king of Italy, and Alberic, duke of Rome, the son of the celebrated Marozia. He is said to have been an irreproachable man and zealous ecclesiastic, and was succeeded by Stephen VIII. D. 939.

Leo VIII. was elected pope on the deposition of John XII., in 963, under the patronage of the emperor Otho I. On Otho's withdrawal, John re-entered Rome, and drove away Leo; but John dying soon afterwards, Benedict V. was chosen pope. The emperor Otho subsequently took Rome, and, exiling Benedict, reinstated Leo VIII. D. about 965.

Leo IX., who bears the distinction of a saint in the Roman calendar, was born of an illus-

rious family, became bishop of Toul, and, in 1049, was chosen pope. He convened several councils to reform the manners of the ecclesiastics and to condemn the errors of Berenger. The Normans having marched into Italy, in 1053, he went against them at the head of a German army; but was defeated, taken prisoner, and conducted to Benevento. Some sermons and letters of his are extant. D. 1054.

LEO X., Giovanni de' Medici, second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent (*see* MEDICI), at the age of 11, was made an archbishop by Louis XI., king of France, and, at 13, Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. Leo was fond of magnificence: but he had a taste for letters, and liberally patronized men of learning and genius, particularly poets. He terminated the disputes which subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France, concluded the Council of Lateran, and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. A conspiracy to murder him was discovered in 1516, and Cardinal Petrucci, the chief of it, was hanged. Leo formed two great projects; the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes, he issued plenary indulgences, by which the purchasers procured the pardon of their sins. These indulgences being carried into Germany, occasioned the secession from the church of Rome, or Reformation, commenced by Luther. (*See* LUTHER.) Leo, however, throughout his life took little notice of the great religious movement. A war also broke out between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, who both courted the alliance of the pope. If not an exemplary pope, he was at least a splendid and magnificent prince, and a noble patron of art and learning. He is the subject of Roscoe's fine biography, entitled the "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." B. 1475; D. 1521.

LEO XI. was of the family of the Medici, and was elected pope in 1605, at a very advanced age, and died in less than a month afterwards.

LEO XII. was of a noble family of the Romagna, and became pope in 1823, in succession to Pius VII. He embellished Rome, encouraged letters, and enriched the library of the Vatican. He was succeeded by Pius VIII. D. 1829.

LEO, the name of six kings of Armenia, who reigned between the years 1123 and 1375. These princes were constantly at war either with the crusaders or with the Turks. The last of the name, Leo VI., was driven from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt, and took refuge in France, where he died, 1393.

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonia, was one of the revivers of Greek literature and a good mathematician. Lived in the 9th century.

LEO, John, surnamed Africanus, a Moor of Granada, who wrote, in Arabic, a "Description of Africa," and the "Lives of the Arabian Philosophers." D. about 1526.

LEO, Leonardo, a celebrated Italian composer, who was the master of Piccini, Jomelli, and other famous musicians. His many operas are now unknown, but his masses and other sacred works are still regarded as masterpieces of church music. B. at Naples, 1694; D. 1755.

LEO ALLATIUS. (*See* ALLATIUS.)

LEO THE GRAMMARIAN, one of the authors of the "Byzantine History," lived in the 11th century.

LEONARDO BONACCI, *lai-o-nar'-do*, surnamed "of Pisa," a celebrated Italian mathematician, who first introduced in Europe the study of algebra. His work is preserved in manuscript at Rome. Lived at the beginning of the 13th century.

LEONARDO DA VINCI. (*See* VINCI.)

LEONI, Jacomo, *lai'-o-ne*, a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and there published, in 1742, an excellent edition of "Palladio's Architecture." D. 1746.

LEONICENUS, Nicholas, *lai'-o-ni-se'-nus*, professor of medicine at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries and illustrative notes. He likewise reproduced, in Italian, the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," and other works. B. 1428; D. 1524.

LEONIDAS, *le-on'-i-dăs*, king of Sparta, a celebrated hero, who opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian host at the Straits of Thermopylæ with such bravery as to check the progress of the invader. At last a detachment of the Persians, led by Ephialtes the Trachinian, by a secret path up the mountains, came down on the rear of the Spartans, and obtained a complete victory. Out of the 300, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field, where death was more honourable than life. A monument was afterwards erected upon the spot, with this inscription: "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here, obeying their laws." This battle happened 480 B.C.

LEOPOLD I., *le'-o-pold*, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne of Spain. He became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1657, and emperor in 1658. He contended against France and the Turks, and suffered in his war with both: France took from him Alsace, and many frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have captured Vienna, had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski, king of Poland. In 1697, Prince Eugene of Savoy concluded the war by totally defeating the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary. B. 1640; D. 1705.

LEOPOLD II., the son of Maria Theresa of Austria and her husband, Francis of Loraine, succeeded his father, in 1765, in the duchy of Tuscany, which he governed with great wisdom, and finally abolished the Inquisition in that country. In 1790 he succeeded the emperor Joseph II., and removed to Vienna, where, by his judicious and liberal measures, he consolidated the power of his empire. He concluded a peace with the Turks, and was preparing for a war with the French, when he was carried off by a fever. He was succeeded by his son Francis. (*See* FRANCIS II.) B. 1748; D. 1792.

LEOPOLD, duke of Loraine, was the son of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Eleanora of Austria. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, was reinstated in his duchy, which had been taken from his father by the French. He restored his

country to a flourishing condition, maintained the poor, and assisted the nobility who had been reduced. He founded a university at Cuneville, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. B. 1679; D. 1729.

LEOPOLD, George Christian Frederick, king of the Belgians, was the third son of Francis Anthony Frederick, duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, brother of the late duchess of Kent, and consequently uncle to her majesty Queen Victoria, as well as to her late consort, Prince Albert. In 1816, while Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, he married the Princess Charlotte Augusta, only child of the Prince-regent, afterwards George IV. The highest hopes were formed of that union; and, as the husband of the heiress-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, Leopold obtained the highest esteem. After the sudden death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, he continued to live in retirement at Claremont, and was created by the king field-marshal and member of the privy council. In 1830, the Belgian provinces were lost to the crown of Holland, in consequence of the revolution of Brussels. A provisional government was formed, and the throne of Belgium was offered to the duke de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe. That prince declining it, Leopold was next solicited to accept the crown. After at first refusing, he was induced to ascend the throne of Belgium in 1831. Leopold promised, in his opening speech to the Belgian parliament, to encourage industry and to rule according to the principles of civil and religious liberty; a promise which he fully redeemed. In 1832 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Louise-Marie-Thérèse, princess of Orleans, and eldest daughter of Louis Philippe; by whom he had issue the present (1869) king of the Belgians, Leopold II., the count of Flanders, and Charlotte, the widow of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. B. 1790; D. 1865.

LEOTAUD, Vincent, *lai'-o-to*, a distinguished French mathematician, who published a work entitled "Examen Circuli Quadraturæ," in which he proved the impossibility of demonstrating the quadrature of the circle. D. 1672.

LEPIDUS, Marcus Æmilius, *lep'-i-dus*, one of the triumvirs with Octavius and Mark Antony. He obtained Africa as his share of the empire; but was deprived of it by Augustus, whereupon he retired into private life. D. in obscurity 13 B.C.

LEPSIUS, Karl Richard, *lep'-se-us*, a German archæologist, who published, in 1837, a short treatise on the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and other works. In 1842 he went to Egypt, as chief of a party of learned men, for the purpose of investigating the antiquities of that country. He discovered several monuments of the Pharaoh dynasty, and excavated the tombs of fifty of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt. He likewise contrived to obtain a ground-plan of the celebrated temple of the Memnonium. After his return, in 1846, he published many valuable works in connexion with his researches; among the rest, "Letters from Egypt," which have been translated into English; "The Chronology of Egypt," and the "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia." B. at Naumburg, 1813.

LEREBOURS, N. J., *ler'-e-bor*, a distinguished optical-instrument maker, who constructed most of the apparatus for the Paris Observatory. B. in France, 1762; D. at Paris, 1840.

LERMONTOV, Michael Ivanovitch, *ler-mon-tof'*, a Russian poet and novelist, served as an officer in the imperial guards until the year 1837, when, in consequence of a poem which he wrote upon the death of the Russian poet Pushkin, the emperor Nicholas sent him to the Caucasus. This poem was first printed in 1856, in Herzen's "Polar Star," a Russian periodical published in London. While serving with the army of the Caucasus, he wrote his novel, "A Hero of Our own Times," which was afterwards translated into English. He likewise produced many beautiful poems, the action of which is chiefly laid in the mountains of the Caucasus. Just as his fame was beginning to spread over Europe, the writer fell in a duel before he had attained his 30th year. His complete works were published in St. Petersburg in 1852, and were subsequently translated into German. In Russian literature, he takes rank immediately after Pushkin. B. 1811; D. 1841.

LE SAGE, Alain René, *le(r)-saj'*, a celebrated French novelist, who, after completing his education at the Jesuits' college at Vannes, was engaged in a financial post in Brittany; but, in 1692, went to Paris, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He commenced by translating and imitating several Spanish works, and, in 1707, produced his first dramatic work,—"Crispin the Rival of his Master." In the same year he published "The Devil on Two Sticks," the plot of which was borrowed from the Spanish author, Guevara. In 1708 he composed his comedy of "Turcaret," wherein he ridiculed the farmers-general, whose opposition nearly prevented the production of the piece upon the stage. In 1715 appeared the first part of his greatest work, "Gil Blas;" but the conclusion was not made public until 1735. He was likewise the author of a considerable number of comedies and other humorous dramatic pieces. His fame, however, chiefly rests upon his "Gil Blas," which has appeared in numerous translations, and has been reprinted in a hundred different editions. An attempt was made to dispute the originality of the plot of this celebrated fiction; but it was never shown that Le Sage was not the true inventor of it. One of his sons became a celebrated actor, under the name of Montmenil. B. at Sarzeau, 1668; D. 1747.

LESLEY, John, *les'-le*, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, accompanied Queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became bishop of Ross and a privy councillor. He zealously defended the Romish religion; and when Queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York to consider the complaints made against Mary by her subjects, Lesley appeared on behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many expedients to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but, in 1573, recovered his liberty, on condition of quitting the kingdom. When abroad, he endeavoured to interest many foreign princes in the cause of Mary, and wrote several pieces in her defence. Being appointed vicar-general by the bishop of Rouen, he was, while visiting that diocese, seized by the Huguenots, who would have sent him to England; but he recovered his liberty by paying a ransom. He afterwards obtained the bishopric of Constance. His principal work is a history of Scotland, entitled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum." B. 1527; D. 1596.

**Leslie**, John, *les'-le*, bishop of Clogher, whose first episcopal preferment was the bishopric of the Orkneys, whence he removed to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a stately palace, in which he endured a long siege by Cromwell, but was at last forced to surrender. In 1661 he was translated to Clogher. D. 1671, aged above 100 years.

**Leslie**, Charles, a theological controversialist, who, after receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went, in 1671, to England, where he commenced the study of the law. A few years afterwards, he entered upon holy orders, and became chancellor of Cloyne, in Ireland. Although a fervent Protestant, he throughout his life manifested the greatest devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, and accompanied the Pretender both in France and in Italy. In his old age, he sought permission to return to his native land. George I. acceded to his request, and he thereupon took up his residence at Glaslough, in Ireland. His theological writings excited much attention in his time; and one of them, entitled "A Short and Easy Method with Deists," is still regarded as of considerable value. In addition to pamphlets against Hoadley, Locke, and Burnet, he published controversial pieces antagonistic to Quakers, Jews, Socinians, Deists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. His own views were those of a zealous Protestant, combined with an advocacy of high monarchical principles. B. in Ireland, about 1650; D. there, 1722.

**Leslie**, Sir John, an eminent natural philosopher, who, after completing his education at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and travelling as tutor in the United States, returned to Scotland, and, obtaining letters of introduction to individuals of literary and scientific celebrity, set out for London, where he for some time gained a subsistence by translating and compiling scientific works. In 1805 he became professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, not without considerable opposition on the part of the clergy, who objected to the appointment on account of Leslie's referring to Hume in a laudatory manner in one of his treatises. In 1809 he obtained the chair of natural philosophy, upon the death of Professor Playfair; and from that period until his death, produced a succession of valuable works on subjects connected with natural philosophy. In 1832 he was knighted. He contributed treatises on Achromatic Glasses, Acoustics, Climate, Cold, Dew, Meteorology, &c., to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also furnished the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Edinburgh Transactions" with many excellent papers. Among his larger works may be cited "The Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Natural Philosophy," and an "Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relation of Heat to Moisture." He was also the inventor of the differential thermometer. B. at Largo, Fifeshire, 1766; D. in Scotland, 1832.

**Leslie**, Charles Robert, R.A., a distinguished artist, has been claimed as an American citizen, but was in reality born in London, where his parents were staying at the time. His father and mother were both born in America; but the ancestors of his father settled originally in America about the year 1745. When six years of age he was taken to Philadelphia, and was there sent to school, and subsequently apprenticed to a bookseller. Having shown considerable talents for design, he was sent to London in 1813, with letters of introduction to Benjamin West, at that time president of the Academy. As a student of the Royal Academy, he evinced great industry, and in the year 1820 exhibited his first picture, "Anne Page and Master Slender." He became an R.A. in 1826. In 1833, to the surprise of his friends, he accepted the post of drawing-master to the United States Military Academy; but he soon returned to England. As an illustrator of the productions of Shakspeare, Pope, Goldsmith, Addison, and Cervantes, he achieved great triumphs. His delineation of Sancho Panza has never been equalled. Of his best pictures, it will be sufficient to enumerate "Uncle Toby and the Widow" and "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," both of which are in the national collection at the South-Kensington Museum. Leslie's technical skill was exceedingly great, and his refined and graceful humour admirably fitted him to give pictorial reproductions of situations in the comedies of Shakspeare and Molière. He was also a clear and pleasant writer, and wrote "Memoirs of the Life of John Constable" and a "Handbook for Young Painters." B. in London, 1794; D. 1859.

**Lesseps**, Ferdinand de, *les'-sep*, an eminent French engineer and diplomatist, who represented the interests of his native country, as vice-consul and consul, in Spain, Portugal, Cairo, and other places. In 1854 he formed the project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez; and although Robert Stephenson, and other eminent engineers, English and continental, pronounced the idea to be impracticable, M. de Lesseps energetically defended his plan, and commenced the work under the auspices of the Egyptian government in 1859. In ten years the works were so far completed as to admit of the passage of steamers along almost the whole of the water-way. B. at Versailles, 1805.

**Lessing**, Gotthold Ephraim, *les'-sing*, an eminent German poet and general writer, who, after studying at Leipsic, went to Berlin, where he made himself known by the publication of his celebrated fables. He subsequently produced his "Letters on Literature," which greatly contributed to improve the taste of his countrymen. In 1760 he accepted the post of secretary to the governor of Breslau; in 1770 he was appointed keeper of the Wolfenbüttel library, and soon afterwards produced his famous tragedy, "Emilia Galotti." He enriched the literature of Germany with masterpieces of different kinds, especially in the departments of biography, archæology, and the drama. B. at Kamentz, in Upper Lusatia, 1729; D. 1781.—His brother, Karl Gotthelf, and his nephew Karl Friedrich, were both distinguished in the world of letters.

**L'Estrange**, Sir Roger, *le-straing'*, an English writer, who received a liberal education, and, in 1639, attended Charles I. in his expedition to Scotland. He adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1644, was condemned as a spy; but, after remaining in confinement four years, made his escape, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection in Kent, which failed; whereupon he went abroad. In 1653 he returned to England, under shelter of Cromwell's act of indemnity. After the Restoration he was appointed censor of the press; he also set up a newspaper, called the "Public Intelligencer," which was discontinued on the publication of the "London Gazette," in

1665. In 1679 he commenced another paper, called the "Observator," designed to vindicate the court measures: this procured him the honour of knighthood. He was an industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlets, which were numerous, he published translations of several books, particularly Josephus, from the French version of D'Andilly, Seneca's "Morals," Erasmus's "Colloquies," and Quevedo's "Visions." B. in Norfolk, 1616; D. 1704.

LE SUEUR, Eustache, *le-soo'-er*, a celebrated French artist, surnamed the "Raphael of France," studied under Vouet, and, early in life, attracted the notice of Poussin. Displaying great disregard of court patronage, he worked only for private individuals and for religious establishments, and, while still young, retired to a cloister. He was the first painter in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and surpassed Lebrun, his rival, in grace and vigour. Among the most important of his works were the "Life of St. Bruno," in twenty-two subjects; "St. Paul preaching at Ephesus," and "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence." B. at Paris, 1616; D. 1655.

LE SUEUR, Jean François, an eminent French composer, who became chapel-master to several cathedrals in France, and subsequently professor at the Conservatoire de Musique. He composed five grand operas, the most successful of which were "The Cavern" and "Paul and Virginia." He also wrote a treatise on Ancient Music, which is highly esteemed, as casting new light upon the obscure subject of the art of music among the Greeks. The emperor Napoleon I. created him a knight of the Legion of Honour, and appointed him his director of music. B. near Abbeville, 1766; D. 1837.

LETI, Gregory, *lai'-te*, an Italian historian, who, after studying at Rome, went to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and afterwards resided in England. While there he was known to be collecting materials for a history of the court of Charles II., and the king seeing him one day at his levee, told him to take care that his history did not give offence. To which Leti replied, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would hardly be able to avoid giving some offence." "Why then," retorted Charles, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, and let history alone." Leti, however, did not take this advice. The history appeared, under the title of "Teatro Britannico;" and the author, as Charles had foreseen, did give offence, and was ordered to quit the kingdom, when he went to Amsterdam. Among his works are, Lives of "Sixtus V.," "Charles V.," "Queen Elizabeth," "Oliver Cromwell," the "History of Geneva," and a "History of the Cardinals." But the whole are so full of error and fiction, that they may be regarded rather as romances than authentic histories. B. at Milan, 1630; D. at Amsterdam, 1701.

LETOURNEUR, Pierre, *le-tour'-noor*, a French author, who was the first to make the works of Shakspeare known to his countrymen, through the aid of a translation. He also translated the poems of Young and Ossian, and the novel of "Clarissa Harlowe." B. at Valognes, 1736; D. at Paris, 1788.

LETTICE, John, *let'-tis*, a clergyman, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards a fellow and public tutor. In





1768 he abandoned college life, and became secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen. He subsequently engaged as private tutor in some families of distinction; was presented to the living of Peasemarsh, in Sussex, in 1785; and was also a prebendary in Chichester Cathedral. His works consist of "Fables for the Fireside," "Strictures on Elocution," "A Tour through various Parts of Scotland," and "Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects," besides sermons, tracts, and poems; a translation of Holberg's "Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies," and, in conjunction with Professor Martyr, "The Antiquities of Herculaneum." B. in Northamptonshire, 1737; D. 1832.

LEUCIPPUS, *leu-sip'-pus*, a philosopher of Elea, was the pupil of Zeno, the master of Democritus, and the originator of the atomic system of physics. According to this theory, Leucippus and his disciples, by ascribing a sensible power to the particles of matter, and setting them in motion, accounted for the origin of the universe without the interposition of divine agency. Descartes borrowed from him his hypothesis of "Vortices," and Kepler also availed himself of the speculations of Leucippus. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

LEUWENHOEK, Anthony van, *loi'-ven-he(r)k*, a celebrated microscopical observer, who acquired a great reputation by his experiments and discoveries. To the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, he forwarded about one hundred papers on the blood, blood-vessels, muscles, the eye, the brain, &c. His other writings were collected and published in 1699: of these an English version was produced in 1800. B. at Delft, Holland, 1632; D. 1723.

LEVER, Charles James, *le'-ver*, a modern novelist, distinguished for his fictions illustrative of Irish life and character, and for the vigour and variety of his incidents. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards took the M.D. degree at Göttingen. After being attached to the British legation at Brussels, and spending some time in the practice of his profession, he abandoned it for literature. At the outset of his career in this latter employment, he was, perhaps, the most popular author of the day; his "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," "Tom Burke," &c., were in every one's hands. During his after-career, his style became more thoughtful and sober; "The Knight of Gwynne" is an example of this. His latest novels are "Sir Brooke Fosbrooke," "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly," etc. Under the pseudonym of "Cornelius O'Dowd," he has for some time contributed a series of brilliant essays on the topics of the day to "Blackwood's Magazine." B. at Dublin, 1809; D. 1872.

LEVERRIER, Urbain Jean Joseph, *le-ver'-re-ai*, a modern French astronomer, celebrated for his discovery of the planet Neptune. His first scientific labours were in chemistry; for, in 1837, he published two treatises on the combination of phosphorus, as well as taking some part in the chemical department of the "Dictionary of Conversation;" but in the year 1846, he had acquired sufficient celebrity as an astronomer to obtain admission to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and, a few months later, made known his great discovery. The same results had been attained by the English astronomer Adams. (*See* ADAMS.) Each, however, had laboured in ignorance of the other's pursuits; but the French astronomer was the first

to publish the discovery. Leverrier soon rose to the highest honours which his country bestows upon scientific men; he was made officer of the Legion of Honour, director of the Board of Longitude, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences. The Royal Society of England likewise awarded to him, as well as to Adams, its Copley medal, the highest honour in its power to bestow, electing him a member at the same time. B. at St. Lo, France, 1811.

LEVI, David, *le'-ve*, a London Jew, of considerable acquirements, though of humble birth and occupations. He was first a shoemaker, and afterwards a hatter, but his works evince great research and ability. In 1787 he entered into a polemical controversy with Dr. Priestley, whose "Letters to the Jews" he answered in two series of epistolary essays. He was also the author of a volume on the rites and ceremonies of the Jews; "Lingua Sacra, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary," "The Pentateuch in Hebrew and English," a translation of the Hebrew Liturgy, "Dissertations on the Prophecies," and some other works. B. 1740; D. 1799.

LEVIS, Pierre Marc Gaston, Duke de, *lai-ve'*, an able French nobleman, who at the beginning of the revolution was chosen a deputy to the States-general by the nobility of Dijon: but, though friendly to a reform of abuses in government, he opposed the destruction of the monarchy, and in 1792 became an emigrant, and joined the royalist army. Being wounded in the engagement at Quiberon Bay, he went to England, where he resided till the establishment of the consular government, when he returned to France, but passed his time in retirement and literary pursuits. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was raised to the peerage, and admitted a member of the Academy. His works consist of "Maxims and Reflexions," "The Travels of Kanghi, or New Chinese Letters," "Recollections and Portraits," and "England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century." D. 1830.

LEVINGSTON, James, Earl of Callendar, *lev'-ing-ston*, a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bedchamber of Charles I., who created him Lord Levingston of Almont in 1633, and afterwards earl of Callendar. In the civil war, he at first joined the Parliament; but afterwards distinguished himself by his activity in the king's service. He took Carlisle, where he found a considerable supply of ammunition, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. D. 1672.

LEVIZAC, Jean Pons Victor Lecoutz de, *lev'-e-zak*, a French grammarian, who, for many years, taught his native language in England. Among several excellent works, may be named his "French Grammar," first published in 1797; "French and English Dictionary," and "Dictionary of Synonymes." D. in London, 1813.

LEWES, George Henry, *loo'-es*, a modern English *littérateur*, and an industrious and excellent contributor to the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines, and to the "Morning Chronicle" and other newspapers. On the establishment of the "Leader" newspaper, in 1849, he became its literary editor; but ceased to have any connexion with the print in the year 1854. He distinguished himself in historical, philosophical, and scientific literature. We have space to mention only his most popular works in each of these departments. "The Life and Works of Göthe," and "The Life of Maximilien Robespierre," are at the head of the first; the "Biographical History of Philosophy," the "Exposition of Comte's Positive Philosophy," and a popular treatise on Physiology, being his most important productions in the two latter walks. His play called "The Game of Speculation," was produced under the pseudonym of Slingsby Lawrence. B. in London, 1817; D. 1878.

LEWIS, John, *loo'-es*, a learned divine and antiquary, who wrote "The Life of Wickliffe," "Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament," "The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet," "The History of the Abbey and Church of Feversham," the "Life of William Caxton," &c. B. 1675; D. 1746.

LEWIS, Meriwether, an American officer employed by the government of the United States, with Clarke, to make discoveries in the northern parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean. In 1805 they undertook a journey for the purpose of discovering the sources of the Missouri; and passed the winter in an icy region, 500 leagues beyond its confluence. Lewis was afterward elected governor of Louisiana, while his comrade Clarke became a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. Lewis was born 1774; and died in 1809.

LEWIS, kings of France. (*See* LOUIS.)

LEWIS, Matthew Gregory, an English novelist, was the son of a wealthy man, who was under-secretary for war. After studying at Christchurch, he went to Germany, where he became acquainted with Göthe, and imbibed a taste for the mysterious and the tragic. The best known of his romances is the "Monk," first published in 1794; a work charged with horrors and libertinism of spirit. He was nevertheless a kind and charitable man, as was evidenced by his treatment of the slaves upon the Jamaica estates he inherited from his father. He was a fluent versifier, and his "Alonzo the Brave" and "Bill Jones" are still found to contain interest. In 1812 he produced a drama entitled "Timour the Tartar," and subsequently a work called "Residence in the West Indies," since reprinted in Murray's Home and Colonial Library. B. in London, 1775; D. at sea, 1818.

LEWIS, Sir George Cornewall, Bart., M.P., a modern English statesman and historian, studied at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1831, although he never practised. After filling various subordinate posts under the government, he was appointed poor-law commissioner in 1839, secretary of the Board of Control in 1847, under-secretary of the Home department in 1848, and secretary of the Treasury in 1850. Three years previously, he had been elected M.P. for Herefordshire, but lost his seat in 1852. He was again returned to Parliament for Radnor in 1855, and was soon afterwards made chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston, an office he vacated in 1858. He resumed office in 1859 as Home secretary, and in 1861 was transferred to the War department on the retirement of Lord Herbert of Lea. His first important literary production was a translation of Müller's "History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," which, together with the "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," may be considered the most profound of his historical efforts. Among his

**political works, the following are the best: "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "Treatise on the Method of Reasoning in Politics," and the "Government of Dependencies." In 1854 he became editor of the "Edinburgh Review," a post he resigned upon taking office as chancellor of the Exchequer. In politics, as well as in literature, he exhibited a liberal and painstaking, rather than a brilliant and original turn of mind. B. 1806; D. 1865.**

**Lewis, John Frederick, R.A., a distinguished modern artist, and president of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, who in early life painted both in oil and water, and engraved his works himself. He achieved the greatest success in both Spanish and Eastern subjects. His Spanish pictures were exhibited during the years 1835-40; the best of them being—"A Fiesta in the South of Spain," "The Death of the Bull," and "The Suburbs of a Spanish City." After the year 1840, he almost exclusively painted scenes of Arab and Turkish life, a task for which he qualified himself by a long sojourn in the East. The "Halt in the Desert," the "Arab Scribe," and "Armenian Lady," afford examples of his great power of drawing and brilliant colouring. In 1855 he was elected president of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. In 1859 he was chosen A.R.A., and R.A. in 1865. B. 1805; D. 1876.**

**Leyden, John of. (*See* Boccold.)**

Leyden, Lucas van, *li'-den*, a Dutch painter in oil, distemper, and on glass: also an eminent engraver. His picture of the "History of St. Hubert" procured him a great reputation. Many of his works are contained in the galleries of English connoisseurs. B. at Leyden, 1494; D. 1533.

Leyden, John, *ley'-den*, a physician, but more distinguished as a poet and oriental scholar, was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and was the son of a small farmer. Displaying in early youth an eager desire for acquiring knowledge, his parents contrived to send him to a college at Edinburgh, where he first studied theology, but relinquished it for medicine, and, in addition to the learned languages, acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, and Persian. In 1801 he assisted Sir Walter Scott in procuring materials and illustrations for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and republished "The Complaynt of Scotland," with a learned preliminary dissertation, notes, and a glossary. His passion for reading was enormous, his memory most retentive, and when he met with a work that interested him he forgot everything else, and would continue its perusal until it was either finished or he was interrupted. This trait in his character is said to have suggested the idea of Dominie Samson to Sir Walter Scott. Having obtained a doctor's degree, Leyden was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment; after which he was made professor of the native dialects in the Bengal College; from which situation, however, he was removed, to be judge of the 24 Pergunnahs of Calcutta. His power of acquiring languages was truly wonderful, and during his residence in India he devoted himself to the study of oriental literature; but he did not long survive the influence of the climate. His "Poetical Remains" were published in 1819. B. 1775; D. 1811.

Llwyd, Edward, *thloud*, a Welsh antiquary, who employed a considerable part of his life in searching into the Welsh antiquities, in the execution of which task he perused or collected a great deal of ancient and valuable matter from their MSS.; transcribed all the old charters of the monasteries that he could meet with; travelled several times over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, countries inhabited by the same people; compared their antiquities, and made observations upon the whole. Many of his observations were inserted in Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia." He also published, in 1707, the "Archæologia Britannica; or, an Account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c.," folio. He left in manuscript an Irish-English dictionary, and other proofs of his learning and industry. B. about 1670; D. 1709.

Libanius, *li-bai'-ne-us*, an ancient sophist, who became so eminent a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors procured his banishment, on the charge of practising magic. He then went to Nicomedia, where he obtained a great number of disciples; amongst whom was Julian, afterwards called the Apostate. His "Remains" were published at Paris in 1606, and in 1627. B. at Antioch, Syria, 314; D. about 395.

Licinius, Caius, *li-sin'-e-us*, a Roman tribune, of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the surname of Stolo, or Useless Sprout, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land; alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more, they could not pull up the useless shoots (*stolones*) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians; and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls, B.C. 362.

Licinius, Flavius Valerianus, emperor of the East, was the son of a Dacian peasant. He became a soldier in the Roman army, and Maximianus subsequently made him his coadjutor in the empire, and gave him the government of Pannonia and Rhætia. Constantine had a great esteem for him, and bestowed his sister on him in marriage; but afterwards a serious difference broke out between the two emperors, which ended in the death of Licinius, after several battles, A.D. 324.

Liebig, Justus, Baron von, *le'-big*, a distinguished German chemist, who in early life served in an apothecary's establishment, but was afterwards sent to the university of Bonn, and still later, to Erlangen, where he took the degree of M.D. In 1822 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. The first result of this labour was the composition of a paper on "Fulminates," which on being read, in 1824, at the Institute of France, brought the young chemist under the notice of Baron Humboldt, who was then residing at Paris. Through Humboldt's influence, Liebig was soon after appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry at Giessen, where, in 1826, he founded a laboratory for teaching practical chemistry. This was the famous Giessen establishment, in which the best chemists of Germany and England have been educated. With the assistance of Hoffmann, Will, Fresenius, and others, Liebig there originated or tested almost every theory of importance in chemical science. To him the department of organic chemistry is greatly indebted for numerous discoveries of

the highest importance. As he is a clear and elegant writer, the result of his profound labours has been made palpable to the mind of the least professional person. Merely to enumerate those books which have been translated and published in England will afford a fair notion of his great labours. These are—"Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology;" "Principles of Agricultural Chemistry;" "Animal Chemistry; or, Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology;" "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," and "Familiar Letters on Chemistry." This last has done more to popularize the study of chemistry than any other single book ever written. Liebig's great talents and distinguished services have been appreciated very extensively. In 1845 he was made a baron by the grand-duke of Hesse Darmstadt; in 1840 he became fellow of the Royal Society of England, and was also requested to fill several professorships; which offers he refused. He was a fellow of almost every learned body on the continent of Europe and in America; and, in 1854, a subscription, amounting to £1000, was raised in Europe for the purpose of presenting him with five pieces of plate. Although we have only quoted those works of Liebig which have been reproduced in England, he has been the author of a large number of others. B. at Darmstadt, 1803; D. 1873.

LIGARIUS, Quintus, *li-gair'-e-us*, proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Cæsar, who pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking his life safe, he absented himself from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him; but Ligarius was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He was one of the conspirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cæsar.

LIGHTFOOT, John, *lite'-foot*, a learned English divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He made great progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and applied himself to Hebrew with assiduity and success. In 1629 he printed his first work, entitled "Erubhim; or, Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical." He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglot Bible, and, at the Restoration, was one of the assistants at the Savoy conference, and became vice-chancellor of Cambridge. The works of Lightfoot, who, for biblical learning, has had few equals, were printed in 2 vols. folio, and his "Remains" were published by Strype, in 1700. B. 1602; D. 1675.

LIGNE, Charles Joseph, Prince de, *leen*, a celebrated general in the service of Austria, famous for his wit, the graces of his person, and for his military talents. He distinguished himself under the Austrian standard during the Seven Years' War and in the subsequent campaigns, becoming, in 1771, lieutenant-general. He was a favourite with Maria Theresa, and particularly with Joseph II., who, in 1782, sent him to Russia on a mission to Catharine II. He became the intimate friend of Catharine, and was charged to participate with the Russian general Potemkin in acting against the Turks. In 1789 he greatly contributed to the taking of Belgrade. He subsequently fell under the displeasure of the successors of Joseph II., but was nevertheless created field-marshal by Francis II. in 1808. De Ligne's reputation as a wit was of the highest order in continental society. He was an industrious writer, and left behind some thirty volumes of journals, military memoirs, &c. A selection from these, under the title of "Letters and Opinions of the Prince de Ligne," was published by Madame de Staël in 1809. B. at Brussels, 1735; D. 1814.

LIGONIER, John, Earl, *li'-go-neer*, field-marshal of the English army, who served in all the wars of Queen Anne, under the duke of Marlborough, with the greatest distinction, and was employed in every succeeding war till his death. B. 1678; D. 1770.

LILBURNE, John, *lil'-burn*, an enthusiast, who, in 1636, became assistant to Dr. Bastwick, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburne was whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. In his confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the church; but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by Parliament with a grant of £2000, out of the estates of the royalists. He then entered the army, and became a colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston Moor; but, publishing a libel against the earl of Manchester, was confined in the Tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated; but he still continued writing libels, particularly against Parliament, for which he was heavily fined and banished. Lilburne withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royalists, and proposed to restore the king for £10,000, which offer was treated with contempt. B. at Durham, 1618; D. 1657.

LILLO, George, *lil'-lo*, an English tragic writer, who carried on the business of a jeweller during many years with great success. His plays, founded on common incidents, are constructed with the purpose of showing how easy is the advance from small to greater crimes. His best play is "Fatal Curiosity." His "George Barnwell" was usually acted on boxing-night, it having been held to convey a useful lesson to young men; but the custom may be said to have died out. B. 1693; D. 1739.

LILLY, John, *lil'-le*, an early English dramatic and general author, who published "Euphues," a description of different characters, and also wrote some plays which were acted before queen Elizabeth. He likewise produced "The Maid's Metamorphosis," "The Woman in the Moon," &c. B. in Kent about 1553; D. about 1600.

LILLY, William, an English astrologer, after receiving some education, went to London, and became book-keeper to the master of the Salters' Company, on whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook Castle. He, however, gained more from the Parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the Restoration, he was examined respecting the king's executioner, who, he affirmed, was Cornet Joyce. His principal works are, "Christian Astrology;" "A Collection of Nativities;" "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England;" "Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year." B. at Diseworth, Leicestershire, 1602; D. 1681,

LILY, William, an eminent English grammarian, who, after completing his education at Oxford, went to visit the Holy Land. In this journey he learned the Greek language at Rhodes. He returned to England in 1509, and in 1512 he was appointed master of St. Paul's school; which trust he discharged with great reputation, and educated many eminent scholars. Some parts of his "Latin Grammar," which was ordered by royal authority to be used in all schools, were written by Erasmus and Colet. B. at Odiham, Hants, about 1468; D. in London, of the plague, 1523.

LINACRE, or LYNACRE, Thomas, *lin'-a-ker*, an eminent English physician, who, after completing his academical studies, went to Italy, where he studied under the same preceptor with the sons of Lorenzo de Medici, and, acquiring the Greek language, was enabled to peruse the works of Aristotle and Galen in the original, being, it is said, the first English physician who had done so. On his return, he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxford. Henry VII. appointed him preceptor to Prince Arthur; he also became physician to the king, and to Henry VIII. He founded two medical lectures at Oxford, and one at Cambridge, and may be considered the first founder of the College of Physicians in London. Anxious to improve the practice of physic in England, he applied to Cardinal Wolsey, and obtained a patent, by which the physicians of London were incorporated, that "illiterate and ignorant medicasters might no longer be allowed to practise the art of healing." Linacre was the first president, and held the office as long as he lived. In 1509 he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of Westminster. He was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, and one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his time. B. at Canterbury, about 1460; D. 1524.

LINCOLN, Abraham, *link'-un*, the son of a Kentucky farmer, who in early life was a boatman on the Mississippi and a woodcutter. Having educated himself, he became, in 1834, a member of the Illinois legislature, and soon after began to practice at the bar. Owing to his uncompromising opposition to slavery, he was elected president of the United States by the Republican and Abolitionist party in 1860. His election led to the immediate secession of the Southern States, and the civil war which followed. The result was the abolition of slavery. He was re-elected president in 1864, but, on April 14, was shot in a theatre at Washington by a fanatic named Wilkes Booth. B. 1809.

LIND, JENNY. (*See* GOLDSCHMIDT, Madame.)

LINDLEY, John, LL.D., *lind'-le*, a distinguished English botanist, was the son of a nursery-garden proprietor at Norwich, and from his earliest years evinced a great inclination for the study of botany. After translating Richard's "Analyse du Fruit" from the French, and contributing some valuable papers on botany to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, he went to London, where he was engaged by Mr. Loudon to assist in the production of the "Encyclopædia of Plants." His first work of importance was published in 1832. This was the "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany." For more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Lindley filled the chair of botany at University College, London, and





contributed to the literature of the science of which he was an untiring exponent a great number of exceedingly important works. "The Ladies' Botany," written upon the model of Rousseau's "Botanical Letters," proved one of the most popular books on science ever brought out in England. Of a similar character are his "School Botany" and the "Botany" which he wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge." B. at Catton, Norfolk, 1799; D. 1865.

LINDSAY, Sir David, *lind'-sai*, a Scotch poet, who in 1512 became gentleman-usher to the young prince, afterwards James V., who subsequently appointed him master of the heralds' office. He wrote several poems, some of which have been printed, particularly his satires on the clergy. B. about the end of the 15th century; D. about 1568.

LINDSEY, Rev. Theophilus, an English divine, who, in 1772, abandoned all his benefices in the Established Church to found a congregation of Unitarians at London. He was the pastor of this congregation during twenty years, and wrote several excellent works, the chief of which were, "An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, from the Reformation to our own time," and a Vindication of his friend Dr. Priestley. B. 1723; D. in London, 1808.

LINGARD, Rev. John, D.D. LL.D., *lin'-gard*, an eminent English historian, was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and was educated in France. He held appointments in the Roman Catholic College at Ushaw, near Durham, and commenced authorship in 1805, by contributing to the *Newcastle Courant* a series of letters, which were afterwards republished under the title of "Catholic Loyalty Vindicated." Besides several controversial works, he wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," and made a translation of the New Testament into English. His great work was the "History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1688." This has passed through many editions, and is generally allowed to be a work of great learning and research. The theological views of the writer colour many of his statements, as was to be expected; nevertheless his religious opinions are never put forth in an offensive manner. For his services to literature he was granted a pension of £300 per annum by the queen. The last years of his life were spent in retirement at Hornby, near Lancaster. B. at Winchester, 1771; D. 1851.

LINLEY, Thomas, *lin'-le*, an English musical composer, who set the music to Sheridan's opera, the "Duenna," and wrote the accompaniments to the airs in the "Beggar's Opera," which are still in use. His "Twelve Ballads," though now neglected, are exquisite melodies. Together with his son-in-law, Sheridan, and Dr. Ford, he was during many years engaged in the management of Drury-lane Theatre. B. at Wells, about 1725; D. 1795.

LINLEY, William, son of the preceding, wrote two comic operas, and compiled "The Dramatic Songs of Shakspeare;" an excellent work. He likewise composed a large number of glees, characterized by grace and feeling. B. about 1767; D. 1835.

LINGUET, Simon Nicolas Henri, *lin-zhoo'-ai*, a political and miscellaneous writer, who in early life entered the army, and served as aide-de-camp to the Prince of Beauveau in Portugal;

he afterwards studied law, and became a barrister; but was expelled from the bar, in consequence of some dispute with his professional brethren, then turned political writer, and having given offence to the ruling powers, was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his liberty, he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent events. He retired to Brussels in 1787, and there published his "Annales Politiques," for which he was rewarded by the emperor Joseph II. with a present of 1000 ducats. He then returned to France, took an active part in the revolution, and closed his career on the guillotine, at Paris, in 1794. B. 1736.

LINNELL, John, *lin'-nel*, an eminent English landscape and portrait painter, commenced life as a pupil of John Varley, the father of the existing school of Water-colour Painting, and first exhibited at the Academy in 1807,—two small landscapes; at the British Institution, in 1808,—"Fishermen, a Scene from Nature;" at the Academy again in 1821,—Landscape and Portraits. During the interval, many a view "in Wales" and elsewhere, "Morning" or "Evening" effect, or "Moonlight," or rustic scene of "Milking," &c., were painted. From 1818 to 1820 he exhibited with the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, portraits far outnumbered landscapes. By portraits, miniatures, engraving—by indefatigable industry, in short, in doing whatever he could get to do—the energetic artist subsisted, until, comparatively late in his career, a fair demand came, with high prices, and conferred upon him fame and wealth. At the Academy, his landscapes were for twenty-five years the rare exceptions; at the British Institution they were more numerous. Occasionally an incident from Scripture history was introduced as a loftier key-note, to which the prevailing sentiment of studies from Nature was attuned. His portraits were works of art, and in a unique style: small in size, but deeply studied in character: simple and real. Among Linnell's numerous portraits, may be mentioned as specimens of his best style:—a "Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory; portraits of fellow-artists,—Calcott, Mulready, Phillips, Collins; of such men as Malthus, Empson, Warren, Whately, the elder Sterling, and Thomas Carlyle; of political notables,—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lansdowne, &c. Among his best specimens of landscape, we may enumerate, "The Windmill," "A Wood Scene," "Eve of the Deluge," "The Return of Ulysses," "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," &c. B. 1792.

LINNÆUS, or VON LINNÉ, Carl, *lin'-ne-us*, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was the son of a clergyman. After struggling with poverty during several years, he succeeded in gaining the notice of Professor Rudbeck, of the university of Upsal. That botanist took him into his house, and made him his assistant lecturer, giving him the use of a fine library and garden. In 1732 he went on his celebrated journey to Lapland, the results of which were published in his "Flora Lapponica." After residing for some years in Holland and visiting England, he was, in 1740, appointed professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He also became physician to the king, who created him a knight of the Polar Star, and conferred on him a pension, with a patent of nobility. He was the founder and first president of the Academy at Stockholm, and a member of several foreign Societies. Linnæus travelled into Norway, Dalecarlia, Finland, Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, and England, in eager pursuit of his favourite science. He invented a new method of dividing plants into classes, and extended the same to animals. The ardour of Linnæus's passion for the study of nature, and the uncommon application which he bestowed upon it, gave him a most comprehensive view both of its pleasures and usefulness. Availing himself of the advantages which he derived from a large share of eloquence and an animated style, he never failed to display, in a lively and convincing manner, the relation subsisting between the study of nature and the public good, and to incite the great to countenance and protect it. Under his culture, botany raised itself in Sweden to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere, and was thence disseminated throughout Europe. Linnæus's system of classification first gave to botany a clear and precise language; and, although his system was an artificial one, it yet paved the way for other discoverers, and undoubtedly led to the natural system of Jussieu. His chief works were:—"Systema Naturæ," "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Hortus Cliffortianus," "Critica Botanica," "Flora Lapponica," "Genera Plantarum," "Amœnitates Academicæ," and "Materia Medica." B. in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 1707; D. 1778.—His son Charles was professor of botany at Upsal. B. 1738; D. 1783.

LIPPI, Fra Filippo, *lip'-pe*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose life was a most romantic one. He was captured by a pirate, and carried to Africa, but was released by his master for having executed his portrait in chalk on a wall. He worked for Alfonso I. at Naples, and was employed by Cosmo de Medici at Florence. His greatest picture was the "Adoration of the Virgin." B. at Florence, 1412; D. 1469.

LIPSIUS, Justus, *lip'-se-us*, a learned critic, who studied civil law at Louvain, and, in 1567, became secretary to Cardinal Granvelle, at Rome. In 1579 he became a professor of history at Leyden. B. 1547; D. 1606. His changes in religion were remarkable; being a Roman Catholic, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a Catholic again. His learning was great, but his superstition intense, attributing some of his pieces to the inspiration of the Virgin Mary. His works were published at Antwerp, in 6 volumes folio, 1637. The principal were, a "Commentary on Tacitus," "Saturnalia," "De Militiâ Romanâ," "Electorum," "Satira Menippæa," "De Amphitheatris," "De Rectâ Pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ."

LISLE, Sir George, *lile*, a gallant English officer, was the son of a bookseller in London; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered into the royal army, where he behaved so well as to rise to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes, that they might be encouraged by his presence and example. He bravely held the town of Colchester a long time against the Parliamentary forces, and surrendered as

prisoner of war, but was put to death by the victors, in 1648.

LISLE, Joseph Nicholas de. (*See* DELISLE.)

LIST, Frederick, *list*, a German political economist, who was long a member of the Parliament of Wirtemberg, but was expelled in consequence of the boldness of his opinions. In 1819 he originated the Zollverein, or German customs union, which was afterwards adopted by nearly all the German States. He established a newspaper, in which he promulgated his opinions, and also published a number of useful works on economic science. Numerous disappointments, however, preying upon his mind, it became unhinged, and he put a period to his life in a fit of insanity in 1846, when not quite fifty-seven years of age.

LISTON, Robert, *lis'-ton*, a surgeon of great celebrity, was born at the manse of Ecclesmachan near Linlithgow, of which parish his father was the minister. After completing his studies at college, he took up his residence in Edinburgh, where he speedily rose to the highest eminence both as a lecturer and operator. In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital; and subsequently became professor of clinical surgery in University College, and continued until his death one of the brightest ornaments of that institution. In 1846 he was appointed one of the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. His practice had become very extensive, and was steadily increasing; his name was familiar in every medical school throughout the world; a rich harvest of honour and wealth lay before him; but in the zenith of his manhood and his reputation, he was struck down by sudden death. His chief work was his "Principles of Surgery," the first edition of which appeared in 1833; but his fame rests mainly on his accurate anatomical knowledge, and the extraordinary facility with which he performed the most difficult operations. B. 1794; D. 1848.

LISTON, John, a very popular actor of low comedy, whose natural humour and peculiar drolleries afforded many a rich treat to the playgoers of London, was born in St. Anne's parish, Soho, and in the early period of his life was a teacher in a day-school. Forsaking the drudgery of a school-room, and fancying he possessed the necessary ability for the stage, he formed an acquaintance with Charles Mathews the elder, along with whom Liston often appeared as an amateur performer, preferring, like Mathews, the heroes of tragedy to the less exalted but more congenial characters of comedy. Having made sundry provincial trips, he was at length seen at Newcastle by Mr. C. Kemble, who recommended him to Mr. Colman, and in 1805 he appeared before a London audience at the Haymarket. He also obtained an engagement at Covent Garden, where he remained, increasing in public favour, till 1823, when Elliston having offered him £40 a week, he transferred his services to Drury Lane, and continued there till 1831; but the enormous salary of £100 a week tempted him to enlist under the banners of Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre, where he performed six seasons, and may be said to have closed his theatrical career, having accumulated a considerable fortune. B. 1777; D. March 22, 1846.

LITHGOW, William, *lith'-go*, an extraordinary Scotch traveller, who went through various parts of Europe and the East on foot, and in his travels experienced many singular adventures. At Malaga, he was seized by the Inquisition, and put to the torture; but escaped with his life, and on his arrival in England was presented to James I. on a feather-bed, being so mangled as to be incapable of standing. On his recovery, he applied to Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, who promised him a reparation, but deceived him, which so provoked Lithgow, that he assaulted him at court, for which he was sent to the Marshalsea, where he remained a prisoner nine months. He published a curious account of his travels. D. 1640.

LITTLE, William, *lit'-tel*, an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Gulielmus Neubrigensis. He was a monk of the Abbey of Newborough, in Yorkshire, where, in his advanced years, he composed a "History of England, from the Norman Conquest to 1197," in five books. B. about 1136; D. after 1220.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Thomas, *lit'-tel-ton*, a celebrated English judge. His family name, Westcote, was changed by him, in compliance with the wishes of his maternal grandfather. After receiving a liberal education, he entered at the Inner Temple. His abilities procured him the place of steward of the court to Henry VI., and, in 1455, he went the northern circuit as a judge. Edward IV. appointed him one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and, in 1475, he was created knight of the Bath. He compiled his famous book on "Tenures," according to Sir Edward Coke, while he was judge; but it was not printed until after his death. His third son, Thomas, was knighted by Henry VII., for apprehending Lambert Simnel. The eldest son, Sir William, died at his seat in Worcestershire, in 1508. Sir Thomas Littleton's book of "Tenures" still remains an indispensable text-book of the law: it is generally printed with Sir Edward Coke's Commentary. B. about 1421; D. 1481.

LITTLETON, Edward, was also an English judge of ability. He was made chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1639, and next year became keeper of the privy seal, and was made a peer, by the title of Lord Littleton. B. 1589; D. 1645.

LIVERPOOL, Charles Jenkinson, earl of, *liv'-er-pool*, the eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was educated at the Charterhouse, London, and at University College, Oxford. In 1761, he entered Parliament, and shortly after became under-secretary of state; he was made a lord of the Admiralty in 1766, vice-treasurer of Ireland in 1772, secretary-at-war in 1778, and president of the Board of Trade in 1784. He was a great favourite with George III., and was accused, and apparently with truth, of being one of the secret and unconstitutional advisers of that monarch. He was created Baron Hawkesbury in 1786, and Earl of Liverpool in 1796. B. 1727; D. 1808.

LIVERPOOL, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of, son of the preceding, received his education at the same seminaries of learning as his father. On quitting college, he spent some time in foreign travel; was in Paris during the destruction of the Bastille, and rendered himself useful at that period to the English government by the information he furnished to Mr. Pitt. He was elected M.P. for Rye in 1790, but did not take his seat for a year, being at the time of his election under the age required for members

of the House. In 1796, his father being created earl of Liverpool, he became Lord Hawkesbury, and was made a commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; which office, four years after, he exchanged for that of the home department. This he resigned on the dissolution of the Addington administration; and, at the death of Mr. Pitt, succeeded him as lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1807 he was again minister for the home department; and on the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the title of earl of Liverpool. After the assassination of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, Lord Liverpool was raised to the premiership, and held that elevated station till 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic attack rendered him incapable of public business. His opposition to reform, and the prosecution of the friends of change between 1817 and 1820, rendered him exceedingly unpopular, especially in Scotland, where his name, along with those of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh, was hated with a perfect hatred. B. 1770; D. 1828.

Livia, *liv'-i-a*, a celebrated Roman lady, wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. Augustus fell in love with her, and married her while she was pregnant. She prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Drusus; but she was suspected of poisoning the emperor to procure the throne for her son Tiberius, who treated her with ingratitude, and when she died, A.D. 29, refused her funeral honours.

Livingston, William, *liv'-ing-ston*, an American statesman, who was also an author, filled several important situations at New York, and, after the establishment of the native government, was chosen governor of New Jersey. He was a zealous advocate of American independence: wrote "A Review of the Military Operations in North America, from 1753 to 1758," "Philosophical Solitude," a poem; and several other works. B. 1723; D. 1790.

Livingston, Robert, an eminent American politician, was a native of New York, in which city he practised the law with great success. He was one of the committee named to prepare the declaration of independence; was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1780; and, throughout the war of the revolution, signalized himself by his zeal and efficiency in the cause. He was afterwards chancellor of the state of New York; and, in 1801, was appointed by President Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to France, where, during a residence of several years, he was treated with marked attention by Bonaparte, who, on his quitting Paris, presented to him a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isabey. B. 1746; D. 1813.

Livingstone, David, *liv'-ing-stone*, a distinguished African traveller, who, under considerable difficulties, continued to pursue the studies of medicine and theology while engaged in a cotton factory at Glasgow. He subsequently requested to be sent as a missionary to China; but England being at the time at war with that country, he embarked, in 1840, for Africa. After residing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to acquire the dialects spoken in the interior, he entered upon his religious labours, and lived chiefly with the Bechuanas, to whose customs he accommodated himself, and to whom he preached the doctrines of Christianity. In 1849 he set out, and succeeded in verifying the existence of Lake Ngami. He undertook a second expedition in the following year, but was arrested by illness. In 1851 he penetrated beyond the chief city of the Makololo tribe, and found a vast country, fertile, with navigable rivers, and rich in mineral wealth, and, at the same time, inhabited by a friendly and industrious people. After undergoing the severest hardships, he reached the Portuguese station of St. Paul, on the west coast of Africa. He afterwards set out to traverse the continent towards the south, and reached Quillimane in 1856. Returning to England, he was rewarded with the gold medals of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. He published, in 1857, a narrative of his labours and adventures, under the title, "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," a work which excited considerable interest. In 1858 he left England, provided with a steam-yacht of light draught, to ascend the African rivers, and with scientific apparatus to enable him to accurately determine his observations. From this time to 1863, he explored a great part of the country through which the Zambesi runs, and visited Lake Nyassa. In 1864 he once more returned to England, but started to make fresh explorations in Africa in 1865. In this expedition he went northward to lake Tanganyika, to determine, if possible, whether this or lake Albert Nyanza was the most southern reservoir of the Nile. No news of the traveller reached England for several months, when in March, 1867, it was reported that he had been killed in a skirmish with the natives. An expedition sent out the same year to inquire into the truth of this rumour, proved it to be without foundation; and, in 1868, news was received from the traveller himself of his safety, and that he was exploring the eastern parts of equatorial Africa, between the equator and the northern limits of lake Tanganyika. B. 1817; D. 1873.

Livius, Titus, *liv'-i-us* (Livy, *liv'-e*), an illustrious Roman historian, of whose life very little is known. He appears to have resided at Rome, and to have been on intimate terms with Augustus, who made him tutor to his grandson Claudius. His history was originally produced in 142 books; but out of that number only 35 are now extant; the rest are irrecoverably lost. It began with the foundation of Rome, and ended with the death of Drusus, in Germany, B.C. 9. The work is popular on account of its beautiful style; but its author was deficient in "that love of truth, diligence, and care in consulting authorities," which are the first requisites of a truly great historian. The best German translation is that by Wagner; Baker's is, perhaps, the best English reproduction. A literal translation has been published in Bohn's Classical Library. B. at Patavium (Padua), B.C. 59; D. A.D. 17.

Lloyd, David, a biographical writer, was a native of Merionethshire, and was ordained at Oxford. He became reader at the Charterhouse, London, and then prebendary of St. Asaph. His most important works are—"Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favourites of England," "Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty," a "History of Plots and Conspiracies," &c. B. 1625; D. 1691.

Lloyd, Robert, an English poet, who was some time an usher in Westminster school, and

while in that situation published a poem called the "Actor." On account of his irregularities, he was obliged to resign his place in the school, after which he subsisted almost entirely on charity, particularly that afforded by his friend Churchill. He was the author of the "Capricious Lover," a comic opera, and other dramatic works. D. 1764.

Lloyd, William, a learned English prelate, was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon soon after the Restoration; was appointed chaplain to the king in 1666; made a prebendary of Salisbury the year following; and, in 1680, was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph, when he joined Archbishop Sancroft and other prelates in presenting a petition to James II. deprecating his assumed power of suspending the laws against popery. After the Revolution he was made almoner to king William; was promoted to the see of Lichfield in 1692, and subsequently to that of Worcester. His writings relate to divinity and history, and among them are, "A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," "An Account of the Life of Pythagoras," "The History of the Government of the Church," &c. B. 1627; D. 1717.

Lloyd, Humphry, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, served with great reputation in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. On his return to England he surveyed the coasts, wrote a memoir on the "Invasion and Defence of Great Britain," "The History of the Seven Years' War," and other military treatises. B. in Wales, 1729; D. 1783.

Llewelyn ap Griffith, *loo-el'-in*, the last prince of North Wales, who reigned from 1246 to 1282. He was a brave prince, and resisted the ambition of Edward I., king of England, a long time; but at last fell, and with him the independence of the Welsh as a distinct nation.

Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, a Welsh prince, who succeeded to the principalities of South Wales and Powys, in 993. In 1021, Anlaff, at the head of a Scotch army, invaded his territories, and was joined by Hywel and Meredydd, sons of Edwin ap Einion. Llewelyn marched against them, and defeated them, but fell in the battle.

Lobau, Count, *lo'-bou*, a distinguished French soldier, whose name was Mouton, was, at the breaking out of the revolution, employed as a journeyman baker in Phalsburg, Meurthe. On entering the army he signalized himself by acts of bravery, which obtained for him various steps of promotion, until, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne, Napoleon, amid the applause of the whole army, made him his aide-de-camp, and gave him the command of the third regiment of the line. In the campaign of 1805 his gallantry obtained him the rank of general of brigade, and in 1807 that of general of division. In the campaign of 1809 he defended the little island of Lobau (from which he subsequently took his title) against the Austrians, completely beat them off, and conducted his troops, comparatively uninjured, across the Danube. In 1812 he was made aide-major of the imperial guard; in 1813, commander of the first corps of the grand army; and, in 1814, a chevalier of St. Louis. During the "hundred days" he joined Napoleon, and was made commandant of the first military division, and a member of the Chamber of Peers. In the brief campaign of 1815, he commanded the sixth corps of the army of the north, and defeated the Prussians on the 8th of June, but was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo. He remained in England till 1818; he was then permitted to return to France, and in 1828 was chosen deputy for the Meurthe, and took his seat on the opposition benches. He took an active part in the revolution of 1830; and when Lafayette resigned the command of the national guard, Count Lobau was appointed his successor. Shortly afterwards he received the bâton of a marshal from Louis Philippe, by whom he was greatly respected. D. 1770; D. 1839.

Lobeira, Vasco, *lo-beer'-a*, author of the celebrated romance of "Amadis de Gaul," was a native of Porta, in Portugal. In 1386 he was knighted by John I. on the field of battle at Aljubarotta. Southey translated Lobeira's work, and proved it to be an original, and not a translation from the French, as many had previously imagined. D. 1403.

Lobo, Jerome, *lo'-bo*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who travelled through Abyssinia as a missionary, and published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Legrand, whence it was translated into English by Dr. Samuel Johnson. D at Lisbon, 1678.

Lock, Matthew, *lok*, an eminent English composer, who set the music to "Macbeth," the instrumental music to the "Tempest," and wrote many other excellent pieces. He is also stated to have composed the music for the public entry of Charles II. into London. B. at Exeter, about 1635; D. 1677.

Locke, John, a celebrated English philosopher, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his degree in arts, he entered on the study of physic; but, making the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, who became his patron, and urged him to apply to the study of politics, Locke followed his advice, and rendered himself serviceable to his lordship and his party, who, having obtained the grant of Carolina, employed him in drawing up the constitution for the government of that province. Lord Shaftesbury being appointed chancellor in 1672, made Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost the year following, when his patron was deprived of the great seal. He continued, however, his secretaryship of the Board of Trade, of which Lord Shaftesbury was president. In 1674 that commission was dissolved, and Locke, being apprehensive of consumption, went to Montpellier, and continued abroad till 1679, when he was sent for by Lord Shaftesbury, who was appointed president of the council; but, in 1682, that nobleman, to avoid a prosecution for high treason, withdrew to Holland, and was accompanied by his friend. In 1684, Mr. Locke was removed from his student's place at Christ Church, by the king's command; and, the year following, the English envoy demanded him of the States of Holland, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private several months, during which he was employed in finishing his "Essay on the Human Understanding," which, however, was not published till after the revolution of 1688, when he returned to England. He spent the latter years of his life at Oates, in Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, who invited him to reside in his family. His "Letters on Toleration" were published to promote a scheme which King William had much at

heart,—that of reconciling all sects of Christians. In his retirement he also wrote several of his works. His principal works are an "Essay on the Human Understanding," "Letters on Toleration," "Treatise on Civil Government," "Thoughts concerning Education," and letters and miscellaneous pieces. B. at Wrington, near Bristol, 1632; D. 1704.

LOCKE, Joseph, an English civil engineer, studied under George Stephenson, the eminent railway engineer, and acted as one of his assistants during the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. He was subsequently extensively employed as engineer of various railways, both in England and on the continent of Europe. The Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, Paris and Lyons, Caen and Cherbourg, Barcelona and Mattaro, the Dutch, Rhenish, and several other lines, were constructed under his auspices. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament as member for Honiton; whereupon he took his place among the liberals. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. B. at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, 1805; D. 1860.

LOCKHART, John Gibson, *lok'-hart*, a modern English writer, author of the "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and other valuable contributions to literature, was the son of a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford. After a short sojourn in Germany, he went to Edinburgh in 1816, intending to practise the law at the Scottish bar. He soon, however, became a prominent member of a small band of Scotch writers, whose chief was Wilson. In 1817, on the establishment of "Blackwood's Magazine," Lockhart was one of its principal writers. The Toryism of the new periodical, and of its writers, caused both to become especial favourites with Sir Walter Scott, whose political views were of the same nature. Lockhart, in a short time, became an intimate friend of the great novelist, who advanced his interests on every occasion. In 1820 he married Sophia, eldest daughter of Scott, and went to live near Abbotsford. During the succeeding five years he worked with great industry and success in literature. He produced, among others, "Valerius, a Roman story;" "Adam Blair, a story of Scottish Life;" the "Life of Burns;" the "Life of Napoleon;" and published his translations of the Spanish Ballads. In 1826 he became editor of the "Quarterly Review," and retained the appointment until 1853. In biography and biographical sketches he was particularly excellent, as is attested by his "Life of Scott," and the smaller piece, entitled "Theodore Hook." His health becoming delicate, he resigned the editorship of the "Quarterly Review," and went to Rome in 1853; but, after a short stay, he took up his residence in Scotland. B. at Cambusnethan, Scotland, 1794; D. at Abbotsford, 1854.

LOCKMAN, John, *lok'-man*, an English author, who wrote "Rosalinda," a musical drama; "David's Lamentations," an oratorio; and was one of the compilers of the great "Historical Dictionary." D. 1771.

LODGE, Thomas, *lodj*, an English author of the 16th century. The records of his life are very obscure, but he is believed to have been, in turn, lawyer, soldier, physician, and author. He was an industrious writer, and translated the works of Josephus and Seneca. Two of his plays have been preserved in Dodsley's Collection. In 1840 Mr. Collier, in his book entitled "Shakspeare's Library," reprinted his novel "Rosalynde;" whence it was seen that many of its leading incidents were identical with those in Shakspeare's "As you Like it," the great poet, and not the obscure novelist, being, however, the borrower. B. about 1556; D., it is supposed of the plague, 1625.

LODGE, Edmund, Clarencieux king-at-arms, K.H. and F.S.A., wrote "Lives of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," "Illustrations of British History," "Life of Julius Cæsar," several papers in the "Quarterly Review," and originated "Lodge's Peerage." He had in early life been a cornet of dragoons. B. 1756; D. 1839.

LOFFT, Capel, *loft*, a barrister, and the author of several works in polite literature, was educated at Eton and Cambridge; called to the bar in 1775; and, on succeeding to the Capel estates, in 1781, removed to Troston, in Suffolk, and became an active magistrate of the county till 1800; when, for having too zealously exerted himself as under-sheriff to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death, he was removed from the commission. Mr. Lofft was a very considerable contributor to most of the magazines of the day; and it was to his active patronage of Robert Bloomfield that the public was indebted for the "Farmer's Boy," and other poems by that author. B. 1751; D. 1824.

LOPTUS, Dudley, *lof'-tus*, an oriental scholar, who studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford; and became vicar-general and judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland. Among his writings are, a "History of the Eastern and Western Churches," "The History of our Saviour, taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other Oriental Authors," "A Translation of the Ethiopic New Testament into Latin," &c. B. near Dublin, 1618; D. 1696.

LOGAN, John, *log'-an*, a Scotch divine and poet, who, in 1781, published the "Philosophy of History," which he had delivered as lectures at Edinburgh. The same year he printed his poems in one volume. His last publication was a pamphlet, entitled "A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings," for which the publisher was tried and acquitted. B. in Scotland, 1748; D. in London, 1788.

LOGGAN, David, *log'-gan*, an eminent line-engraver, who went to London during the Commonwealth, and settling there, was extensively employed. His plates of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were excellent specimens of art. During the reign of Charles II. he engraved nearly all the illustrious personages of the time. B. at Dantzic, 1635; D. in London, 1693.

LOKMAN, *lok'-man*, an Abyssinian philosopher, of whom hardly any authentic particulars are known. He appears to have been of humble origin, and some say he was a slave. It is related that he obtained his liberty on the following occasion. His master having given him a bitter melon to eat, he ate it all. Surprised at his exact obedience, his master asked how it was possible for him to eat such a nauseous fruit? The slave replied, that he had received so many favours from the kindness of his master, that it could be no wonder if, once in his life, he ate a bitter melon from his hand. This generous answer immediately procured him his liberty. There are so many circumstances related of him that agree with what is



JOHNSON, DR. SAMUEL.



JOSEPHINE (EMPRESS OF FRANCE).



JUXON, ARCHBISHOP.

said of Æsop, and their fables are so much alike, that both are conjectured to have been one and the same person. Lokman's Fables were printed in a collection by Galland, at Paris, in 1724.

**Lollard**, Walter, *lol'-lard*, the founder of a religious sect in Germany, about 1315. His followers were the pioneers of the Reformation. The term "lollard" was applied in England to Wickliffe and his adherents. They were said by the monks to have been grossly licentious and heretical; but as to this we have only the testimony of their enemies. Lollard himself was burnt at Cologne in 1322.

**Lombard**, John Louis, *lom'-bar*, an eminent French writer on military tactics, was educated for the legal profession, but quitted it to become professor of artillery, first at Metz, and afterwards at the military school of Auxonne. He translated into French "Robin's Principles of Gunnery," and wrote, "Aide Mémoire," for the use of French artillery officers; "Treatise on the Flight of Projectiles," &c. B. at Strasburg, 1723; D. 1794.

**Lomonosov**, Michael Vasilievitch, *lo'-mo-no-sof'*, the father of modern Russian literature, was son of a fisherman, and, having fled from his father, took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the Academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1760 he was made rector of the university and gymnasium. The odes of Lomonosov are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language; and compensate for the turgid style which, in some instances, has been imputed to them, by that spirit and fire which are the principal characteristics in this species of composition. Pindar was his great model. He enriched his native language with various kinds of metre. His works, in 3 vols. 8vo, consist of pieces in verse and prose, the last being chiefly philosophical dissertations. B. near Kholmogor, Russia, 1711; D. 1765.

**Londonderry**, Robert Stewart, second Marquis of, *lun'-dun-der'-re*, a celebrated English diplomatist and minister, more generally known as Lord Castlereagh, first entered the British Parliament in 1794, but did not make his maiden speech until the following year. In 1796 he became Viscount Castlereagh, and, in the first Parliament after the Union, sat for the county of Down. During the Pitt and Addington administrations, he was in office as either privy councillor, president of the board of control, or secretary of state for war and the colonies. In 1807 he joined the Portland ministry, and being generally believed to be answerable for the conduct of the war, became, after the disastrous Walcheren expedition, perhaps the most unpopular of public men. His policy led to a duel between himself and Mr. Canning, at that time secretary for foreign affairs, in which the latter was severely wounded. He resigned shortly afterwards, and remained out of office until 1812, when he received the appointment of secretary of state for the foreign department, and on the death of Mr. Perceval became ministerial leader of the House of Commons. At the peace of Paris, May, 1814, he represented the king of England, as he also did at the congress of Vienna some months later, and again in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo. For these duties his dignified person and manners peculiarly fitted him. In 1818 he was created knight of the Garter, and on the death of his father, three years afterwards, became marquis of Londonderry. As a statesman, his views were narrow and unphilosophical; his oratory was unequal, sometimes approaching brilliancy, but often inelegant and involved; but his great talents for business, combined with his firmness and charm of manner, caused him to achieve higher things than more richly-gifted men. B. in Ireland 1769; D. by his own hand, 1822.

**Londonderry**, Charles William Vane, Marquis of, son of Robert, first marquis of Londonderry, and half-brother of the famous Viscount Castlereagh, when little more than fourteen years of age entered the army as an ensign in the 108th Foot, accompanied the earl of Moira in his expedition to Holland in 1794, was attached to Colonel Crawfurd's mission to the Austrian armies from 1795 to 1797, and was severely wounded at the battle of Donauwerth. On his return home he was appointed aide-de-camp to his uncle, earl Camden, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and after rising through the various grades of his profession, he joined Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, as brigadier-general, and distinguished himself in the field. He subsequently held the post of adjutant-general to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley from 1809 to 1813. During the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, which charged the enemy most gallantly, and took numerous prisoners; and on other occasions his name was honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and was created a knight of the Bath and of various foreign orders. In 1813 he went to Berlin as ambassador; and during the summer, acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and was especially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish king, who had armed his troops by the help of subsidies from England, and was at that time wavering in his policy. Next year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stewart, was appointed ambassador to Austria, and one of the plenipotentiaries at the congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815. In 1822 he succeeded his brother in the Irish marquisate; and the year following was made earl Vane and viscount Seaham in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his children by his second wife, in right of whom he had previously assumed the name of Vane. Besides attending regularly to his Parliamentary duties, Lord Londonderry displayed great energy in developing the resources of the vast possessions which he had acquired through his wife; and among other works with which his name will be connected, was the construction of Seaham Harbour,—a private enterprise almost unprecedented in its magnitude and importance. In politics he was attached to the Tory party, and consequently unpopular; but he was a man of generous impulses, and his exertions to mitigate the rigour of Louis Napoleon's imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, and subsequently, when the change in fortune's wheel had made him prince-president of France, to obtain from him the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, gained for Lord Londonderry the favourable regard even

of his political opponents. In 1843 he obtained the command of the 2nd Life Guards; and in 1853 succeeded the duke of Wellington in the insignia of the Garter. Lord Londonderry was also known as an author, and among his works may be mentioned, "A Steam Voyage to Constantinople;" "Story of the Peninsular War" (which has gone through many editions); "A Tour in the North of Europe;" and his latest service to literature was his publication of the correspondence of his brother, the second marquis of Londonderry. B. 1778; D. 1854.

LONG, Thomas, *long*, a nonjuring divine, received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, and was made prebend of Exeter after the Restoration, but was deposed at the Revolution for refusing the oaths. He wrote "Calvinus Redivivus;" "History of the Donatists;" "History of Popish and Fanatical Plots;" "Vindication of King Charles's claim to the authorship of 'Eikon Basilike;'" "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience," &c. B. 1621; D. 1700.

LONG, Roger, an English divine, eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he became master in 1733. He was Lowndes' professor of astronomy; held livings in Huntingdonshire and Essex; and was the author of a "Treatise on Astronomy," and constructed, at Pembroke Hall, a hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented the stars, constellations, &c., the whole being moved by means of machinery. B. 1679; D. 1770.

LONGBEARD, William, *long'-beerd*, a priest in the reign of Richard I., who excited an insurrection about 1196; and, by his eloquence, irritated the people against the government, for which he was torn in pieces by horses, with some of his companions.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, *long'-fel-lo*, an eminent American poet, who, while at Bowdoin College, wrote verse for the United States "Literary Gazette;" and, although intended for the law, his tastes were from the earliest period decidedly literary. Accordingly, he eagerly embraced the proposal of making him professor of modern languages in his college, and set out for Europe in order to qualify himself for the post. He travelled in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, and England, and studied the language and literature of each country. He returned to his native country in 1829, and entered upon his duties; commencing his literary career about the same period, by contributing biography and criticism to the "North American Review." His first important prose work was produced in 1835, with the title, "Outre-Mer, or a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." On the resignation of Mr. Ticknor, the professorial chair of modern languages and literature in Harvard University was offered to him; upon which he again visited Germany, and, on this occasion, extended his travels to Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland. In 1836 he entered upon his duties at Harvard University, and soon afterwards gave to the world those works upon which his reputation chiefly rests. His prose romance "Hyperion" was published in 1840; "Kavanagh," a poetico-philosophical tale, in 1849. His poems were published in the following order:—"Voices of the Night," 1841; "Ballads," and translated verse, 1842; "Evangeline," 1847; "The Golden Legend," 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855; "Miles Standish," 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1863; and "Flower de Luce." His most important work is a translation of the "Divina Comœdia" of the Italian poet Dante, published 1867. Göthe, Jean-Paul, and other German authors have had an especially marked influence on his writings. B. at Portland, Maine, U. S., 1807.

LONGINUS, Dionysius, *lon-ji'-nus*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher and rhetorician, was related to Plutarch, and spent the early part of his life in travelling, after which he settled at Athens, where he taught the Platonic philosophy and rhetoric with great reputation; but was called thence by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, to be tutor to her children. The queen was then at war with the emperor Aurelian, and, being defeated by him near Antioch, was compelled to shut herself up in Palmyra. The emperor summoned her to surrender and she returned an answer, drawn up by Longinus, which filled him with anger; he laid siege to the city, which was surrendered to him A.D. 273. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly to Persia, but were overtaken and made prisoners. The queen, intimidated, laid the blame of vindicating the liberty of her country on its true author, and the brave Longinus was carried away to immediate execution. He composed critical remarks on the ancient Greek authors, but only a part of his inestimable "Treatise on the Sublime" exists.

LONGLAND. (*See* LANGELAND, Robert.)

LOPEZ DE VEGA. (*See* VEGA.)

LOPES, Fernao, *lo'-pais*, a Portuguese historian, who wrote a work, the "Chronicle of Joam," describing the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the 14th century, which, as a picture of manners, has been compared to that of Froissart for accurate and dramatic reality. Lopes is the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers.

LOPEZ, Don Francisco Solano, *lo'-pes*, succeeded his father, Don Carlos Lopez, as president of Paraguay in 1862. He declared war against Brazil in 1865, and maintained his ground against the allied troops of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic until 1869, when he was compelled to quit the country, and seek safety in flight. Not content with causing the death of thousands of his countrymen by hunger, privation, the bullet, and the sword during the war, he maltreated and executed every one whom he suspected of opposition to his views, causing even his own brother to be almost cut to pieces by the lash of the executioner, and then shot. B. 1827.—After his flight from Paraguay he was closely pursued by Colonel Martinez, the husband of one of his victims, who had sworn to kill him wherever he might find him. D. 1870.

LORIOT, Anthony Joseph, *lo'-re-o*, an excellent French mechanician, who, in 1753, presented to the Academy of Sciences a machine, by means of which a child might raise a weight of several thousand pounds. He afterwards constructed machines for the naval service, and for working the mines of Pompeau; claimed the merit of inventing a kind of cement used in building, called "mortier Loriot," and a hydraulic machine for raising water. B. 1716; D. 1782.

LORENZO DE MEDICI. (*See* MEDICI.)

LORAINE, Claude. (*See* CLAUDE.)

LORAINE, Cardinal de. (*See* GUISE, Charles de.)

LOTHAIRE I., *lo-tair'*, emperor of Germany,

was eldest son of Louis-le-Débonnaire, and was associated with him in the empire in 817, and named king of the Lombards in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and imprisoned him in a monastery; upon which his brothers Louis and Charles joined their forces against him, and defeated him at Fontenay, in 841. Two years afterwards, a treaty was concluded between the three brothers, by which Lothaire retained the title of emperor, with Italy and some French provinces beyond the Rhine and the Rhone. Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine, and Charles became king of France. D. 855.

LOTHAIRE II., emperor of Germany and duke of Saxony, between 1125 and 1137, died in Italy, on his return from an expedition against Roger, king of Sicily.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, was the son of Louis IV., whom he succeeded in 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. D. 986.

LOTHAIRE, king of Loraine, was son of the emperor Lothaire I. D. 869.

LOUDON, John Claudius, *lou'-don*, a writer of considerable celebrity on agricultural and botanical subjects. Between the years 1820-43 he produced a number of works of the highest importance to the scientific farmer, the gardener, and the botanist. The Encyclopædias of Gardening, Agriculture, Plants, Cottage and Villa Architecture, may be quoted as examples of his great industry and usefulness. B. at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, 1783; D. 1843.

LOUDON, Mrs., wife of the preceding, wrote several valuable works, chiefly connected with botany; such as "The Ladies' Flower Garden," "Botany for Ladies," "The Ladies' Country Companion," &c. B. 1800; D. 1858.

LOUIS I., surnamed le Débonnaire, *loo'-e*, emperor of the West, and king of France, succeeded his father Charlemagne in 814. In 817 he associated his eldest son, Lothaire, with himself in the empire, and gave to his other two sons, Pepin and Louis, the kingdoms of Aquitaine and Bavaria. This division gave such offence to Bernard, king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, that he raised an army against the emperor, who put himself at the head of his troops, and marched into Italy. Bernard, deserted by his troops, was taken prisoner and deprived of sight. The reign of Louis was troubled by continual rebellions of his sons. In 839, Louis of Bavaria, who thought h. had not got a large enough share of his father's possessions, invaded Suabia. The emperor marched against him, but died on his way, on an island of the Rhine, near Mayence, 840.

LOUIS II., surnamed the Young, was only son of Lothaire I., and was created king of Italy in 844, and ascended the imperial throne in 855. B. about 822; D. 875.

LOUIS III., called the Blind, was the son of Boson, king of Provence, and Ermengarde, daughter of the emperor Louis the Young. He succeeded his father at the age of 10, and in 900 contested the imperial throne with Berenger, who, having surprised him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes. D. about 923.

LOUIS IV., was the son of the emperor Arnulphus, whom he succeeded in 899. The empire was a scene of desolation during his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. D. 911.—He was the last prince in Germany of the Carlovingian race.





LOUIS V., commonly called Louis of Bavaria, was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria. He was elected emperor in 1314, and at the same time Frederick le Bel was chosen at Cologne by another party of electors, which occasioned a war between them. Frederick was taken prisoner, but gained his liberty by renouncing his claim in favour of his rival. Pope John XXII. being opposed to that arrangement, in 1322 issued his bull of deposition against Louis, who, in return, appealed to a general council, and marched into Italy, where he procured the election of Peter de Corbiere (Nicholas V.), and by whom he was crowned at Rome. Five electors, on the other hand, chose Charles of Luxemburg to be emperor; on which the civil war was about to be renewed, when Louis was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1347.

LOUIS I., king of France. (*See* LOUIS I., emperor of the West.)

LOUIS II., the Stammerer, so called from a defect in his speech, the son of Charles the Bald, was crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, and succeeded his father as king of France in 877. He was obliged to deliver up Provence to Boson, by whom it was erected into a kingdom. His children were Louis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them, and a posthumous son, who was afterwards Charles the Simple. B. 846; D. at Compiègne, 879.

LOUIS III., the son of the preceding, and brother of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson, king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. He died without issue, 882.

LOUIS IV. was the son of Charles the Simple, and ascended the throne in 936. He invaded Normandy, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 944. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to cede Normandy to Richard, son of Duke William, and Laon to Hugh, father of Hugh Capet. He afterwards recovered the latter territory, and died of a fall from his horse, 954.

LOUIS V., surnamed Fainéant, or Do-Nothing, succeeded his father Lotharius in 986, and soon after took the city of Rheims. He was preparing to march to the assistance of the count of Barcelona, who was pressed by the Saracens, when he is said to have been poisoned by his queen, 987. After his death, the crown devolved by right to his uncle, Charles, duke of Lower Loraine, but that prince being disliked by the French, it was conferred on Hugh Caper.

LOUIS VI., called the Fat, the son of Philip I., succeeded to the throne in 1108. His reign was disturbed by wars with the Normans, and also by feuds among his vassals. He also quarrelled with Henry I. of England, and thus was commenced the war between the English and French which lasted during three centuries. He was a good and wise monarch, and was ably supported by his minister, the Abbé Suger. D. 1137.

LOUIS VII. was the son and successor of the preceding. He had a dispute with Pope Innocent II. on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdict. Thibault, count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, Louis declared war against him, and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but

was defeated by Saladin, and, on his return to Europe, was taken at sea by the Greeks, but delivered by the general of Roger, king of Sicily. Having divorced his queen, Eleanor, she married Henry of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, to whom she brought, as her dower, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France, which lasted, with little intermission, twenty-one years. B. 1120; D. 1180.

Louis VIII., surnamed Cœur-de-Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus. He signalized himself in several expeditions during the lifetime of his father, and ascended the throne in 1223. He took Avignon, and wrested Rochelle and several other places from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his camp at Montpensier, in Auvergne, in 1226. B. 1187.

Louis IX., called Saint Louis, the son of the preceding, by Blanche of Castile, ascended the throne in 1226. He maintained a successful war against Henry III., king of England, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis, who, having been seized with a dangerous illness, made a vow that, if he recovered, he would take the cross for the purpose of regaining the Holy Land from the infidels. Being restored to health, he spent four years in preparing for this expedition, and, in 1248, embarked for the East with a great force, leaving his kingdom to the care of his mother. After taking Damietta, he passed the Nile, and obtained two great victories over the Saracens. At length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king, with his nobles, fell into the hands of the infidels. Louis, to recover his liberty, consented to pay a large ransom, to deliver up Damietta, and to conclude a truce for ten years. After spending four years in Palestine, he returned to France. In 1270 he undertook another expedition against the infidels, but died in his camp before Tunis, in Africa, the same year. He was canonized in 1297. B. at Poissy, 1215.

Louis X., surnamed Hutin, an old French term for "quarrelsome," succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1314, having before been king of Navarre, in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders. B. at Paris, 1289; D. at Vincennes, 1316.

Louis XI., son of Charles VII., distinguished himself by his valour in his youth, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe, in 1443; but the glory he hereby acquired was tarnished by his rebelling against his father, who died of a broken heart in 1461. Louis, on ascending the throne, treated France as a conquered country, for which several of the nobility formed a league against him, and some of his own family joined the malcontents. After a severe but indecisive battle at Montlheri, in 1465, a peace was concluded, by which Louis gave to the leaguers all their demands; but not fulfilling his engagements, the war was rekindled, and he was made prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, who compelled him to make a peace still more disadvantageous than the former. In 1474, the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany formed a league with Edward IV., king of England, against Louis, who, however, contrived to disengage the English monarch from the alliance, by a treaty concluded at Amiens in 1475. The duke of Burgundy was in consequence obliged to conclude a peace for nine years. Louis was a singular compound of firmness and superstition. His most prominent trait was, however, duplicity of disposition; his constant maxim being, "He who cannot dissemble knows not how to reign." But, by protecting the middle classes and favouring industry, he was a benefactor of his country. B. 1423; D. 1483.

Louis XII., surnamed the Father of his People, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans. He succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498, and took Milan, Genoa, and Naples; but, after ravaging Italy, the French were expelled in 1513. Henry VIII. of England, the Venetians, and the Swiss attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was obliged to sue for peace. D. 1515.

Louis XIII. was the son of Henry IV. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the kingdom was placed under the regency of his mother, Mary de Medici. The Marshal d'Ancre had an uncontrolled sway at court till 1617, when he was assassinated, with the king's consent, and his wife condemned to death as a sorceress. Vitri, the perpetrator of this act, was made a marshal of France; the bishop of Luçon, afterwards Cardinal Richelieu, became prime minister. Rochelle, the stronghold of the French Protestants, was taken by the Cardinal, after a long siege, in 1628. After this event, so fatal to the Protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the duke of Mantua against the duke of Savoy, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he showed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following, Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who, being wounded and taken prisoner in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. Gaston took refuge with the duke of Loraine, who, for protecting him, lost his whole dominions. This was followed by a war with Spain, which lasted twenty-five years, and was attended with various success; but it greatly impoverished the nation, and discontented the people. Louis and his minister the cardinal were attacked with a mortal disease nearly together; the latter died in 1642, and the king in the following year.

Louis XIV., son of the preceding, being only five years old on the death of his father, the regency was intrusted to the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor of Germany, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne. France pushed her conquests into Flanders, Artois, Loraine, and Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in alliance with Louis, gained a great victory over the imperialists in Bohemia; Turenne took Treves and re-established the elector; Condé gained the battle of Nordlingen, took Furnes and Dunkirk, and defeated the archduke on the plains of Sens, in 1648, after reducing Ypres. The Spanish fleet was defeated on the coast of Italy by the French. This year a separate peace was made between Louis, Ferdinand III., Christina, queen of Sweden, and the states of the empire. By this treaty, Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Alsace were attached to France; but while Louis was successful abroad, his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions: the Parisians, irritated against Mazarin and the queen-mother, and headed by the duke de

Beaufort and the prince of Condé, took up arms. During this revolt, known as the civil war of La Fronde, the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Loraine, and Italy. In 1651, the king assumed the government; but Mazarin returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed. Condé headed the malcontents, and defeated the Marshal d'Hocquincourt at Bleneau, but soon afterwards he was attacked by the royal army and made prisoner. In the meanwhile, the archduke Leopold took from the French Gravelines and Dunkirk, and Don John of Austria made himself master of Barcelona; but domestic tranquillity being restored, these losses were repaired. Turenne gained several battles, and took a number of places, which produced a peace between France and Spain in 1659. The principal article in this treaty was the marriage of the king with the infanta Maria Theresa. The minister of Finance, Fouquet, being condemned to banishment for peculation, was succeeded by Colbert, one of the ablest ministers and financiers that ever lived: arts and commerce were cherished and flourished; foreign colonies were established; and at home was founded the Academy of Sciences and another of painting and sculpture. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter; but after a few naval actions, peace was concluded in 1667. On the death of Philip IV., father of the queen, Louis laid claim to the vacant throne, and marched into the Low Countries, where he took a number of towns, particularly Lisle. His progress caused such alarm, that a treaty was entered into between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check his ambition; but, just as the treaty was completed, peace was restored between Louis and Spain. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor of Germany, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants. This measure drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg, in October, 1688; but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful; but were defeated in the naval action of La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, in 1692. Louis, in person, took Namur, and Marshal Luxemburg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinden. In 1696, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick, in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II., king of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip





V. In opposition to him, the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne, and was supported by the emperor of Germany, by Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704, Eugene and Marlborough gained the battle of Blenheim: the year following, Nice and Villa-Franca were taken by the French, who also gained a dearly-bought victory at Cassano over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour: the battle of Ramilies was gained by the duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708, Lisle was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following, the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713, a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Radstadt. Louis, by his first wife, had issue one son, Louis, Dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston. Louis XIV. had several illegitimate children by his mistresses. Without forgetting the intolerance and cruelty of Louis towards those of a different religion from himself, it must be allowed that he was a remarkable and able man. One great fact stands forth prominently during his reign,—he was well served. But when we perceive how uniformly gracious he was towards those under his command; how quick at discovering merit; how unwilling to change the agents of his will; we may cease to wonder that a stern man and absolute monarch should find even great intellects to obey his behests with zeal and devotion. His reign of 72 years was a brilliant epoch. It gave birth to Condé, Turenne, and Vauban; to Colbert and Louvois; to Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, Bossuet, Fénélon, Lebrun, and Perrault. The most celebrated of Louis's many mistresses were Mesdames de la Vallière, de Montespan, Fontanges, and de Maintenon; with the latter of whom, he, at the close of his life, when he had become serious and devout, engaged in a secret marriage. The best works to consult relative to this remarkable reign, are Voltaire's "Le Siècle de Louis XIV.;" some pieces of the king, published in 1806, under the title of "Works of Louis XIV.;" the "Memoirs of De Retz," and those of Saint-Simon. An abridged translation of the latter was produced by Mr. Bayle St. John in 1857. Louis XIV. was B. 1638; D. 1715.

Louis XV. was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of age. The beginning of his reign was troubled by the Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of people. (*See* Law.) On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded, as prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1726, when Cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland. On the death of the last-mentioned monarch, in 1733, Louis supported the election of his queen's relation Stanislaus against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war, known as the War of the

Polish Succession, between France, Austria, and Russia. Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1738. On the death of the emperor Charles VI., in 1740, the succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. The prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia; but, in 1742, the city was retaken, and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the duke of Saxony and of the queen of Hungary ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea; which induced the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closterseven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but, in 1757, the French and Austrians were defeated at Rosbach: this was followed by other losses, both by land and sea, particularly of Canada. Nor was the face of affairs altered for the better by the famous family compact in 1761, by which all the families of the house of Bourbon allied as in a common cause. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763. The year following, the order of the Jesuits was abolished in France. Louis was a debauched and feeble-minded monarch, and to his acts was chiefly due the storm that broke over the head of his unfortunate successor. B. at Fontainebleau, 1710; D. 1774.

Louis XVI., was the son of Louis the Dauphin and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became heir to the throne, and, in 1770, married Marie Antoinette, archduchess of Austria. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown of France. At that period the finances were in an exhausted state, commerce was nearly ruined, the marine dismantled, and the national debt enormous. To repair the condition of public affairs, Vergennes was made secretary of state, and Turgot had the direction of the finances; Malesherbes was appointed a member of the council, Sartine had the management of the marine department, and Maurepas was placed at the head of the administration. The first act of Louis was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was assembled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries, which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the Cardinal de Brienne, who had succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at their request, convened the States-General of three orders,—clergy, nobility, and commons. This assembly met in May, 1789. The public mind became violently agitated; the people of Paris rose, and, on the 14th of July of that year, stormed the Bastille. In October, the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate had she not escaped from her bed. The result of this insurrection was the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuileries; but, at Varennes, his person was recognised, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace, and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia, and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to retreat. In the mean time, the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity by factious leaders, and assaulted the Tuileries. The king and family sought refuge in the National Assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The Legislative Assembly gave way to the National Convention, which brought Louis to a mock trial. His defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Desèze; and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. In January, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good, and, on the 21st of the same month, ascended the scaffold on the Place Louis XV., and would have addressed the people, but was prevented by the beating of drums purposely placed there. Louis XVI. had all the virtues that adorn private life; but he was deficient in firmness, and, perhaps, even singleness of purpose. He was an accomplished prince, and was fond of mechanics; as a locksmith, he was particularly skilful. B. 1754; guillotined 1793.

Louis XVII., second son of the preceding, was at first styled duc de Normandie, and after the death of his elder brother, Louis-Joseph, in 1789, became dauphin of France. Imprisoned in the Temple with his relatives, he was, after his father's death, styled monarch by the royalists and foreign powers. A cobbler, named Simon, was appointed his gaoler, with the derisive title of tutor. He died in 1795, it is suspected of poison, but it is more probable that his life was brought to a premature close by the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected in prison. Many impostors sought to pass for the veritable Louis XVII., but succeeded in obtaining but a small number of dupes. This prince was born in 1785.

Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI. As count of Provence, he had, during the first

period of the Revolution, shown a liberal disposition, and voted both in the Assembly of Notables and in the States-General against the government of his brother. Observing, however, the violent tendencies of the Jacobins, he resolved to quit France, and took his departure shortly after Louis XVI., in June, 1791. More fortunate than his brother, he succeeded in effecting his escape out of France, and reached Brussels. In 1792, he placed himself at the head of 6000 men, and joined the Prussian army that was marching on France; but the defeat of Valmy destroyed all his hopes. On the death of Louis XVII., in 1795, the count of Provence assumed the title of king, as Louis XVIII., and was recognised by the foreign powers. After residing at various places on the continent of Europe, he went to England, and lived at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, until the events of 1814. On the fall of Napoleon I., in May of that year, Louis was placed on the throne of France by the allies. His first act was to declare himself a constitutional and not an absolute monarch. In June, 1814, he laid before the legislature a charter, which afterwards became the base of the law of the kingdom. The sudden return of Napoleon from Elba, in March, caused Louis to be abandoned by the army and a considerable portion of the nation. At this juncture he fled, and took refuge at Ghent: but after the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1815, was once more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII. was, for a Bourbon, a tolerably enlightened and liberal prince: he was a witty and cultivated man. He left no children, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. B. 1755; D. 1824.

Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was eldest son of Louis-Philippe-Joseph, duc d'Orléans, styled Philippe-Egalité. Louis-Philippe bore the title of duc de Chartres until the death of his father, in 1793, after which he was usually styled duc d'Orléans. Between the years 1789 and 1792, he served in the French revolutionary army, and signalized himself at Valmy and Jemappes. Being cited, together with his faithful friend General Dumouriez, to appear before the Committee of Public Safety, and well knowing the sanguinary nature of that tribunal, which had, seven months before, sent his father to the guillotine, he fled across the Belgian frontier, and took refuge in the Netherlands, then under the sway of Austria. He was cordially received by the latter power, and a commission was offered to him, but he refused to fight against his native country. After travelling through Germany in disguise, he went to Switzerland, and at Zurich met his sister Adelaide, known as Mademoiselle d'Orléans, whom he shortly afterwards placed with Madame de Genlis, in a convent near Baumgarten. His funds being now exhausted, he sought and obtained the post of professor in the college of Reichenau, where, under the assumed name of Chabaud, he taught mathematics and geography during eight months. Thence he went to Baumgarten; but, being discovered by the French authorities, he set out for Hamburg, in the hope of obtaining a passage to America. Disappointed in this expectation, he travelled on foot through Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as far as the North Cape. The Directory having offered to release his two brothers, the duc de Montpensier and the count de Beaujolais, if Louis would consent to emigrate to America, he went on board a vessel, and sailed for the United States in 1796. After an adventurous life in the New World, the three Orleans princes returned to Europe in 1800, and took up their residence in England. The duc de Montpensier died at Twickenham in 1807, and his brother, the count de Beaujolais, in the following year at Malta, whither he had been accompanied by the duc d'Orléans. In the same year Louis went to reside with his mother and sister at Palermo, at which place the king of Naples and Sicily was dwelling, under British protection, Murat occupying the throne of Naples. In 1809 he married the king's daughter, the Princess Amélie. With the exception of a visit to Spain, in 1810, he continued to live at Palermo till 1814, when, on hearing the news of Napoleon's fall, he immediately set out for Paris. On Napoleon's return from Elba, Louis Philippe sent his family to England, and himself for a time joined the Army of the North, in obedience to the command of Louis XVIII. He next went again to Twickenham, and remained there during the Hundred Days, but was recalled to Paris to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Being regarded with peculiar jealousy by Louis XVIII., he quitted Paris, and did not return to France until 1827, when he went to reside at Neuilly, where he lived in seclusion till he was summoned to the throne as king of the French, in 1830. During seventeen years he enjoyed his elective throne, France, in the mean while, growing wealthy and tranquil. He maintained peace with Europe, and added the colony of Algeria to France. But although he had obtained and earned the title of the "Napoleon of Peace," his rule was characterized by an insincere policy towards his allies,—the marriage of his son the duc de Montpensier to a Spanish princess being a notable instance; while at home, his restless subjects, tired of what Lamartine termed his government of "vulgar utility," and harassed by illiberal restrictions, burst out into a revolution in 1848. Had Louis-Philippe been inclined to turn the bayonets of his soldiery upon the people, it may be doubted whether he would have lost his throne. He fled from Paris in disguise, however, and reached Newhaven in March, 1848. The queen of England assigned Claremont as his residence, and there he continued to dwell till his death in 1850. B. at Paris, 1773.



Louis, dauphin of France, was the son of Louis XV. and Maria Leczinski. He was father of Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. 1729; D. 1765.

Loutherbourg, Philip James de, *loo'-tair-boorg*, an eminent landscape-painter, who, after obtaining considerable success in his profession at Paris, went to London, in 1771, and was for some time engaged as scene-painter at the opera-house; a branch of art in which he is said to have been without a rival. B. at Strasburg, 1740; D. in London, 1812.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint, *loo'-vair-toor*, a negro, who, in 1795, assisted the French general Laveaux in driving the English and Spanish from the island of St. Domingo. He subsequently became commander-in-chief of the army of St. Domingo, and, in 1800, caused himself to be named president. In 1802 he refused to recognise General Leclerc, who was sent to re-establish French authority, but was compelled to capitulate and was transported to France,

where he died in prison, 1803. B. at St. Domingo, 1743.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, Jean Baptiste, *lou'-vai de(r) koov'-rai*, a French writer, and one of the members of the National Convention. He had the courage to oppose Robespierre when at the height of his power, and yet escaped the vengeance of the tyrant. He wrote a romance, entitled the "Amours of the Chevalier Faublas," a political journal called the "Sentinel," a "Justification of Paris," and an account of himself, and the dangers which he passed through. B. at Paris, 1764; D. 1797.

LOUVOIS, François Michel Letellier, Marquis de, *lo-vwaw'*, prime minister to Louis XIV. To him are principally attributable the devastation of the Palatinate and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After having served the "Grand Monarque" during 26 years, he fell under his displeasure, and was only saved from disgrace by sudden death. He was one of those men whose talents we may admire, while we abhor his acts. The Hôtel des Invalides was founded by him. B. at Paris, 1641; D. 1691.

LOVAT, Simon Fraser, Lord, *luv'-at*, a Scottish chieftain, who, in 1715, took Inverness from the rebels; but, on the breaking out of the second rebellion in 1745, declared for the Pretender, for which he was taken prisoner and sent to London, where, in 1747, he was tried, found guilty, and beheaded. B. near Inverness, 1668.

LOVER, Samuel, *luv-er*, poet, novelist, and painter, the son of a member of the Dublin stock exchange, first made himself known to fame as an artist, especially in the department of miniature portraits, in which he became famous, and was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts. While practising art, he found time to contribute to a periodical a series of "Legends and Tales Illustrative of Irish Character," which procured for him the *entrée* to the best society in the Irish capital. He removed to London about 1827, where he found profitable employment for his pencil, if not for his pen. His engagements as an artist, however, did not prevent him from continuing his Irish sketches in a second volume. He now became an extensive contributor to magazine literature, and produced a series of very charming songs illustrative of the popular superstitions of his native country: "Angels' Whispers," "True Love can ne'er Forget," "Molly Bawn," "The May Dew," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "Molly Carew," "Rory O'More," &c., and soon afterwards he published his songs in a collected form, as well as the novels of "Rory O'More," "Handy Andy," and the "Treasure Trove." He was also the author of several operas founded upon his own works, among which are "Rory O'More," "The White Horse of the Peppers," "The Happy Man," &c. Finding that his sight was becoming impaired by his unremitting devotion to pencil and pen, Mr. Lover decided on making his public appearance in London in a monologue interspersed with his own songs and recitations. This experiment he commenced in 1844, with perfect success, and continued the entertainment, varied and changed from time to time, at various periods, both in Great Britain and in America. After his return from the New World in 1848, he illustrated his transatlantic experiences in a second entertainment, which was equally successful with the former. In 1859, he published an illustrated volume of poems, which contained some fine passages, but did not attract very much attention. He for several years enjoyed a pension for his literary services from the crown. B. 1797; D. 1868.

LOWE, Rt. Hon. Robert, *lo*, was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1842. He was a member of the council of New South Wales from 1843 to 1850. In 1851 he returned to England, and after holding various minor appointments, was vice-president of the Council of Education from 1859 to 1864. Although holding advanced opinions, he opposed the reform bills of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli of 1866 and 1867; but, notwithstanding this, he took office under the former in 1868 as Chancellor of the Exchequer. B. 1811.

LOWENDAL, Ulrich Frederic Waldemar, Marshal, *lo'-en-dal*, a famous military officer and engineer, began his military career in Poland in 1713; but entered the Danish service during the war with Sweden. He afterwards served in Hungary, and next took part in the wars of Naples and Sicily. He returned to Poland in 1721, and was made colonel of infantry and commander of the royal horse guards. During the peace he studied gunnery and engineering, and was made field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry in the service of Augustus, king of Poland. In 1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service; and subsequently entered that of Russia. He accepted the commission of lieutenant-general in the French army in 1743, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Friburg, &c., and also at the battle of Fontenoy, In 1747 he took Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, which, till then, had been deemed impregnable; for which and his other services he was created marshal of France. His knowledge of engineering and military tactics in general was of first-rate order; he spoke all the European languages with fluency: and with these accomplishments combined modesty and amiable manners. B. at Hamburg, 1700; D. 1755.

LOWRY, Wilson, F.R.S., *lo'-re*, an English engraver, was the son of Mr. Strickland Lowry, a portrait painter, at Whitehaven. Wilson Lowry was the inventor of a ruling-machine, capable of ruling successive lines, either equidistant or in just gradations, from the greatest required width to the nearest possible approximation; also of one capable of drawing lines to a point, and of forming concentric circles; he likewise introduced the use of diamond points for etching, and many other useful improvements in the art; and was the first who succeeded in what is technically termed "biting in" well upon steel. For thirty years before his death he was engaged by eminent publishers on illustrated works; and attained to the highest rank in his peculiar branch of art. B. 1762; D. 1820.

LOWTH, William, *louth*, a learned English divine, who wrote "Commentaries on the Four Greater Prophets," "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures," "A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments," in answer to Leclerc, and other important works. B. in London, 1661; D. 1732.

LOWTH, Robert, a learned English prelate, son of the above, who, in 1741, was elected

professor of poetry at Oxford, and in that capacity delivered his admirable lectures, which were printed at Oxford in 1753, under the title of "Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews." After passing through various minor grades of the church, he became bishop of London in 1777. Besides the above work, Bishop Lowth published a translation of Isaiah from the Hebrew, an English Grammar, the "Life of William of Wykeham," the Life of his father, in the "Biographia Britannica," a Poem on the Genealogy of Christ, some controversial letters with Bishop Warburton, and sermons on public occasions. B. 1710; D. 1787.

LOYOLA, Ignatius, *loi'-o-la*, founder of the order of Jesuits, the youngest son of a Spanish nobleman of high birth, was brought up to the military profession, and obtained a commission in the Spanish army; but, breaking his leg at the siege of Pampeluna, he made a vow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to a religious course of life, which resolution he fulfilled. After studying Latin a short time at Barcelona, he commenced preaching, and began to gather disciples, for which he was imprisoned; but still persevered in adding to the number of the brethren of the Order of Jesus, as they were called, and for which, at length, he obtained a confirmation by Pope Paul III. This order increased prodigiously during the lifetime of Loyola, who, however, was not the author of the pernicious maxims which afterwards disgraced it. B. 1491; D. 1556.

LUCANUS, Marcus Annæus, Lucan, *lu-kai'-nus*, a Latin poet. Going at an early age to Rome, his verses caused him to become the favourite of the emperor Nero; but being foolish enough to enter into competition with his imperial patron, who was desirous of being considered the first poet of his time, he was forbidden to publish any more poetry. He was subsequently condemned to death for conspiring against the life of Nero. The only poem of his at present extant is the "Pharsalia," which describes the war from the commencement to Cæsar's meeting with Cleopatra in Egypt. B. in Spain, 38; D. 65.

LUCIAN, *lu'-she-an*, a celebrated Greek writer. His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor; but, disliking that business, he studied law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and eloquence. Marcus Aurelius had a great esteem for his talents, and appointed him registrar of Egypt. His works, which are written in the Attic dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogues, abounding with witticisms, but profane and obscene. The best editions of Lucian are those of Lehmann and Dindorf. Tooke, Blount, and Francklin have given English translations of his writings. D. at an advanced age, about 200.

LUCILIUS, Caius, *lu-sil'-e-us*, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of a poetical satire; but only a few of his verses remain, which are in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Mattaire. B. 148 B.C.; D., it is supposed, in 103 B.C.

LUCIUS I., Pope, *lu'-she-us*, succeeded Cornelius in 252, and was martyred the year following.

LUCIUS II., a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died in 1145, of a blow which he received in a popular commotion.





LUCIUS III. succeeded Alexander III. in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him, he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and, by the help of the Italian princes, subdued his enemies. A new commotion compelled him, however, to retire again. He made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which laid the foundation of the Inquisition. D. at Verona, 1185.

LUCRETIA, *lu-kre'-she-a*, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Lucretius, governor of Rome, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin. Her husband being at the siege of Ardea, a conversation took place one evening at supper, between him and the three sons of Tarquin, respecting the prudence of their wives. At length it was agreed upon to ride to Rome and see how the ladies were employed. The daughters-in-law of Tarquin were regaling with some companions of their own age, while Lucretia was engaged with her maidens in working upon wool. The dispute having terminated in her favour, the young men returned to the camp; but Sextus, the eldest of the king's sons, conceived a violent passion for Lucretia, which he was determined to gratify, without any regard to the principles of honour. Accordingly, some days after, he secretly left the camp and visited Lucretia, who treated him with the civility due to his rank. After supper he was conducted to his chamber; and, when he thought that the family were asleep, he stole softly, with a sword in his hand, to Lucretia's room, and made use of every effort to prevail over her virtue. Finding his artifices fruitless, he threatened that, after slaying her, he would kill a slave, and lay the body by hers; then report that, having caught them together, he had slain them both. This menace succeeded; for the dread of dishonourable reproach prevailed over Lucretia, and the base seducer returned in the morning to the camp. Lucretia, the next day, sent for her father and her husband, to whom she related the shocking circumstance. They endeavoured to console her, but in vain, for, drawing forth a dagger, she plunged it into her breast. Lucretia's death occasioned the liberty of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. Sextus fled to a town of the Gabii, where he soon after perished. Lucretia died 509 B.C.

LUCRETIUS, Titus Carus, *lu-kre'-she-us*, a Roman poet and philosopher, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno of Sidon, and Phædrus, both of the Epicurean sect. Cicero commends him for his learning and eloquence. His poem "On the Nature of Things" is elegant, but is founded on the doctrines of Epicurus. The writings of Lucretius have been translated into English, with notes, by Creech, and published in Bohn's "Classical Library." B. 95 B.C.; D. 52 B.C.

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, *lu-kul'-lus*, a celebrated Roman general and consul, who gained a great victory over Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus, B.C. 74, and conquered Bithynia. He also defeated Tigranes, king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates, and took his capital; but the severity of Lucullus to his soldiers gave such offence, that he was recalled, and the command given to Pompey. On his return to Rome, he obtained a triumph, and then retired to private life, possessed of immense riches. He collected a prodigious library, and patronized learned men. B. about 115 B.C.; D. 49 B.C.

**Ludlow**, Edmund, *lud'-lo*, an English Parliamentary general, who studied first at Oxford, and afterwards in the Temple; but the civil wars breaking out, he quitted the law for the army, and served under the earl of Essex. He was a firm republican, and was one of the members of the high court of justice which sentenced Charles I. to the scaffold. On the death of Ireton, he had the command of the army in Ireland; but was deprived of it for opposing the usurpation of Cromwell. In the parliament under Richard Cromwell, he obtained a seat, and was restored to his command in Ireland, but was again recalled. Just before the restoration of the king, he went to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he resided till 1688, when he ventured to return to England; but the House of Commons applying to King William to cause him to be apprehended, he withdrew again to Vevay, where he died in 1693. B. about 1620. His memoirs, which are curious and accurate, were printed after his death.

**Luitprand**, *lwe'-pran*, a Lombard historian, was secretary to Berengarius, regent of the kingdom of Italy, who also employed him as his ambassador to Constantinople. He also became bishop of Cremona, and was sent, in 962, by Otho I., emperor and king of Italy, on a mission to Rome. In 968 he went on an embassy to Constantinople, where he was thrown into prison by the orders of Nicephorus Phocas, for his zeal in defending the interest of his master. After remaining in confinement some months, he returned to Italy. He wrote the History of the Affairs of Europe in his time, and other works valuable for their historical information. B. at Pavia, early in the 10th century; D. about 970.

**Lully**, Raymond, *lool'-le*, was called, according to the custom of his age, the Enlightened Doctor. In early life he was a soldier, but, quitting the army, he retired to a lonely spot, where he remained in solitude, pretending to have visions, in which he was directed to convert the Moors to Christianity. After long years of preparation by study, he went on a mission into Mauritania, where he was nearly stoned to death by the natives. His works on theology, physic, philosophy, chemistry, and law, have been frequently printed, but are very obscure. B. at Palma, Majorca, 1234; D. 1315.

**Lully**, Jean-Baptiste, a celebrated musician, who became page to Mademoiselle de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV., who caused him to be taught music, in which he attained such excellence as to be made superintendent of music to that king. Lully composed a number of operas and the music of several of Molière's plays. B. at Florence, 1633; D. at Paris, 1687.

**Lumsden**, Matthew, LL.D., *lums'-den*, professor of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William, Calcutta, was author of two grammars of those languages. In 1825 he relinquished the service of the East India Company, and returned to England. B. 1777; D. 1835.

**Lusignan**, Guy de, *loo-seen'-yawng*, a celebrated French nobleman, who went to the Holy Land in the time of the crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem. He succeeded Baldwin V. in 1186, but he afterwards resigned his kingdom to Richard I., king of England, and received the isle of Cyprus in return. D. 1194.

**Lussan**, Margaret de, *loos'-sà*, a French authoress of considerable talents, was the daughter of one of Cardinal Fleury's coachmen. Among her most esteemed productions are, "La Comtesse de Gondez," "Anecdotes de Philippe Auguste," "Anecdotes of Francis I," "La Vie de M. Crillon," and "Histoire de Charles VI." B. 1682; time of death uncertain.

**Luther**, Martin, *loo'-ther*, the great religious reformer, was the son of Hans Luther, a miner and metal-worker. In 1501 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law; but walking one day in the fields with a fellow-student, his companion was struck dead by lightning, which so affected Luther, that he determined to retire from the world. He accordingly entered a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, where he led a pious and studious life; and there happening to meet with a Latin Bible, he read it with the utmost care and avidity, and was struck with the manifest difference between the doctrines of the gospel and the practices of the Roman church. This impression became deeper in 1510, when he went to Rome on some business connected with his monastery. On his return he was created D.D., and became professor of divinity at the university of Wittenberg, then founded by Frederick, elector of Saxony. In 1517, Leo X. published the famous bull offering plenary indulgences, the purchasers of which obtained forgiveness of all sins committed by them. These pardons were sold in Germany by the Dominicans, in the most shameless manner, and gave offence to all religious persons, and to Luther in particular, who published a "Thesis on Indulgences," at Wittenberg, in which he exposed, in the strongest manner, the iniquity of the traffic. The propositions of Luther's thesis were opposed by Tetzel, the papal agent; but the people at large were convinced that the truth lay on the side of Luther. The dispute growing serious throughout Germany, the emperor earnestly pressed the pope to exert his influence to put a stop to it: and, accordingly, Luther was cited to appear at Rome, which he prudently declined. Leo also commanded the elector Frederick to deliver Luther up to the papal legate, which he refused, at the same time requesting that the cause might be heard in Germany. To this the pope consented, and Luther appeared before Cardinal Caietano, at Augsburg, to whom he gave a full account of his faith; but being required to make an implicit submission to the decrees of the pope, he positively refused. On this, Leo issued a bull, threatening to excommunicate all who should presume to deny his power to grant plenary indulgences. Luther, on the other hand, appealed, in a public declaration, from the pope to a general council. The followers of Luther increased rapidly; Erasmus approved of his conduct in a great measure, and corresponded with him, but had not the courage to declare himself fully. The learned and amiable Melancthon attached himself firmly to Luther, and, by his prudence and moderation, rendered him essential service. In 1518, Luther had a dispute at Leipsic, with Eckius, professor of divinity at Ingoldstadt. In 1520 the pope issued a formal condemnation of Luther, which was immediately termed, by the reformer, "the execrable bull of Antichrist;" and, calling the students of Wittenberg together, he flung the pope's bull and decretals into the fire. The year following, he attended the diet of Worms, by virtue of a safe-conduct from the emperor Charles V.; and when his friends endeavoured

to dissuade him from going, by urging the fate of Huss, he said, that "if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles upon the houses, he would go." He was here required to retract his opinions, and to promise submission to the pope, both which he resolutely refused. On his return through a wood, he was seized by a party of horse, who conveyed him to a castle belonging to the elector of Saxony, where he was so secretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him, except the persons concerned in the affair. In the mean time, the emperor published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the empire those who should defend him. Luther, however, was secure in his retreat, which he called his Hermitage and his Patmos; and employed his time in conferences with his chosen friends, and in writing books. After an absence of ten months, he again made his appearance at Wittenberg, where he wrote a severe reply to Henry VIII. of England, who had published a book against him on the doctrine of the Eucharist. About this time he published a translation of the New Testament into German, which was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1523, Erasmus was prevailed on to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the freedom of the human will, which he defended against the reformer, who replied in a treatise entitled "De servo Arbitrio," which was answered by Erasmus in another, called "Hyperaspistes." In 1525, Luther married Catharine von Bora, a nun, who had escaped from a convent; on which his enemies accused him of immorality and impiety; but Luther defended his act on spiritual grounds. In 1529 the emperor convened a diet at Spires, to procure aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and other princes, entered their protest; on which account the reformed party acquired the name of Protestants. These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Melancthon the Confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the Protestant faith in Germany. In 1534, Luther's translation of the Bible into German was published. In 1537, Luther was attacked with a dangerous illness, but recovered, and went on writing books, and labouring to promote the great work of reformation. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, but honest, and earnestly bent on the discovery and propagation of religious truth. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the glory of God and the welfare of man. He was a multifarious and voluminous writer: a complete edition of his works, in 26 vols., was published at Erlangen in 1833. A translation of Luther's "Table Talk" was published in London, in 1849. In 1868 a monument was erected to the great reformer at Worms by the Protestant princes and people of Germany. B. at Eisleben, Saxony, 1483; D. 1546.

LUXEMBURG, Francis Henry de Montmorency, duke of, *looks'-em-boorg*, a famous general and marshal of France, was the posthumous son of Francis de Montmorency, count of Bouteville, beheaded under Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. At the age of 15, he was at the battle of Rocroi, under the great Condé. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672, about which time he effected a famous retreat with an army of 20,000 men against 70,000. In 1674 he was made marshal of France. In 1690 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leusen, Steenkirk, and Neerwinden. B. 1628; D. 1695.

LYCOPHRON, *lik'-o-fron*, a poet and grammarian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and formed one of the seven poets known as the Pleias. He was a voluminous writer, but only one of his poems has come down to our times,—that entitled "Cassandra," which is a long and enigmatical work that has been much commented on by the Greek grammarians. Ovid states that he was killed by an arrow. Lived in the third century B.C.

LYCURGUS, *li-kur'-gus*, the famous Spartan lawgiver. The records of his birth and of the period of his existence are very obscure; but he is stated to have been the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and brother of Polydectes, who succeeded his father. After the death of Polydectes, his widow offered the crown to Lycurgus, though she was then with child; but he refused, and faithfully discharged the duty of regent and guardian during the minority of his nephew Charilaus. When the young prince came of age, Lycurgus left Sparta, and travelled into several countries to observe their laws and manners. On his return home he found the kingdom in a state of confusion; the king endeavoured to reign despotically, and the people would not obey. Lycurgus undertook to reform the government, and introduced the most rigorous laws, yet such as were admirably adapted to civilize a disordered people. After this he quitted Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete, at an advanced age, about 870 B.C.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, who is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocrates. He was the friend of Demosthenes, and a zealous advocate of liberty. One of his orations is included in Reiske's collection of Greek orators. D. about 323 B.C.

LYDGATE, John, *lid'-gait*, an Augustine monk of Bury St. Edmunds, in the reign of Henry VI., was a poet and the successor of Chaucer, and a most versatile and prolific writer. Ritson, in his "Bibliographica Poetica," has enumerated no fewer than 251 short works by him. The "History of Troy," "Story of Thebes," and "Fall of Princes," are his best poems. He is also said to have been a good mathematician and an accomplished scholar. B. about 1375; D. about 1461.

LYDIAT, Thomas, a learned English divine, chronologer, and mathematician, who was rector of Okerton, and wrote in twelve years more than six hundred sermons on the harmony of the Gospels. Having become surety for a friend's debt, he was cast into prison, and remained there till the debt was discharged by Bishop Laud and some others. In the civil war he adhered to the king, suffered severely in consequence, and died in indigence in 1649. B. 1572. His works, which were mostly composed in Latin, were very numerous. His hard lot is referred to by Dr. Johnson in the following lines:—

"If dreams yet flatter, once again attend;
Hear Lydiat's fate, and Galileo's end."

**Lydus**, Joannes Laurentius, *li'-dus*, a celebrated Greek writer, who, during forty years, filled several important posts at the court of the emperor Justinian. Three of his works have survived; these being treatises on the "Magistrates of the Roman Republic," on "The Months," and on "Omens and Prodigies," all of which were included in Bekker's "Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ," published at Bonn, 1837. B. about 490; D. about 560.

**Lye**, Edward, *li'*, an English clergyman, who devoted himself, with the greatest success, to the study of the Saxon and Gothic languages and literature. Besides other important works, he gave to the world a "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Languages," which was published in 1772, a few years after the compiler's death. B. at Totnes, 1704; D. 1767.

**Lyell**, Sir Charles, *li'-el*, a distinguished modern geologist, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and ultimately commenced practice at the bar; but his private means making him independent of his profession, he gave himself exclusively to the study of geology. In 1832 he was named professor of geology at King's College, London; but this appointment he soon afterwards resigned. From the commencement of the publication of the Geological Society's "Transactions," he was a regular and valuable contributor. In 1830 appeared the first volume of his great work, "The Principles of Geology." This was completed in 1834, passed through many editions, and attracted the attention of the whole geological world. Another extraordinary book by him was produced in 1838, entitled "Elements of Geology." These two works have exercised the most marked influence upon geological inquiry since the date of their first publication. Sir Charles Lyell made two visits to the United States of America, and published many memoirs relative to the geology of the New World. The continent of Europe was also travelled over, and its geological facts described by him. A general account of his journeys in America was published by Sir Charles under the title of "Travels in North America," and "A Second Visit to the United States." His scientific observations, both in the New World and on the continent of Europe, were produced in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society, reports of the British Association, and in English and American scientific journals. His great services to the cause of geological science obtained for him, in 1848, the honour of knighthood. He was twice elected president of the Geological Society, and in 1855 his university conferred upon him the title of D.C.L. B. at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, 1797; D. 1875.

**Lyndhurst**, John Singleton Copley, Lord, *lind'-hurst*, a celebrated modern English judge and statesman, whose father, an eminent painter, had emigrated to America, and there the future English peer first saw the light. When about two years of age, his father took him to England, where he was ultimately educated, first by a private tutor, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of his college, and received the appointment of "travelling bachelor;" upon which he visited the United States. On his return to England, he commenced the study of the law, and in 1797 was called to the bar. Although his great abilities were generally admitted amongst the members of his own profession, still he was almost unknown to the general public till the year 1817, when he assisted Sir Charles Wetherell in defending Watson and Thistlewood on their trial for high treason. His singular talents, as displayed on this occasion, recommended him to the governing party of the time; and, although he had hitherto evinced liberal views in politics, he embraced the offers made to him by the Tory party. In 1818 he became chief-justice of the county palatine of Chester; and soon afterwards entered Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In 1819 he rose to the grade of king's serjeant, and was in the same year knighted and appointed solicitor-general. In the following year he conducted the prosecution in two great trials—those of the Cato-street conspirators, and of Queen Caroline in the House of Lords. He became attorney-general in 1824, and in 1826 was made master of the Rolls. When the question of Roman Catholic emancipation came before the House of Commons, in 1827, he energetically opposed the measure: but two years afterwards strenuously supported it, declaring that he "felt no apprehension for the safety of the church." He had previously accepted the chancellorship, and had been created Lord Lyndhurst. In 1830 he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and in that capacity earned the highest distinction as an acute and impartial judge. During the proceedings consequent upon the introduction of the Reform Bill into the House of Lords, so strenuous was his opposition, that he was regarded as the head of the Conservative party in the Upper House. At one period it was actually proposed to him to form a new ministry, in conjunction with the duke of Wellington; a project which fell to the ground on account of the refusal of Sir Robert Peel and other moderate Conservatives to join his cabinet. In 1834, the great seal was confided to him under the Peel administration; but he retired with his party a short time afterwards. In 1841, however, Sir Robert Peel returned to power; whereupon Lord Lyndhurst, for the third time, accepted the chancellorship, and retained it until the retirement of his chief, in 1846. From that period, his speeches in the House of Lords became fewer in number, but carried no less weight with his hearers. When past the great age of 80 years, he delivered remarkable speeches relative to the war with Russia, on Cambridge University reform, life peerages, and the defences of the country. B. at Boston, United States, 1772; D. 1863.



**Lynedoch**, Thomas Graham, Lord, *lin'-dok*, a celebrated British general, did not enter the army until he was in his 45th year, and did so then in consequence of the loss of a beloved wife. To alleviate his grief and restore his impaired health, he was recommended to travel; and it was during his sojourn at Gibraltar that he fell into the society of the officers of the garrison, and thenceforth determined on devoting himself to the profession of arms. He first served as a volunteer at the siege of Toulon, under Lord Mulgrave, and on his return raised from among his countrymen a battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he was appointed colonel-commandant. He then accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar; but soon growing tired of the idleness inseparable from garrison duty there, he obtained permission to join the

Austrian army, where he found ample opportunities of studying the art of war, while he was enabled to take advantage of his position in sending to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the Continent. In 1797 he returned to England, and having joined his regiment, was appointed to act with Sir Charles Stewart in the reduction of the island of Minorca, after which he was employed two years in the blockade of Malta. In 1808 he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, and afterwards served in Spain with that gallant officer during the campaign which ended in the battle and death of Moore at Corunna. Next year, General Graham led a division at the siege of Flushing; in 1810 he commanded the British troops at Cadiz; and in 1811 fought and won the memorable battle of Barossa. After this he joined Lord Wellington, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; but ill-health rendered it necessary for him to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, led the left wing at the battle of Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and, after a severe contest, established the British army on the territory of France. On the 3rd of May, 1814, Sir Thomas Graham was created a peer by the title of Baron Lynedoch of Balgowan, on which occasion he refused a grant of £2000 per annum, to himself and heirs, which was intended to accompany his elevation. In 1826 he was appointed to the governorship of Dumbarton Castle. "Never," said Sheridan, "was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." B. 1750; D. 1843.

Lyon, George Francis, *li'-on*, a captain in the British navy, but more eminent as a traveller and explorer, entered the service in 1809, and was for several years engaged in the active duties of his profession, and was present at the battle of Algiers. His career as a traveller began in 1818, when he accompanied Mr. Ritchie in an expedition into the interior of Africa, which proved most disastrous. The adventurers suffered terribly from privation and disease, to which the leader of the enterprise, Mr. Ritchie, fell a victim at Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan. Mr. Lyon, however, returned to England, and published an account of the expedition, under the title of a "Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notes of Soudan, and of the course of the Niger." He now embarked in explorations in a widely different scene, having, in 1821, in command of the *Hecla*, accompanied Captain Parry's expedition to the Polar Seas. Of this expedition he published an account in a "Private Journal." He was made post-captain in 1823, and in the *Griper* gun-brig, made another voyage of discovery in the Polar regions, during which he and his crew encountered great perils, and were compelled to come home without effecting the object of the expedition. Captain Lyon subsequently visited Mexico as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company. He suffered shipwreck, on his return in 1827, near Holyhead, losing everything belonging to him; and after a second time visiting South America, died on the homeward passage, in 1832. B. at Chichester, 1795. The life of Captain Lyon was a continued series of adversities and misfortunes, to which few parallels can be found.





Lyons, Israel, *li'-ons*, an astronomer, botanist, and mathematician, the son of a Polish Jew, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge, was Sir Joseph Banks's instructor in botany, and accompanied Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, as astronomer, in his voyage towards the North Pole. He was one of the calculators of the "Nautical Almanack," and wrote a "Treatise on Fluxions," &c. B. 1739; D. 1775.

Lyons, Edmund, Lord, a distinguished British admiral, was sent, at a very early age, to Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester; but little time was spent in a merely school education, as he entered the navy as a volunteer of the first class in 1800, when but ten years and a half old. He was first sent on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, and, after seeing some service in the Mediterranean, accompanying Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, and assisting at the demolition of the redoubt on Point Pesquies, on the Adriatic shore, he returned to England in 1807. In the mean time the battle of Trafalgar had been fought. The same year he went to the East Indies, where he remained for the next five years, and where he attained the rank of lieutenant. In the Indian seas he gained considerable distinction, obtaining honourable mention as among the first to scale the castle of Belgica, in the island of Banda Neira, in 1810. For this he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury. But his most important service was the storming of Fort Marrack, which he took with scarcely any loss. Returning home in ill health, he was promoted to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10, which vessel formed one of the squadron which, in 1813, escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the allied sovereigns to England. In 1828 he assisted at the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to co-operate with the French in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last remnant of the Ottoman power in the Peloponnesus. He was afterwards employed in cruising about the Mediterranean, and on one celebrated occasion entering the Black Sea in the first British man-of-war that had ever passed the Bosphorus, and actually visited the scene of his future labours—Sebastopol. In 1835, Captain Lyons, who had in the mean time received the honour of knighthood and the insignia of several orders, exchanged the naval for the diplomatic profession, being appointed minister plenipotentiary at the court of Athens, which post he filled from 1835 until 1849. In 1849 he was appointed British minister to the Swiss confederation, and, in 1851, was sent to Stockholm in a similar capacity. There he remained until, in November, 1853, war being then imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. If at the outset only second in command, Sir Edmund Lyons was from the first the ruling spirit of the British fleet, and to him was due, in an eminent degree, the success which attended the English arms on the shores of the Euxine. He it was who organized and conducted the expedition to the Crimea, prepared the means of landing, and superintended all so closely, that, "in his eagerness, he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it." Not only in this matter of the transport of the troops, but also in every subsequent stage of the expedition, Sir Edmund Lyons gave the most valuable assistance to Lord

Raglan and his successors. At the battle of the Alma, he supported the French army by bringing the guns of his ship to bear on the left flank of the Russians. On the first bombardment of Sebastopol, his ship, the *Agamemnon*, was nearest to the Russian batteries. He was present at Balaklava and at Inkermann. It was he who, having conveyed the English soldiers to the Crimea, saved them from being compelled to leave it—baffled, if not vanquished. A day or two after the battle of Balaklava, he learnt, to his astonishment, that orders had been issued to the naval brigade to embark as many guns as possible during the day, for Balaklava was to be evacuated at night,—of course surrendering to the enemy the greater portion of the guns. On his own responsibility the admiral at once put a stop to the execution of this order, and went in search of Lord Raglan, who, it appears, had come to the resolution of abandoning Balaklava, in consequence of the opinion expressed by the engineers, that, after the loss of the redoubts in the rear, previously held by the Turks, the English strength ought to be concentrated on the plateau. Sir Edmund Lyons strongly opposed these views, and having shown to Lord Raglan that the engineers had been mistaken once, he argued they might be wrong again; and he positively declared the insufficiency of Kamiesch as a harbour for the allied navies, and that the abandonment of Balaklava meant the evacuation of the Crimea in a week. After some conversation, Lord Raglan said, "Well, you were right before, and this time I will act upon your advice." Sir Edmund obtained leave to countermand the orders which had been issued; Balaklava was maintained as the basis of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This was, perhaps, the most important of all the services rendered by the admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him. After a short command in the Mediterranean, he was summoned to escort her majesty to Cherbourg,—the last public duty he fulfilled. B. near Christchurch, Hants, 1790; D. 1858.

LYSANDER, *li-săn-der*, a famous Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war. He prevailed on Ephesus to withdraw from its alliance with Athens, and entered into a league with Cyrus the Younger. He also defeated the Athenian fleet, after which the city itself fell into his hands; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted 27 years. Lysander overturned the democracy, and restored the government of the Archons. After this he endeavoured to seat himself on the throne of Sparta, but was unsuccessful. He was slain, fighting against the Thebans, 395 B.C.

LYSIAS, *li'-se-ăs*, a justly celebrated Athenian orator. He assisted Thrasybulus against the Thirty Tyrants. Plutarch mentions 425 of his orations; but of these only 35 remain with fragments of some others. Editions of his orations have been published in English, by Taylor and others. B. at Athens, 458 B.C.; D. about 378 B.C.

LYSIAS, general of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, who sent him against Judas Maccabæus, by whom he was surprised and defeated, with the loss of 5000 men. Lysias saved himself by flight, and, after the death of Epiphanes, returned to power, as regent, under Antiochus Eupator. He laid siege to Jerusalem; but learning that Philip, who disputed the regency with him, had taken possession of the capital of Syria, he raised the siege, marched against Philip, and defeated him. Both Eupator and himself were subsequently abandoned by their partisans, and slain by their guards, B.C. 162.

LYSIMACHUS, *li-sim'-a-kus*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he made himself master of Thrace, where he built a town called by his own name. He afterwards seized Macedonia, and expelled Pyrrhus from the throne. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, 282 B.C.

LYSIPPUS, *li-sip'-pus*, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who is said to have been a self-taught artist. His greatest works were the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome, and a statue of the sun, represented in a car drawn by four horses, at Rhodes. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

LYTTELTON, Edward, Lord, *lit'-tel-ton*, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I. In 1644 he was made colonel of a regiment in the king's army at York. D. 1645.

LYTTELTON, George, Lord, an English writer, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. On his return from travel on the continent, he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he distinguished himself as a frequent speaker on the side of the opposition; on which account he became secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales, who adhered to that party. In 1744, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1756 he became chancellor of the exchequer: his qualifications for which office seem to have been somewhat meagre, as he is said to have been unable to master the simplest rules of arithmetic. He was raised to the peerage in 1759, and soon afterwards devoted himself exclusively to literature. His principal works are "Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul," "Dialogues of the Dead," "History of Henry II.," and "Poetical Works." Dr. Johnson has included his life amongst those of the English poets written by him. He was a great patron of the modern system of landscape gardening B. 1709; D. 1773.

LYTTELTON, Thomas, Lord, son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners. His death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance. He saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman dressed in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost;" but a few minutes afterwards, he became faint, and was carried to bed, whence he rose no more. D. 1779. The "Quarterly Review," in 1852, endeavoured to set up a claim for this young nobleman to be considered the author of the "Letters of Junius" (*See* JUNIUS); but the hypothesis was soon abandoned.

LYTTON, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, Baron, *lit'-ton*, a celebrated novelist and dramatic writer, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1826, commenced his literary career by the publication of a volume of poems, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." His first novel, "Falkland," was published

anonymously in the following year, and was followed, in 1828, by "Pelham," a witty and brilliant work of fiction, the success of which decided its author to continue his labours in the same path, and he accordingly produced a series of the finest novels in the language. As a poet, Sir Edward displayed grace, feeling, and musical versification; while, as a playwright, he was the author, among other similar productions, of the most popular play of modern days,—"The Lady of Lyons." In 1831 he entered Parliament as member for St. Ives, and attached himself to the Whig party. After a long absence from the House of Commons, he was returned as representative for Herts in 1852, whereupon he became an adherent of the political views of Lord Derby, and, on the accession of the Conservatives to power, formed a member of the ministry, as colonial secretary. A man of prodigious industry, he showed himself equal to the highest efforts in literature; fiction, poetry, the drama, all were enriched by his labours. As a politician, he could scarcely be included in the first rank, and his oratory, though sufficiently fluent and impressive, could not be deemed of the highest order. In 1844 he succeeded, on the death of his mother, to the Knebworth estates, worth £12,000 a year, and, on that occasion, obtained the royal license to take his mother's maiden name, Lytton, for his surname, and became henceforth known as Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton. During the Melbourne administration of 1835, he was created a baronet, and, in 1856, was chosen lord rector of the Glasgow University. Both the wife and son of Sir Edward have distinguished themselves in literature; the first as the authoress of several fashionable novels, written in a sarcastic style, and the latter as the writer of several volumes of poems, produced under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith." In 1866 Sir Edward was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. B. 1806; D. 1873.

## M

Maas, Nicholas, *mas*, a celebrated Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and *genre* subjects. Three of his elaborately-finished pictures are in the National Gallery. B. at Dort, 1632; D. at Amsterdam, 1693.

Mabillon, Jean, *ma'-be-yawng*, a learned French writer, who assisted Father D'Achéry in compiling his "Spicilegium." The congregation of St. Maur appointed him to superintend their edition of the works of St. Bernard. He afterwards published the "Acts of the Saints of the Order of the Benedictines." Colbert sent him to Germany, in 1683, to search for manuscripts and other works tending to illustrate the history of France. Mabillon returned with several valuable literary treasures, of which he published an account in a relation of his journey; he afterwards went to Italy for the same purpose. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident. B. 1632; D. at Paris, 1707.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnet, Abbé de, *ma'-ble*, an eminent French writer on historical subjects, and also the author of a celebrated work, —"The Public Law of Europe, as founded on Treaties." B. at Grenoble, 1709; D. at Paris, 1785.

Mabuse, or Maubeuge, John de, *ma-boose'*, a celebrated artist, whose real name was John Gossaert, was employed by Henry VIII., whose children he painted. B. at Maubeuge, Hainault, 1499; D. it is supposed, 1562.

Macaber, *mak-aï'-ber*, an early German poet, author of a work entitled "The Dance of Death," consisting of a series of dialogues between Death and a number of personages belonging to various ranks of society. Latin, English, and French versions of it have been printed; and Holbein's celebrated paintings have contributed much to spread the author's fame.

Macadam, John Loudon, *mak-ăd'-am*, a Scotch surveyor, who invented the system of road-making called after his name. His system was made known in two works, entitled respectively "A Practical Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Public Roads," and "Remarks on the Present State of Road-making." According to this system, excellent roads are formed by laying down layers of broken granite or other hard stone, which become hardened into a solid mass by the traffic passing over them. For this invention, Macadam was in 1827 granted a sum of £10,000 by the government, and offered a baronetcy, which honour he declined. In the same year he was appointed general surveyor to the commissioners intrusted with the management of the metropolitan roads. B. in Scotland, 1756; D. 1836.

MacCarthy, Sir Charles, *mak-kar'-the*, a brave but unfortunate officer, who, after attaining the rank of lieut.-colonel, was appointed to the royal African corps in 1821, and while making preparations to attack the Ashantees, received a message from their king to the effect that he (the king) would soon have the head of Sir Charles as an ornament for his drum. Hostilities began in 1823; a battle was fought in 1824, when Sir Charles, being deserted by his native allies, was defeated, captured, and the savage threat of the Ashantee king literally carried out, on the 21st of January, 1824. The ghastly trophy was afterwards recovered by the British, and delivered to Sir Charles's relatives.

Macartney, George Macartney, Earl, *mà kart'-ne*, a distinguished British nobleman, who, after receiving a liberal education, and travelling on the continent, was, in 1764, appointed envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia. In 1767 he was constituted ambassador extraordinary to the same court, but soon afterwards returned, and was employed as secretary to Lord Townshend, viceroy of Ireland. In 1768 he represented Cockermouth in Parliament; and in 1772 was nominated a knight of the Bath. In 1775 he went out as governor to the island of Grenada; and, in 1776, was created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Macartney. He continued in Grenada till 1779, when, on the capture of those islands by the French, he was made prisoner and sent to France. In 1780 he was appointed governor of Madras, where his conduct obtained such universal approbation that, in 1785, he was nominated governor-general of Bengal; but this office he declined accepting, and returned to England. In 1786 he received a flattering testimony of respect from the Court of Directors, who granted him an annuity of £1500 for life. The same year he fought a duel with Major-general Stuart, whom he had superseded in

India: in this affair his lordship was slightly wounded. In 1792 he was selected to proceed on his most remarkable employment, namely, the embassy to the emperor of China, which mission occupied nearly three years. After his return, he was created an earl of Great Britain. He wrote a "Sketch of the Political History of Ireland," and a "Journal of the Embassy to China." B. near Belfast, 1737; D. at Chiswick, 1806.

MACAULAY, Catherine, *ma-kaw'-lai*, an English historian, whose principal works were, "The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover;" once very popular, but now considered worthless; "The History of England from the Revolution;" "Letters on Education;" and "Observations on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the French Revolution." B. in Kent, 1733; D. 1791.

MACAULAY, Zachary, F.R.S., a zealous co-operator with Mr. Wilberforce and other philanthropists in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; to which end he devoted his eminent talents and best energies for upwards of forty years. He was the father of Lord Macaulay. B. 1768; D. 1838.

MACAULAY, Thomas Babington, Lord, a celebrated English historian, orator, essayist, and poet, was the son of Zachary Macaulay, mentioned above. His mother, whose maiden name was Mills, was the daughter of a Quaker, had been a schoolmistress at Bristol, and been trained under the care of the celebrated Hannah More. His father's sister, having been the wife of Thomas Babington, a merchant, the future historian received those names at the baptismal font. From his birth he exhibited signs of superiority and genius, and, more especially, of that power of memory which startled every one by its quickness, flexibility, and range. While he was yet a boy, he was in incessant request to "tell books" to his youthful companions; and at that early date he was in the habit of repeating and declaiming the longest "Arabian Night" as fluently as Schehezerade herself. A little later, he would recite one of Scott's novels, story, characters, and scenery, almost as well as though the book were in his hands. His household books were, however, the Bible and the "Pilgrim's Progress;" and many a strong passage in his works of description or vituperation, sprinkled with biblical words, shows how familiar he had been with scriptural phraseology in early youth. From school he went to the university of Cambridge, where he earned reputation by his verses and his oratory, and by his youthful contributions to Charles Knight's "Quarterly Magazine." He graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1826. He had already entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and been called to the bar. His real entry into literature was through the gates of the "Edinburgh Review," his first effort being a brilliant essay on Milton. During twenty years this first contribution was followed by many others, some upon books, some upon lives of eminent men, of which the best were those on Hastings and Clive, original efforts of his genius working on new material, the gathering of his own eye and ear in the country which they so splendidly describe. His political career was commenced in 1830, under the auspices of Lord Lansdowne, who, seeing an article on the ballot by the young barrister, at once sought him out, and introduced him to Parliament as member for Calne. The government made him secretary of the Board of Control for India, and thus secured his talents for the service of the Whigs. In 1834 he went to India as a member of the Supreme Council; and having, in two years and a half made a considerable addition to his fortune, he came back to England to acquire fame. For a few years he pursued both politics and letters, representing Edinburgh in the House of Commons, and writing articles for the "Edinburgh Review." A quarrel with his constituents broke his connexion with the House of Commons, and restored him to literature. It is true, the citizens of Edinburgh again chose him as their representative in 1852; but he was little more than a nominal member, for he only spoke once or twice, and then on questions of no public moment. During the last twelve years of his life, his time had been almost solely occupied with the "History of England," four volumes of which were completed and published, and a fifth left partly ready for the press, and which afterwards appeared. Although he was generally believed to be closely engaged with the continuation of his History, he frequently turned aside for other literary tasks; such as the memoirs of Oliver Goldsmith, William Pitt, and others, given—literally given, to Mr. Black for his edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Besides the "History" and the "Essays," he wrote a collection of beautiful ballads, including the well-known "Lays of Ancient Rome." His parliamentary and miscellaneous speeches have also been given to the world in a more accessible form than in the pages of Hansard. In 1849 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow; and about the same time became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he was appointed honorary professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy; three years later, he was rewarded with the Prussian order of Merit, and, in 1857, his honours culminated in his elevation to the peerage as Baron Macaulay. B. at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 1800; D. 1859, when his remains were consigned to the companionship of the glorious dead in Westminster Abbey.

MACAULEY, Elizabeth Wright, a lady who, in the several walks of actress, lecturer, and preacher of the gospel, was long well known both in London and the provinces. She quitted the stage on the plea of ill-health, and became the preacher at a chapel in the metropolis; she also occasionally entertained audiences with dramatic recitations; and delivered lectures on "Domestic Philosophy" in various parts of England. B. 1785; D. 1837.

MACBETH, *mäk-beth'*, a usurper and tyrant of Scotland, in the 11th century, who murdered his kinsman Duncan at Inverness, and then seized upon the throne. He also put to death MacGill and Banquo, the most powerful men in his dominions. Macduff next becoming the object of his suspicions, he escaped into England; but the inhuman tyrant wreaked his vengeance on his wife and children, whom he caused to be butchered. Macduff and Malcolm, son of Duncan, having obtained assistance from the English, entered Scotland and forced Macbeth to retreat into the Highlands, where he was soon afterwards slain in battle by Macduff. The above incidents are closely followed in Shakspeare's famous tragedy.

MACBRIDE, David, *mäk'-bride*, a distinguished physician, was a surgeon in the navy until

1749, when he settled in Dublin. In 1764, he published "Experimental Essays," which immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and procured for the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow. His most extensive publication, however, was a "Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine." This work was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht. B. 1727; D. 1778.

MacClellan, George, *mäk-klel-lan*, a famous American general, who acquired considerable celebrity in the Civil War of 1861–4 between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States. He was educated at the American military academy of West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War of 1846-8. He was a member of the military commission sent by the United States government to the Crimea in 1855–6. He quitted the army in 1857, but received a commission as major-general of volunteers at the commencement of the civil war. He succeeded General MacDowell in the command of the army of the Potomac in July, 1861, and was appointed in the following November commander-in-chief in room of General Scott. Failing to take Richmond, which was defended with consummate skill by General Robert Lee, he was superseded by General Halleck. Soon after the drawn battle of Antietam, MacClellan gave up the command of the army of the Potomac to General Burnside. He was nominated for the presidency in opposition to Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and soon after, in the same year, again resigned his commission. B. at Philadelphia, 1826.

MacClintock, Sir Francis Leopold, *mäk-klin'-tok*, a distinguished officer of the British navy, who was knighted for his services in the Arctic regions, where, in 1857, he discovered the remains of the expedition sent out under Sir John Franklin. He was made a post-captain in 1854. B. at Dundalk, Ireland, 1819.

MacClure, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, *mäk-klure'*, the discoverer of the north-west passage, was, at an early age, appointed midshipman on board the *Victory*. Having attained the rank of lieutenant in 1836, he volunteered to serve in the exploring expedition then about to be sent to the Arctic seas. In 1848 he was made first lieutenant in Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his crew, and, on returning to England in 1849, was promoted to the grade of commander. In 1850 he again set out in search of Franklin, being appointed second in command of the expedition under Captain Collinson. The *Investigator*, MacClure's ship, parted from the *Enterprise*, commanded by Captain Collinson, in a gale, in the Straits of Magellan, and they never met again. The *Enterprise* was unable to enter Behring's Straits, and bore away to Hong-Kong to pass the winter; but MacClure succeeded in getting through, and reached Kotzebue Sound. Beset by ice, he struggled onward, doubled Capes Bathurst and Parry, and, finally, sailing up Prince of Wales Straits, penetrated into Barrow Straits: that is to say, into the Atlantic Ocean: thus discovering, in 1850, the long-sought north-west passage. On his return to England, he was knighted, and received a reward of £5,000 for his services. B. at Wexford, Ireland, 1807; D. 1873.

MacCrie, Thomas, *mäk-kre'*, a Scottish writer on ecclesiastical history and polemics, who,





after completing his education, was licensed as a clergyman by the presbytery of Kelso, and was at once chosen as pastor by a congregation at Edinburgh. In 1812 he produced his "Life of John Knox," a work popular with the educated, no less than the uneducated classes of Scotland, marked as it is by great learning and research. He also wrote the "Life of Andrew Melvill," and a "History of the Reformation in Italy in the 16th Century." B. in Berwickshire, 1772; D. 1835.

MacCulloch, John Ramsay, *mäk'-kul'-lok*, an eminent statistical writer, who, soon after the commencement of the Edinburgh "Scotsman" newspaper, was employed upon its staff, and ultimately became editor of the same print. He likewise contributed a series of valuable articles to the "Edinburgh Review." His most important labours were, however, the compilation of his Dictionaries of Commerce and Geography, and the publication of several works relative to political economy. For his services to literature, he received a pension of £200 per annum, and was appointed comptroller of the Stationery office. The titles of his best works are: "A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical and Historical, of Commerce, and Commercial Navigation;" "A Statistical Account of the British Empire;" "A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World;" and a new edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." B. in Scotland, about 1790; D. 1854.

MacCulloch, Horatio, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish landscape painter, was named after Horatio Lord Nelson. He studied his art in Glasgow and at Edinburgh, and first exhibited, in 1829, a "View on the Clyde." In 1834 he had in the Exhibition of the Scottish Academy no fewer than nine pictures. In misty and rainy moor scenes he excels more especially. In 1836 he was elected an associate of the Scottish Academy, and the following year removed to Hamilton, to study the scenery of Cadzow-wood in that neighbourhood. While residing there he painted two of his most celebrated pieces, the "Highland Loch," and "Loch-an-Eilan." In 1838, in which year he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy, he exhibited a "View in Cadzow Forest," which was universally admired. In 1838 he went to reside at Edinburgh; and after that time produced, among many other works, "Dream of the Highlands," "Misty Countries," "Loch Achray," "Mist Rising off Mountains," "Edinburgh from Dalmeny Park," &c. B. in Glasgow, 1806; D. 1867.

Macdonald, John, F.R.S., *mäk-don'-ald*, only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted in the escape of Charles Edward Stuart, in 1746, passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. On his return home, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal Clan Alpine regiment, and commandant of the royal Edinburgh artillery. He was a voluminous writer on military science, his productions on that subject, however, being chiefly translations from the French. They include "The Experienced Officer," "Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry," "Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on Actual Service," &c. Besides these he produced, in 1808, a "Treatise

on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political;" and, in 1816, a "Telegraphic Dictionary," extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. B. 1759; D. 1831.

MACDONALD, Etienne, Duke of Tarentum and Marshal of France, who was descended from a Scotch family long settled in France, distinguished himself at the battle of Gemappes, and served under General Pichegru in the Low Countries. He crossed the Waal on the ice, under a severe fire, a signal feat of bravery, which resulted in the capture of the Dutch fleet. He was then appointed general of division. In 1798 he was named governor of Rome; subsequently he made a clever retreat before the superior forces of Suwarrow. Having fallen into disgrace for his defence of General Moreau, he remained for a long time without employment; but in 1809 Napoleon I. gave him the command of a division. He performed signal service at the battle of Wagram, and was honoured with the grade of marshal of the empire, and subsequently became duke of Tarentum. He also fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic. After the abdication of Napoleon, he was nominated a member of the Chamber of Peers. In 1816 he became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour. B. 1765; D. 1840.

MACDOWELL, Irvin, *măk-dow'-ell*, a general of the United States army, who was defeated at Bull Run by the Confederate general, Beauregard, in 1861. B. in Ohio, about 1818.

MACDOWELL, Patrick, R.A., an Irish sculptor of considerable eminence, who, in his youth, was apprenticed to a coachbuilder, but ultimately turned his attention to making models of the human figure. He soon obtained many commissions for busts. His first work that brought him prominently into notice was the "Girl Reading," executed in marble and exhibited in 1838. Shortly after this he became an A.R.A., and was made R.A. in 1846. Among his later works is the group of Europa, for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. B. in Belfast, Ireland, 1799; D. 1870.

MACGILLIVRAY, William, *măk-gil'-liv-rai*, an eminent Scotch naturalist who rose to be professor of civil and natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Among the principal of his larger works may be mentioned "History of British Birds," "History of British Quadrupeds," and "Natural History of Dee-side." D. at Aberdeen, 1852.

MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo, *mak'-e-a-vail'-le*, a celebrated Italian politician and writer, who came of a poor but old family of the Florentine republic, and became secretary and historiographer of the republic of Florence, an office he lost in 1512, when the Medici family re-entered the city. A year afterwards he was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy against the Medici, and was put to the torture. He, however, declared that he had nothing to confess, and was subsequently released, according to a pardon sent from Rome by Leo X. He resided during several years in privacy, and occupied himself with the composition of most of his many works. In 1521 he was employed by the Medici on several important missions. He wrote, among other works, a political treatise, entitled "The Prince." B. at Florence, 1469; D. 1527.

MACK, Charles, Baron von, *mak*, a celebrated Austrian general, who served with distinction in the Low Countries against the French, in 1792-93. In 1798 he was dispatched to command the Neapolitan army against the French. Being defeated by Macdonald and taken prisoner, he was sent to Paris, whence he made his escape, and returned to Austria. In 1805 he assumed command in Bavaria, but was compelled to surrender, with his army of 30,000 men, to Napoleon. For this he was condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg, where he remained during two years. B. in Franconia, 1752; D. at Vienna, 1829.

MACKENZIE, Sir George, *mă-ken'-se*, an eminent Scottish lawyer and man of letters, studied at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and subsequently at Bourges, where he specially devoted himself to mastering the principles of civil law. On his return to his native country, he was called to the bar, speedily rose into position as a pleader, at the same time paying attention to literature, and in 1660 published his "Aretina; or, The Serious Romance," exhibiting a gay and luxuriant fancy. In 1661, he defended the Marquis of Argyle, who had been arraigned for high treason, in so bold and free a manner as to evoke a rebuke from the bench, on which he retorted that "it was impossible to plead for a traitor without speaking treason." He was shortly afterwards raised to the bench, however; and in 1663, published his "Religio Laici; or, Short Discourses upon several Divine and Moral Subjects, with a Friendly Address to the Fanatics of all Sorts;" which was followed, in 1665, by an essay in praise of Solitude. His subsequent works were—"Moral Gallantry," in which he maintained that men should be virtuous on the point of honour, apart from all other considerations, as there is nothing so mean and unworthy of a gentleman as vice; "Moral History of Frugality;" and "Reason," an essay. He was also the author of a play, and of a poem called "Cælia's Counting-house and Closet," some passages of which were imitated by Pope. He was returned to Parliament for Ross-shire about 1670; in 1674 was made king's advocate, became one of the lords of the privy council in Scotland, and was knighted. Sir George resigned on the abrogation of the penal laws by James II., but was shortly afterwards restored to his post, which he continued to hold till the Revolution, when he gave up all his public employments, and went to England, where he devoted himself to study, at Oxford and in London. Besides the works already mentioned, Sir George was the author of several books on legal subjects, all held in high estimation in their day, but which it is unnecessary to enumerate here. B. at Dundee, 1636; D. in London, 1691. In his judicial capacity, he was rigid and severe in administering the law, and in enforcing the doctrine of passive obedience, and in consequence obtained from the Covenanters the epithets of the "Bloodthirsty advocate," and "Persecutor of the saints of God."

MACKENZIE, Sir Alexander, a celebrated traveller, who emigrated to Canada when a young man, and resided for eight years at the head of the Athabasca Lake, to the west of Hudson's Bay. He was afterwards dispatched on an exploring expedition, discovered the great river known by his name, and reached the Northern Ocean in lat. 69°. In 1792, he again set out on a journey, the object of which was to reach the Pacific. He succeeded in this enter-

prise, and returned in safety. A narrative of his expeditions was published by himself, in 1801, under the title of "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans." For his services he was knighted about the year 1802. B. in Scotland, about 1760; D. 1820.

MACKENZIE, Henry, a Scottish writer, was one of the attorneys of the Scottish Court of Exchequer. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1771, he published his first and best novel, "The Man of Feeling." He subsequently wrote "The Man of the World," and "Julia de Roubigné," and edited, in succession, two papers on the model of the "Spectator," called the "Mirror" and the "Lounger." He likewise produced several plays, and a volume of dramatic works translated from the German. In 1804 he obtained the appointment of comptroller of taxes for Scotland, in recognition of his services to the Tory party. In the later years of his long life, he contributed nothing to literature. B. at Edinburgh, 1745; D. 1831.

MACKINTOSH, Sir James, *mak'-in-tosh*, an eminent lawyer and writer, at first studied medicine, and obtained his diploma as physician; but having a most decided inclination towards politics and the law, he acted for some time as foreign correspondent of the "Oracle" newspaper, and afterwards set to work vigorously to qualify himself for practice at the bar. In 1791 he completed his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," wherein he defended the principles of the French revolution against Burke. This work, which was highly successful, led to his becoming acquainted with Fox, Sheridan, and other leading Whigs; but although he gave much of his time to politics, he did not neglect his legal studies. In 1795 he was called to the bar. In 1799 he produced his "Introductory Discourse," relative to international law, a work which attracted towards him the notice of the highest men in the kingdom. About the same time he was granted the use of Lincoln's Inn Hall, for the purpose of delivering therein a course of lectures "On the Law of Nature and Nations." His success was triumphant; he obtained "an auditory such as was never seen on a similar occasion. All classes were there represented; lawyers, members of Parliament, men of letters, and country gentlemen, crowded to hear him." His political opinions next underwent considerable modification, and, applying himself more energetically to his profession, he soon began to acquire the reputation of an eloquent counsel. His speech during the action brought against M. Peltier, a French royalist, for a libel on Bonaparte, excited the greatest admiration, and, despite the efforts of the First Consul, was extensively read in France, in a translation made by Madame de Staël. In 1804 he went to India, having received the recordership of Bombay, and been knighted on the occasion. As an Indian judge, his administration was characterized by humanity and wisdom. While in the East Indies, he founded the Literary Society of Bombay, and produced a plan for forming a comparative vocabulary of the Indian languages. On his return to England, he was offered a seat in Parliament, with a prospect of high employment, by Mr. Perceval; a proposal which, together with those made later by Canning and Lord Liverpool, he respectfully declined. In 1813, however, he entered the House of Commons, where, though not eminent as a parliamentary debater, he nevertheless distinguished himself by several great oratorical efforts, on important and special questions, such as Roman Catholic emancipation, the abolition of slavery, municipal and parliamentary reform, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1818 he became professor of law and general politics at the East India College, Hailcybury, an appointment he retained with much advantage to the students until the year 1824. It was expected that when the Whigs came into power, in 1830, Sir James Mackintosh would be appointed to an important office; but, like Burke and Sheridan, he was destined to experience the slight which that party so often puts upon merely able men, who have no "connexions" of a patrician nature. The only appointment his party could give him was that of "Commissioner for the Affairs of India," a post which, 18 years before, he had declined at the hands of the Tories. On the Reform Bill he made an extraordinary speech, but, his health failing, he never again took a prominent part in debate. For many years he had entertained the intention of writing a History of England; and after his return from India, commenced the preliminary labour of collecting materials for the great task. But his political employments, combined with his love of social enjoyment, left him no time to carry out his project. His Essays in the "Edinburgh Review," indeed, appear to have been a species of compromise made with his own conscience, for abandoning a duty he had imposed upon himself. After his death, his "History of the Revolution in England in 1688" was published. It was but a fragment of the great work, but a fine philosophical one, nevertheless. He also wrote a brief survey of English literature, and a life of Sir Thomas More, for Lardner's "Cyclopædia;" and a "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His "Miscellaneous Works" were published in 3 vols. B. at Aldouric, near Inverness, 1765; D. 1832.

MACKLIN, Charles, *măk'-lin*, a comedian and dramatic writer, whose real name was Maclaughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's Inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing another player in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. His features were so strongly marked, that Quin exclaimed, "If God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Shylock, his performance of which drew from Mr. Pope this remarkable compliment:—

"This is the Jew
That Shakspere drew."

Macklin wrote ten plays, two of which, "Love à la Mode," and "The Man of the World," possess considerable merit, and were frequently performed. B., it is said, in 1690; D. 1797.

MACKNIGHT, James, *mak'-nite*, a learned Scottish divine, was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, and was ordained minister of Maybole, where he composed his "Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles." In 1772 he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was occupied nearly thirty years in the execution of his "New Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles," with commentaries and notes. B. 1721; D. 1800.

MACLAURIN, Colin, *măk-law'-rin*, an eminent

Scotch mathematician, who received his education at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself to the study of mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and, two years afterwards, became a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1725 he was chosen assistant-professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742 he published his "System of Fluxions," the most important of his works. In 1745, having taken an active part in fortifying Edinburgh against the Pretender and the rebels, he was compelled to fly, on which he took refuge with Archbishop Herring, at York. Maclaurin was a good as well as great man: his peculiar merit as a philosopher being, that all his studies were conducive to general utility. Besides the above work, he wrote several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "Geometria Organica," "On the Percussion of Bodies," "A Treatise of Algebra," and an "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries." B. at Kilmoddan, Argyleshire, 1698; D. 1746.

MACLISE, Daniel, *ma-kleese'*, an eminent modern painter, who, from his earliest years, evinced a decided predilection for art, and, although placed in a banking house at Cork, quitted it at the age of sixteen, and gave himself up to the study of drawing and painting, maintaining himself the while by selling sketches and portraits. He went to London in 1828, and entered the Royal Academy, where he rapidly advanced in his studies, and carried off the medals for drawing from the antique, for drawing from the life, and for painting the best historical picture. After spending several months in Paris, he exhibited his first picture at the British Institution in 1833, after which period he acquired, with extraordinary rapidity, the highest reputation. In 1835 he became A.R.A., and five years later he was elected a Royal Academician. His range of subjects has been very large, as the enumeration of a few of his best pictures will show. "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion," "Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," "Banquet Scene in 'Macbeth,'" "The Sleeping Beauty," and "The Play Scene in 'Hamlet,'" which last, despite its defects of mannerism and disagreeable colour, is unquestionably the production of a master. It may be seen in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. Maclise has likewise been extensively employed as a portrait-painter, particularly by the intellectual classes. His portraits of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, Ainsworth, and Macready, are well known. B. 1811; D. 1870.

MACMAHON, Marie-Patrick-Maurice, Count de, marshal of France, *măk-mai'-hon*, descended from an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuart kings. The Macmahons, carrying their national traditions and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country, and obtained, with the hand of an heiress, the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sully. The marshal's father, the Count de Macmahon, who was an officer of high rank, a peer of France, a Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., espoused a lady of the ducal house of Caraman, and left four sons and four daughters. Of that numerous family, the youngest was the hero of the Malakhoff and of Magenta. Macmahon entered the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830 joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself alike by his gallantry and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Terchia, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Achard, the latter said to him, "Can you carry to Colonel Rullières, at Blidah, the order to change his march? As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of light dragoons as an escort." The young officer refused the escort, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah, he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he went firmly on, knowing that a deep precipice, called the ravine of Blidah, was a little way in front of him. He there drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous chasm, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immoveably, and escaped unhurt, but was obliged to abandon his charger, which had its fore-legs broken. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different grades, and attained that of general of brigade in 1848. For a time he filled the position of governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantine; and in 1852 became general of division. In 1855, when General Canrobert left the Crimea, General Macmahon was selected by the emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, he had assigned to him the honourable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakhoff. This task he successfully performed; for which service he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was nominated a knight grand-cross of the British order of the Bath. In the war in Italy in 1859, he commanded a division of the French army, and signally distinguished himself at the battle of Magenta, where, although he had received no orders to do so, he pressed forward and arrived in time to secure the victory to the French, a piece of service which gained him the highest rank in the French army, and the title duke of Magenta. After filling various military posts at home, he was made Governor-General of Algeria, in room of Prince Napoleon, in 1864. B. 1808.

MACMURDO, William, C.B., *măk-mur-do*, a Colonel in the British army, who, after a series of brilliant services in India under the late Sir Charles Napier, and in the Crimea, became, in 1859, Inspector-General of the Volunteer Forces, a post which he held until 1864. B. about 1819.

MACNISH, Robert, M.D., LL.D., *mak'-neesh*, a native of Glasgow, who, while enjoying a considerable medical practice, devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, and produced his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," "Philosophy of Sleep," "Book of Aphorisms," and "Metempsychosis," &c., which gave him a prominent place among writers and thinkers. He likewise contributed to various magazines, under the signature of the "Modern Pythagorean," by which designation he was long most generally known. B. 1802; D. 1837.

MACPHERSON, James, *măk-fer'-son*, a Scotch poet, whose first work, and that which brought him mostly into notice, was a translation of poems attributed by him to Ossian. These poems possess great beauty; but their authenticity was disputed by Dr. Johnson and other writers, and as zealously maintained by the editor and Dr. Blair: it is now, however, generally admitted that Ossian's poems are a forgery. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the "Iliad" into heroic prose, a work of little value. He was also the author of an "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," "A History of Great Britain, from 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover," and of some political pamphlets in defence of Lord North's administration, for which he obtained a place and a seat in the House of Commons. B. in Inverness-shire, 1738; D. 1796.

MACREADY, William Charles, *mak'-reed-e*, a celebrated English tragedian, was the son of the manager of a provincial theatrical company, and lessee of several houses; but, desiring a different profession for his son, sent the future actor to Rugby. At this celebrated school he acquired considerable reputation by his classical attainments, and gave promise of future celebrity at the bar, for which he was at that time destined by his parents. In his seventeenth year, whilst expecting to proceed to the university of Oxford, his father's affairs became deeply embarrassed, and the son resolved to aid his father with those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve. He exchanged the quiet of the school for the excitement of the theatre, and in June, 1810, made his first appearance at Birmingham in the character of Romeo. Having industry as well as talents, he was soon recognised as a valuable actor, and saw his exertions in behalf of his father crowned with success. Till Christmas, 1814, Mr. Macready remained with his father's company as a leading actor and stage-director; and in the two following years visited the capitals of Ireland and Scotland, increasing his reputation, which was now thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage. Accordingly, on the 16th of September, 1816, he came before a Covent Garden audience as Orestes in the "Distressed Mother." His *début* caused much excitement in the theatrical world, and Kean, among other eminent actors, witnessed and applauded his performance. Notwithstanding this favourable *début*, Macready had a hard battle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the representation of Shakspeare's dramas to the two patent theatres narrowed the arena of competition. Under these circumstances, Macready was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakspearian characters in which he afterwards became a favourite with the play-going public. His Virginius and Rob Roy were pronounced very masterly personations. After his triumph in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shakspearian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the respective heroes of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchus" and "William Tell." He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time continued to hold a high place in public estimation. Mr. Macready undertook in turn the management of the two patent





theatres, and sustained considerable pecuniary loss in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements. In 1826 he went to America, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. In 1849 he paid a second visit to New York, where the jealousy of Forrest, an American actor, led to a riot, in which the Astor Opera-house, in which Macready was performing, was attacked by a mob, and the English actor barely escaped with his life. Mr. Macready returned to England shortly afterwards, where he was warmly welcomed by his friends. He commenced his final engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the autumn of 1849 (Oct. 8), of which he was obliged to relinquish the completion, when about half fulfilled, on account of ill health; he resumed it in the autumn of the following year (October 28, 1850), and brought it to a conclusion, Feb. 3, 1851, and a banquet to him took place directly afterwards. He then retired from public life, living principally at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and at Cheltenham, occupying himself with schemes for the education of the poorer classes. B. in London, March 3, 1793; D. 1873.

MACRO, Eneius Nævius Sertorius, *mă-kro*, a favourite of the emperors Tiberius and Caligula, famous for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He destroyed Sejanus, raised himself on his ruin, was accessary to the murder of Tiberius, and obtained the goodwill of Caligula, but soon became unpopular, and was compelled by Caligula to kill himself, together with his wife, 38 A.D.

MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, *ma-kro'-be-us*, a Latin writer of the 5th century, is supposed to have been a Greek, but whether a Christian or pagan is unknown. He wrote a commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Scipio;" and also "Saturnalia, or Miscellanies."

MADAN, Martin, *mad'-dan*, an English divine, was educated for the bar, but took orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock chapel, till, by publishing an apology for polygamy, in a work entitled "Thelyphthora," he lost his popularity, and retired from the pulpit. He was also the author of "A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England," a "Treatise on the Christian Faith," and translated Juvenal and Persius. B. 1726; D. 1790.

MADDEN, Sir Frederick, *mad'-den*, an eminent antiquarian writer, who, in 1826, entered the library of the British Museum, and was entrusted with the post of keeper of the department of manuscripts in 1837. Both alone and in conjunction with other learned gentlemen, he produced many valuable works, the chief of which are an edition of the earliest English version of the Bible, made by Wycliffe and his followers; an abridged translation of M. Silvestre's "Universal Palæography," and several of the old metrical romances of the 13th century. He became a knight of the Hanoverian order in 1832. B. at Portsmouth, 1801; D. 1873.

MADISON, James, *mad'-i-son*, President of the United States of America, who commenced his political career in 1776. He was a member of the first congress after the amendment of the constitution in 1789, and became president in 1809, an office he filled during two terms. B. in Virginia, 1751; D. 1836.

MADOC, *ma-doc'*, the son of Owain Gwynedd, a Welsh prince, who is said to have gone to sea in ten ships with 300 men, in 1170, after which no tidings were ever heard of him. It is

supposed that Madoc reached the American continent, as it is said there was a tribe of white Indians on the northern branches of the Missouri river who spoke the Welsh language.

MADOX, Thomas, *măd'-ox*, an English antiquary and historiographer royal, who published, in 1702, a "Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, from the Conquest to the Reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 appeared his "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," which was reprinted in 1769. His last work was the "Firma Burgi; or, Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England."

MÆCENAS, Caius Cilnius, *me-se'-nas*, the intimate friend of Augustus, and so liberal a patron of men of letters, that his name has been immortalised in consequence; and it was chiefly through him that Virgil and Horace were enabled to devote themselves to poetry. According to Horace, he was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. Augustus, one day, being engaged in the administration of justice, and exhibiting an inclination to be over-severe in his judgments, Mæcenas threw him a paper on which were the words: "Come down from the tribunal, thou butcher!" with which admonition the emperor was so struck, that he at once quitted the judgment-seat without passing on the criminals before him the sentence of death he had intended. Virgil and Horace have both immortalised Mæcenas in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas had the administration of the government. He wrote some tragedies and other works, which are lost. D. 8 B.C.

MAGALHAENS, commonly, but erroneously, called MAGELLAN, Ferdinand, *ma-gel'-lan*, a famous Portuguese navigator. In 1510 he served under Albuquerque, and distinguished himself by his bravery, and by his exact knowledge of the Indian seas. On his return to Portugal he aspired to the rank of commander, but, being disappointed, entered the service of the emperor Charles V., who gave him the command of a fleet, with which, in 1520, he discovered the straits called by his name, at the extremity of South America; after which he took possession of the Philippine islands, in the name of the king of Spain. He was slain at those islands in a skirmish with the natives, in 1521. Of this expedition, only one vessel, with eighteen men, returned to Europe.

MAGEE, William, *mă-gee'*, a learned Irish prelate and theological writer, was born in humble life, and admitted as sizar at Dublin university. He was soon distinguished for his scholastic attainments; and in 1806 became a senior fellow of Trinity College, and professor of mathematics. In 1801 he published "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," a work directed against the tenets of the Unitarians. In 1818 he was advanced to the deanery of Cork; in 1819 was consecrated bishop of Raphoe; and, in 1822, translated to the see of Dublin. B. 1767; D. 1831.

MAGENDIE, François, *ma-zhen'-de*, a celebrated French physician and physiologist, who, after a brilliant career as a student, became, in 1818, a physician to the Hôtel Dieu. He was elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1819, and, in 1831, obtained the appointment of professor of anatomy in the College of France. His contributions to science were very numerous: his "Elements of Physiology" was a standard text-book, during many years, in France, Germany, and England. He pointed out that non-nitrogenous substances were devoid of nutrition; proved that the veins were organs of absorption; that strychnia acts upon the spinal cord, and destroys the nerves of respiration by paralysis; that prussic acid was a remedy for certain forms of cough; and finally, like Sir Charles Bell, demonstrated the precise functions of the spinal nerves. He wrote and contributed to various medical works. B. 1783; D. 1855.

MAGENTA, DUKE OF. (*See* MACMAHON.)

MAGINN, William, LL.D., *mă'-gin*, one of the most fertile and versatile writers of modern times, under the tuition of his father, made such rapid progress that he was enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, when only ten years of age. Having tried his powers as an author by contributing various papers to the "Literary Gazette," and, under a feigned name, to "Blackwood's Magazine," he settled for nearly three years in Edinburgh; and continued to enrich the pages of "Blackwood" with much wit, eloquence, learning, and fun, under the pseudonym of "Sir Morgan O'Doherty." He visited London for the first time in 1823, and settling there, wrote so much, and for such a variety of works, that an enumeration of his productions is impossible here. Besides his labours as a contributor to periodicals of various kinds, he devoted a considerable part of his time to politics, and, about the year 1822, he became sub-editor of the "Standard," in which his newspaper talents and learning made him a formidable antagonist to the Liberals, and gave a proportionate degree of influence. While thus engaged, and while writing numerous light papers for publications, he also contributed voluminously to "Fraser's Magazine," in which he wrote a caustic review of a "fashionable" novel, entitled "Berkeley Castle." The author, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, took offence, and, in company with a friend, committed a violent assault upon Mr. Fraser. Aroused by this ill-treatment of his friend and publisher, Dr. Maginn offered the offended author satisfaction, and a hostile meeting took place accordingly. The duel proved a bloodless one, but it was very near having a different result, as the doctor was hit on the heel of his boot, and his opponent on the collar of his coat. In the later years of his life, Dr. Maginn was involved in serious pecuniary difficulties, which arose, however, not, as is affirmed, from self-indulgence, but from his indiscriminate kindness to others. Learned among the learned, witty among the witty, gentle and unassuming as a child among men of ability, Maginn was crushing in his sarcastic scorn against all whom he deemed enemies of the constitution. B. at Cork, 1793; D. 1842.

MAGLIABECCHI, Antonio, *mag'-ye-a-baik'-ke*, a learned Italian, who acquired such a store of knowledge as to be appointed librarian to the grand-duke of Tuscany. He corresponded with most of the learned men in Europe, and astonishing things, bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. His delight was wholly in books and manuscripts, and he refused preferment and riches. An old cloak served him for a garment by day and a covering by night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another to sleep on. B. at Florence, 1633; D. 1714.

MAGNENTIUS, *măg-nen'-she-us*, a German, who

rose, from being a private soldier, to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constans had a great esteem for him, and, in a mutiny among the troops, delivered him from the fury of the soldiers, by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and, after a bloody battle, Magnentius was defeated; whereupon he killed himself, 353.

MAGNUS, Albertus. (*See* ALBERTUS MAGNUS.)

MAHMOUD, *ma'-mood*, the founder of the Gasnevide dynasty, succeeded to the sovereignty of Khorassan and Bokhara in 997. He extended his territories by conquest, and formed a vast kingdom, extending from the banks of the Ganges to the Caspian Sea. He held his court at Balkh and Ghisni, and was the first eastern potentate who took the title of sultan (emperor) instead of emir (commander), which had been previously borne by his predecessors. D. 1030.

MAHMOUD I., sometimes called Mahomet V., sultan of the Ottoman Turks, was son of Mustapha II., and ascended the throne at Constantinople in 1730. He interfered but little in the government of his kingdom, choosing rather to live a life of luxury, while the cares of state devolved upon his ministers. B. 1696; D. 1754.

MAHMOUD II., sultan of Turkey, was placed upon the throne by Mustapha Bairaktar, chief of the janissaries, in 1808. Under his reign, despite his greatest exertions, the decadence of Turkey was greatly accelerated. In 1812, Bessarabia was ceded to Russia by the peace of Bucharest. Between the years 1812 and 1817, Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia were evacuated, and the Ionian islands proclaimed their independence. In 1820, Greece broke out into insurrection, and, after a struggle of eight years, threw off the Turkish yoke. A fresh war next broke out between Turkey and Russia, and the latter power was only prevented from taking possession of Constantinople by the intervention of the European powers, which brought about the peace of Adrianople, in 1829. During this time, Ali, pacha of Janina, had defied the sultan, and Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, had rendered himself independent. The extermination of the janissaries in 1826, and the introduction of some details of civilization, weakened the Turkish power, but did not benefit Mahmoud. In 1833 he was thrice defeated by the Egyptians, and the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi left him at the mercy of Russia. He was about to engage in a new war with Mehemet Ali, when his death took place. B. 1785; D. 1839.—He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdul-Mejid. (*See* ABDUL-MEJID.)

MAHOMET. (*See* MOHAMMED.)

MAHOMET I., *mai'-ho-met*, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I., and succeeded his brother Mousa in 1413. He re-established the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat of government at Adrianople, where he died in 1421, aged 47.

MAHOMET II. succeeded his father, Amurath II., in 1451. He made many conquests, and was the first who assumed the title of Grand Seignior. After a long and victorious career, he died as he was about to lead an attack against the Knights of St. John, at Rhodes. Mahomet is said to have been a freethinker, and to have ridiculed throughout the religion in which he was brought up. His letters, translated into Latin, were published in 1520. B. 1429; D. 1481.

MAHOMET III. succeeded his father, Amurath III., in 1595. He commenced his reign by strangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, took Agram by capitulation, and then massacred the whole garrison. The archduke Maximilian marched against him, and nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had made a false retreat, suddenly returned to the charge, and routed the imperialists. He was afterwards less successful, and obliged to sue for peace to the Christian princes whose states he had ravaged. D. 1603.

MAHOMET IV. became emperor in 1649, after the tragical death of his father, Ibrahim I. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themselves masters of the isle of Candia in 1669, after losing 100,000 men. Mahomet marched in person against Poland, and, having taken several places, made peace with that country, on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. John Sobieski, irritated at this treaty, raised an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He also obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded, favourable to Poland, in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski marched to its relief, and routed the besiegers. The year following, a league was entered into against the Turks, between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janissaries, attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the sultan, deposed him in 1687, and gave the sceptre to his brother Solyman III., who sent him to the same prison whence he had himself been taken. Mahomet died there, 1691.

MAHOMET V. (*See* MAHMOUD I.)

MAI, Cardinal Angelo, *ma'-e*, an eminent Italian scholar, who, after having lived obscurely in a Jesuit convent, was promoted to the charge of the Ambrosian Library at Milan in 1813. In 1819 he was called to Rome, where his researches in the Vatican library brought to light many ancient works and fragments till then lost to the world. The most important of these were "The Republic" of Cicero, discovered in 1822, nearly in a perfect condition, and the letters of Fronto, the tutor of the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius. His valuable labours were rewarded with high distinction in the Church. He was created a cardinal in 1838, and subsequently became chief librarian of the Vatican, which office he held till his death. B. at Bergamo, 1782; D. 1854.

MAILLET, Benedict de, *mail-lai*, a whimsical but ingenious French writer, who successively became consul at Egypt and Leghorn. His principal work, "Telliamed" (his name read backwards), contains a singular system of cosmogony, in which he maintains that all the land of the globe was originally covered with water, and that every species of animal, man included, owes its origin to the sea. B. 1656; D. 1738.

MAIMBOURG, Louis, *maim'-boorg*, a celebrated French ecclesiastical historian, who entered into the society of Jesuits; but having written a treatise in defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the see of Rome, was expelled the order. Louis XIV., however, made him amends by giving him a pension. His chief works are, "A History of Arianism," "A History of Iconoclasts," "A History of the Cru-

sades," and "Histories of Calvinism and Lutheranism." B. 1610; D. 1686.

MAIMONIDES, Moses, *mai-mon'-i-dees*, or Moses Ben MAIMON, a celebrated Jewish rabbi. He is commonly called Moses Ægyptus, because he lived in that country as physician to the sultan. He was versed in several languages and sciences, but particularly mathematics and medicine. He was also learned in theology, and the Jews account him as second only to Moses the legislator. He wrote a "Commentary upon the Old Testament," a "Digest of the Hebrew Laws," and other valuable works. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 1133; D. 1204.

MAINTENON, Frances d'Aubigné, Marchioness de, *mön'-te-nawng*, the mistress, and afterwards wife, of Louis XIV. In 1651 she married the celebrated comic poet Scarron, who taught her the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1660 she became a widow in very narrow circumstances; but the queen allowed her a pension, with which she retired to a convent at Paris. The death of her patron deprived her of her pension, and reduced her to great difficulties; but, by means of her old friend Madame de Montespan, the king's mistress, she obtained the renewal of her pension. By the command of his majesty she undertook the education of the children he had by Madame de Montespan, which trust she discharged with great fidelity. In this situation she acquired an ascendancy over the mind of the king, who, in 1674, purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, which name she assumed. In 1685 the king made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. On the death of Louis, she retired to St. Cyr, an institution she had herself founded for poor girls of good family. B. 1635; D. 1719.

MAINZER, Joseph, *main'-zair*, a distinguished musician, and introducer of the system of teaching that is known by his name, began life as apprentice to mining engineering in the coalfield of Dutweiler and Sultzbach, but was obliged to quit this pursuit from ill-health. He then devoted himself to the study of music, for which he had always had a predilection, and after studying under various masters, and in different parts of the world, returned to Trèves, his native place, and turned his attention to the development of his new system of teaching music, which he had long before conceived, and which soon began to attract attention in Germany. In 1830, he went to Paris, then in all the excitement of the second revolution, where he soon found a field for his plan of teaching and popularizing music; but the police became jealous of his popularity, and invited him to close his school, an invitation which he could not safely decline. During his residence in Paris, Mainzer was a constant contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue du Nord," "La Balance," published by Böerne, and for six years was the *rédacteur* of the musical department of the "National." In 1844 he went to England, where his scheme of teaching singing to the masses was well received. Soon afterwards he established himself in Scotland; and in 1848 definitively took up his abode in Manchester, where he laboured with great assiduity and success till his death. He left a great number of works in almost every style of composition. B. 1801; D. 1851.

MAIRE, James LE, *le(r)-mair'*, a Dutch navigator, who sailed from the Texel in 1615, with two vessels. In the following year he discovered the strait which bears his name, in South America. After visiting New Guinea, he sailed to Batavia, where he was made prisoner, and the only vessel he had left was confiscated, under the pretence of his having infringed on the rights of the Dutch East India Company. D. on his passage to Europe, in 1616.

MAITLAND, Sir Richard, *mait'-land*, an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman, held the office of a lord of session, and in that capacity took the title of Lord Lethington, from his estate. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Queen Mary; which office, as well as his judicial seat, he resigned a few years after, and died in 1586. B. 1496. He wrote several poems, some of which are in Allan Ramsay's "Evergreen."—William Maitland of Lethington, the eldest son of Sir Richard, was secretary of state to Mary Queen of Scots.—John Maitland, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI., and at length chancellor of Scotland. In 1589 he attended the king on his voyage to Norway, where his bride, the Princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary winds. The marriage was immediately consummated, and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter. In 1590 Maitland was created Lord Maitland of Thurlstane. Towards the end of the year 1592, the chancellor incurred the queen's displeasure for refusing to relinquish his lordship of Musselburgh, which she claimed as being a part of that of Dunfermline. He absented himself for some time from court, but was at length restored to favour. Besides his Scottish poetry in the Maitland collection, he wrote several Latin epigrams, &c., to be found in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum." D. 1595.

MAITLAND, John. (*See* LAUDERDALE, Duke of.)

MAITLAND, William, a native of Brechin, Forfarshire, was originally a travelling hair-merchant, but turning his attention to literature, gained a competency, and was elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He wrote a "History of Edinburgh," a "History of London," and "The History and Antiquities of Scotland." B. about 1693; D. 1757.

MAITLAND, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis, the third son of a rear-admiral, commenced his naval career at a very early age. Passing over the earlier part of his career, in the course of which he saw much service, and greatly distinguished himself, we find Captain Maitland commanding the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army in Egypt in 1801, for which he received the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. His subsequent successes while cruising in the Mediterranean as captain of the *Loire*, of 46 guns, brought him into general notice, and in 1813 he was appointed to the command of the *Goliath*, and subsequently to the *Bellerophon*, of 74 guns, in which ship he was sent to watch the French coast off Rochefort. While there, Napoleon, after the events which followed the battle of Waterloo, resolved to throw himself on the generosity of "the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of his enemies;" and accordingly surrendered unconditionally to Captain Maitland on the 15th July, 1815. The *Bellerophon*, with the illustrious



KNOX, JOHN.



KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP.



KINGSLEY, REV. CHARLES.



KOSSUTH, LOUIS.

captive on board, proceeded to Plymouth, off which port he was removed to the *Northumberland* on the 7th of August, having previously offered to present Captain Maitland with his portrait set with diamonds, of the value of 3000 guineas, which offer was politely declined. Maitland was subsequently appointed to the command of the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns; afterwards attained to the rank of rear-admiral; and was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, where he died, after several years' service, Dec. 30, 1839.

MALATESTA, MALATESTI, Lords of Rimini, *mal-a-tais'-ta*, a great Italian family during the middle ages, and the head of the Guelph party at Rimini. The tragedy which occurred in the household of one of this family forms one of the finest episodes in Dante's "Inferno." After being despoiled of their possessions by Pope Clement VIII., in 1528, the family retired to Venice, and their names were afterwards recorded in the annals of that republic.

MALCOLM, *măl'-kom*, the name of four kings of Scotland, who reigned between the 10th and 12th centuries. The most celebrated was Malcolm III., son of that Duncan immortalized in Shakspeare's "Macbeth." After the murder of his father, he took refuge in England; but, upon the fall of Macbeth, in 1057, he recovered possession of the Scottish crown. He afterwards engaged in a war with William Rufus, and was slain fighting against the English, 1093.

MALCOLM, James Peller, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, studied painting in England, and eventually became an engraver. He was the author of "Londinium Redivivum," "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," "First Impressions," &c. D. 1815.

MALCOLM, Sir John, a celebrated British officer, and author of the "History of Persia," went to India at the age of thirteen, and, after serving with distinction in both political and military capacities, was appointed, in 1807, minister plenipotentiary to Persia. On his return to England, in 1812, he was knighted, and three years afterwards published his "History of Persia," a most valuable contribution to literature, derived from native sources. He returned to India in 1817, and acted as second in command in the campaigns against the Mahrattas and Pindarees. On the conclusion of this war, he was nominated to the civil and military command of Central India, which, during his administration, became tranquillized and prosperous. He returned to England in 1821, but again went out to the East in 1827, as governor of Bombay. He finally left India in 1830, and soon afterwards entered Parliament. He was the author of a "Life of Lord Clive," "Political History of India," and a "Memoir on Central India." B. in Scotland, 1769; D. 1833.

MALEBRANCHE, Nicholas, *mal'-branzh*, one of the most illustrious disciples of Des Cartes, whose philosophy he devoted his life to propagate and explain. His works were numerous, and of the highest excellence. B. at Paris, 1638; D. 1715.

MALESHERBES, Chrétien Guillaume Lamoignon, *mals'-hairb*, an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him the place of president of the Court of Aids in 1750, which post he held with great reputation for upwards of twenty years, and then retired to his paternal estate. In 1775 he was recalled from his retreat, and made minister of state for the interior. Under his administration, prisons were visited, and numerous abuses removed, but the year following he resigned. At the beginning of the Revolution he conceived a hope that it would have been productive of good, but the illusion soon vanished. He voluntarily pleaded the cause of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and defended him with all the ardour of conscious rectitude. This excellent man was condemned to death, with his daughter and grand-daughter, by the revolutionary tribunal in 1794. He wrote some treatises on natural history and agriculture, and a work entitled "Memoire sur la Liberté de la Presse." B. 1721.

MALIBRAN DE BERIOT, Maria Felicita, *mal'-i-brä dai bai'-re-o*, a celebrated vocal performer, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a well-known tenor singer of the Italian Opera. She was taken to London by her parents when eight years old, devoted her unceasing attention to the study of music, and made her *début* in 1825, when only sixteen years of age, as *prima donna* at the opera. In the succeeding year she accompanied her father to America, where her union with M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant at New York, took place. Shortly after their marriage her husband failed, and was thrown into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, separated from him, and returned to Europe. Intense study, the love of her art, and the motives she had for exertion, had already made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. The Parisian audiences were perfectly enraptured, and every night she concluded her performance amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers. From Paris she went to London, where she shone with increased lustre, through the season of 1829, in the characters of Rosina, Tancredi, Desdemona, Semiramide, Zerlina, and Ninetta. Her reputation now extended over the whole of Europe; and after travelling great distances to fulfil different engagements, and receiving vast sums for her performances, she revisited England in 1835, and made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in an English version of "La Sonnambula," on the 18th of May, and at once entranced her audiences with her marvellous powers of vocalization; not only in the theatre, but also at numerous royal and noble entertainments to which she was invited, and at the concerts of professors. After almost incredible exertions in the evening, she often rose by five o'clock in the morning, and practised for several hours those wonderful passages by which audiences were again to be electrified. In March, 1836, Madame Malibran, while in Paris, having been freed, by the French courts, from her union with Monsieur Malibran, was married to Monsieur de Beriot, a Belgian, whose ability as a violinist had placed him in the highest rank of his profession. In May following, she resumed her performances at Drury Lane Theatre; and, at the close of the season, accompanied her husband to Brussels, and other cities on the Continent. But the close of her career was at hand. Having been engaged for the Manchester grand musical festival, she arrived in that town on the 11th of September, and, though indisposed, commenced her arduous task the next day. Her illness rapidly increased; and, though she endeavoured to conceal it, by sustaining her part with the apparent vigour of health and unusual energy, she sank under the effort. On Wednesday, the 14th, her last notes

in public were heard, in the duet, "Vanne se alberghi in petto," from "Andronico," with Madame Caradori Allan. She fainted under the effort, was immediately bled, and removed to her apartments; but notwithstanding she had the best medical attendance, she breathed her last on the 23rd of September, 1836. B. at Paris, 1808.

MALINS, Sir Richard, *ma'-lins*, an eminent Chancery barrister, who was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery in December, 1866. He graduated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830. He represented Wallingford in the Conservative interest from 1852 to 1865, when he lost his seat in the general election of that year. He received the honour of knighthood in 1867, shortly after his appointment as Vice-Chancellor. B. 1805.

MALLET, David, *mal'-let*, a Scotch poet, was tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he travelled, and on his return settled in London, where he became an author by profession. In 1740 he published a "Life of Lord Bacon," which is a very insignificant work, and totally unworthy of the subject. The duchess of Marlborough left him a legacy of £1000 to write the life of her husband; on which it was observed, that as he had forgot Bacon was a philosopher, so he would probably omit to notice Marlborough as a general: of this life, however, he never wrote a line. Frederick Prince of Wales appointed him his under-secretary. Lord Bolingbroke left him his philosophical works, which he published after the author's death. His poetical works were collected and published by himself in 1759. B. in Perthshire about 1700; D. 1765.

MALMESBURY, William of, *mams'-ber-e*, an old English historian, whose father was a Norman, his mother being an Englishwoman, was early in his life placed in the monastery whose name he is known by, and became its librarian. He wrote "The History of the Kings of England," "The History of the Prelates of England," and many less important works. His "History of the Kings" terminates at the year 1142: it has been reprinted in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. He is regarded as one of the most truthful and impartial of the early historians. B., it is supposed in Somersetshire, about 1095; D. about 1150.

MALMESBURY, James Harris, first Earl of, an English diplomatist, was son of the celebrated James Harris, author of "Hermes." (*See* HARRIS, James.) He was appointed ambassador to the court of Frederick II. of Prussia in 1772, and subsequently filled the same post in Russia and at the Hague. In 1794 he negotiated the marriage between the Prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick; and many valuable details of the mission were afterwards published by him in his "Diary." His last employments were in 1796-7, at Paris and Lille, for the purpose of obtaining a treaty of peace with the French republic. His "Diaries and Correspondence" were published in 1844. B. at Salisbury, 1746; D. 1820.

MALONE, Edmund, *ma'-lone*, an Irish lawyer, who devoted his life to literature, and became celebrated for his commentaries and editions of Shakspeare's works. B. 1741; D. 1812.

MALTE-BRUN, Conrad, *mălt'-te bru(r)n*, a celebrated Danish geographer, commenced life by writing poems and treatises in favour of liberty, for which he was exiled in 1796. After taking refuge in Sweden for a short time, he went to Paris in 1800, where he was engaged as foreign editor of the "Journal des Débats," and published a number of highly-important geographical works, the chief of which are "Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political," "Summary of Universal Geography," and "Annals of Voyages and Travels." B. in Jutland, 1775; D. at Paris, 1826.

MALTHUS, Rev. Thomas Robert, *măl'-thus*, an English clergyman of the established church, who wrote several works on population and on political economy, which have attracted considerable attention. In the famous "Essay on Population," the proposition developed by Mr. Malthus were, that the population, when unchecked, doubles itself every twenty-five years, or increases in a geometrical ratio; the means of subsistence, on the other hand, could not be made to increase faster than in an arithmetical ratio. He then proceeded to show that the natural check for this was misery, which, together with vice, shortens human life. Mr. Malthus is said to have been much misconceived; he was certainly plentifully abused for his seemingly cold-hearted theories; it is clear, however, that he was a good and philosophic man. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a number of others bearing on the same subjects. B. in Surrey, 1766; D. at Bath, 1834.

MALUS, Etienne Louis, *mă-loo'*, a French experimental philosopher and mathematician, was professor in the Polytechnic school, and afterwards served as an officer of engineers, both on the Rhine in 1797, and in Egypt under Bonaparte. He then devoted himself to experimental philosophy, particularly studying optics, and had the good fortune to discover the polarization of light, for which he was elected a member of the Institute. The gold medal of the Royal Society, and honours from all quarters, were bestowed upon him, and he ultimately became director of the Polytechnic School, and superintendent of fortifications. B. at Paris, 1775; D. 1812.

MANCO-CAPAC, *man-ko ka'-pak*, founder and first inca of the empire of Peru, civilized and reunited the different tribes of Peruvians, to whom he pretended that he was born of the sun. After his death, he was worshipped as a deity. He is said to have flourished about 1025. His dynasty endured 500 years, but became extinct soon after the conquest of Peru by Pizarro.

MANDEVILLE, Sir John, *măn'-de-veel*, an English traveller, who spent thirty-four years in travelling through various countries, including Palestine, Egypt, and a large portion of Asia. He lived for three years at Pekin, and on his return published a narrative of his voyages, which abounds in much curious matter, but blended with the most extravagant fictions. The first English edition of his travels was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, at Westminster, in 1499. B. at St. Albans, about 1300; D. at Liège, 1372.

MANETHO, *mai-ne'-tho*, an Egyptian historian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at Mende, or Heliopolis. He belonged to the priestly caste, and composed, in Greek, a History of Egypt, of which a fragment only has come down to us; there is, however, a complete work by him on the Influence of the Stars.

MANFRED, *măn'-fred*, king of Naples and Sicily, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. After the death of his brother Conrad, he became regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Conradino, his nephew. Pope Innocent IV. exciting a revolt against him, he was driven from his kingdom; but he reconquered it a year afterwards, and caused himself to be crowned in 1258. Pope Urban IV. excommunicated him, and offered his kingdom to Charles of Anjou. Manfred perished in a desperate battle with the latter near Benevento, 1266.

MANI, or MANICHÆUS, *ma'-ne*, an heresiarch of the 3rd century, a Persian, who taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal; that all good proceeded from the former, and all evil from the latter; that the good being was the author of the New Testament, and the bad of the Old; the one the creator of the body, and the other of the soul. His followers became numerous, and were denominated Manichæans. Mani was exiled by order of Sapor, king of Persia, for failing to cure his son, and was subsequently flayed alive by Hormisdas, successor of Sapor, in 274.

MANILIUS, Marcus, *măn'-il-e-us*, a Roman poet, who flourished in the Augustan era. He undertook a didactic poem, of which we have but five books, entitled "Astronomica." It is valuable chiefly as a work of science, but contains, however, a few beautiful passages, particularly in the introductions.

MANIN, Daniel, *ma'-nă*, an illustrious Italian patriot, formerly president of the Venetian republic. The son of a distinguished advocate, young Manin was educated for the profession of the law. About 1825 he married, and went to reside at Mestre, a small town near Venice. There he practised as an advocate, and occupied his leisure with historical studies, taking no part in the discussions or proceedings of the secret societies then existing in Italy, but hating Austrian rule, and hoping for the independence of Venice with the whole force of his nature. That such a man should come into collision with the Austrian government was perfectly natural; and, at the beginning of 1848, he was imprisoned for the liberal opinions expressed by him as advocate during several trials. A few months later, the Austrians were driven from Milan; the insurrection quickly spread throughout the Italian peninsula, and at Venice, Count Zichy, the Austrian governor, was forced to surrender. Manin here stepped forth, and exhorted his countrymen to act like men who were worthy of freedom. He organized a government, at the head of which he was placed, with Tomaseo; formed a committee of defence, created ten battalions of *garde mobile*, and improvised a corps of artillery. When Charles Albert took the field against the Austrians, in the name of Italy, the Venetians agreed to a fusion with Lombardy and Piedmont, under the name of the kingdom of Northern Italy. The defeat of the Piedmontese, however, destroyed that compact, and left Venice to defend herself alone against Austria; thereupon a republic was proclaimed, Manin being named chief triumvir, and the military command confided to the Neapolitan general Pepé. Venice was besieged by the Austrians in August, 1848, but held out heroically until the end of the same month in the following year, and did not surrender before it had been subjected to a fearful bombardment. According to the terms of capitulation, Manin was permitted to go into exile, and thereupon retired to Paris, where he supported himself by giving lessons in Italian. B. at Venice, 1804; D. at Paris, 1857.



MANLEY, Mary de la Riviere, *man'-le*, the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I., and also distinguished himself as a writer. She was left to the care of a cousin, who seduced her under the mask of a pretended marriage, and then abandoned her. Being thus dependent on her own exertions for support, she became a dramatic and political writer. Her first effort was "The Royal Mistress," a tragedy, which was successful. She then composed "The New Atalantis," in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed, of many distinguished persons of the day. For the libels contained in this work she was committed to the custody of a messenger, but afterwards admitted to bail; and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. She was also employed in writing for Queen Anne's ministry; and when Swift relinquished the "Examiner," she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit. Besides the works before mentioned, she wrote "Lucius," a tragedy; "The Lost Lover," a comedy; "Memoirs of Europe towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century," "Court Intrigues," "Adventures of Rivelle," &c. D. 1724.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, Marcus, *kap-i-to-li'-nus*, a celebrated Roman consul and commander, who, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, retired into the Capitol, and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the Capitol made no noise; but the geese, by their cries, awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese from that period were always held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the surname of Capitolinus. He afterwards endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, 381 B.C.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, *tor-kwaĭ'-tus*, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his chain (*torques*) from his neck; on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. He was the first Roman advanced to the dictatorship without being previously a consul. But he tarnished his glory by putting his son to death for engaging in single combat with an enemy contrary to his order. This greatly disgusted the Romans, and, on account of his severity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigour were called "Manliana Edicta." He flourished 340 B.C.

MANSFIELD, *mans'-feeld*, William Murray, Earl of, an illustrious lawyer, received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1723. After taking his degree as M.A., he went abroad, and on his return, entered of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. His eloquence and legal acquirements soon gained him an extensive practice, and when he

pleaded, the court was crowded. Pope, with whom he was intimate, complimented him with the appellation of "silver-tongued Murray." In 1743 he became solicitor-general, and was elected member of Parliament. In 1754 he was made attorney-general, and in 1756 chief justice of the King's Bench; soon after which he was created Baron Mansfield. In 1776 his lordship was created an earl. His conduct on the bench at the trials of the publisher of Junius's Letters, and of Wilkes, caused him to become very unpopular, and during the famous riots of 1780 his house in Bloomsbury-square was burnt down by the mob, who also threatened his life. By that disaster, he lost a prodigious number of valuable manuscripts and books; yet, when the House of Commons voted him a compensation for the injury, he refused to accept it. After filling his high office with great dignity many years, he resigned it on account of his infirmities, in 1788. His reputation is that of a great lawyer, an upright man, and an elegant scholar. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. at Perth, 1704; D. 1793.

MANT, Right Rev. Richard, *mant*, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he gained the chancellor's prize for an English essay "On Commerce," 1799; and, after taking his degree of M.A., travelled for some time on the continent; on his return he became successively curate at Buriton and Sparsholt in Hampshire. In 1810 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall, in Essex; and the sermons which he preached at the Bampton Lecture, in 1812, having attracted general attention, he rose rapidly in the church. In 1815 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street, and, three years later, vicar of East Horsley, Surrey. In 1820 he was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in 1823, and the care of the diocese of Dromore devolved upon him in 1842. During his long life, Dr. Mant was constantly engaged in authorship, chiefly on subjects connected with his professional duties. Of his numerous writings, those which have gained him greatest celebrity are, probably, the edition of the Bible with notes and commentaries, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyly, and tracts printed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, such as "A Step in the Temple," &c., "Romanism and Holy Scripture Compared," "The Churches of Rome and England Compared." B. 1776; D. 1848.

MANTELL, Gideon Algernon, *mănt'-tel*, a distinguished English geologist, who, while pursuing his profession as surgeon at Lewes, studied the geological formations of Sussex with the greatest assiduity and success. His works written upon the science of geology are peculiarly attractive to the general reader, in consequence of the elegant and lucid style in which the information is conveyed. The first of these works was published in 1822, and was entitled "The Fossils of the South Downs," which was followed by "Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex." For his great discoveries of the iguanodon and its colossal allies, the Geological Society, in 1835, awarded him the Wollaston medal and fund. In 1825 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and this learned body also marked its sense of his discovery of the iguanodon by awarding him the royal medal. In 1839 he went to reside at Clapham. About the same time the trustees of the British Museum purchased his collection of fossils for £5000. His well-spent life had two phases—original discovery and popular teaching. At the former we have glanced in mentioning his discovery of the gigantic fossil; and in proof of his labours in the latter direction, we may mention the delightful "Wonders of Geology," and "The Medals of Creation," works long and deservedly held in the highest esteem by the general reader. Dr. Mantell was also an industrious contributor to scientific Transactions; and in the "Zoology and Geology" of Agassiz and Strickland no less than sixty-seven articles have been attributed to him. B. at Lewes, Sussex, about 1790; D. 1852.

MANUEL COMNENUS, *man'-u-el*, emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1143, to the prejudice of Isaac, his elder brother, whom his father had disinherited. Roger, king of Sicily, invaded the empire in his reign; but Manuel expelled him, and then turned his arms against Dalmatia and Hungary with various success. He also marched into Egypt, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amauri I., king of Jerusalem, his ally. B. 1120; D. 1180.

MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, emperor of Constantinople, was the son and successor of John Palæologus I. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latins for succour, but without effect, on which he resigned his sceptre to John Palæologus II., his son, and took a religious habit. B. 1348; D. 1425.

MANUEL, Jacques Antoine, entered the republican army as a volunteer in 1793, and rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo Formio, he quitted the army, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Aix, and soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815 he was elected to the chamber of deputies which was convoked by Napoleon, and after the abdication of that monarch, Manuel strenuously contended for the rights of his son. In 1818 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies by three departments, and became one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He was fervid and ardent in the cause of the party to which he had attached himself; but having used some violent expressions in his first speech, in the session of 1823, on the subject of the Spanish war, his expulsion was loudly demanded; the result of which was that a body of the *gendarmerie* was introduced to arrest him; but he was again chosen to the chamber of deputies in 1824. B. 1775; D. 1827.

MANUTIUS, Aldus, *man-oo'-sha-us*, or Manuzio, Aldo, a celebrated Italian printer and author, of the 15th and 16th centuries, was born at Bassano, in 1447; became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi; and in 1488 established a printing office at Venice. He printed numerous valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled a Greek and Latin Dictionary and Grammar; and was the inventor of the Italic character, hence called *Aldine*, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent. D. 1515.—Paolo Manuzio, son of the preceding, distinguished as a classic scholar, no less than as a printer, was born at Venice, in 1512, and died in 1574.—Aldo Manuzio, the younger, was a son of Paolo,

and equally celebrated as his father and grandfather. B. 1547; D. 1597; and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press.

MANZONI, Alessandro, *man-zo'-ne*, a celebrated Italian poet and novelist, who, after completing his education at Milan and Pavia, went to Paris in 1803. While in the French capital, he produced a poem in blank verse, of strongly deistical opinions, but after his return to Italy, in 1807, he became a zealous Roman Catholic, and his subsequent poetical works were imbued with a devotional feeling. He is known throughout Europe as the author of a fine historical novel, called "The Betrothed Lovers," which has been translated into English, French, and German, and is allowed to be worthy of taking rank with the best productions of Sir Walter Scott. After the death of his first wife, in 1833, Manzoni continued to live in retirement near Milan. B. 1784; D. 1873.

MAPES, or MAP, Walter, *maips*, an old English poet, who was chaplain to Henry II., by whom he was despatched on a mission to the court of Louis VII. of France. He wrote some satirical and convivial poems, in Latin, which were edited and published by Thomas Wright, in 1841. He was also the author of several prose works, both in Latin and Norman-French, from which a large portion of the romance of the Round Table is said to be taken. Mapes rose to high posts in the church; but, after he became archdeacon of Oxford, in 1196, no further mention is made of him. B. probably in Herefordshire, about the middle of the 12th century.

MARALDI, James Philip, *ma-ral'-de*, a celebrated Italian mathematician and astronomer, who was employed under Cassini in constructing the great meridian through France. He left behind a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars, and a body of important "Observations." B. at Nice, 1665; D. 1729.

MARAT, Jean Paul, *ma'-ra*, a notorious demagogue, who went to Paris, where he studied physic, and set up as an empiric, selling his nostrums at an extravagant price. On the first outbreak of the Revolution, in 1789, he became a leader among the most violent of the revolutionary factions. In his first journal, the "Publiciste Parisien," he attacked Necker, and other eminent men. This was followed by his "Friend of the People," in which he excited the troops against their generals, the people at large against their king, and declared in print that France could never become happy until 270,000 heads had been struck off by the guillotine. Named deputy for the department of Paris in the Convention, he appeared there armed with pistols. The most atrocious murders were committed by his means, and he appeared to delight in nothing but the effusion of blood, when he was assassinated, in the midst of his career, while taking a bath, by Charlotte Corday. (*See* CORDAY.) Marat published a work on Man, or "Principles of the Reciprocal Influence of the Soul and Body," and Tracts on Electricity and Light, in which he attacked the Newtonian system. B. near Neufchâtel, 1744; assassinated, 1793.

MARATTI, Carlo, *ma-rat'-te*, an eminent Italian painter, who became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly applied himself to painting female saints. Pope Clement IX. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He was also painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. B. at Camerino, in the March of Ancona, 1625; D. at Rome, 1713.

MARBECK, John, *mar'-bek*, a musician of the 16th century, who is believed to have been the first composer of the cathedral service of the Anglican church. He held the office of organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and wrote a "Concordance of the Bible," "Lives of the Saints, Prophets, and Patriarchs," &c.

MARCEAU, François Severin Desgraviere, *mar-so*, a distinguished French general, eminent equally for his military skill and courage, and for his virtue and humanity. These qualities he displayed in La Vendée, at Fleurus, and on the Rhine. He was killed at Hochsteinbach, and when buried in the entrenched camp at Coblentz, so high was the respect in which he was held, that both the French and the Austrian armies fired volleys of artillery in honour of the ceremony. B. at Chartres, 1769; killed, 1796.

MARCELLINUS, *mar-sel-li'-nus*, a pope and saint, succeeded Caius in 296. He signalized himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by Augustine. D. 304.

MARCELLO, Benedict, *mar-sail'-lo*, an eminent composer, denominated in Italy the Prince of Music. This highly-gifted man was equally eminent as a poet, philosopher, and musician. His compositions in music were numerous. His principal prose work was his "Teátro alla Móda" (the Fashionable Stage), intended as a ludicrous criticism on modern operas. B. at Venice, 1686; D. 1739.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, *mar-sel'-lus*, a famous Roman general, who, after the first Punic war, had the command of an expedition against the Gauls, where he obtained the *spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand Viridomarus, the king of the enemy. Soon after he was intrusted to oppose Hannibal in Italy, and was the first Roman who obtained any advantage over him. Marcellus, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, the inventions of the philosopher Archimedes baffling all the efforts and destroying all the great and stupendous military engines of the Romans, during three successive years. (*See* ARCHIMEDES.) The perseverance of Marcellus at last gave him the victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon to oppose Hannibal a second time. He displayed great military talents in his operations against this general, but was not, however, sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade, B.C. 208.

MARCELLUS I., Pope, succeeded Marcellinus. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate. D. 310

MARCELLUS II. was secretary to Paul III., who made him a cardinal, and one of the presidents at the council of Trent. He succeeded Julius III. in 1555, but died a few weeks after his election.

MARCIANUS, *mar-shi-ai'-nus*, a Thracian of obscure family, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodosius II., in 450. His reign, though it lasted little more than six years, was marked by peaceful and energetic measures. B. about the end of the 4th century; D. 457.

MARCO POLO. (*See* POLO.)

MARDONIUS, *mar-do'-ni-us*, a famous Persian general, a son of the satrap Gobryas, and a cousin of Xerxes. When Darius determined to invade Greece, the command of the immense army and fleet that was raised to crush that power was entrusted to him; but a storm destroyed his ships off Mount Athos, while his army was beaten in Macedonia. He accompanied Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, some years after, in 480 B.C., and was left in occupation of Athens, which he held for some months after the return of Xerxes to Asia. He was defeated and slain by Pausanias, at the battle of Platæa, September 22, 479 B.C.

MARGARET, *mar'-ga-ret*, daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, and wife of Haco VII., king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms, on the death of her son, Olaf IV., in 1387. The Swedes, dissatisfied with their king Albert, offered their crown to Margaret, who accepted it, and defeated Albert in 1394. Three years afterwards, the states of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway passed a law, known by the name of the Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. Margaret, however, violated the conditions of the Union, and was called the Semiramis of the North. B. 1353; D. 1411.

MARGARET, daughter of Réné of Anjou, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI., king of England. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, she displayed the character of a heroine. Her husband being taken prisoner, in 1455, by the earl of Warwick, she levied forces, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. But, in 1460, her army was defeated at Northampton, and Henry again became a prisoner; the queen, however, escaped into Scotland, and collected another army, with which she marched against the duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at the second battle of St. Albans; but was routed, after a bloody contest, at Towton; on which she fled to France, to implore succour from Louis XI., who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she was joined by several of her party, but was defeated at Hexham. In 1471 she sustained a final defeat at Tewkesbury, where she and her son were taken prisoners. In 1475, her brother Louis XI. of France purchased her liberty by a large ransom. She then retired to France, where she died in 1482. B. about 1425.

MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby. (*See* BEAUFORT, Margaret.)

MARGARET of Valois, queen of Navarre, and sister to Francis I., king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême. In 1509 she married Charles, duke of Alençon, two years after whose death she became the wife of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. Margaret assisted her husband in improving his dominions, and greatly encouraged the Protestants. Besides other works, she wrote the "Heptameron," a collection of tales after the manner, and with more than the license, of Boccaccio. B. 1492; D. 1549.

MARGARET of France, queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., ranked as one of the greatest beauties of her age, with talents and accomplishments corresponding to the charms of her person. She married Henry, then prince of Béarn, but afterwards king of France. On his accession to that throne, he proposed to dissolve their marriage, to which she consented, on condition of receiving a suitable pension; and, having returned to Paris, lived in great splendour and dissipation till her death in 1615. B. 1552. Some very agreeable poems by her are extant, and her "Mémoires" are curious.

MARIA LECZINSKI, *ma-ri'-a lek-zins'-ki*, daughter of Stanislas, king of Poland, married Louis XV. of France in 1725. D. 1768.

MARIA THERESA, *tai-rai'-sa*, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and empress of Germany, was the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and of Elizabeth Christina, of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Her father having lost his only son, the archduke Leopold, constituted Maria Theresa the heiress of his estates. In 1713 was framed the famous Pragmatic Sanction, by which, in default of male issue, the succession passed to the eldest of Charles's daughters. She married, in 1736, Francis Stephen of Loraine, afterwards emperor by the name of Francis I. In 1740 her father died, which event plunged Europe into war. Frederick of Prussia invaded Silesia, to which conquest he added Moravia. The elector of Bavaria aspired to the crowns of Bohemia and the empire; was supported by France in violation of the Pragmatic Sanction; and was crowned emperor at Frankfort, in 1742. Meanwhile, Maria Theresa threw herself upon the support of her Hungarian subjects, to whom, with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address:—"Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no other resource than in your fidelity, in your courage, and constancy: I commit to your hands the child of your kings." At this spectacle, the warlike Hungarians drew their sabres, and exclaimed, as with one voice, "Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa." (We will die for our sovereign Maria Theresa.) A powerful army was formed, with Kevenhuller at its head, which recovered several important places. Maria formed a treaty with England, which supplied her with money and troops, and, what was of greater consequence, detached the king of Prussia from the league, on condition of his retaining Silesia and Gratz. Maria Theresa was crowned queen of Bohemia, at Prague, in 1743; and, in June of the same year, the king of England and his son, the duke of Cumberland, gained a great victory at Dettingen. The king of Sardinia now declared himself for the queen of Hungary, who in 1745, had placed the imperial crown on the head of her husband, at Frankfort. After eight years of war, a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. (*See* FREDERICK II.) She employed the interval of peace in organizing her armies, repairing or constructing fortifications, regulating and encouraging commerce, founding military schools, and in erecting colleges of learning. She also caused observatories to be built at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau, which she supplied with the best instruments. The wounded and infirm soldiers found an asylum in hospitals, and the widows and children of officers were liberally provided for. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia; Count Daun, however, eventually forced the Prussians to raise the siege, by gaining the victory of Kollin (1757.) On this occasion, Maria Theresa

instituted the military order called by her name. After many engagements, peace was concluded in 1763, leaving Austria and Prussia with the same boundaries as before the war. Her husband died in 1765, and she never put off her mourning attire till her death. In 1772 she, somewhat unwillingly, joined the king of Prussia and the empress Catharine in the dismemberment of Poland. On the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779 by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa was one of the most energetic and noble of rulers; and so well and wisely had she governed her people, that she earned, and fully merited, the name of mother of her country. B. 1717; D. at Vienna, 1780.

Maria Louisa, *mă-rĭ'-a loo-e'-sa*, ex-empress of the French, and second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, was the eldest daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria (who must not be confounded with Francis I., emperor of Germany). In 1810 she was married to Napoleon I., then in the zenith of his power; in 1811 she presented her husband with a son—afterwards called king of Rome—to the great joy of the French nation; and, in 1813, on his departure to the army, she was nominated regent. In 1814 she refused to accompany Napoleon to Elba on the plea of ill-health; and having obtained, by treaty with the allied powers, the duchies of Parma and Placentia, &c., she repaired thither with her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, for whom she had conceived an attachment, and whom she subsequently married. Maria Louisa was endowed with considerable talents, which she had cultivated with some care. Her marriage with Napoleon being purely conventional, it is not surprising that, with his well-known domestic qualities, he failed to elicit either her affection or her esteem: but she is still liable to the charge of selfishness of character and coldness of heart, which the difficulties of her position may perhaps extenuate, but cannot justify. B. 1791; D. December 18, 1847.

Mariana, Juan, *ma-re-a'-na*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who at the age of 17 entered the order of the Jesuits. He distinguished himself by a famous book, entitled "De Rege et Regis Institutione," in which he justified the assassination of heretical princes: it was burnt at Paris by order of Parliament. His greatest work is "The History of Spain," written first in Latin and afterwards in Spanish. Besides the above, and several other learned works, he wrote a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," and another on the "Faults of Government and Society," in Spanish. B. at Talavera, 1536; D. 1623.

Marie de' Medici, *me-de'-che*, daughter of Francis I., grand-duke of Tuscany, married Henry IV. of France, in 1600. The union was rendered unhappy in consequence of the jealous, obstinate, and violent character of the queen; but, although she was constantly quarrelling with Henry, the most reliable historians acquit her of the odious charge with which some writers have sought to brand her,—that of being privy to the king's murder. On the death of Henry IV., in 1610, she was named regent; but her administration was disgraced by the countenance she afforded to unworthy favourites. She even quarrelled with her son, afterwards Louis XIII., who was compelled to





quit the court. A reconciliation was, however, effected between them by Richelieu. That minister subsequently forced her to leave France. The remainder of her life was spent in exile, in England, Belgium, and Germany. In 1642 her death took place at Cologne, where she was almost without the common necessaries of life B. at Florence, 1573.

Marie Antoinette, *ma'-re an'-twoi-net*, queen of France and archduchess of Austria, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa. In 1770 she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. At the celebration of the ceremony, in May of that year, two tremendous thunderstorms happened; and at the fête given by the city of Paris, a few weeks afterwards, above 1200 persons perished by the falling of a building erected for letting off fireworks, and a great number of spectators fell into the Seine and were drowned. The dauphiness, on that melancholy occasion, sent all the money she possessed to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the distressed. At the death of a monarch in France, it was the custom for the people to pay a tax to the new queen; this she caused to be dispensed with, when, by the demise of Louis XV., she ascended the throne. When the Revolution burst forth, in 1789, the public fury was directed against her; but she supported herself, amidst the vilest indignities and brutal scenes, with unshaken fortitude. On the famous 6th of October, when the frantic mob led the royal family in triumph from Versailles to Paris, and uttered dreadful exclamations against the queen, she presented herself before them alone, when her intrepid air for a period disarmed their malice, and turned their menaces into applause. On that memorable journey the mob carried before the carriage the heads of two of the king's guard on pikes. The courage of the queen, after being arrested at Varennes and conducted back to the Tuileries, remained unshaken. In the Temple her behaviour was marked by heroic fortitude. When apprised of the condemnation of her husband, she felicitated him on the termination of his sufferings, and upon his approach to an immortal crown. (*See* Louis XVI.) In July, 1793, she was separated from her son, which excited in her the most affecting grief, and in August she was conducted in the night to the Conciergerie, where she was confined in a dark and damp dungeon. In October she was brought to trial on the charge of having embezzled the public property, corresponded with foreign enemies, and transmitted large sums to the emperor. Accusations of crimes the most unnatural were also produced; to which she opposed the spirit and resolution of conscious innocence. Though nothing was proved, sentence of condemnation was passed against her, which she heard with triumph. On the 16th of the same month she was conducted in a cart to the scaffold, where, after elevating her eyes to heaven, she suffered the fatal stroke. Her body was thrown into a grave and consumed by quicklime. Her misfortunes had made great ravages in her beautiful countenance, and altered the colour of her hair. Marie Antoinette possessed an accomplished mind; she spoke the French language with purity, and the Italian as her own tongue. She understood Latin, and had a perfect knowledge of geography and history. She was kind-hearted and honest; thoughtlessness was perhaps the

greatest vice that could be attributed to her; and it caused her to be most unjustly slandered on several occasions. She left a son, who died in prison. (*See* Louis XVII.) B. at Vienna, 1755; guillotined 1793.

Marignano, John James Medichino, *mar'-e(i)-nan*, Marquis de, a celebrated commander, born at Milan, in the beginning of the 16th century. Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, employed him and another officer to murder Visconti, a Milanese nobleman; after which he determined to sacrifice the two instruments, lest he should be discovered as the author of the assassination. The one perished, but Medichino escaped, and obtained the government of Musso. In 1528 he entered into the service of the emperor, and exchanged Musso for Marignano. In 1544 he defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Strozzi, in Tuscany, and took the city of Siena, where he committed horrible cruelties. D. 1556.

Marino, John Baptist, *ma-re'-no*, an Italian poet. His father having discarded him for refusing to study the law, he became secretary to the grand admiral of Naples, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandino. His principal poem was entitled "Adonis," dedicated to Louis XIII. at the time when Marino was at Paris, whither he had been invited by Marie de' Medici. He afterwards retired to his native city. B. at Naples, 1569; D. 1625.

Marino Falieri. (*See* Falieri.)

Mariotte, Edme, *ma'-re-ot*, an eminent mathematician, who was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666. He distinguished himself by his hydraulic experiments. His principal works are, "A Treatise on Philosophy," "On the Motion of Waters," "On the Movement of Pendulums," "Experiments on Colours," "Treatise on Levels." The whole were published in a collected form at Leyden, in 1717. D. 1684.

Marius, Caius, *ma'-ri-us*, a celebrated Roman, who was seven times consul. He was of obscure origin, and in his youth was a husbandman; which employment he quitted for the army, and became a lieutenant under Scipio, who, when asked one night at supper where as good a general as himself might be found when he was dead, replied, placing his hand on the shoulders of Marius, "Here, perhaps." Marius ended the war with Jugurtha, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this, he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy; but tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished, especially the women. Plutarch reports that, having experienced some disadvantages in contending with the Cimbri, he was warned, in a dream, to avert the wrath of the gods by sacrificing his daughter Calpurnia, which inhuman direction he obeyed. In his sixth consulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering some time, he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was chosen consul, B.C. 86, in which year he died from excessive drinking. B. at or near Arpinum, about 157 B.C.—His son, Marius the Younger, had all the ferocious characteristics of his father. He usurped the consular dignity 82 B.C.; but was defeated by Sylla, and slew himself at Præneste.

Marius, Marcus Aurelius, a smith and common soldier in the reign of Valerianus Gallienus, who attained to supreme command in the army, and, on the death of the former, seized the imperial throne, but was shortly afterwards killed by a soldier. D. about 260.

Marivaux, Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de, *ma'-re-vo*, a celebrated French writer, whose comedies and romances are distinguished by their moral tendency. His best works are, "The Poor Philosopher," "Marianne," "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Pharsamon." He also wrote a work entitled "The French Spectator." B. at Paris, 1688; D. 1763.

Mark, a pope and saint, succeeded Sylvester I. in 336, and died the next year. There passes under his name an epistle addressed to St. Athanasius.

Mark Antony. (*See* Antonius, Marcus.)

Markland, Jeremiah, *mark'-land*, a learned critic, who in 1723 distinguished himself by his "Epistola Critica," after which he published "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; with a Dissertation on Four Orations ascribed to Cicero." He wrote several other works, and assisted many learned men in their labours. B. in Lancashire, 1693; D. near Dorking, Surrey, 1776.

Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of, *marl'-bur-o*, an illustrious English general and statesman. He received but an indifferent education, for his father, Sir Winston Churchill, a royalist gentleman of ancient family, took him to court at the age of 12 years, where he became page to the duke of York, and, in 1666, obtained a commission in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier, against the Moors, and on his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery, as to call him the "Handsome Englishman," and further declared that he would one day prove a master in the art of war. He distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended that prince to Holland and Scotland, and about this time married Miss Sarah Jennings, maid of honour to Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the utmost anxiety to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth, in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685, he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge, and, soon afterwards, materially assisted in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity till the arrival of William of Orange; whereupon he went over to that prince, an act of treachery which has been stigmatized by several writers, and not unjustly, as fraught with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country. King William created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with

other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; whence, however, he was soon released. After the death of Queen Mary, he was restored to favour; and at the close of William's reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liège. He returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both Houses, and the honour of a dukedom from the queen. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Bavarians at Blenheim and obtained a complete victory, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this event, he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him Marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of Parliament, and the grant of the crown lands at Woodstock, a village near Oxford. In 1706 he fought the famous battle of Ramilies, in which his life was frequently in the most imminent danger, a cannon-shot taking off the head of Colonel Bingly as he was helping the duke to remount. This victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the Queen and Parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim House was ordered to be built to perpetuate his gallant services. He had also a pension of £5000 a year granted him. The following campaign presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour—being distinguished by the victory at Oudenarde, followed by the passage of the Schelde and the capture of the fortress of Lisle—that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which, however, had no result. In 1709, Marlborough defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnized. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laurels; but soon after was dismissed from his employments. To add to this disgrace, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Thereupon he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment, having survived his intellectual faculties. B. in Devonshire, 1650; D. 1722, and his remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

MARLBOROUGH, Sarah, Duchess of, wife of the preceding, was a lady of strong mind, but overbearing passions. For a long time she exercised over the weak and easy nature of Queen Anne a most commanding influence. The queen threw off all royal etiquette when corresponding with the haughty duchess. In their letters, Queen Anne was simple "Mrs. Morley," while the duchess was addressed as "dear Mrs. Freeman." In the end, however, the queen felt her yoke to be intolerable, and after a long struggle for power, the duchess was dismissed the court, the duke, her husband, sharing in her disgrace. She outlived the duke several years. D. 1744.

MARLOWE, Christopher, *mar'-lo*, an English dramatic writer, who studied at the university of Cambridge, and took his degree as M.A. in 1587. It is said he subsequently became a writer for the stage, and, perhaps, an actor. His course of life appears to have been very bad, and he met his death in a disgraceful quarrel. The plays which have been attributed to him are, "Dr. Faustus;" "Edward the Second;" "The Jew of Malta;" "Tamburlaine the Great;" "Lust's Dominion;" "Dido, Queen of Carthage;" and "Massacre at Paris." All these works have reached our times in a very imperfect condition, owing to the carelessness of the printers; but they convey, nevertheless, abundant proof of the great power their author possessed of drawing characters more than human in their intense malignity and terrible depth of villany. Marlowe's productions were the link between the plays of Shakspeare and the old "Moralities." B. about 1564; killed, 1593.

MARMONT, Marshal. (*See* RAGUSA, duke of.)

MARMONTEL, Jean François, *mar'-mon-tel*, a celebrated French writer, who in early life was professor of philosophy at Toulouse. In 1745 he went to Paris, and obtained the friendship of Voltaire. His talents and virtues procured him a pension and the place of historiographer of the royal buildings, and also the management of a journal called the "Mercure;" but, having written a satire against a nobleman of distinction, he was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his release, he recommenced his literary career, and wrote some tragedies and an opera; but his fame rests principally, if not wholly, upon his "Moral Tales," a work universally known and esteemed. The French Academy appointed him perpetual secretary in 1789. During the Revolution he led a retired life, and though reduced to destitution, remained secure amidst all the violent scenes of that event. In 1797 he was chosen deputy of the Council of Ancients by the department of Eure. Besides his dramatic pieces and "Moral Tales," he wrote the romance of "Belisarius," "The Literary Observer," "The Charms of Study," an epistle; a French translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia," "Poétique Françoise," "The Incas; or, the Destruction of the Empire of Peru," "Essay on the Revolutions of Music," "Elements of Literature," and several articles in the French "Encyclopédie." B. in France, 1723; D. 1799

MARMORA, Alfonso, Marquis della, *mar'-mo-ra*, a modern Italian general, who received his education in the military school at Turin. In 1823 he entered the artillery as lieutenant, and rose, during the ensuing twenty-five years, through the intermediate grades, till, at the latter period, he attained the rank of major-general. During the struggle between Piedmont and Austria, in 1848, he held office as minister of war; and on the abdication of Carlo Alberto, he was appointed to reorganize the shattered army. In 1855 he went out to the Crimea, as commander-in-chief of the Piedmontese army of 15,000 men, which had been

sent thither to co-operate with the English and French against the Russians, and, with his troops, took an active part in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya. At the conclusion of peace Della Marmora resumed office under Cavour as minister of war. He was not engaged in the field during the Italian war of 1859; but in 1861 became commander-in-chief of the Italian army, and in 1862 was viceroy in the Neapolitan provinces. During the years 1864–66 he was twice premier of Italy, and in the last-named year took an active part in the war between Italy and Austria. B.1804; D.1878.

MAROCHETTI, Charles, Baron, *mar-o-ket'-te*, an eminent modern sculptor, who, having commenced the practice of his profession at Turin, went to Paris, and afterwards to London, where he remained, constantly employed by the most fashionable circles. The English public became acquainted with him during the Great Exhibition of 1851, when he contributed his colossal model of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, which was placed in the open air at the western end of the Crystal Palace. He was afterwards extensively employed by the royal family and the highest nobility to carve busts, &c. In 1856, he produced a bust of her Majesty in stained marble, and two years before he executed a colossal equestrian statue of the queen, for the citizens of Glasgow. One of his last works was a bust of Sir Edwin Landseer, exhibited in 1867, and another, a statue of Lord Clyde, which was completed in the same year. B. at Turin, of French parents, 1805; D. 1867.

MAROZIA, *mar-o-zé'-a*, a Roman lady, who married, about 906, Alberic, count of Tusculum and marquis of Camerino. Becoming a widow while still young, she exercised, by her beauty and intriguing spirit, great influence over the most powerful nobles of Rome, and during many years set up or deposed popes almost at her mere whim. She made herself mistress of the city, and caused, in succession, the election of Sergius III. in 904, Anastasius III. in 911, and Lando in 913. In 928 she deposed John X., who had been elected through the influence of Theodora, her sister and rival, and put him to death, with the assistance of Guido, duke of Tuscany, her second husband. In 931 she seated in the pontifical chair her son, under the title of John XI. (*See* John XI.) In the following year she married her third husband, Hugh of Provence, who became king of Italy; but that monarch having struck Alberic, eldest son of Marozia, he, out of revenge, roused the Roman youths, and massacred the guards of his father-in-law, who sought safety in flight. Marozia was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where she died.

MARPURG, Frederic William, *mar'-poorg*, an eminent German writer on the theory of music. Of his personal history scarcely anything authentic is known, further than that he was either counsellor of war to Frederick II., or secretary to one of his ministers. His "Manual of Harmony and Composition" is so correct and sound that it has earned the title of the "Musical Euclid." Dr. Burney remarks of Marpurg, that "he was the first German theorist who could patiently be read by persons of taste, so addicted were former writers to prolixity and pedantry." B. in Prussia, 1718; D. 1795.

MARRAST, Armand, *mar-rast'*, an eminent French political writer, who, after completing his education, went to Paris, where he soon distinguished himself by his brilliant attacks upon the government of Charles X. In 1830 he started "La Tribune," in which Louis Philippe and his ministry were subjected to an unceasing flow of the most pungent satire. Fines and law expenses, however, put an end to that remarkable journal, and at one time its former editor was compelled to seek refuge in England. He subsequently became sub-editor of "Le National," then under the guidance of the unfortunate Armand Carrel. (*See* CARREL.) When the latter fell, in a duel with Girardin, Marrast succeeded to the editorship in chief of "Le National," and therein contributed, in no slight degree, to bring the government of Louis Philippe into contempt, as well as to produce the great crisis of 1848, which resulted in the loss of his throne by the old monarch. After the fall of the Lamartine administration, Marrast retired into private life. B. 1802; D. 1852.

MARRYAT, Frederick, *măr'-re-ăt*, a celebrated English novelist, who, before he had commenced the first line of his first novel, had proved himself a man of heroic mould in many desperate conflicts. After receiving some education at various schools in the vicinity of London, he entered the navy at the age of fourteen. His first ship was the famous *Impérieuse*, 44 guns, commanded by that brilliant seaman, Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. Under this celebrated chief, the young sailor fought in upwards of fifty engagements, between the years 1806 and 1809. The reputation for bravery and skill which he had acquired under his first commander, was continued and increased during his after-career. On five occasions he rescued sailors from drowning by leaping overboard to their assistance. After various services, he was gazetted commander in 1815; in 1823 he sailed in command of the *Larne*, 18 guns, to the East Indies, where he co-operated in the attack on Rangoon. For his services he received the thanks of the governor-general, and, after his return home, became C.B.; a further honour was bestowed upon him by the Royal Humane Society, which awarded its gold medal to him, in reward of his efforts at saving seamen's lives. He served with the Channel fleet during the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. At the age of forty he took up the novelist's pen, and produced, in rapid succession, a series of excellent works of fiction, most of them depicting life at sea. To enumerate a few of them will suffice for the present purpose:—"Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "The King's Own," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Midshipman Easy," "Rattlin the Reefer," "Poor Jack," the "Pirate and the Three Cutters," "Masterman Ready." The preceding are his best novels, but almost everything he wrote was excellent. In 1837 he produced a most valuable work, entitled "A Code of Signals for the use of vessels employed in the merchant service," for which Louis Philippe bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour. The code is now in use both in the English and foreign navies. For several years before his death he was incapacitated from literary labour by shattered health. It must be mentioned that the sole reason why this bold and skilful seaman did not rise in his profession, was that he had given free utterance to his opinions against the practice of impressment. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. in London, 1792; D. in Norfolk, 1848.

MARS, Mademoiselle, *mar*, a great French

comedian, made her *début* at the early age of thirteen, and enjoyed the rare privilege of retaining the public favour till an advanced age, having kept the boards of the Théâtre Français at Paris, where she had gained innumerable triumphs, till 1841, when she retired in her 63rd year. B. 1779; D. 1847.

Marsden, William, *mars'-den*, a distinguished Orientalist, who was educated at various schools in Dublin, with the view of proceeding to Trinity College, and entering the church. His father was, however, induced to send him out to India when he had attained his sixteenth year. He reached Bencoolen in 1771, and entered the civil service of the government. While fulfilling the duties of secretary, he mastered the Malay language, and acquired a large and valuable store of local knowledge, which, at a later period, he turned to good account in his writings. After residing at Sumatra during eight years, he returned to England, where he made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, who introduced him to most of the scientific and learned men of the day. In 1782 he published his excellent "History of Sumatra." The success of this work was, from the outset, very decided; and through the influence of distinguished persons, whose acquaintance he had made, the author became second secretary, and afterwards chief secretary, to the Admiralty. While he held that appointment, the battles of St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, and Trafalgar took place; and, during that stirring and glorious period, Mr. Marsden's efforts were marked by untiring energy, integrity, and intelligence. In 1807 he retired upon a pension of £1500 per annum; and five years afterwards produced his "Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language," which was followed, after several years' interval, by a translation of the "Travels of the celebrated Marco Polo." His other important works were "Numismata Orientalia; or, Description of Eastern Coins," and some treatises on the Polynesian or East Insular Languages. In 1831 he voluntarily gave up his pension to the public; an act of liberality which elicited the warmest thanks of the House of Commons. At his death he bequeathed his collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his library to King's College. B. at Dublin, 1754; D. 1836.

Marsh, Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., *marsh*, bishop of Peterborough, was chiefly known as the translator of the profound and elaborate work of "Michaelis on the New Testament." After finishing his classical studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he resided for many years at Göttingen, where he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the German language. On the invasion of Germany by the French, he returned to Cambridge and took his B.D. degree, and in 1807 was elected Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, delivering his lectures in English instead of in Latin, as had been the practice previously; and as he lectured from the university pulpits, all ranks flocked to hear him. Besides several important translations from the German, and a long list of controversial pamphlets, he published "A Course of Lectures, containing a Description and Systematic Arrangement of the several Branches of Divinity," &c.; "A History of the Translations which have been made from the Scriptures;" and "Horæ Pelasgicæ." In 1806, Mr. Marsh was created D.D. by royal mandate; in 1816 he was made bishop of Llandaff; and, three years later, translated to the see of Peterborough. Eminent as were his talents and learning, and unwearied as was his zeal as a divine, he probably owed much of his success in life to some important information on public affairs, which he transmitted to the English government during his residence in Germany, and which Mr. Pitt considered to be so important, that he rewarded it with a pension. B. 1758; D. 1838.

Marshall, William, *mar'-shal*, a distinguished modern writer on agricultural and rural economy, among whose works are, "Minutes of Agriculture," "Planting and Rural Ornament," "The Rural Economy of the Midland, Southern, and Western Counties," and "Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather." B. 1745; D. 1818.

Marshall, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, was educated at Edinburgh, and for some years practised his art there. He next studied under Chantrey in London, and under Baily; and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the English Academy in 1835; and took up his residence in London permanently in 1839. In 1842 he was elected associate of the Scottish, in 1844 of the English Academy, and in 1852, R.A. Mr. Marshall resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art, portrait-busts, and devoted his great skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture; and with gradual success. The "Broken Pitcher" (1842), "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders; and the former executed in marble to the purchaser's order. A reduction of the "First Whisper of Love" (1845), was chosen by the holder of a £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of £500; reduced copies in Parian being distributed among the subscribers. One of his best works for refinement of feeling and of execution is "Sabrina" (1847). For the new Palace at Westminster, Marshall, one of the three sculptors employed, executed the fine statues of Hyde, Lord Clarendon, the historian, and Lord Somers. He was also selected for important statues erected by public subscription—that in bronze to Peel at Manchester; others proposed to be placed in public sites, to Jenner, Campbell, and Cowper. In 1857, Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700, for a design for the national monument to the duke of Wellington; and was employed to execute various statues to the memory of Prince Albert. B. 1814.

Marsham, Sir John, *mar'-sham*, a learned English writer, who, after studying the law, became one of the six clerks in Chancery. During the civil wars, he adhered to the royal cause, and in 1660 was chosen member of Parliament for Rochester. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He is distinguished for his "Diatribe Chronologica," or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament; an enlarged edition of which work he afterwards produced. B. in London, 1602; D. 1685.—His son, Sir John Marsham, made large collections for a history of England, but never published them. He also wrote a "History of the English Boroughs."

Marsigli, Count Louis Ferdinand, *mar'-seely-e*, an Italian naturalist. He served with reputation in the imperial army, and in 1683 was

taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The year following he was ransomed, and obtained a colonel's commission. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of general; but when the Count d'Arco was condemned for giving up the fortress of Brisach to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing-office; the first he bequeathed to the senate, and the last to the Dominicans. He also founded the Academy of Arts and Sciences at that place. Count Marsigli was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He wrote, among other important works, "A Philosophical Essay on the Sea," "A Description, Historical, Geographical, &c., of the Danube," and "A Treatise on the Bosphorus." B. at Bologna, 1658; D. 1730.

MARSTON, John, *mar'-ston*, an English dramatic writer of the time of Elizabeth and James I., who is said to have been a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and an intimate friend of Ben Jonson; but beyond these facts, nothing is known of the circumstances of his life. Nine of his plays have been printed separately: one of them, "The Malcontent," is a very fine production; it is said, however, to have been altered from Webster. His miscellaneous poems were collected and edited in 1764. He also assisted Ben Jonson and Chapman in writing "Eastward Hoe."

MARTIAL, Marcus Valerius, *mar'-she-al*, a Latin epigrammatic poet. From some hints contained in his own works, it is ascertained that he went to Rome when young, and remained there during 35 years, after which he retired to his native place, Bilbilis, in Spain. The emperor Domitian conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. Martial, in return, complimented him as more than human; but, after his death, painted his enormities in glowing colours. His epigrams are very pointed and severe. D. about 103.

MARTIN I., Pope, *mar'-tin*, succeeded Theodore in 649. He held a council at Rome, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. This giving offence to the emperor Constantius, he caused Martin to be sent to Constantinople, whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he died of ill-usage, in 655.

MARTIN II. succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius, patriarch of Constantinople. D. 884.

MARTIN III., a Roman, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942. He founded many churches and charitable institutions. D. 946.

MARTIN IV., a Frenchman of noble birth, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus, and Peter I., king of Sicily, and gave the kingdom of the latter to Charles de Valois, son of Philip the Hardy, king of France. D. 1285.

MARTIN V. (Otho Colonna) was elected pope in 1417, after the abdication of John XXIII. and of the antipopes Benedict and Gregory. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by the emperor and the elector-palatine. He persecuted the followers of Huss in Bohemia, and closed the council of Constance, in 1417. D. 1431.

MARTIN, Claude, a Frenchman, who attained the rank of major-general in the English service in India, received a good mathematical education at a public school, and at the age of 20 entered the army with one of his brothers. His regiment was sent to India with General Lally, and in the war of 1756 he behaved with great gallantry; but, being ill-treated, he deserted into the English service, in which he signalized himself by many acts of bravery. Being employed to make a map of the estates of the nabob of Oude, he recommended himself to his patronage. The nabob loved the European arts, in which he was assisted by Martin, who opened a profitable bank and other commercial institutions under his protection, and thereby gained prodigious wealth. Having settled at Lucknow, he built there a magnificent but curious house, in a style of his own, and in which he could enjoy all the mildness and coolness of a European climate, with the fervour of the Asiatic. He also erected another on the banks of the Ganges, which was fortified in the European manner. He formed a large museum of natural history; constructed an immense garden, stocked with a prodigious variety of plants; and built an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. At his death, his great wealth was distributed principally in charity. He founded at Lyons a school of commerce and industry which is called La Martinière, after him. B. at Lyons, 1732; D. 1800.

MARTIN, John, a modern English painter, of considerable originality. Having in early life evinced a desire to become an artist, his father apprenticed him to a Newcastle coachmaker, for the purpose of learning heraldic painting; his indentures, were, however, cancelled after a short time, and he was placed in the studio of Bonifacio Musso, an enamel painter. In 1806 he went to London with his master, who obtained employment for him in the firm of Mr. C. Muss, his son. Martin, speaking of his life at that period, says, "By close application till two or three o'clock in the morning, in the depth of winter, I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. I was at this time, during the day, employed in Mr. C. Muss's firm, painting on china and glass; by which, and making water-colour drawings, and teaching, I supported myself; in fact, mine was a struggling artist's life when I married, which I did at 19." In 1812 he resolved to paint a large picture; he set to work, and in a month produced "Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion." This obtained a place in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and was purchased for 50 guineas. Thus encouraged, the painter worked diligently, and became, for a period, the most generally popular artist in his native country. He produced a number of striking works, which, as depicting awe-inspiring subjects, in a manner characterized by fervid imagination and a feeling for the grandeur of nature, captivated the general public, and caused Martin to be regarded as possessing a "sublime style." Some of his most attractive and successful pictures, were—"Belshazzar's Feast," "The Seventh Plague," "The Fall of Nineveh," "The Eve of the Deluge," and "The Destruction of Herculaneum." He outlived the extravagant popularity which greeted his first efforts, and his last pictures, illustrative of the "Last Judgment," were coldly received. He devoted considerable time to projects for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis.

published some pamphlets on the subject, and took out patents for sewer-pipes, &c. At one time, his services were eagerly sought by publishers as an illustrator of books; and for one set of drawings—those made for an edition of Milton's poems—he is said to have been paid 2000 guineas. B. in Northumberland, 1789; D. 1854.

MARTINEAU, Harriet, *mar'-te-no*, an eminent modern authoress, was descended from a family of French extraction, which, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, commenced and carried on, during several generations, the business of silk-manufacturers at Norwich. In early youth she displayed great earnestness of character, and an unremitting eagerness to acquire knowledge. Her talent for literary composition was also very decided. Her father becoming embarrassed in his commercial affairs, Harriet, the sixth of eight children, resolved to support herself by literature. She commenced accordingly by publishing, in the year 1823, a volume of "Devotions for Young People," which was succeeded by her "Christmas Day" and "The Friend," in the two following years. Some tales and tracts occupied her pen up to 1830, when she published a more ambitious work entitled "Traditions of Palestine." About the same time she gained the prizes offered by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association for three tracts on the "Introduction and Promotion of Christian Unitarianism among the Roman Catholics, the Jews, and Mohammedans." Her next efforts were the "Illustrations of Political Economy," which, although they had been rejected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and several publishers, proved a most decided success. "Illustrations of Taxation" and "Poor-Law and Paupers" appeared next, and in 1837 she gave to the world her "Society in America," which was the result of a visit to the United States. "Deerbrook" and "The Hour and the Man," were the subsequent productions of her pen; but, although two excellent novels, they did not attain great popularity. Between the years 1839-41, her health was exceedingly delicate; but, on her recovery, she resumed the pen with her former energy, and produced "Life in the Sick Room," "Forest and Game-Law Tales," "The Billow and the Rock," and "Eastern Life, Past and Present," which last contained her travelling impressions of Syria and the Holy Land. Mr. Charles Knight having been compelled to relinquish the composition of the "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," Miss Martineau undertook the task, and was generally allowed to have produced a most interesting and valuable contribution to historical literature. She next published, in conjunction with Mr. Atkinson, a volume containing opinions relative to religious belief, which astonished the world by being directly opposite to those she had hitherto displayed. About 1856 she went to reside at a pleasant cottage she had built for herself at Ambleside. Her pen was next employed in the service of the "Westminster," and other reviews, and in occasional contributions to the daily and weekly press. Her last work of importance was a condensed reproduction of "Comte's Positive Philosophy." B. at Norwich, 1802; D. 1876.

MARTYN, John, *mar'-tin*, an eminent English botanist, who, in 1720, translated "Tournefort's History of the Plants growing about Paris," which induced him to make a similar catalogue of the plants about London. He co-operated with Dillenus in forming a society of botanists, which continued till 1726. About this time he read botanical lectures in London, and on the death of Bradley was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge. He became, in 1727, a member of the Royal Society. He practised physic in the city, and afterwards at Chelsea, but, in 1752, retired to Streatham. His principal works were several treatises in Latin on botany; a Translation of the Georgics and Bucolics of Virgil, with notes; translation of Boerhaave's treatise on the Powers of Medicine; Harris on the Diseases of Infants; and an abridgment of Philosophical Papers from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. B. in London, 1699; D. 1768.

MARTYN, Thomas, F.R.S., an eminent antiquarian and natural philosopher, the son of the preceding, born at Chelsea, was educated at Cambridge, and, on his father's resignation in 1761, succeeded to the botanical professorship, which he held for 64 years, together with valuable church preferment. His philosophical writings by which he is most generally known, are, "Plantæ Cantabrigienses," "Herbationes Cantabrigienses," "The English Connoisseur," "The Antiquities of Herculaneum," "Elements of Natural History," "Flora Rustica," and an enlarged edition of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary." B. 1736; D. 1825.

MARTYR, Peter, *mar'-tir*, an Italian diplomatist, who was employed by Ferdinand V., king of Castile and Aragon, in the education of his children. He also obtained some ecclesiastical benefices, and wrote a history of the discovery of America, in Latin; also a curious relation of his embassy to Egypt, in 1500, and a collection of letters relating to the history of Spain. B. 1455; D. 1523.

MARTYR, Peter, a celebrated Protestant divine, whose family name was Vermigli; but his parents give him that of Martyr, from one Peter, a martyr, whose church stood near their house. After receiving a private education, he entered an Augustine monastery at Fiesole. He became a distinguished preacher, and held an appointment in the cathedral of Naples, which he relinquished after reading the writings of Luther and other reformers. This change in his religious sentiments rendering it expedient for him to quit Italy, he went to Strasburg, where he married a nun, who, having adopted the principles of the Reformation, had fled from her convent. On the invitation of Edward VI. he went to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christchurch. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland. His wife died at Oxford, and, in the reign of Mary, her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were honourably interred in Christchurch. Peter Martyr wrote some pieces against the errors of the church of Rome, and commentaries upon the Holy Scripture. B. at Florence, 1500; D. at Zurich, 1562.

MARVELL, Andrew, *mar'-vel*, an English poet and politician, who, at the age of thirteen, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1657, became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. In the Parliament which met at the Restoration, he was chosen to represent his native town. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer

against the corruptions of the court. Charles II. delighted in his conversation, but could never prevail upon him to support his measures. The following anecdote, so strongly depicting his political incorruptibility, was narrated in a small work published in 1784. "The borough of Hull, in the reign of Charles II. chose Andrew Marvell, a young gentleman of little or no fortune, and maintained him in London for the service of the public. His understanding, integrity, and spirit were dreadful to the then infamous administration. Persuaded that he would be theirs for properly asking, they sent his old schoolfellow, the Lord-Treasurer Danby, to renew acquaintance with him in his garret. At parting, the lord-treasurer, out of pure affection, slipped into his hand an order on the Treasury for £1000, and then went to his chariot. Marvell, looking at the paper, calls after the treasurer, 'My lord, I request another moment.' They went up again to the garret, and Jack, the servant-boy, was called. 'Jack, child, what had I for dinner yesterday?' 'Don't you remember, sir? You had the little shoulder of mutton that you ordered me to bring from the woman in the market.' 'Very right, child; what have I for dinner to-day?' 'Don't you know, sir, that you bid me lay by the blade-bone to broil?' '"Tis so, very right; child, go away. My lord, do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper. I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents; the ministry may seek men for their purpose; I am not one.'" The close of his political career was brought about, according to Mr. Dove, in the following way. "Marvell had now rendered himself so obnoxious to the usual friends of a corrupt court, and to the heir presumptive, James, duke of York, that he was beset on all sides by powerful enemies, who even proceeded so far as to menace his life. Hence he was obliged to use great caution, to appear seldom in public, and, frequently to conceal the place of his abode; but all his care proved ineffectual to preserve him from their vengeance; for he died at the of fifty-eight years, not without strong suspicions (as his constitution was active and vigorous) of having suffered under the effect of poison." Although his fame as a wit, satirist, and poet, was considerable during his time, it is as a man of great political integrity that he is remembered. A complete edition of his works was published, with his life prefixed, in 1776. B. in Yorkshire, 1620; D. 1678.

MARY I., *mair'-e*, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon, his first wife. Her education was liberal, and she acquired so great a knowledge of the Latin language as to undertake a translation of the paraphrase of Erasmus on St. John's gospel, which, however, she did not complete. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his fierce temper; and the treatment which her mother had experienced contributed much towards increasing her dislike to Henry, and to the alterations which he introduced into the church. During the reign of Edward, she could not be prevailed upon to join in communion with the Protestant divines; on this account, that amiable prince was persuaded by his minister, the duke of Northumberland, to set aside his sisters from the succession, and to declare Lady Jane Grey his heir. At his death, in 1553, that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she entered London without opposition. In putting to death Lady Jane and her husband, Lord Dudley, she indicated that sanguinary and revengeful temper which was soon displayed in a violent persecution of the Protestants; even Cranmer, to whom she is said to have been indebted for her life, did not escape her bigotry and cruelty. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V., with whom she lived on indifferent terms. A disappointment, occasioned by a supposed miscarriage, and aggravated by the loss of Calais, produced a fever, of which she died in 1558, and with her ended the domination of the papal power in England. B. at Greenwich, 1516.

MARY II., queen of England, the wife of William III., was the daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to William, Prince of Orange, with whom she went to England, in 1689. The same year, Parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She was of a meek disposition, and did not interfere in matters of government, except when her husband was absent. (*See* WILLIAM III.) She died, without issue, of the small-pox, in 1694. B. 1662.

MARY STUART, *stu'-art*, commonly called Mary queen of Scots, the daughter of James V., king of Scotland, by Marie of Loraine, daughter of the duke of Guise, was only eight days old when her father died; on which she became heiress to the throne. Henry VIII. of England endeavoured to unite the two kingdoms, by a marriage between his son Edward and the infant queen of Scots; but his offer being rejected, he sent his troops into Scotland, where they took and plundered Edinburgh, but were soon obliged to return. In 1548, Mary was betrothed to Francis, dauphin of France, at which court she acquired those accomplishments which rendered her an object of universal admiration; and there, also, she imbibed those prejudices which proved the source of her misfortunes. In 1558 the marriage was celebrated, and, by the direction of their father-in-law, Mary and her husband assumed the title of king and queen of England, on the supposed ground of the illegitimacy of Elizabeth; an act of ridiculous ambition, which was afterwards fatal to Mary. In 1559 Henry II. died, and Francis became king of France; but, in less than two years, he left Mary a widow; on which she returned to her native country, after an absence of nearly thirteen years, and, says Robertson, "a stranger to her subjects, without experience, without allies, and almost without a friend." Scotland was at that time a prey to fanatical zeal. The Presbyterian party, goaded to desperation by the fierce intolerance of the Roman Catholic clergy, carried the work of reformation to the extreme by destroying abbeys, cathedrals, libraries, and even the monuments of the dead. Such was the state of the kingdom at the landing of Mary, who, the first Sunday after her arrival, ordered mass to be said in her chapel; an act which gave great offence to the people. Mary, nevertheless, proclaimed that any attempts towards a change or subversion of the established church should be treated as a capital offence. Although she held several conferences with

Knox, during one of which she was bathed in tears before the reformer's fierce eloquence, Mary could not be induced to change her religious opinions. Several offers of marriage were made to Mary, who rejected them, and bestowed her hand on Henry, Lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a young nobleman of prepossessing appearance, but weak and impetuous in mind and temper, and mean and intemperate in his habits. This inauspicious marriage was soon followed by alienation, and the enemies of both did their utmost to widen the breach. They persuaded Darnley that David Rizzio, an Italian musician, whom the queen had appointed her foreign secretary, had supplanted him in her affections. A conspiracy was formed, and one night, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Darnley conducted his confederates to the royal apartment, where Rizzio was murdered in the presence of Mary, who was then advanced in pregnancy. The next favourite at the court of Scotland was James Hepburn, earl Bothwell, a man of considerable talents, but of unprincipled mind. By his arts he gained an ascendancy over the mind of Mary, who appointed him lieutenant of the Marches. In 1566 she was delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Darnley was soon afterwards seized with a strange distemper, whilst staying at his father's house at Glasgow. He returned to Edinburgh; but, instead of proceeding to Holyrood Palace, went to a solitary house, which was blown up ten days afterwards, the body of the king being found in the garden, without any marks of violence upon it. This deed occasioned universal horror, and as it was believed that Bothwell was its principal contriver, he was brought before the privy council, but, after a mock trial, was acquitted. His influence over Mary increasing, he laid aside the mask, and, in 1567, seized the queen, and carried her to the castle of Dunbar, where, by entreaties and force, he prevailed on her to marry him. This is the great stain on the character of this ill-fated woman, which has called forth the condemnation both of her enemies and her defenders. A confederacy of the most powerful lords in the kingdom was formed against Mary and Bothwell; but, after a time, the queen abandoned the earl, and was taken first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to the castle of Lochleven. The lords of the confederacy forced her to sign a renunciation of her crown in favour of her son, and he was accordingly crowned at Stirling. After this, the enemies of Mary, who had suffered Bothwell to quit the kingdom, caused different persons to be executed for being concerned in the king's murder. Mary, after nearly a year's confinement, escaped from her prison in the island of Lochleven, and raised a large army; but the regent Murray marching against her, the royal party was defeated. On this, Mary fled into England, and implored the protection of Elizabeth, who acted with great duplicity for some time, and at length declared that no assistance could be afforded her unless she submitted to a legal trial. After some difficulties, this was agreed to, and the cause was to be determined at York, by a commission, which finally removed to London, where it was declared that "nothing had been produced whereby the queen of England could conceive or take any evil opinion of her good sister, for anything yet seen." Mary was, notwithstanding, kept in close confinement. The duke of Norfolk formed the design of marrying her, in which he was encouraged by several of the English nobility, and also by the regent Murray; but this being discovered by Elizabeth, the duke was sent to the Tower, whence he was not released till he promised to renounce all correspondence with the queen of Scotland, but afterwards renewing his ambitious project, he was tried and executed. After a long confinement at Coventry, Mary was removed to Fotheringay Castle, where she was to undergo the mock formality of a trial, on the charge of fomenting conspiracies against Elizabeth. When brought before the commissioners, she disclaimed their authority and asserted her innocence; but though no proof appeared of the charges, she was declared guilty of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth. Mary received the tidings with complacency, being wearied by her unparalleled persecutions. Many foreign powers interested themselves in her behalf, and her son James endeavoured to save her life, but in vain. She was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, February 8, 1587, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirsted for her blood. Thus fell Mary Stuart, a princess of uncommon beauty and accomplishments, as well as misfortunes. Her remains were interred in Peterborough Cathedral, whence they were removed by her son, after he had ascended the English throne, and deposited in Westminster Abbey. B. 1542.



Mary, queen of Hungary, was sister to the emperor Charles V., and married, in 1521, Louis, king of Hungary, who soon after was killed at the battle of Mohatz. His widow was appointed governor of the Low Countries in 1531, and in that station behaved with great courage and prudence. She headed the troops in several actions, and was so fond of hunting as to be called Diana, and the Huntress. She favoured the Protestants, and had a taste for literature. Between her and Henry II., king of France, there was a great animosity, and she committed considerable ravages in the French provinces. Henry, on his part, invaded Flanders, and destroyed the palace of Mary, who, in return, carried devastation into Picardy. The Spanish soldiers called her the mother of the camp. She resigned the government in 1555. D. 1558.

Mary of England was daughter of Henry VII., and married Louis XII. in 1514. Becoming a widow in the following year, she was united to the duke of Suffolk. B. 1497; D. 1534.

Mary, an Anglo-Norman poetess in the 13th century, was born in France, but resided chiefly in England. She was the authoress of a collection of fables, entitled "Ysopet" (the Little Æsop). M. Legrand d'Aussy published her fables in modern French prose.

Masaccio, Thomas, *ma-sa'-che-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, was accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern art, from its revival under Cimabue. Fuseli says of him, "Masaccio was a genius, and the head of an epoch in the art. He may be considered as the precursor of Raffaelle, who imitated his principles, and sometimes transcribed his figures." His most perfect works are the frescoes of S. Pietro del Carmine, at Florence, where vigour of conception, truth and vivacity of expression, are supported by surprising harmony of colour. B. about 1401; D. about 1429.

Masaniello, *ma'-san-e-el'-o*, a fisherman of

Naples, whose real name was Tomaso Aniello, and who, in 1647, headed an insurrection of his countrymen, besieged the viceroy, the duke of Arcos, in his palace, and compelled him to capitulate. During seven days, Masaniello was master of Naples; but, at the end of that time, was assassinated by some emissaries of the viceroy, in a riot. His story has been often dramatized, and he forms the hero of two operas, entitled "Masaniello," and "The Dumb Girl of Portici." B. 1623; D. 1647.

MASCAGNI, Paul, *mas-kan'-ye*, a celebrated Italian anatomist, who was professor at Siena, Pisa, and Florence, and was elected an associate of the College of France. He completed the fine collection of anatomical preparations contained in the Museum of Florence. Several learned works were produced by him; among the rest, "Universal Anatomy," which appeared after his death, at Pisa, illustrated by many fine engravings, and which is one of the most complete and valuable works of its class. B. in Tuscany, 1752; D. 1815.

MASCARON, Julius, *mas'-kă-rawng'*, an eminent French ecclesiastic, entered among the priests of the Oratory; and soon became so popular a preacher, that multitudes thronged from all quarters to hear him. In 1666 he was called to court, to preach before Louis XIV.; and successively became bishop of Tulle and Agen. At the latter place he founded an hospital. A collection of his "Funeral Orations" was published, among which the most admired are those on Marshal Turenne, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Chancellor Seguier. B. at Versailles, 1634; D. 1703.

MASCHERONI, Lorenzo, *mas'-kai-ro'-ne*, an Italian mathematician, who published notes on the "Integral Calculus" of Euler, and assisted in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated *Geometria del compasso*, "the compass geometry." B. at Bergamo, 1750; D. at Paris, 1800.

MASENIUS, or MASEN, James, *mas-en'-e-us*, a Jesuit, who wrote a Latin poem, called "Sarcothea, or the Fall of Man;" which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton was indebted to it for part of his "Paradise Lost." He was also the author of "The Art of Poetry," "Palæstra Styli Romani." "The Lives of Charles V. and Ferdinand," "Notes on the Annals of Trèves," &c. B. 1606; D. 1681.

MASERES, Francis, *ma'-sair*, an eminent English mathematician, who was descended from an old French family. He was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the law as his profession. After spending some years in America as attorney-general for Canada, he returned to England in 1773, and afterwards became cursitor-baron of the Exchequer, deputy-recorder of London, &c. He was not only an able mathematician, but a most munificent patron of the science. At his own expense, he reprinted many valuable works relating thereto. His own works were, "Elements of Plane Trigonometry," "Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities," and an "Appendix to Friend's 'Principles of Algebra.'" Between the years 1791 and 1807 he published, at his own expense, a collection of works on Logarithms, in 6 large volumes, entitled, "Scriptores Logarithmici." At a later period, he produced reprints of the optical treatises of James Gregory, Descartes, Huygens, Barrow, and Halley. B. in London, 1731; D. at Reigate, 1824.

MASHAM, Mrs. Abigail, *măsh'-ăm*, the favourite of Queen Anne, and cousin of the duchess of Marlborough, who placed her in the queen's service as waiting-maid. She subsequently supplanted the duchess, and obtained a powerful influence over the queen. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, entered into an alliance with her, and the pair, during some time, virtually ruled at court. Her husband, Mr. Masham, was raised to the peerage, and both took a large share in the secret negotiation with France for placing the Pretender on the English throne. After the death of the queen, she retired into private life. D. 1734.

MASIUS, Andrew, *ma-si'-us*, a learned grammarian, who became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. His principal works are, "A Syriac Lexicon and Grammar," and "A Commentary on the Book of Joshua." B. 1516; D. 1573.

MASKELYNE, Rev. Nevil, *mäs'-ke-line*, an eminent English astronomer, was educated at Cambridge, and, in 1755, took orders; but, becoming acquainted with Bradley, the astronomer, assisted him in his scientific labours. In 1761 he made a voyage to St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus. Four years afterwards, he became astronomer royal, and, in 1767, commenced the publication of the world-famous "Nautical Almanack." In 1790 he gave to the world some of the results of his official labours at the Greenwich Observatory, in a work entitled "A Standard Catalogue of Stars." B. in London, 1732; D. 1811.

MASON, William, *mai'-son*, an English poet and divine, who, in 1748, published a poem entitled "Isis," which being considered as an attack on the university of Oxford, was answered by Mr. Warton in another, called "The Triumphs of Isis." In 1754 Mason entered into orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Aston, in Yorkshire. He also obtained the precentorship of York cathedral, which leading his mind to church music, he composed a book on that subject. Gray, the poet, appointed him one of his executors; and Mason wrote the life, and published the letters, of his friend. He also composed the epitaph for Gray's monument in Westminster Abbey. In the American war, Mr. Mason showed himself a warm defender of the rebels, as they were termed; for which he was struck out of the list of royal chaplains. The horrors of the French revolution are said to have caused an entire change in his political opinions. His "Elfrida" and "Caractacus," two dramas on the Greek model, are esteemed the best of his works. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The English Garden," and translated into English verse Du Fresnoy's "Art of Painting," to which Sir Joshua Reynolds added valuable notes. B. 1725; D. 1797.

MASON, Sir John, an eminent English statesman, who, becoming a favourite with Henry VIII., was employed in several embassies, and made a member of the privy council. He afterwards served Edward VI., and contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. His favourite maxim was, "Do, and say nothing." B. at Abingdon, Berks, about 1500; D. 1566.

MASON, John, a dissenting minister, born at

Dunmow, Essex, was the author of an excellent little volume of ethics, entitled "Self-knowledge," of which there have been numerous editions; he also wrote "Practical Discourses for the use of Families," "An Essay on Elocution," two "Essays on the Power of Poetical and Prosaic Numbers," "Christian Morals." B. 1706; D. 1763.

MASQUE DE FER, *mask-de(v)-fair*, or the "Iron Mask," the name of an unknown person in France, who was conveyed in the most secret manner to the castle of Pignerol in 1662, whence he was transferred to the isles St. Margaret in 1686. He was a man taller than ordinary, and extremely well made. His accomplishments were evidently great, and he had a fine taste for music. He always wore a mask, according to some, of velvet, while others assert it to have been of steel, furnished with springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest respect. At Pignerol he was intrusted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the isles, this unknown personage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. Two gentlemen, who were prisoners in the room over him, contrived to hold some conversation with him by means of the chimney, and found that he was a man of general learning; but he informed them that a discovery of his name and rank would be death both to him and them. Numerous conjectures have been formed, and dissertations written, on this historical subject, which, nevertheless, still remains in impenetrable obscurity. It has been conjectured that he might have been the count de Vermandois, son of the duchess de la Vallière, thus imprisoned for having given a blow to the Dauphin; or a twin-brother of Louis XIV., so disposed of to prevent rivalry between the two brothers. This last opinion is that of Voltaire, and appears to derive some support from the Memoirs published by the Duke de Richelieu in 1790.

MASSÉNA, André, *mas'-se-na*, prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France, joined a French regiment at an early age, and distinguished himself in the first wars of the Revolution. In 1795 he was promoted to the rank of general of division, and bore a glorious part in the Italian campaigns of Bonaparte. In 1798 he was placed at the head of the army charged to establish the republican government in the Papal States; but both his own soldiers and the inhabitants of the subjected states complaining of his insatiable avarice, he was compelled to resign his command. He remained unemployed until the following year, when he was given the command of the armies of the Danube and Switzerland, and defeated the Russians at the battle of Zurich; thus saving France from invasion. He was next sent to defend Genoa from the attacks of an Austrian army and the English fleet. In 1804 he was nominated marshal of France and duke of Rivoli, and in the following year received the command-in-chief of the army of Italy, when he succeeded in driving the archduke Charles before him, and effecting a junction with Napoleon. In 1806 he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Naples; and, by defeating the insurgent Calabrians, enabled Joseph to take possession of the throne. He





commanded the fifth corps in Austria in 1809 and decided the victory at Essling, for which Napoleon created him prince of Essling. He was charged, in 1810, with the task of driving the duke of Wellington out of Portugal, but met a signal failure before the lines of Torres Vedras; and, after a masterly retreat into Spain, he was recalled in 1812. Ill-health prevented his taking part in the Russian campaign; and, in 1813, while commanding a division at Toulon, he declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. After the Hundred Days, he became commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris. He was chosen a member of the council of war before which Ney was arraigned, but formed one of the number who pronounced the court to be incompetent. This remarkable general, who was called by Napoleon "the spoilt child of Victory," was one of the ablest tacticians among Napoleon's subordinates; but although he possessed in the field all the best qualities of a commander, his character was disgraced by an avarice which was apparently without limit. Disraeli appears anxious to establish the fact that Masséna was a Jew. In his "Coningsby" he says, "several of the French marshals, and the most famous—Massena, for example, was a Hebrew: his real name was Manasseh." B. at Nice, 1758; D. 1817.

MASSILLON, Jean Baptiste, *mas'-see-yawng*, a famous French prelate, who at the age of 18 entered the congregation of the Oratory. He acquired a superiority over all the preachers of his time; and Louis XIV. once said to him, "Father, when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself." In 1717 he was appointed bishop of Clérmont, and, in 1719, admitted a member of the French Academy. His works were printed in 12 vols. in 1746. B. at Hières, Provence, 1663; D. 1742.

MASSINGER, Philip, *mäs'-sin-jer*, a celebrated English dramatic author, was the son of one of the earl of Pembroke's retainers, and was sent to the university of Oxford. Having lost his patron's favour, for what reason is uncertain, he quitted the university without a degree, and went to London in 1606, where he engaged in dramatic composition until his death. At the outset he appears to have assisted others in writing plays, but, in 1622, produced an entire play of his own—"The Virgin Martyr." Some of the best of his remaining extant plays are, "A New Way to pay Old Debts," the "Maid of Honour," the "Fatal Dowry," the "City Madam," and the "Bashful Lover." B. at Salisbury, 1584; D. 1640.

MASSON, David, *mas-son*, an English *littérateur*, who, after completing his education at the university of Edinburgh, went to London, and devoted himself to literature, and was engaged to write articles for the "Edinburgh Review," for "Fraser's Magazine," &c.; the best of which are those on Thackeray, Carlyle, the "Genius of Rabelais," the "Dignity of Labour," "Modern pre-Raphaelitism," Shakspeare, Göthe, &c. In 1859 he undertook the editorship of "Macmillan's Magazine." B. at Aberdeen, 1822.

MASTERS, Thomas, *mas'-ters*, a poet, was born at Cotes, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He was the author of various Greek poems and orations; assisted Lord Herbert of Cherbury in his "Life of Henry VIII.;" and had a share in writing his "Tractatus de Veritate." D. 1643.

MATHER, Cotton, *mat'-ther*, an eminent

American divine, became assistant to his father, also a clergyman, and distinguished himself by his piety and learning. In 1710, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D., and in 1714, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. He wrote a number of books; among which are, an "Ecclesiastical History of New England;" "The Christian Philosopher;" "The Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Witches lately executed in New England;" &c. In this last work, he showed an astonishing degree of credulity. B. at Boston, 1663; D. 1728.

MATHEW, Rev. Theobald, *ma'-thu*, the "Apostle of Temperance," was the son of an illegitimate member of the Llandaff family, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. After being appointed missionary at Cork, he acquired the greatest respect and consideration from all classes, and established religious societies for visiting the sick and poor. At a later period, he became president of a temperance association at Cork. He then devoted himself to the task of inducing spirit-drinkers to "take the pledge" of abstinence; and in a few months, converted no less than 150,000 in Cork alone. He afterwards made a progress through Ireland, visited Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and London, where the same success greeted his philanthropic efforts. A striking proof that he disregarded his temporal interests in the cause he had espoused, was afforded by the fact that a large distillery, owned by his brother, and from which he himself drew almost his whole income, was shut up in consequence of his crusade against alcoholic liquids. In recognition of his services, he was granted a pension of 300*l.* per annum. B. in Tipperary, 1790; D. 1856.

MATHEWS, Charles, a comedian of transcendant ability, and one who was long regarded as the master-mind of the mimic art, was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, London, who had placed him in Merchant Taylors' School, and apprenticed him to learn his own business. The stage, however, proving more attractive to young Mathews than the shop of his father, the latter gave him twenty guineas and his indentures, with permission to follow the bent of his inclinations; and a promise of twenty guineas more if he would abandon histrionics, and "turn to an honest calling." He rambled about with provincial companies for a time: but the great versatility of talent he possessed soon placed him at the top of his profession, and rendered him a general favourite with the public. After a long career of successful performances, his metropolitan engagement grew irksome, from managerial interference and professional rivalries, and he determined to "set up for himself," and to depend solely on his own exertions. For sixteen years previous to his death, he was accustomed to entertain whole audiences by his single efforts, in a species of entertainment entitled "Mathews at Home;" and never were admiring crowds more highly delighted than in witnessing the vivid portraits which he drew. The "At Homes" of Mathews were not only well received throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but also in America, where some of his most felicitous portraitures were sketched. While on his passage from that country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Liverpool his malady rapidly increasing, expired on his birthday, June 28th, 1835. B. 1776. Mathews was twice married, but had one child only, Charles Mathews the younger, also a famous actor of genteel comedy, and for some years lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, London.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS, *ma'-thi-us kor'-vi-nus*, called the Great, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of John Hunniades. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia; but, on regaining his liberty, he was elected king of Hungary, in 1458, when only fifteen years of age. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Hungarian lords, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks, profiting by these divisions, invaded the country, but were expelled by Matthias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained possession. The war was afterwards renewed, and Matthias, overrunning Austria, took Vienna and Neustadt; on which the emperor was obliged to make a peace, in 1487. Matthias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and lawsuits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks, when he died of an apoplexy, in 1490. B. 1443.

MATIGNON, Jacques de, *ma'-teen-yawng*, prince of Montagne, and count of Thorigni, a famous general of France. He displayed great courage when young, in several battles, and in 1572 commanded the royal army in Normandy. In 1579 he was made a marshal of France, and assisted as constable at the coronation of Henry IV. B. 1525; D. 1597.

MATILDA, or MAUD, *ma-til'-da*, the daughter of Henry I., king of England, and wife of Henry V., emperor of Germany, was nominated by her father, in 1135, successor to the English throne; but, in her absence, Stephen, the nephew of Henry, usurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army, in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen by a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress; on which the people declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II. of England. B. 1100; D. 1167.

MATILDA CAROLINE, queen of Denmark, the daughter of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and father of George III., was married at the age of fifteen to Christian VII., king of Denmark; but, having been accused of an intrigue with the minister, Struensee, was divorced and sent into exile. B. 1751; D. at Zell, Hanover, 1775.

MATSYS, Quintin, *măt'-sis*, an eminent painter, of the Dutch school, is stated to have been brought up as a blacksmith, which trade he abandoned on falling in love with a young lady, to obtain whose hand he studied painting, and became an excellent artist. A "Descent from the Cross," in the cathedral of Antwerp, is his masterpiece, and there is a celebrated picture by him, called "The Two Misers," at Windsor Castle. B. at Antwerp, 1460; D. 1529.

MATTHESON, John, *ma'-the-son*, an eminent musical composer and performer, was a native of Hamburgh, and of so precocious talent, that at nine years of age he was able to perform compositions of his own at the organ. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, and was always present at the performance of it. Notwithstanding he gave up so much time

to the pursuit of his favourite science, producing operas, anthems, and treatises on music, he held the office of secretary to the English resident in Hamburgh for several years, and was intrusted with the conduct of various important negotiations. B. 1681; D. 1764.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, *kàn'-ta-ku-se'-nus*, the son of John, emperor of the East, and his associate in the empire in 1347. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor, with John Palæologus I. These princes at length disagreed, and had recourse to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken prisoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed commentaries on the Song of Solomon.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English monk and historian of the 14th century, who wrote a chronicle entitled "The Flowers of History," published at London, in 1567, in which he commences with the creation of the world; but the most valuable portion is that which he devotes to the chronicle of English events from the Conquest to the end of Edward I.'s reign. A translation of the work has been published in Bohn's "Antiquarian Library."

MATTHEWS, Thomas, *măth'-thews*, an English admiral, who commanded in the Mediterranean in 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon, with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, Admiral Matthews failed to gain a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock was acquitted. He retired to his estate in Glamorganshire, and died there, 1751.

MATTHIAS, *măth-thī'-as*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Maximilian II., and succeeded his brother, Rodolph II., in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, with whom Matthias concluded a peace in 1615; but the war was renewed in 1618, and continued during thirty years. B. 1557; D. at Vienna, 1619.

MATTHIEU, Peter, *mat'-ye(r)*, a French historian and poet, was a zealous partisan of the League, and attended Louis XIII. to the siege of Montauban. He wrote "A History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great," the history of the death of that monarch, "The History of St. Louis," "The History of France, from Francis I. to Louis XIII." B. 1563; D. 1621.

MATURIN, Rev. Charles Robert, *măt'-u-rin*, an Irish divine, who produced several successful novels, and, in 1816, brought out a tragedy, entitled "Bertram," at Drury-lane Theatre. B. in Ireland, 1782; D. 1825.

MATY, Matthew, *mat'-te*, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and, in 1740, settled in England. In 1750 he commenced a periodical work, printed at the Hague, called "Le Journal Britannique," giving an account of the principal productions of the English press. In 1758 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which, in 1765, he became secretary. He also rose to be librarian of the British Museum. The life prefixed to the "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield," and many smaller works, were written by him. B. near Utrecht, 1718; D. 1776.

MATY, Paul Henry, son of the preceding, became chaplain to Lord Stormont, ambassador at Paris, and afterwards one of the librarians of





the British Museum, and, in 1778, a secretary of the Royal Society. In 1782 he commenced a literary review, which was continued till 1786. In 1784, when there were great divisions in the Royal Society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Maty resigned his place. B. 1745; D. 1787.

MAUPERTUIS, Peter Louis Mareau de, *mo'-pairt-we*, a celebrated French philosopher, was some time in the military service, which he quitted, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1723 he became a member of the French Academy, and, about four years after, was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. In 1736 he was sent, with other academicians, to the north, to determine the figure of the earth, which service they performed with perfect success. At the invitation of the Prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin in 1740, and was appointed president and director of the Academy. He accompanied that king in his campaigns against the Austrians; but exposing himself too much at the battle of Molwitz, he was made prisoner, and sent to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. He was soon permitted to return to Berlin, after receiving several marks of the imperial favour. He was of a vain and irritable temper, and had a dispute with Kœnig, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his satirical talents against him. This, however, was not much to the credit of the poet, who had before paid the highest compliments to Maupertuis, and from whom he had received no injury to justify his wanton attacks; Frederick, however, ordered the satire to be burnt by the executioner; upon which Voltaire quitted Berlin. His works are,—"The Figure of the Earth determined," "The Measurement of a Degree of Meridian," "Discourse on the Figure of the Stars," "Elements of Geography," "Nautical Astronomy," "Elements of Astronomy," "Reflections on the Origin of Languages," &c. B. at St. Malo, 1698; D. 1759.

MAUREPAS, Jean Frédéric Phelippeaux, Count de, *mor'-pa*, a French statesman, who, at an early age, was made secretary of state. In 1725 he was made superintendent of the marine, and, in 1738, minister of state. By the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour, he was exiled to Bourges in 1749. He was not recalled till 1774, when Louis XVI. intrusted the public affairs to his management. He entirely remodelled the marine department, and was a liberal encourager of the sciences. His memoirs, by himself, are curious, but carelessly written; they were printed at Paris in 1792. B. 1701; D. 1781.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange, *mor'-ice*, was the son of William the Silent; after whose death, in 1584, he governed the Low Countries, being then only eighteen years old. He evinced, however, great courage and talents; and being named captain-general of the United Provinces, established that liberty which his father had begun. He made himself master of Breda in 1590, and this was followed by the capture of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulst, Nimeguen, and Gertruydenburg. He defeated the archduke Albert in 1597, and, in the same year, compelled the Spaniards to abandon the Low Countries. In 1600 he was forced to raise the siege of Dunkirk, but he soon afterwards obtained a great victory over Albert near Nieuport. This was followed by numerous conquests. In 1619

aiming at the sovereignty of Holland, he was opposed by the virtuous Barneveldt, who was sent to the scaffold for resisting the ambition of Maurice. He was one of the greatest captains of his age, but his cruelty to those who opposed his aspirations to absolute power has cast a stain upon his memory. B. 1567; D. 1625.

MAURICE OF SAXONY. (*See* SAXE, Marshal.)

MAURICE, Thomas, a learned Oriental scholar and historian, was educated by Dr. Parr, and at St. John's and University Colleges, Oxford; and distinguished himself as a writer. In 1791, he published the first two volumes of his "Indian Antiquities;" which were succeeded, at intervals, by five more. In 1795, appeared the first volume of the "History of Hindostan," which was completed in a third volume, in 1709. In 1802, he produced the first volume of the "Modern History of Hindostan;" and in 1804 the second volume. Besides the works above mentioned, Mr. Maurice wrote "Poems," "Sermons," his own "Memoirs," &c. B. at Hertford about 1754; D. 1824.

MAURICE, Rev. Frederic Denison, a modern English divine, regarded as the chief of the "Broad Church" party, was son of a Unitarian clergyman, and was sent to the university of Cambridge, where, although he did not take a degree, he passed his examinations with considerable distinction. After leaving Cambridge, he went to London, and was employed to write for the "Athenæum" upon its being started by Mr. Silk Buckingham. He likewise produced, at the same period, a novel, entitled "Eustace Conway." His religious views next undergoing considerable modification, he went to Oxford, took his degree there, and became a clergyman of the Church of England. His orthodoxy on many doctrinal points has been brought into question, but by every section of the clergy his moral and intellectual worth has been freely admitted. He wrote largely on theological matters, and contributed treatises on Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was one of the promoters of the Christian Socialist movement, which had for its object the abolition of the sytem of competitive labour, and the association of the working classes into small communities, which should undertake work in common, and divide the proceeds. He is the founder and principal of the Working Men's College, an institution at which instruction is given at nominal charges, to those who are desirous of self-improvement. B. 1805; D. 1872.

MAURUS, Terentianus, *maw'-rus*, a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan, and is alluded to with respect by St. Augustine. The only work by him which has survived, is a dissertation on the Art of Poetry.

MAURY, Jean Siffrein, Cardinal, *mor'-e*, a distinguished French orator, who, after pursuing his theological studies at Avignon, went to Paris in his 18th year, to gain a livelihood by the exercise of his talents. His first works attracted considerable attention; but, being resolved to devote himself to pulpit eloquence, he took orders, and having produced, in 1772, an elogy on Fénélon, was nominated a vicar-general. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1785, and was sent four years subsequently to the States-general as a deputy of the clergy. He took a prominent part in the debates upon every great question, whether of finance, ecclesiastical affairs, or general administration.





A partisan of the aristocracy, his eloquence was constantly brought to bear against Mirabeau, whose most formidable antagonist he became. Upon the closing of the National Assembly, he left France, and went to Italy, when Pope Pius VI. nominated him cardinal, and bishop of Montefiascone. In 1804 he was permitted to return to France, and from that period he became the devoted servant of Napoleon. The latter made him archbishop of Paris in 1810, a dignity he retained until the fall of his master, in defiance of the pope's commands to the contrary. The events of the year 1814 compelled him to again seek a refuge in Italy; whereupon the pope, for his former disobedience, imprisoned him for some months. Cardinal Maury was an acute logician and fluent orator, but was far from possessing the energy and eloquence of Mirabeau. As a divine, his habits were not a model for imitation. An edition of his works was published at Paris in 1827, under the title of "Select Works of Cardinal Maury." B. in France, 1746; D. at Rome, 1817.

MAURY, Matthew, a distinguished American hydrographer and astronomer, who, at the age of nineteen, entered the United States navy as midshipman, and made a voyage round the world, which lasted four years. After his return, he passed his examination, and was appointed, with the grade of lieutenant, to the *Falmouth*. Subsequently, he was charged with the astronomical department of an expedition dispatched to the South Sea. He was next placed at the head of the hydrographical department of the United States Naval Board. In this last position he constructed his "Wind and Current Charts," a work deduced from a great number of nautical journals and logs, and of the highest utility to seamen. Of a similarly excellent character is his work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," which has been translated into all the European languages. During the Civil War of 1861–64, he held a commission as captain in the naval service of the Confederate States. B. in Virginia, 1806; D. 1873.

MAVOR, Rev. William, LL.D., *mav'-vor*, a native of Aberdeenshire, who went to England early in life, and after acting as assistant in a school at Burford, established himself as the master of an academy at Woodstock, where he gained the favour and patronage of the Duke of Marlborough, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Hurley, Berkshire. It is, however, as an author and compiler of useful books that Dr. Mavor will be chiefly remembered. Among his literary labours are a "Universal History," in 25 small volumes, a collection of "Voyages and Travels," also in 25 vols.; "The British Tourist," 6 vols.; "The Modern Traveller," 4 vols.; Histories of Greece, Rome, and England; Spelling and Class Books; Miscellanies in Prose and Verse; and many others. B. 1758; D. 1837.

MAWE, Joseph, *maw*, an eminent mineralogist and conchologist, who travelled in various parts of South America, and published numerous works on the subject of his researches. Among them are, "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," a "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones," "Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology," "The Linnæan System of Conchology," and "The Mineralogy of Derbyshire." B. about 1755; D. 1829.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, *max-en'-she-us*, Roman emperor, was the son of

**Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself emperor in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, 312.**

MAXIMIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, *măx-im-i-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian, in 286. He distinguished himself by his military skill and bravery against the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had assumed the imperial title in Africa. When Diocletian abdicated the crown, in 305, he compelled Maximianus, much against his will, to do the same; but, about a year afterwards, he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son, Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine, 310.

MAXIMIANUS, Galerius Valerius, emperor of Rome, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Persians, over whom he afterwards gained a complete victory. In 305 he induced Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. He was a bitter persecutor to the Christians, whose god he implored for relief in his last illness, after vainly seeking aid from the heathen deities. D. 311.

MAXIMILIAN I., *max-i-mil'-yan*, emperor of Germany, was son of Frederick III., and was created king of the Romans in 1486. Upon the death of his father, in 1493, he became emperor. He engaged in several wars with France, in most of which he was successful. Forming the design of making himself pope, he, to further his purpose, assumed the ancient title of the Roman emperors, Pontifex Maximus, and endeavoured to prevail upon Julius II. to admit him as his coadjutor. He united with England against France, and served under Henry VIII. in 1513. He wrote some poems, and the Memoirs of his own life. B. 1459; D. 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., emperor of Germany, the son of the emperor Ferdinand I., was elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was chosen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded his father in 1564. He was a tolerant ruler and a lover of peace, and greatly encouraged the arts and sciences. B. 1527; D. at Ratisbon, 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria, in the 17th century, was named, on account of his courage and success, the Defender of Germany, and, for his singular prudence, he acquired the name of Solomon. He zealously opposed the Protestants, and was considered as one of the principal supporters of the Catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague, against Frederick, prince palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For these services Maximilian was named an elector of the empire. B. 1581; D. 1651.

MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL, *e-măn'-u-el*, elector of Bavaria, rendered great service to the emperor Leopold. He signalized himself at the siege of Neuheusel, in 1685; at that of Buda, in 1686; and, the year following, in the battle of Mohatz. He commanded, about this time, the army of Hungary, and took Belgrade, sword in hand, in 1689. He was afterwards governor of the Low Countries; but, taking part with France in the war of the Spanish succession, was put under the ban of the empire, and, in 1706, deprived of his states, regaining them at the general peace. B. 1662; D. at Munich, 1726.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH I., *jo'-sef*, king of Bavaria, succeeded his uncle, Charles Theodore, in 1799. Attaching himself to the fortunes of Napoleon, he gave his daughter in marriage to Eugene Beauharnais, in 1805. In the same year his duchy was erected into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he formed a member of the league against the emperor, and, by that proceeding, retained his throne after the fall of Napoleon. His reign was marked by a great number of reforms in the administration of his kingdom. B. 1756; D. 1825. This prince bore the title of Maximilian Joseph II., as elector of Bavaria, from 1799 to 1805.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH II., king of Bavaria, succeeded Louis Charles, his father, in 1848. B. 1811; D. 1864.

MAXIMILIAN, Emperor of Mexico and brother of Francis Joseph, the present emperor of Austria, ascended the imperial throne of Mexico in 1864, being summoned thither by the nobles of that country, and having the promise of material support from Napoleon III. The French troops, however, that had been sent to Mexico prior to the coming of Maximilian, were withdrawn in 1866, and the emperor, after a vain effort to assert his authority, was betrayed by treachery, captured, and shot at Queretaro by order of Juarez, June 19, 1867. B. at Schoenbrun, 1832.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, *max-i-mi'-nus*, emperor of Rome, was the son of a Thracian peasant, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, rose to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, 235. His strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers. He was killed in a revolt of his soldiers, 238 A.D.

MAXIMUS, Magnus, *măx'-i-mus*, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself emperor, 383. Having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, he fixed the seat of his empire at Trèves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties; but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodosius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who ordered him to be beheaded, in 388, A.D.

MAXIMUS OF TYRE, a Platonic philosopher, who visited Rome in 146, but died in his own country, in the reign of Commodus.

MAXIMUS THE CYNIC, and tutor of Julian the Apostate, was a native of Ephesus. He professed magic, and initiated Julian into the Eleusinian mysteries, and assured him of success in his Persian expedition; he was put to death by the emperor Valens, in 366.

MAXWELL, Lord Robert, *măx'-wel*, one of the lords of the regency that governed Scotland in 1536, while James V. was absent in France upon a matrimonial expedition. At a subsequent period, taking offence at the appointment of Oliver Sinclair to the command of the army, he, with many of the Scottish nobility, surrendered to the English at Solway Moss. After the death of James V. he was ransomed, and returned to his native country, where, in 1543

he presented to the Lords of Articles a bill for the authorization of the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue; an act which formed one of the most important of those which preceded the Reformation. The measure became law, despite the energetic opposition of Cardinal Beaton and the hierarchy. Lord Maxwell was soon afterwards apprehended, at Beaton's command, but escaped. D. 1546.

MAY, Thomas, *mai*, an English dramatic poet and historian, was educated at Cambridge, after which he entered at Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays, and translated several authors, particularly Lucan's "Pharsalia." Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II., and the other on the reign of Edward III.; but, in the civil war, May joined the Parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published the History of the Parliament which began in 1640, and a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England." He is said to have written five plays, two of which are printed in Dodsley's collection. B. 1595; D. 1650.

MAYENNE, Charles of Loraine, Duke of, *mai'-yen*, was the second son of Francis of Loraine, duke of Guise. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour; he also defeated the Protestants in Guienne, Dauphiny, and Saintonge. When his brothers were killed, at the meeting of the States at Blois, he declared himself head of the League, and assumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He proclaimed the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X.; but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry. In 1596 he was reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the Isle of France. B. 1554; D. 1611.

MAYER, John Frederick, *mi'-er*, a Lutheran divine, who became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stettin. His greatest work is the "Bibliotheca Biblica," printed in 1713. Besides this, he wrote "A Treatise on the Method of Studying the Holy Scripture," "Dissertations on Particular Parts of the Bible." B. at Leipsic, 1650; D. 1712.

MAYER, Tobias, a celebrated German astronomer, who was self-taught, and, by his own application, acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the university of Göttingen appointed him mathematical professor. Mayer made several discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and published some excellent works, the chief of which are his "Table of Refractions," "Theory of the Moon," and "Astronomical Tables and Precepts;" for which last the English Board of Longitude gave his widow £3000. B. at Würtemberg, 1723; D. 1762.

MAYERNE-TURQUET, Theodore de, Baron d'Aubonne, *mai'-yern*, an eminent physician and chemist, was physician to Henry IV. of France; but, on the death of that monarch, went to England, and was appointed physician to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He continued in favour with Charles I., to whom he adhered in the civil war. B. 1575; D. 1655.

MAYHEW, Henry, *mai'-hu*, a modern English *littérateur*, whose father, a solicitor in good practice, sent him to Westminster school, whence he twice ran away, and subsequently made a voyage to Calcutta on board a ship of war. Returning to England, he served three years in his father's office as articled clerk. He next spent some time in Wales, and, on his return to London, commenced his literary career. With his old schoolfellow, Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, he took the Queen's Theatre, in London, and there produced his first farce, called "The Wandering Minstrel." About the same time he started the comic publication, "Figaro in London;" he was also the chief originator of "Punch," which was commenced in 1841, and of which he was for a long time the editor. Between the years 1846-1851, he published, in conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, a series of humorous tales, which became very popular. Some of these were entitled "The Greatest Plague of Life; or, the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Servant," "Whom to Marry, and How to get Married," "The Image of his Father," and "The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys and Family at the Great Exhibition of 1851." Mr. Mayhew's most important work was that produced in 1851, entitled "London Labour and the London Poor; a Cyclopædia of the Condition and Earnings of those that will work, those that cannot work, and those that will not work." Of a similar character was "The Great World of London," commenced by Mr. Mayhew in 1856; but the former only of these works was completed. He likewise wrote a series of excellent books for boys; one, founded on the life of Sir Humphrey Davy, called "The Wonders of Science;" another, entitled "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," being based upon the life of James Ferguson; and a third on the "Boyhood of Luther." B. 1812; D. 1872.

MAYHEW, Horace and Augustus, brothers of the preceding, besides assisting in the composition of several of the above-mentioned works, were the authors of a number of tales and sketches of a broadly humorous character, which enjoyed a considerable share of popularity. The novel, entitled "Paved with Gold," was commenced by Henry and Augustus in co-partnership, but was soon afterwards continued and conducted to a most effective termination by Augustus alone, who has also written "The Prettiest Girl in Bloomsbury," and a great variety of lively and interesting tales and sketches, published in various periodicals.—Horace Mayhew was for many years a principal contributor to *Punch*. D. Horace, 1872; Augustus, 1875.

MAYNARD, Sir John, *mai'-nard*, an English statesman and lawyer, who, after having studied at Exeter College, Oxford, entered at the Middle Temple, was in due course called to the bar, and distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud; but afterwards opposed the violent proceedings of the army, and the usurpation of Cromwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great talents in the conference between the Lords and Commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II., and warmly advocated that measure. When William III., in allusion to Serjeant Maynard's great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time, Sir John happily replied, "Yes; and if your highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one of the commissioners of the great seal in 1689. B. about 1602; D. 1690.

MAYNE, Jasper, *main*, an English divine and

poet, who was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became student. In 1646 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards was deprived of his studentship for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church. Mayne was a man of considerable wit and humour, which he often carried to some excess, particularly in his will, wherein he left his servant man, who was fond of tippling, an old trunk, in which, says he, there is something to make him drink. The man eagerly sought for his legacy, and, on opening the trunk, found a *red herring*. Dr. Mayne wrote some poems, now obsolete, sermons, and two plays, called the "City Match," and "The Amorous Warre," the latter of which was a satire upon the Puritans. B. 1604; D. 1672.

MAZARIN, Julius, *maz'-a-rä*, a Roman cardinal and minister of State to Louis XIV. of France, who, being appointed nuncio-extraordinary to France, acquired the friendship of Richelieu and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, Pope Urban VIII. made him cardinal, and, on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him minister of state. He was also nominated one of the executors of the king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV.; but at length the murmurs of the people rose so high against him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, and a price was set on his head. He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the state the most important services, the principal of which was the restoration of peace between France and Spain in 1659. His application to business produced a disease which caused his death. B. 1602; D. 1661. His letters have been published in 2 vols.—One of his nieces, Hortense Mancini, duchess of Mazarin, was celebrated for her wit and beauty. She married, in 1661, the duke de la Meilleraie, from whom she separated, and went to England, where she was surrounded by a crowd of admirers, but particularly patronized St. Evremond. D. in London, 1699.

MAZEPPA, John, *ma-zep'-pa*, hetman or commander-in-chief of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, was the son of a Polish gentleman, and became a page at the court of John Kasimir, king of Poland. After his return to his native province of Podolia, he engaged in an intrigue with the wife of a neighbouring lord, who surprised him and caused him to be bound naked upon the back of a wild horse. The frightened animal ran with his burden until it reached the country of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released and restored to health. He subsequently adopted their course of life, and rose by degrees to the rank of their hetman. In that capacity he displayed great energy and talent, and succeeded in gaining the esteem of the Czar Peter, who appointed him prince of the Ukraine. Being desirous, however, of rendering himself independent, Mazeppa fought against the Czar, and enlisted his forces under the banner of Charles XII. at the battle of Pultowa. After the defeat of the Swedish king, he took refuge first in Wallachia, and afterwards at Bender. His extraordinary ride forms the subject of one of Lord Byron's poems. B. about the middle of the 17th century; D. in Turkey, 1709.

MAZZA, Angelo, *mat'-sa*, an eminent Italian poet, a native of Parma, in the university of which city he was afterwards professor of Greek literature. He translated the odes of Pindar, and Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination;" and, having attained a high degree of literary reputation, was admitted into the Arcadian Academy at Rome. B. 1740; D. 1817.

MAZZHINGI, Joseph, Count, *mat'-sen-je*, a distinguished composer, the descendant of an eminent Tuscan family, was born in England, of an English mother. He was very early noted for his musical ability, and so diligently did he pursue his studies, that he was considered qualified for the post of director of the opera house when but little more than 18 years of age. The theatre having been destroyed by fire in 1789, among the valuable property lost was the whole of the music of Paesiello's opera, "La Locanda," and Mazzhingi re-wrote the orchestral parts from memory. "The Blind Girl," the "Turnpike Gate," "Paul and Virginia," and a long list of other once popular pieces, were from his fertile pen, and Sir Walter Scott warmly thanked him for the manner in which he set to music some of that author's poetry. B. 1764; D. 1844.

MAZZINI, Giuseppe, *mat-se'-ne*, a modern Italian politician, who was educated for the law; but being inspired with an enthusiastic love of liberty, abandoned his profession soon after he had commenced its practice. Allying himself with a small circle of ardent Genoese gentlemen, he became the soul of a movement which had for its object the regeneration of Italy. In furtherance of their ideas, these young Genoese established a literary journal, which was soon suppressed, but was again commenced at Leghorn. In 1830 Mazzini became an active member of the secret society called the Carbonari, but being denounced to the police, was arrested. After a detention of six months, he was set at liberty, on the understanding that he should quit Italy. He took refuge at Marseilles, and founded there a journal and a society, both of which were significantly named "Young Italy." The main idea of both was that "the freedom of Italy, both from domestic and foreign tyranny, could only be attained by a union of all the separate states into one nation—Romans, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Lombards, Venetians, &c.—all merging their separate interests in the one common name of Italians, and under this name forming a single powerful European nation." The precise form of government was to be decided by circumstances; Mazzini himself preferred the republican. After months of secret plotting, a conspiracy was organized, which from Genoa as a centre, spread through all Italy, from the Alps to the extremity of Sicily, and even the officers and soldiers of the Piedmontese and Neapolitan armies were concerned in it. This formidable organization was discovered, however, and a great number of the chief agents therein either lost their lives or sought safety in flight. This took place in 1833, and from that year until 1848, Mazzini was mainly employed in a propagandism of his ideas throughout the Italian peninsula. He resided in France, in Switzerland, and was expelled from both countries in turn; upon which he went to London, always keeping up a close correspondence with his party in Italy. In 1844, Sir James Graham, then home secretary, authorized the opening of several letters in the post-office. It was thereby ascertained that the brothers Bandiera were plotting an insurrection in the Venetian states This was communicated to the Austrian govern-

ment, and the lives of the Bandieras were lost in consequence. After the French revolution of 1848, and the insurrection at Milan, Mazzini went to Italy with the view of giving a turn to the great Italian movement in conformity with the ideas he had so long advocated. After the defeat of Charles Albert, and the consequent re-establishment of the Austrian rule in Italy, Mazzini was accused of nullifying the king's efforts by causing the republican party to keep aloof from him. He next travelled about in Garibaldi's wake, and, in 1849, went to Rome. The pope had fled before his arrival, and an assembly, elected by universal suffrage, had passed decrees for the total abolition of the temporal sovereignty of the pope, and for the creation of the Roman states into a republic. Mazzini's advent at this crisis was hailed with acclamations by the Romans. With Saffi and Armellini, he was appointed triumvir, and charged to defend the republic against its enemies. The French, under General Oudinot, landed soon afterwards at Civita Vecchia. It was generally believed that the French would be allowed to enter Rome without impediment; but Mazzini and his great ally, Garibaldi, prepared for a desperate resistance. Garibaldi had only 14,000 regular troops under his command; he nevertheless maintained the city against the invaders during two months, with an obstinate bravery that excited the astonishment and admiration of Europe. On the entrance of the French, Mazzini returned to England and resumed his pen. His ideas were promulgated as zealously as before; and the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, and its annexation to Piedmont in 1859; the subsequent adhesion of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Naples, Sicily, and other portions of the country to the kingdom of Italy, have gone far to realize the idea originally broached by Mazzini; and although these events have been brought about directly by somewhat different agencies from those which he contemplated, it is certain that the influence of his writings on the minds and actions of the Italians has of late years been very potent indeed. B. at Genoa, 1808; D. 1872.

Mazzuoli, Francesco, *mat'-soo-o'-le*, commonly called Parmigiano, a famous Italian painter, who has also been designated as the inventor of the art of etching. He had an admirable genius for painting; his invention was ready, and he had a peculiar talent in giving grace and sweetness to his figures. B. at Parma, 1504; D. 1540.

Mead, Richard, *mede*, a celebrated English physician, who studied under Grævius, at Utrecht, after which he removed to Leyden, and contracted a close intimacy with Boerhaave. On completing his studies in that celebrated school of physic, he went to Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1696, he returned to his native country, and commenced the practice of physic at Stepney, where he resided seven years. In 1702 he published his treatise on Poisons, which procured him considerable reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, of which, in 1707, he became vice-president, and, in 1727, he was appointed physician to George II. He was also author of "A Discourse concerning the Plague," a treatise "On the Scurvy," and "Medicina Sacra." His works were very popular at the time when they were written, and have been translated in Italy, France, and Germany. B. in London, 1673; D. 1754.

Meade, George Gordon, a major-general in the United States army, who graduated at the military academy of West Point in 1835, and received his commission as second-lieutenant of artillery. He resigned his commission the following year, but entered the army again in 1842, and served with great distinction in the subsequent war with Mexico. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862, during the American Civil War, and took part in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg in the same year, in the latter of which, the troops of the Northern States, commanded by General Burnside, were routed with much loss. In 1863 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac, and soon after fought the battle of Gettysburg. In the following year, General Grant, who had been nominated commander-in-chief of the United States armies, took command of the army of the Potomac, and Meade being second in command, rendering able assistance in the operations that brought the war to a close. B. at Cadiz, 1816; D. 1872.

Mechain, Pierre François André, *mek'-ă*, an eminent French astronomer, whose great merits were first discovered by Lalande. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy for his memoir on the comet of 1661, which was expected to return in 1790. He became editor of the "Connaissance des Temps," which work he improved. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of measuring the arc of meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He returned from this task in 1798; but wishing to extend it as far as the Balearic Isles, he set out for them in 1803; but death prevented the accomplishment of his object. B. in France, 1774; D. 1805.

Mechitar, or Mekhitar, *mek'-hi-tar*, the founder of the order of Mechitarists, and reviver of Armenian literature, in 1691 entered an Armenian convent at Sebaste, and subsequently became secretary to Archbishop Michael. Meeting with a work by an Italian priest on the reconciliation of the Armenian church with that of Rome, he secretly became a proselyte to the latter church. In 1700 he sought to reconcile the two parties of the Armenian priesthood at Constantinople; but, meeting with little success, he openly preached submission to the pope. The Armenians were so enraged at this, that, to save his life, Mechitar was compelled to fly from the city. He went first to Smyrna, and afterwards to the Morea, then under the dominion of Venice. On the conquest of the Morea by the Turks, he went to Venice, where he was permitted to found a convent, wherein he set up a printing-press, which, in his hands and in those of his followers, produced hundreds of volumes in the form of Armenian translations of the best works in European literature. Mechitar published an Armenian Bible in 1733, and an Armenian Grammar and Dictionary. B. at Sebaste, Cappadocia, 1676; D. 1749.

Mede, Joseph, *meed*, a learned English divine, who, in 1602, entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he studied with intense application, was chosen fellow, and proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. He refused several preferments, particularly the provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, which was repeatedly offered him by Archbishop Usher. His works were collected into one volume folio, and published in 1672. The principal is his "Commentary on the Apocalypse," in explaining which

his plan has been followed by Bishops Newton and Hurd, and a number of other great divines. B. at Berden, Essex, 1586; D. 1638.

MEDICI, Cosmo de', *med'-e-che*, called the Elder, and the Father of his Country, founder of an illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, who acquired great wealth, which he appropriated to the noble purposes of advancing learning and supporting learned men. He collected a noble library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. The envy excited by his riches, raised him many enemies by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired to Venice, where he was received as a prince. His fellow-citizens afterwards recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of the republic of Florence during thirty-four years. On his tomb was engraved this inscription: "The Father of his People, and the Deliverer of his Country." B. 1389; D. 1464.

MEDICI, Lorenzo de', surnamed the Magnificent, was the son of Peter, grandson of Cosmo, and brother of Julian de' Medici. These two brothers, who enjoyed an almost absolute power in Florence, were viewed with a jealous eye by Ferdinand I., king of Naples, and Pope Sixtus IV. At their instigation the potent family of Pazzi formed a conspiracy against the Medici in 1478, and Julian was assassinated as he was attending mass. Lorenzo was also wounded, but escaped with his life, and was conducted to his palace by the people, with loud acclamations of joy. Having inherited the great qualities of his grandfather Cosmo, he was accounted the Mæcenas of his age. It was a singular but noble spectacle to observe the citizen engaged in commerce at one moment, and managing public affairs at another; now entertaining merchants, and next receiving ambassadors; giving public shows to the people, and erecting asylums for the sick and unfortunate; ornamenting his country with magnificent buildings and sending learned men to the East in search of valuable Greek manuscripts: such a man was Lorenzo, whom the Florentines, grateful for all these benefits, declared chief of the republic. He drew to his court a number of learned men, and sent John Lascaris into Greece to purchase literary treasures to enrich his library. Lorenzo himself cultivated letters, particularly poetry, and his compositions have been several times printed. He was so universally esteemed that the princes of Europe were glad to choose him as arbitrator in their differences. This illustrious man had three sons,—Peter, who succeeded him, Julius, and John, who became pope by the name of Leo X. Lorenzo forms the subject of a splendid biography by William Roscoe. B. 1448; D. 1492.

MEDINA, Sir John, *mi'-de-na*, a portrait painter, was born at Brussels, went to England in 1686; and after painting a great number of pictures, proceeded to Scotland, where he was knighted. B. 1659; D. 1711.

MEHEMED, or MOHAMMED, *mai'-hai-maid*, the name of seven kings of Granada, who reigned between the years 1238 and 1454.

MEHEMET ALI, *me'-he-met*, Pacha of Egypt, commenced his remarkable career as the keeper of a small shop at Cavalla, in Roumelia; but, abandoning the pursuits of a trader for the profession of arms, he took an active part in suppressing a rebellion of the pirates of Candia. In 1799 he headed a corps of Albanians, and





went to Egypt, where he fought on the side of the British, and assisted in the expulsion of the French from that country. He soon acquired great influence in Egypt, and formed an alliance with the Mamelukes, against Khosrew Pacha, the viceroy of the sultan. The Mamelukes having regained all their former influence, chose Mehemet as their viceroy. The sultan created him pacha of Cairo in 1806, and added to this dignity the pachalic of Alexandria in the following year, ostensibly for the services rendered to the Ottoman empire, but gained over, in reality, by Mehemet's gold. His next step was to turn against the redoubtable soldiery that had helped him to gain so much power, and, after a vain effort to reduce the turbulent Mamelukes to subjection, he ordered them to be exterminated. In 1811, 470 of the Mamelukes were invited within the citadel of Cairo, where they were ruthlessly put to the sword, 1200 more being massacred throughout the country. By this step Mehemet Ali became the undisputed master of Upper Egypt. The Wahabees, a fanatical sect, were his next victims, and these he destroyed after a war which lasted six years. He subsequently dispatched an army into Nubia, under the command of one of his sons, Ismail Pacha, who succeeded in conquering the provinces of Dongola, Sennaar, Kordofan, &c. Upon the Greeks raising the standard of independence, he assisted the sultan against them, by dispatching to the shores of the Morea a fleet of 163 vessels, under the command of his son, Ibrahim Pacha. This fleet wrought havoc upon the country during three years, but was destroyed at Navarino by the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia, in 1827. As a reward for his co-operation against the Greeks, the sultan ceded to Mehemet Ali the island of Candia, in 1830; but this was not sufficient to gratify his ambitious desires, for he further demanded of the sultan the cession of Syria. This being refused, he invaded the country with a powerful army, and rapidly conquered the province, After a great victory at Konieh, in 1832, he was in triumphant march upon Constantinople, but was brought to a halt by European intervention: he succeeded, nevertheless, in gaining, by the treaty of Kutayeh, the possession of Syria and the province of Adana. In 1839 the sultan, Mahmoud II., resolved to regain Syria; but suffering defeat at the hands of Mehemet Ali, he sought the assistance of England and other European powers. By this means, Mehemet, after having been defeated near Beyrout, and finding Alexandria blockaded, consented to forego his claims upon Syria, on condition that his family should be constituted hereditary pachas of Egypt. Thenceforth he ruled in peace, but in 1848 resigned the government to his son, Ibrahim Pacha, who dying soon afterwards, the pachalic was vested in Abbas Pacha, Mehemet's grandson. During the last two years of his life he was deprived of reason. Mehemet Ali was unquestionably an extraordinary man and wise ruler: he introduced European organization and tactics into his army, encouraged agriculture, commerce, and industry, and founded military and medical schools in his dominions. His rise was due to his native intelligence and indomitable courage and energy; for it is a remarkable fact that this former Albanian peasant was throughout his earlier career totally destitute of education. He only learnt to read at

the age of forty-five. It is, however, to be regretted that his rise was assisted by such violent measures as intrigue, treason, and assassination. For the French people he had a particular admiration, and sent to Paris two of his sons and a number of Egyptian youths to receive their education. B. at Cavalla, Roumelia, 1769; D. at Cairo, 1849.

MEHUL, Stephen Henry, *me(r)l*, a celebrated composer, who, in 1779, went to Paris, and there became the friend of Gluck. In 1790 he produced, at the Opéra Comique, "Euphrosyne" and "Coradin," both of which were eminently successful. He subsequently composed, among other operas, "Stratonice," "Joseph," "Cora and Alonzo," and "Melidor." A large number of hymns, sonatas, and the celebrated republican airs, "Chant de la Victoire," "Du Départ," and "Du Retour," issued from his pen. B. 1763; D. at Paris, 1817.

MEINERS, Christopher, *mi'-ners*, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, who studied at Göttingen, where he became professor of philosophy; and subsequently pro-rector. Among his numerous works are, "A History of the Origin and Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks," "On the Origin and Decline of the Sciences among the Greeks and Romans," and others on kindred subjects. B. in Hanover, 1747; D. 1810.

MEISSNER, Augustus Gottlieb, *mise'-ner*, a popular German writer, who composed a large number of romances, essays, and tales. His style was exceedingly agreeable, lively, and shrewd. The most important of his works were "Alcibiades," "Bianca Capello," and "Spartacus." B. in Upper Silesia, 1753; D. 1807.

MEISSONNIER, Jean Louis Ernest, *mi-son'-e-air*, a celebrated French painter, of the style termed in France *genre*. His most celebrated works were,—"The Painter in his Studio," "Le Corps-de-Garde," and "A Barricade—June, 1848." All his works were painted with Flemish care and finish, but were, nevertheless, thoroughly original in their treatment. His pictures, although generally of a small size, brought very large sums, and he stood at the head of a crowd of enthusiastic imitators. He was likewise very successful as a designer of book illustrations. The best of these last were the sketches for "Paul and Virginia," Balzac's novels, and "The French People painted by themselves." B. at Lyons, 1812.

MELA, Pomponius, *mel'-la*, a Latin geographical writer, was a native of Spain. His valuable work, entitled "De Situ Orbis," is divided into three parts, and contains a description of the world as it was known in his time. Flourished in the early half of the 1st century.

MELANCTHON, Philip, *me-länk'-thon*, the famous reformer, and friend of Luther. His family name was Schwarzerde, or *black earth*, which Reuchlin, his friend, altered to the corresponding Greek word, Melancthon. He made rapid progress in his studies at the university of Heidelberg, whence he removed to Tubingen, where he continued six years. In 1518 he obtained the Greek professorship of Wittenberg, where he formed a close friendship with Luther, whose opinions he defended both in his public lectures and in his writings. In 1527 the elector of Saxony appointed him to visit the churches in his territories; but his greatest labour was in drawing up the Augsburg Confession of Faith. His learning and moderation became famous throughout Europe, and the kings of France and England invited him to their kingdoms, with flattering offers, which he declined. During the progress of the Reformation, he exhibited a different temper from Luther, being more cautious and timid; on which account he was often reproved by him in severe terms. The prudence of Melancthon, however, was of great service, and tended considerably to the propagation of the Protestant doctrines, by guarding them from the abuses of intemperate zeal. In 1529 Melancthon assisted in the conferences at Spires, and, in his journey thither, visited his mother, a pious woman, who asked him what she should believe, and how she should pray amid these religious disputes, at the same time repeating her simple creed and form of devotion. "Continue," said her son, "to believe and to pray as you do at present, and do not trouble yourself about controversies." He distinguished himself in the conferences held at Ratisbon in 1541 and 1548. He wrote a "Censure of the Interim," and all the papers presented at those conferences. The works of this learned and amiable man were collected in 1544, and published at Bâle. B. at Bretten, or Bretheim, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 1497; D. at Wittenberg, 1560.

MELAS, *mel'-a*, a celebrated Austrian general, who, in 1796, commanded against the French in Italy, and uniting with Suwaroff, in 1799, defeated Championnet at Genola, but was himself beaten by Napoleon at Marengo, in the following year. D. 1807.

MELBOURNE, William Lamb, Viscount, *mel'-born*, an English statesman, who entered the House of Commons in 1805, under the auspices of the Whigs. Canning appointed him secretary of state for Ireland, a post he filled with very distinguished success. In 1828 he was called to the upper house, after the death of his father, and while a member of Earl Grey's cabinet greatly contributed to the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1834 he became first lord of the Treasury, and head of the Whig party, a position he retained, with only one short interruption, until the year 1841. Lord Melbourne was but little qualified to head the ministerial councils of a great nation; but his engaging and conciliatory manners secured the allegiance not alone of the Whig, but also of several distinguished members of the Tory party. B. 1779; D. 1848.

MELHO, Philip de, *mel'-lo*, an eminent divine and Biblical translator, and the first native of Ceylon who was admitted into the Christian ministry. His learning and labours earned him the titles of "Rabbi de Melho," and the "Great Labourer." As an oriental poet, also, he ranks high. After being educated at the only seminary in his native town, and passing an examination in Hebrew and Greek, he was licensed to preach before attaining the age of 21, and officiated with much distinction in Portuguese, Dutch, and Tamul. His principal works are Tamul versions of the New Testament from the Greek, the Dutch liturgy, and the Psalms of David; a work against Popery, entitled "Triumph of the Truth"; a Catechism in Portuguese; and a Version of the Pentateuch from the Hebrew, published in 1790. At his death, he left translations of the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, in MS. He also wrote many original poems of great merit. B. at Colombo, Ceylon, 1723; D. 1780

MELI, Giovanni, *mai'-le*, a celebrated Sicilian poet, was a physician by profession, and for some time held the professorship of chemistry at the university of Palermo. He was most successful in bucolic verse, and has been placed by his admirers after Theocritus. He likewise produced odes, *canzoni*, satires, epistles, fables, and some captivating short poems. B. at Palermo, about 1740; D. 1815.

MELISSUS, *me-lis'-us*, a philosopher of Samos, who flourished about 434 B.C., and who is distinguished not only as a teacher of the Eleatic doctrines, but, in the history of his country, as a statesman and naval commander.

MELITUS, *mel-i'-tus*, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuser of Socrates. The Athenians, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B.C. 400.

MELLON, Harriet, *mel'-lon*, Duchess of St. Alban's, was the posthumous daughter of a Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and whose widow married a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. Entwistle, who was an accomplished woman, went on the stage; her husband became leader of the band in various provincial theatres; and the services of Harriet were put in requisition at a very tender age, in order to augment a scanty income. After passing her childhood in playing juvenile characters in the provinces, she appeared, under the auspices of Sheridan, at Drury Lane, in January, 1795, as Lydia Languish, in the "Rivals;" and although attracting but little notice at first, gradually rose in public estimation, and ultimately attained to a considerable degree of professional celebrity, particularly in characters of a vivacious or hoyendish cast. Thomas Coutts, the wealthy banker, married her in 1814, and died in 1822, appointing his widow universal legatee, and bequeathing to her his share in the banking house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interests to arise therefrom. She was now immensely rich, and rumour was soon busy in naming the fortunate suitor of the banker's widow; till at length, in June, 1827, the question was settled by her marriage with William, duke of St. Alban's, then in the 27th year of his age. The bulk of her immense property, including the half profits of the banking house, her mansion in Stratton Street, and all her movables, plate, diamonds, &c., she bequeathed to Miss Angela Burdett, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and grand-daughter of Mr. Coutts, who in consequence took the name of Coutts. B. about 1775; D. 1837.

MELMOTH, William, *mel-moth*, an English writer, who was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in conjunction with Williams, edited Vernon's "Reports." He was the author of the "Great Importance of a Religious Life," a valuable little book, which has gone through many editions. B. 1666; D. 1743.

MELMOTH, William, son of the preceding, published some well-executed translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles, and was a so the author of the letters which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dodsley's Collection, and Memoirs of his father. B. 1710; D. 1799.

MELVILLE, Sir James, *mel'-vil*, a Scotch writer, who became page to Mary queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments: he afterwards entered the service of the duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland, in 1561, he was appointed privy councillor and gentleman of the bedchamber. He was the author of some very curious "Memoirs of Affairs of State." B. about 1535; D. 1607.

MELVILLE, Andrew, a celebrated Scotch reformer, who, four years after the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland, left the university of St. Andrews, where he had acquired considerable proficiency in languages and philosophy, for that of Paris. After studying in France during five years, he went to Geneva, where he was appointed to the chair of Humanity in the Academy. In 1574 he returned to Scotland, on which occasion Beza wrote a letter to the General Assembly, declaring that "Melville was equally distinguished for his piety and his erudition, and that the church of Geneva could not give a stronger proof of affection to her sister church of Scotland than by suffering herself to be bereaved of him, that his native country might be enriched with his gifts." As a writer, teacher, and reformer of the church of his native country, Melville soon displayed uncommon ardour. The overturning of episcopacy and establishment of presbytery were the objects of his constant efforts. In 1580 he was appointed principal of St. Mary's College, in the university of St. Andrews, and there taught the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages. His boldness giving offence to the Scottish court, he was cited before the privy council, which sentenced him to be imprisoned, and to be punished in his person and goods. On this he made his escape to London, where he remained for nearly two years. After James I. had ascended the English throne, he invited him to London; but Melville, having written a short epigram in contempt of a rite of the English church, the privy council convicted him of gross scandal, and after a year's confinement in the houses of the dean of St. Paul's and the bishop of Westminster, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained nearly four years. In 1611 he was released, and went to the university of Sedan, whence he never again returned. M'Crie says of Melville: "Next to the Reformer, I know of no individual from whom Scotland has received such important services, or to whom she continues to owe so deep a debt of national respect and gratitude." B. 1545; D. at Sedan, 1622.

MELVILLE, Henry Dundas, Viscount, the son of Lord Arnistone, a Scotch judge, and the friend and coadjutor of the younger Pitt, received his education at the university of Edinburgh. In 1773 he became solicitor-general; and soon after was appointed to the offices of lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was made privy-councillor and treasurer of the navy; and from that time took a leading part in all the measures of the Pitt administration. He was appointed president of the board of control at its formation; in 1791, became secretary for the home department; and, in 1794, secretary of war, which latter post he held till Mr. Pitt's retirement from office. He was then created a viscount; and when Mr. Pitt again became premier, Dundas was made first lord of the admiralty. In 1805 he was impeached by the Commons on a variety of charges of peculation, &c.; and though he was acquitted of the alleged malversations, and only proved to have been negligent of his duty with respect to his agents, he took no further part in public affairs. His

influence was for many years supreme in Scotland, and he did not always wield his power with much consideration for opponents. In fact, his will was law, and the fiat of "the Dundases" was sufficient to repress all comment on public matters in that part of the country. A monument was, however, erected to Lord Melville's memory in Edinburgh. B. 1740; D. 1811.

MELVILLE, Herman, a modern American novelist, who, incited by passion for maritime adventure, in his eighteenth year went on board ship as a common sailor. In 1841 he joined a whaling vessel, and went on a cruise. After eighteen months of that monotonous mode of life, he took advantage of the vessel putting into Noukahiva, to desert, in company with another young sailor. He gained the interior of the island, but was detained a prisoner during four months by a savage tribe. A vessel from Sydney having put into the port, he succeeded in getting on board. He afterwards visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and, in 1843, returned to Boston, after four years of travel and adventure. In 1847 he married, and went to reside upon his farm in Berkshire, U.S. "Typee," the first work of this author, had an immense popularity, and in it was recounted in a delightful manner his adventures in the Marquesas Islands. In his next works, "Omoo," "Mardi," and "Redburn," the unknown regions of the Pacific Ocean were described with all his former vigour; but his style became by degrees eccentric and unequal. "The White Jacket," "Peter," and "Israel Potter," were subsequently produced, and were greeted with almost as much popularity as his first works. Mr. Melville also supplied a number of romances and sketches to the periodical literature of his country. B. at New York, 1819.

MEMLING, Hans, *mem'-ling*, a celebrated painter and missal illuminator of the 15th century, of the circumstances of whose life very little that is authentic is known. He is said to have become an inmate of the hospital of St. John, at Bruges, in 1477, and to have therein painted the exquisite pictures which still adorn the establishment. His most celebrated works are the "History of St. Ursula," "The Marriage of St. Catharine," and "The Descent from the Cross." As a decorator of missals and church books, he was eminently successful; and the specimens of his art which have been preserved are accounted inestimable treasures. D. at the close of the 15th century.

MEMNON, *mem'-non*, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of the rulers of Heraclia, of which fragments have been preserved by Photius. They have also been translated into French by Gedoyn, and inserted in the fourth volume of the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions." Flourished in the 2nd century.

MEMNON, of the isle of Rhodes, an able general of Darius, king of Persia, whom he advised to desolate his country, in order to impede the progress of Alexander the Great, and then to attack Macedon; but this counsel was overruled by the other generals. After the battle of the Granicus, Memnon defended Miletus with vigour, took the isles of Chios and Lesbos, carried terror into Greece, and was near putting a stop to the conquests of Alexander, when he was carried off in the midst of his successes. His wife was taken prisoner with the family of Darius, and became the mistress of Alexander. D. at Mitylene, B.C. 333.

MENANDER, *me-nän'-der*, a Greek comic poet, who was called the prince of new comedy, and preferred to Aristophanes. All his plays are lost; but the six comedies of Terence were borrowed from him; by which we may form some judgment of his excellence. B. 341 B.C.; D. 290 B.C.

MENDELSSOHN, Moses, *men'-del-sone* (which signifies Moses the son of Mendel), a learned German Jew. He was brought up for the pursuits of commerce, but devoted himself to literature, in which he attained a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem;" in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewish religion is deism. His next work was "Phædon; or, a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul." In this excellent treatise the principle of the immateriality of the soul was acutely maintained. On account of this book, the author gained the appellation of the Socrates of the Jews. He also wrote "Philosophical Works," "Letter to Lavater," "Commentary upon Ecclesiastes," and a translation of the first book of the Old Testament. B. 1729; D. 1786.

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, Felix, a celebrated German musician, was grandson of the preceding. As early as his 16th year, he distinguished himself as a pianist and musical composer. His first work was the opera entitled "The Wedding of Camacho;" this was quickly followed by the overture to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." In 1829, having just completed his 20th year, he made his first visit to England, where his overture was played, and received with enthusiasm. Thenceforth, he paid an almost annual visit to this country, where he felt he was even more appreciated than in his native land. "St. Paul," his first oratorio, was composed for an English musical society, as was "Elijah," his third and best work of the same kind. His last visit to England took place in 1847, when he conducted his "Elijah" at London, Birmingham, and Manchester. In the same year, his health, which had been declining for some time, became very bad, and he went to reside in Switzerland; but, although he appeared to derive considerable benefit from the mountain air, he was carried off by an affection of the brain, soon after his return to Leipsic. He left behind a large collection of musical manuscripts, portions of which were published. Mendelssohn's works embrace every department of the musician's art; and it is the firm conviction of the most competent critics, that his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah" will live to charm and delight the world as long as the "Messiah" and the "Israel in Egypt" of the immortal Handel. B. at Hamburg, 1809; D. at Leipsic, 1847.

MENDEZ, Moses, *men'-des*, an English poet, born in London of Jewish parentage, who received a liberal education at Oxford, and graduated as M.A. in 1750. He wrote some very popular musical entertainments, and several poems, which were published in one volume; and was the intimate friend of Thomson. D. 1758.

MENDOZA, Diego Hurtado, *men-do'-tha*, an eminent Spanish statesman and scholar, under Charles V., who distinguished himself as a soldier, diplomatist, geographer, historian, and poet. Charles V. intrusted him with several important missions, and, during six years, he held the military command of Tuscany. He made a noble collection of Greek and Arabic

manuscripts, and used all the resources of his wealth and power to advance learning. Under Philip II. he fell into disgrace, and was banished from the Spanish court; but his leisure was occupied by the composition of his "War against the Moors," and in collecting upwards of 400 Arabic manuscripts. At his death he bequeathed his library to the king. B. at Granada, 1503; D. at Madrid, 1575.

MENECRATES, *me-nek'-rai-tees*, a Greek physician, celebrated for his pride and vanity. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and, in a letter which he wrote to Philip, king of Macedon, expressed himself thus: "Menecrates Jupiter to King Philip, greeting." The Macedonian monarch replied, "Philip to Menecrates, greeting and better sense." Philip once invited him to his board; but a separate table was set for the arrogant physician, served only with perfumes and frankincense, while before the other guests was placed good and substantial cheer. Menecrates lived 360 B.C.

MENEDEMUS, *men-ed'-e-mus*, a Socratic philosopher, who was a native of Eretria. He was first a tent-maker, then a soldier, and lastly a disciple of Plato. He was called the Eretrian bull, on account of his grave and stolid look. D.301B.C.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA. (*See* AGRIPPA, Menenius.)

MENGS, Anthony Raphael, *mengs*, a celebrated German painter, who studied under his father, painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, and subsequently greatly improved himself at Rome. Charles III. of Spain invited him to his kingdom, and became his patron. Mengs formed his style after Raffaelle, Correggio, and Titian. To his excellence as an artist, he added literary talent, and wrote several works in Italian; as, "The Life of Correggio," "Reflections on Beauty," and a treatise on "Taste in Painting," "On the Principal Pictures at Madrid," &c., which have been translated into English, with his life prefixed. B. at Aussig, Bohemia, 1728; D. at Rome, 1779.

MENNES, Sir John, *mens*, an English poet and wit of the 17th century, was a native of Sandwich, in Kent, and by profession a naval officer. He was knighted by Charles I., and obtained the post of comptroller of the navy, but was removed from his station during the civil war. At the Restoration, however, he regained his appointment, and attained to the rank of admiral. His poetical productions are comprised in a small volume, entitled "Musarum Deliciæ." D. 1671.

MENNO, Simonis, or Simon, *men'-no*, chief of a sect which sprang up in Germany at the time of the Reformation, and which was called after his name, was originally a minister in Friesland, but left his parish, and, for a time, joined the Anabaptists. He gathered about him a number of disciples in Germany, Holland, and Flanders, maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults, and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. The Mennonites still continue a considerable sect in Holland, and are not to be confounded with the Anabaptists. A considerable amount of curious information relating to Menno and his followers is to be found in Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History." B. 1606; D. in Holstein, 1561.

MENSCHIKOFF, Alexander, *men'-ski-kof*, a prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant, and the servant of a pastry-cook, who employed him to cry pies about the streets. His appearance pleasing Peter the Great, he took him into his service. Menschikoff soon insinuated himself into the confidence of his sovereign, who, in 1704, made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general, and at length conferred on him the title of prince. In 1713 he was accused of peculation, and condemned to pay a heavy fine, which the czar remitted, and restored him to favour. Under the Czarina Catharine he had still more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II., who made Menschikoff duke of Cozel, and grand master of the imperial hotel; but, by the intrigues of Dolgorouschki, mistress of the czar, he fell into disgrace, and was banished to his estate, where he lived in such magnificence that Peter was persuaded to send him, for his own safety, to Siberia, where he died in a poor hut, 1729. B. at Moscow, 1674.

MENSCHIKOFF, Alexander Serjevitsch, Prince, a Russian admiral and general, was the grandson of the preceding. He was at first attached to the embassy at Vienna; but, becoming aide-de-camp to Alexander I., in 1812, he shared in the military service of the period, and attained the grade of general. When Nicholas ascended the throne, he dispatched Menschikoff on a mission to Abbas-Mirza, shah of Persia, who, taking advantage of a revolt in the Russian army, suddenly broke off the negotiations, and the ambassador narrowly escaped death. In 1824 he commanded a division of the Russian army which took Anapa, and was afterwards severely wounded at the siege of Varna. In 1831 he was appointed governor of Finland, and in 1834 attained the rank of admiral. In 1853 the Czar Nicholas sent him to Turkey on an embassy relative to the holy places; but his haughtiness and obstinacy were little suited to further the end he had in view. In a short time he presented his ultimatum; his departure soon followed. The war with Russia was the result of this act, and when the allied forces landed in the Crimea, he was in the chief command of the Russian forces. Defeated at the Alma, he hastily fortified Sebastopol, and sank the Russian fleet at the entrance to the port. Shortly after the defeat at Inkermann, and the death of the Czar Nicholas, he fell ill, and was superseded in his command in the Crimea by Prince Gortschakoff. A few months later he was, however, charged with the defence of Cronstadt against the allied English and French fleets. In 1856 he was recalled to occupy a position at the court of the emperor Alexander II. B. 1789; D. 1869.

MENTOR, *men-tor*, a Greek artist of the age of Pericles. He excelled in polishing cups and engraving flowers upon them.

MENU, *me-nu'*, a Hindoo legislator, and the supposed author of a code of laws and morality. This vast work, which is still extant, is written in verse, and in the Sanscrit language. Sir William Jones translated it into English in 1796. The Hindoos consider Menu as the son of Brahma, and the first created man. There is no authentic date to be assigned for his birth, but the ode which is attributed to him is considered to be older than the Vedas, which latter were composed about the 11th or 12th century B.C.

MERCATOR, Gerard, *mer-kai'-tor*, a celebrated geographer, who composed a Chronology, a greater and lesser Atlas, and "Geographical Tables;" also "A Treatise on the Creation," &c. He was the first to represent the meridians by equidistant parallel lines, and the

parallels of longitude by lines at right angles with the meridian; whence the name Mercator's Projection, now employed in nautical maps. He engraved and coloured his own maps. B. in Flanders, 1512; D. 1594.

MERCATOR, Nicholas, an eminent Danish mathematician, who settled in England, where he became fellow of the Royal Society, and published several valuable works on astronomy. B. 1640; D. about 1690.

MERCIER, Louis Sebastien, *mair'-se-ai*, a celebrated French author, who wrote works in almost every department of literature. In 1781 he commenced his celebrated "Picture of Paris," wherein he dissected the social system of the French capital with so much vigour and truth, that he judged it prudent to leave Paris and carry on the publication in Switzerland. So completely did this work exhibit the corruption and frivolities of French society, that its publication has been claimed as one of the great precursors of the French revolution. He returned to France after the revolution, and edited the "Patriotic Annals," a republican journal, but moderate in tone. B. at Paris, 1740; D. 1814.

MERIAN, Matthew, *mer'-i-an*, a German engraver, who set up a book and print business at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Many of his engravings were excellent. He published the "Topography of the Universe," in 31 volumes. B. at Basel, 1593; D. about 1650.

MERIAN, Matthew, an eminent German painter, chiefly of portraits, was son of the preceding. As a student, he derived instruction from Sandrart, from Vandyck in London, from Le Sueur at Paris, and from Carlo Maratti at Rome. Although he produced some historical pieces, his fame chiefly rests upon his portraits. The emperor Leopold I. and some of the highest German princes and nobles sat to him. Upon the death of his father, he carried on his business, without, however, neglecting his professional efforts. B. at Basel, 1621; D. 1687.

MERIAN, Sibylla Maria, a celebrated naturalist, who excelled in drawing insects, flowers, and fruits, was sister of the painter, and daughter of the engraver, mentioned above. She became the wife of John Andriez Graff, a painter, in 1665; but her own name was so celebrated as an artist, that her husband's was prevented from being adopted. She painted flowers and insects after nature with scrupulous exactness, and, in 1699, undertook a voyage to Surinam in order to make drawings of the insects of that country. Although her fame mainly rests upon her artistic performances, she was an excellent writer. Her principal work was, the "Origin of Caterpillars; their Nourishment and Changes," which was afterwards enlarged by herself and daughters, and was reproduced in France by Marret, under the title of "Histoire Générale des Insectes de l'Europe." She also wrote "Generation and Transformation of the Insects of Surinam." Both of these works were published in Paris under the general title of "Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amérique," in 1771. Sir Hans Sloane purchased many of her drawings for a considerable sum, and they are now contained in the print department of the British Museum. Several collections of her fine drawings are also preserved at St. Petersburg, in Holland, and at Frankfort. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1647; D. at Amsterdam, 1717.

MÉRIMÉE, Prosper, *mer'-e-mai*, a modern French *litterateur* who was educated for the profession of the law; but after the revolution of 1830 obtained high employment under the constitutional government. In 1831 he was appointed to an inspectorship of the antiquities of France. The duties of his office caused him to make several archæological tours throughout France, and the result was the publication of a number of illustrated works of considerable importance In 1844 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In addition to his archæological labours, he wrote historical works, romances, and plays. His best-known historical studies were the "Jacqueric" and "Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX." Of his novels, one became European in its popularity;—this was "Colomba," a wonderful picture of Corsican life and revenge. As a writer for the stage, he obtained only a small amount of success. B. at Paris, 1803; D. 1870.

MERLIN, Ambrose, *mer'-lin*, a British writer, who lived about the year 480, and was regarded in his time as a magician and prophet. The idlest tales are told of him by some ancient writers; such as that he was engendered by an incubus, and that he conveyed by enchantment the stupendous stones on Salisbury Plain from Ireland. There also pass under his name some extravagant predictions. Near Carmarthen is a mount called Merlin's Hill, beneath which traditon relates that he was buried.

MEROVÆUS, *mer-o-ve'-us*, king of France, succeeded Clodion in 448, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom to Trèves, which city he took and plundered. He began the race of French kings called Merovingian. B. about 411; D. 458.

MERRICK, James, *mer'-rik*, an English divine and poet, termed by Lowth one of the best of men and most eminent of scholars. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus' "Capture of Troy," and poems on sacred subjects; but his principal performance is a version of the Psalms, with annotations. B. 1720; D. 1769.

MERRY, Robert, *mer'-re*, a dramatic writer, was the son of a London merchant, and received his education at Harrow and at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he entered at Lincoln's Inn; but, abandoning legal study, bought a commission in the Guards, which service he also quitted, and went abroad. He became a member of the Della Cruscan Academy at Florence, and affixed that signature to a number of poems, which appeared in the English newspapers, and became the object of the satire of Gifford, in his "Baviad" and "Mæviad." In 1791 Merry married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died. His dramatic compositions are, "Lorenzo," a tragedy; "The Magician no Conjuror," "Fénélon," and "Ambitious Vengeance." B. 1755; D. 1798.

MERSCH, John Andrew van der, *mairsh*, the famous leader of the Brabant patriots in 1787, entered the French service, in which he acquired the title of "The Brave Fleming." He afterwards served in the Austrian army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. By a series of successful operations against the imperial troops in the Netherlands, Ghent and Brussels fell into his hands, and the chief command of the Belgian troops was intrusted to him. Through party intrigue, however, he was removed from his command, and thrown into prison, where he remained until the Austrians recovered possession of the country. D. 1792.

MERSENNE, Marin, *mair-sen'*, an eminent French mathematician, who in 1615 was appointed professor of philosophy at Nevers. After resigning this office, as well as that of superior of the convent in which he lived, he travelled in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. He subsequently took up his final residence at Paris. His chief work was "Harmonie Universelle," which contains a variety of useful information connected with the science of music. B. 1588; D. at Paris, 1648.

MERTON, Walter de, *mer'-ton*, a learned and munificent prelate of the 13th century, and founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born at Merton, in Surrey, and educated at the convent of that place. After obtaining several preferments, he became lord chancellor in 1258; was deprived of the seal the same year by the barons, but restored to it in 1261, and in 1274 consecrated bishop of Rochester. D. 1277.

MESMER, Frederick Antony, *mes'-mer*, a celebrated German physician, who first propagated the doctrines of animal magnetism, long called Mesmerism, after his name. In 1766 he took the degree of M.D. at the university of Vienna, and wrote a treatise on the "Influence of the Planets upon the Human Body." In conjunction with Father Hell, a Jesuit and professor of astronomy at Vienna, Mesmer, in 1772, engaged in a series of investigations relative to the influence of the loadstone in curing disease. They achieved what they termed an "extraordinary success;" but Hell having published a work in which he declared Mesmer to be only a physician who had been employed by him to practically test the new discovery, the latter engaged in a violent controversy with his rival. All the scientific men of Vienna, however, sided with Hell, and Mesmer, who was pronounced to be an impostor, was obliged to quit the city. He visited several parts of Germany and Switzerland, everywhere working astonishing cures, and, in 1778, reached Paris, where he speedily became the most popular professor of the healing art in the French capital. Thousands of people, from peer to peasant, flocked to his apartments for the purpose of being "mesmerized." In a short time, however, he found a rival in a French physician, who embraced his doctrine, and practised it with such success as to gain £100,000 in fees from his patients. Mesmer declared that he was ruined, and applied to the government to grant him "a château and its lands, where he might be enabled to continue his treatment at leisure, and independently of persecution." The French government would not comply with this request, but Mesmer was offered a very large sum, on condition that he would permit certain individuals named by government to witness his proceedings, and report thereon. He soon afterwards left France and settled at Spa, whither a crowd of wealthy patients followed him. A subscription was subsequently entered into for his benefit, and the sum of £14,000 was raised. With this money Mesmer returned to Paris, and again commenced his public treatment; but those persons who had conducted the subscription having set up a society for gratuitously practising animal magnetism, Mesmer, finding no more money was to be got out of his discovery, left France, and repaired to England, where he lived under an assumed name. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he occupied himself in the composition of a new work upon his discovery. Mesmer's principal works were "Memoirs on the Discovery of Animal Magnetism," and "Collection of Facts and Documents relative to Animal Magnetism." B. at Marsburg, Baden, 1734; D. 1815.

MESSALINA, Valeria, *mes-sa-lé'-na*, wife of the emperor Claudius, was of a most libidinous character, and committed adultery with all the officers of her court. Having been repudiated by Claudius, she espoused her favourite, Silius, who was put to death with her, by order of the emperor, A D. 46. She was as cruel as she was debauched, and caused many distinguished Romans to be put to death.—There was another of the same name, who was the third wife of Nero, after her first husband, Atticus, had been put to death by that tyrant. On the death of Nero, she devoted the remainder of her days to study, and acquired a great reputation.

MESTON, William, *mes'-ton*, a burlesque poet, was educated at Aberdeen University, where he became professor of philosophy in Marischal college. He was an accomplished scholar and mathematician; but is best known by his burlesque poems called "Mother Grim's Tales." B. 1688; D. 1745.

METASTASIO, the Abbé Peter Bonaventure, *ma'-tas-ta'-se-o*, an eminent Italian poet, who early displayed a genius for poetry, and wrote verses at the age of six years; and was only fourteen when he composed his tragedy, "Il Giustino." A celebrated lawyer and critic, named Gravina, was his instructor, and made him his heir when he died. In 1724 Metastasio produced his play of "Dido," acted at Naples, with the music of Sarro. The success of this piece stimulated him to follow up the same career; and, in 1729, the emperor Charles VI. invited him to Vienna, where he gave him a large pension. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. The emperor offered him a patent of nobility, and the empress the order of St. Stephen; but he declined both. He wrote a great number of operas and other dramatic pieces, which are highly admired in his native country. B. at Rome, 1698; D. at Vienna, 1782. In England he is chiefly known as the author of the libretti of several operas, such as "Artaserse," "La Clemenza di Tito," and "Semiramide."

METCALFE, Charles Theophilus, Lord, *met'-kaf*, a distinguished British colonial statesman, at the age of fifteen was sent out to India as a cadet in the Company's service, where, for seven years he filled various offices, and in 1803 was selected by Lord Minto to take charge of a difficult mission to the court of Lahore, the object of which was to secure the Sikh states, between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers, from the grasp of Runjeet Singh. In this he fully succeeded, the treaty being concluded in 1809. He subsequently filled several other high offices of trust; and, in 1835, upon Lord W. Bentinck's resignation, was provisionally appointed governor-general, which office he held until Lord Auckland's arrival, in the year following. During this short period he effected many bold and popular reforms, not the least of which was the liberation of the press of India from all restrictions. This, however, giving umbrage to the directors, caused his resignation, and return to Europe, when he was appointed governor of Jamaica—the difficult

duties of which (the emancipation of the negroes having but recently occurred) he discharged to the satisfaction both of the government and the colonists. After two years' residence, the climate proved so unfavourable to his health, that he was compelled to resign; but was shortly afterwards selected to undertake the government of Canada. In this important post, his judgment, firmness, and general statesmanlike qualities were most advantageously exerted; and he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Metcalfe. His health, however, was greatly impaired by long service in such widely different climates as India and Canada, and in 1845 he once more returned to his native country, but did not long survive. B. in Berkshire, 1785; D. 1846.

METELLI, Augustin, *mai-tai'-le*, an eminent painter, who excelled in painting perspective and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, produced several great works. B. at Bologna, 1609; D. at Madrid, 1660.

METELLUS, Q. Cæcilius, *me-tel'-us*, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself against Jugurtha, king of Numidia (B.C. 109), and thence acquired the name of Numidicus.

METIUS, James, *me'-te-us*, a native of North Holland, who is said by Descartes to have been the inventor of the refracting telescope. About the beginning of the 17th century, this individual, "while one day amusing himself with a few burning-glasses, after looking through them singly, began to look through them by pairs, placing one at each extremity of a short tube. In this way a convex and concave lens happening to be employed together, the first refracting telescope is said to have been constructed." Barlow, in his "History of Optics," however, declares that the refracting telescope must have been known in England at a much earlier date. Metius lived in the 17th century.

METON, *me'-ton*, an Athenian mathematician who invented what is called in chronology the golden number. Flourished 432 B.C.

METRODORUS, *met-ro-dor'-us*, a disciple of Democritus, and the master of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a physician of Chios, and maintained that the matter of the universe is eternal. Flourished 444 B.C.

METTERNICH, Clement Wenceslas, Prince, *met'-ter-nik*, a celebrated German diplomatist. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the empire against the Turks, and his father, Count Metternich, had obtained some distinction as a diplomatist, and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of fifteen, he entered the university of Strasburg, and, two years afterwards, removed to Mayence, to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first appearance as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the emperor Leopold II.; and, in 1794, after a short visit to England, was attached to the Austrian embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend Kaunitz. All this time he was serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He first came into notice at the congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility, after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg; was, in 1801, appointed minister at the court of Dresden; then, in 1804, proceeded as ambassador to Berlin, where he took a leading part in forming the well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presburg, he became Austrian minister at the court of Napoleon. The rise of the young ambassador had been unusually rapid, and the French emperor greeted him with the remark, "You are very young to represent so powerful a monarchy;" "Your majesty was not older at Austerlitz," replied Metternich, with all the address of a courtier. When war broke out, in 1809, he returned to the Austrian court, then about to seek refuge in the fortress of Comorn, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs. It was during his tenure of office, that he struck out the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess. Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, and Maria-Louisa was escorted by Metternich to Paris. But Austria had only adopted this course as an expedient, and, after the French defeat in Russia, again declared war against France. The grand alliance was signed at Toplitz in the same year, and Metternich was, upon the spot, created a prince of the empire. He took a very prominent part in the subsequent conferences and treaties, and signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to England, and received the honour of a doctor's degree from the university of Oxford. Upon the opening of the congress of Vienna, he was chosen president. With the continental statesmen, the war against Napoleon was also a war against revolutionary principles. England, however, fought not against principles, but for self-preservation. What the potentates of the continent desired quite as much as the putting down of Napoleon, was the extinction of revolution. This was the aim of that "Holy Alliance" which has been the object of merited obloquy, and of which Metternich was the presiding genius. In 1822, when Canning assumed the direction of the Foreign Office, England entered an indignant protest against this infamous compact. After the French revolution of 1830, the emperor Francis exclaimed, "All is lost;" Metternich, however, thought otherwise. When Pius IX. ascended the papal throne, in 1846, his professions aroused all Italy, and Austrian influence was shaken throughout the peninsula. The French revolution followed, and half the thrones of Europe were emptied of their occupants. At Vienna the shock was also felt; the government fell, in spite of the resistance of Metternich, who maintained his state policy to the last. To calm the people, the old diplomatist was asked to resign: he answered, "I will not resign, gentlemen; I will not resign." The archduke John, without replying to Metternich, simply repeated his former statement; "*I* have already told you, Prince Metternich, resign." "What! is this the return I get for my fifty years' services?" he said, and the next day left the city with an escort of cavalry. He went to England, where he remained some time. In 1851 he again appeared at the Austrian court; but the old diplomatist was never again requested to undertake office; his power was really gone. Renowned rather than great,—venerated more for his age than for power,—admired, but not lamented, the old statesman passed away. B. 1773; D. 1859.

MEULEN, Anthony Francis van der, *me(r)'-len*, a celebrated painter, who always accompanied Louis XIV. on his campaigns, the incidents of which he perpetuated with his brush. In drawing the horse, he was without an equal in his time. B. at Brussels, 1634; D. 1690.

MEYER, Jeremiah, *mi'-er*, a miniature painter, a native of Tubingen, who went to England in 1749, with his father, a portrait painter, who placed him under Zincke, the eminent painter in enamel, but he soon surpassed him. In 1761, the Society of Arts having offered a premium for the best drawing of a profile of the king, the prize was gained by Meyer; and he was afterwards appointed painter in enamel to their majesties, and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. B. 1735; D. 1789.

MEYERBEER, Giacomo, *mi'-er-bair*, a celebrated composer, of Hebrew descent, who came of a wealthy family, and was the schoolfellow of Carl Maria von Weber. His first dramatic piece, "Jephtha's Daughter," was produced at Berlin when he was only 18 years of age. His style was formed upon the Italian models. His best operas were "Semiramide," "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord," and "Dinorah." Another opera, entitled "L'Africaine," was produced in 1865, after his death. B. at Berlin, 1794; D. 1864.

MEYRICK, Sir Samuel Rush, *mer'-rik*, an eminent antiquary, whose chief works were "Arms and Armour," "Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," and "A Critical Enquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but more particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II." B. 1783; D. 1848.

MEZERAI, François Eudes de, *mez'-e-rai*, an eminent French historian, who was educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which, he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having abandoned the army, he projected the "History of France," while writing which he was liberally encouraged by Cardinal Richelieu; and on its completion in 1651, obtained a pension from the king. He was also admitted a member of the Academy, and had a principal share in the compilation of their dictionary. Besides his "History of France," and an abridgment, he wrote a treatise on the "Origin of the French," a continuation of the "History of the Turks," several satires against the ministry, "History of a Mother and Son," &c.. B. 1610; D. 1683.

MEZZOFANTI, Joseph Caspar, *met-so-fan'-te*, a celebrated linguist, was the son of a carpenter, and was intended for the same trade; but being taken under the patronage of Father Respighi, was sent to the university of Bologna, where he so distinguished himself, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of Arabic. At that period he was master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Spanish, French, German, and Swedish languages. During the war of which northern Italy was so long the field, Mezzofanti came into contact with soldiers of the Austrian, Russian, and French armies, and always turned the opportunity such meetings afforded him of studying the modern languages to the best account. In 1812, he became assistant, and in 1815, chief librarian of his university; and every traveller through Bologna made a point of seeing the great linguist. Lord Byron, when he visited the place, called him "a walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briareus of parts of speech." In 1822, according to Lady Morgan, he spoke forty languages. Although he had received many flattering offers to take up his residence in Paris, Vienna, and Rome, it was not until 1831 that he was induced to settle in the last-named city. After being appointed to some minor posts, he was nominated keeper of the Vatican library, retaining the post until the year 1838, when he was created a cardinal. Mezzofanti, although incomparably the greatest linguist that ever lived, left no works, philological or otherwise, to perpetuate his fame; and notwithstanding his ability to express himself in fifty-six different languages, and his acquaintance with sixty-four others, he wrote nothing of importance relative to any one of them. B. at Bologna, 1774; D. at Rome, 1849.

MICHAEL I., *mi'-kel*, emperor of the East, succeeded to the throne on the death of Staurachius, in 811. He was a great prince, and the father of his people; but was deposed by Leo the Armenian, his general, in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion.

MICHAEL II. was born in Upper Phrygia, of an obscure family; but was ennobled by Leo the Armenian. That monarch afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but the night previous to his intended execution, Leo was assassinated, and Michael placed on the throne, A.D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and passover, and was guilty of great cruelties; on which his general, Euphemius, revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor; but was slain near Syracuse in Sicily. D. 829.

MICHAEL III. succeeded his father Theophilus, in 842, under the regency of his mother Theodora, whom he compelled to enter a monastery with her daughters. He at first associated Bardas, his uncle, with himself in the empire, and, at his instigation, sent St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, into exile. Michael afterwards put Bardas to death, and elevated Basil the Macedonian to the title of Cæsar, by whom he was assassinated in 867.

MICHAEL IV., usually styled the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born, of obscure parentage, obtained the imperial throne in 1034, through the influence of the empress Zoe, who, having fallen in love with him, murdered her husband, Romanus Argyropulus, to obtain her wishes. Michael made war, with success, against the Saracens and Bulgarians; and afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died in 1041.

MICHAEL V. succeeded his uncle, the preceding emperor, in 1041, after having been adopted by the empress Zoe, whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people, that they deprived him of his eyes and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.

MICHAEL VI., or the Warrior, reigned after the empress Theodora, in 1056; but, the year following, was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus; on which Michael retired to a monastery.

MICHAEL VII. was the eldest son of Constantine Ducas and of Eudocia. That princess, a few months after the death of her husband, married Diogenes, a Roman, whom she caused to be proclaimed emperor; but, in 1071, the usurper was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In 1078, Nicephorus took Constantinople by the aid of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, and became archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL VIII., surnamed Palæologus, was regent of the empire during the minority of John

Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and his eyes, in 1260. The year following, he retook Constantinople. He signed an act for effecting a union between the Greek and Latin churches, which, however, did not succeed. Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, as the supporter of heresy and schism. D. 1282.—From the termination of the short reign of Isaac II., in 1204 until 1261, the seat of the Eastern empire under its Greek princes was at Nice.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI, *an'-jai-lo bo-na-rot'-te*, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born of an ancient Tuscan family, and evinced, from his earliest youth, the greatest talent for art. He was placed under the tuition of Domenichino and Ghirlandajo, the two most celebrated artists of the time; but quitted them at the age of fifteen years, having already acquired all that they could teach him. Lorenzo de' Medici soon afterwards assigned him apartments in his palace, and treated him as if he were his own son. At the death of his magnificent patron, his fame was established. Pope Julius II. invited him to settle at Rome, where Michael Angelo carved the mausoleum of that pontiff; he also painted in fresco the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, and was, in succession, the favourite artist with three popes,—Leo X., Paul III., and Julius III. At the age of forty, he turned his attention to architecture, and constructed one of the grandest examples of that art,—the cupola of St. Peter's. Michael Angelo's commanding genius has never been contested: all place him in the first rank as painter, sculptor, and architect. At Mantua there is a "Sleeping Cupid," and at Rome a "Bacchus," which Raffaelle said were worthy of Phidias or Praxiteles. His "Last Judgment" remains a marvellous proof of his great genius as a painter. Beauties and excellences of all kinds are to be seen in his works; but his manner was sometimes exaggerated,—a defect which may be pardoned in one who was ever seeking to attain the sublime in art. He was the author of some sonnets. B. 1475; D. 1564.

MICHAELIS, John David, *mik'-ai-lis*, a learned orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, in Saxony, and there educated. He visited England, and for a time was preacher at the German chapel, St. James's palace; and on his return to Germany was made professor of theology at Göttingen; was honoured with the order of the Polar Star, conferred on him by the king of Sweden; and was made an aulic councillor of Hanover. Among the most valuable of his works are his "Introduction to the New Testament," translated into English by Bishop Marsh, and his "Commentaries on the Law of Moses." B. 1717; D. 1791.

MICHAUD, Joseph, *me'-sho*, a French historian, who was a member of the Institute under the first empire, and celebrated, in verse, the marriage of Napoleon and the birth of the king of Rome. Under the restoration he acted as newspaper censor. His principal works were, "History of the Crusades," and "History of the Hundred Days." B. in Savoy, 1767; D. 1839.

MICHELET, Jules, *me'-she-lai*, an eminent modern French historian, who, in 1826, was appointed teacher of history and languages at the College Rollin. He commenced his literary career by the composition of several elementary works on the study of history, which, obtaining considerable popularity, attracted the attention of the government towards him as a writer of research. He received the appointment of chief officer in the historical department of the French Archives, and was soon afterwards selected by Guizot to continue the latter's lectures on history to the Faculty of Literature. In 1838 he was appointed professor of history in the College of France. In 1845-46 considerable attention was directed towards two works of this author, translations of which appeared in England, under the titles, "The People," and "Priests, Women, and Families." In consequence of the attacks made in these works upon the ecclesiastical party, Guizot, the prime minister, interdicted his lectures. In 1847 he commenced his "History of the French Revolution;" upon which, and the "History of France," he was for several years engaged. His latest works are "The Bird," "The Insect," "The Sorcerer," and two small treatises on social questions. B. at Paris, 1798; D. 1874.

MICKLE, William Julius, *mik'-el*, a poet, born at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, was first engaged in business as a brewer; but not succeeding, went to London, and devoted himself to literature. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, called "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, which he afterwards republished under the title of "Sir Martyn." His principal production, a translation of "The Lusiad" of Camoens, appeared in 1775; prefixed to which is a historical and critical Introduction, with a life of Camoens. He was also the author of many of the finest pieces in Evans's "Old Ballads;" and in 1778 accompanied his friend Commodore Johnstone on a mission to Lisbon as secretary. B. 1734; D. 1788.

MIDDLETON, William, *mid'-el-ton*, a Welsh poet, soldier, and sailor, was born at Gwenynog, Denbighshire, served in the armies of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards commanded a ship of war. He wrote a paraphrase of the Book of Psalms in Welsh verse, and was also the author of the "Art of Poetry." D. 1595.

MIDDLETON, Thomas, an English dramatic author, who wrote in conjunction with Jonson, Fletcher, and Massinger. Three of his plays,—"A Mad World, my Masters," "The Mayor of Queenborough," and "The Roaring Girl,"—are included in Dodsley's collection of old plays. These were his best works; but there are many others by him. D. about 1626.

MIDDLETON, or MYDDLETON, Sir Hugh, a wealthy citizen and goldsmith of London, who, in 1606, offered, at his own cost, to supply London with pure water. His proposal being accepted, he commenced what he termed the "New River," selecting the Chadwell and Amwell springs at Ware, in Hertfordshire, as the sources thereof. The river had a course of 37 miles, and its projector had stipulated to complete it in four years; but the mechanical appliances of that day not proving equal to such a speedy accomplishment of the work, and Middleton's fortune being, moreover, exhausted, he applied to his fellow-citizens for assistance. Meeting with no response, he petitioned James I., who entered into an agreement with him to pay half the present or prospective expenses, on condition of being entitled to half the property. In little more than a year the great work was completed, and on the 29th of September, 1613, the water of the New River entered a reservoir prepared for its reception at Sadlers

Wells, near Pentonville. The work had occupied five years and five months in its execution, and had cost £500,000. There was no dividend, however, for nineteen years, and then only one under £12. Meanwhile Middleton had been knighted, but had been compelled to sell his shares, and made a profession of what is now termed civil engineering. In acknowledgment of his services, he was created a baronet in 1622. These services were set forth as follows:—"For bringing to the city of London, with excessive charge and greater difficulty, a new cut, or river of fresh water, to the great benefit and inestimable preservation thereof. 2. For gaining a very great and spacious quantity of land, in Brading Haven, in the Isle of Wight, out of the bowelles of the sea; and, with banks and pyles, and most strange defensible and chargeable mountains, fortifying the same against the violence and fury of the waves," &c. In 1636, Charles I. made over to Sir Hugh the whole of his father's shares in the New River for a yearly rent of £500. B. date unknown; D. about 1640.

MIDDLETON, Conyers, a celebrated English divine and critic, received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1706. In 1717 he was created D.D., on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, regius professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a lawsuit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1724 he spent some time in Italy, and on his return published his famous "Letter from Rome," showing that the religious rites of the Roman Church were drawn from the heathens. An attack on Dr. Waterland's "Vindication of the Scripture," in 1731, drew upon Middleton the charge of infidelity, and he narrowly escaped academical censure. In 1741 appeared his "Life of Cicero," a very curious and valuable work, and highly necessary towards forming a just idea of the character and writings of that great man, as well as exhibiting an exact picture of the Roman republic in his time. In 1743 he published the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity. In 1749 appeared his "Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest ages." This work gave great alarm to the clergy, and numerous answers were written to it. In 1752 appeared an edition of all his works, with the exception of the "Life of Cicero." Dr. Middleton's style is admirable, and his learning was profound and multifarious. B. 1683; D. 1750.

MIERIS, Francis, *meer'-is*, called the Elder, a celebrated Dutch painter, was the disciple of Gerard Douw, whose manner he imitated. His pictures are very valuable. B. at Leyden, 1635; D. 1681.—He had a son, William Mieris, called the Younger, who was a good landscape-painter, and a modeller in clay and wax. B. at Leyden, 1662; D. 1747.—His grandson Francis was also an artist in the same line. B. 1689; D. 1763.

MIGNARD, Peter, *meen'-yard*, called the Roman, from his long residence in Rome, was the favourite artist of Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted ten times. He also adorned the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, and was ennobled by Louis. B. 1610; D. 1695.

MIGNET, Francis Augustus Alexis, *meen'-yai*, a modern French historian, who was educated for the legal profession at Aix, but removed to Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers, and in 1824 produced, when only 28 years of age, his "History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1814." He was afterwards extensively employed as a journalist, and was associated with Armand Carrel and Thiers in conducting the "National." After the revolution of 1830, he was appointed director of the archives in the foreign ministerial department, which office he vacated in 1848. His principal works are, "History of Mary Stuart," "Charles V.," "Negotiations relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.," and several treatises on Moral and Political Science. B. at Aix, 1796.

MILDMAY, Sir Walter, *mild'-may*, a statesman of great integrity, who filled several situations under the Tudors. Under Henry VIII. he was employed in the court of augmentation; under Edward VI. he had an office in the mint; in queen Mary's reign he sat in Parliament as member for Cumberland; and in Elizabeth's, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he held for 23 years, and discharged with zeal and impartiality. He was the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. D. 1589.

MILHOUSE, Robert, *mil'-hoos*, by trade a weaver, possessed much of the poet's power as well as of the poet's feeling. His "Vicissitude" and "Sherwood Forest" contain passages of which any poet might be proud; but are greatly marred by a melancholy and querulous tone. His productions made him many generous friends; and though not rich, he escaped from the sufferings attendant on genius in poverty. Shortly before his death he published "The Destinies of Man," a poem in two parts, which contains several beautiful passages. D. 1839.

MILL, John, *mil*, a learned divine and biblical critic, was born at Shap, in Westmorcland; received his education at Queen's College, Oxford; became rector of Bletchingdon, in Oxfordshire, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He was employed 30 years in preparing a valuable edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings, amounting in number, it is said, to upwards of 30,000. B. 1645; D. 1707.

MILL, James, an eminent historian, who, after receiving some education at the grammar-school of Montrose, and continuing it in the house of Sir John Stuart, M.P. for Kincardineshire, was sent to the University of Edinburgh to study for the Church. After distinguishing himself as a Greek scholar, he obtained a license to preach in 1798; but, changing his views, he, two years afterwards, went to London with Sir John Stuart. For some time he supported himself by means of the "Literary Journal;" and, on the discontinuance of that print, was engaged to write for others, and occasionally contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." He commenced his "History of British India" in 1806, and completed it in 1818. This great work was much decried at one time. Macaulay wrote bitterly against both it and its author, but retracted his censures at a later period. The knowledge and ability displayed in the course of this history, led to his being employed as head of the Correspondence Department of the East India Company. Besides his great work on India, Mr. Mill contributed articles on Education, Government, Jurisprudence, Law of

Nations, Liberty of the Press, &c., to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1822 he published "The Elements of Political Economy," and, seven years subsequently, "The Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind." His latest efforts were the "Fragment on Macintosh," and the articles on "The Formation of Opinions" and "The Ballot," in the "Westminster Review." B. at Montrose, 1773; D. 1836.

MILL, John Stuart, an eminent writer on political economy, the son of the preceding, was at an early age appointed to a clerkship in the East India House, and rose to the grade of examiner of Indian correspondence, the post formerly held by his father. His first literary efforts appeared in the form of contributions to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews; but the work which made him generally known was his "System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive," the first edition of which was published in 1843. The practical portion of this work was, says its author, "an attempt to contribute something towards the solution of a question which the decay of old opinions and the agitation that disturbs European society to its inmost depth, render as important in the present day, to the practical interests of human life, as it must at all times be to the completeness of our speculative knowledge." His next work was the "Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," in 1844. The more extensive "Principles of Political Economy" succeeded this in 1861. Among his other works may be named "An Essay on Liberty," and "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," produced in 1859; "Considerations on Representative Government," in 1861; and an "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," in 1865. He was one of the members for the city of Westminster from 1865 to 1868. B. 1806; D. 1873.

MILLAIS, John Everett, *mil'-lais*, an eminent English painter, and the acknowledged head of that body of innovators in modern art termed the "Pre-Raffaellite" school, or, as it was formerly called, the "Pre-Raffaellite Brotherhood." A student of drawing from a very early period, he entered the Royal Academy school, and, by the time he had reached his nineteenth year, had carried off all the honours to be gained in that probationary sphere. With William Holman Hunt (*see* HUNT) and others, he assisted in founding the "Brotherhood" mentioned above, and, in 1849, exhibited his first picture in the new style, which was afterwards to become celebrated. The picture was not named, but was a representation of the child Jesus in the shop of his reputed father, Joseph the carpenter. This picture shadowed forth all the great qualities, no less than the defects, of the painter. It was harsh, uncouth, and mediæval in its drawing and perspective; but it was full of thought, invention, richness of colour, and displayed great power over pencil and brush. Year after year Mr. Millais departed further from his old manner, and ultimately became one of the best of modern English painters. Most people are acquainted with his beautiful works, called, respectively, "The Huguenot," "The Proscribed Royalist," "The Order of Release," and "Autumn Leaves." He likewise drew a number of illustrations to books, short tales, and sketches. He became A.R.A. in 1853, and R.A. in 1863. B. at Southampton, 1829.

MILLAR, John, *mil'-lar*, a learned writer, was born at Shotts, in Lanarkshire, and educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of Lord Kames, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of law, which he held for nearly forty years. He was the author of "The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks in Society" and "An Historical View of the English Government." B. 1735; D. 1801.

MILLER, Joseph, *mil'-ler*, a witty actor, who was a favourite low comedian about the time that Congreve's plays were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour greatly contributed. The compilation called "Joe Miller's Jests" was the work of John Motley; but Miller's name has not only been used to pass off the original stock, but thousands of other jokes and witticisms manufactured long after the bones of Joe were deposited in the churchyard of St. Clements, Strand; where a stone still exists, with an epitaph written by his friend, Stephen Duck. B. 1684; D. 1738.

MILLER, James, a political and dramatic writer, received his education at Wadham College, Oxford; and while at the university, wrote a satiric piece, called "The Humours of Oxford," which created him many enemies, and hindered his preferment. He also published several political pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole: and also some plays, the principal of which is the tragedy of "Mahomet." B. in Dorsetshire, 1703; D. 1744.

MILLER, Edward, Mus. Doc., was the son of a pavior at Norwich, and bred to the same business; but having a dislike to it, he ran away, and became a pupil of Dr. Burney, who was then resident at Lynn. In 1756 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he remained till his death. Dr. Miller published "Institutes of Music," "The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition," "The Psalms of David, set to Music, and arranged for every Sunday in the Year," and "The History and Antiquities of Doncaster." D. 1807.

MILLER, Hugh, an eminent geologist, whose father was lost at sea on board a small vessel of which he was the owner, while Hugh was still a child. He was sent to the parish school, and in course of time was apprenticed to the trade of a stonemason. From the time he had mastered the art of reading, he had been assiduous in his search after knowledge, and a love of natural history had been fostered in him by his uncle. While hewing stones in the quarry, he was engaged in observing their geological facts. Of poetry, also, he was very fond; and, after seeking in vain to get a certain effusion in rhyme inserted in a newspaper, he published a volume of verse, which brought him into notice, and obtained for him the clerkship of a bank in his native place. The leisure afforded by this occupation he turned to good account. After contributing for a short period to the "Inverness Courier," he published "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland." He was next selected by the "Free Church" party to edit their organ, the "Witness" newspaper, a post which he continued to fill until his death. His first geological paper appeared in this print, and having been followed by a series of others, when the Geological Association met at Glasgow, Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Buckland and Sir Roderick Murchison, all expressed themselves astonished and delighted at the labours of the new scientific writer. One of the

fishes described by him in this series, was named by Professor Agassiz after Mr. Miller. A republication of the papers afterwards took place, under the title of the "Old Red Sandstone; or, New Walks in an Old Field." His ready, picturesque, and vigorous pen was henceforth constantly employed; and he produced, after a visit to the south, "First Impressions of England and its People;" "Footprints of the Creator,"—an answer to some of the statements of the "Vestiges of Creation;" the "Geology of the Bass," and the "Testimony of the Rocks." He also lectured upon his favourite science in Edinburgh and London, and, in 1855, read a paper on the Fossil Flora of Scotland, before the British Association at Glasgow. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he gave to the world a most interesting account of his early life, in a work called "My Schools and Schoolmasters." Miller shot himself in 1856, while labouring under disease of the brain. B. at Cromarty, 1802.

MILLIN, Aubin-Louis, *mee'-yā*, a celebrated French antiquary, who acted as keeper of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris. His chief works were, "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," "Dictionary of Mythology," "Monuments of Antiquity," and "Gallery of Mythology." He edited the "Magasin Encyclopédique" during twenty years, and also produced a number of works relative to the antiquities of his native land, Savoy, &c., which were full of valuable historical matter. B. 1759; D. 1818.

MILLINGEN, James, *mil'-lin-jen*, an English archæologist, who, about the time of the French revolution, went to Paris with his father, but was arrested at the instance of the National Convention. After his liberation, he became partner in a bank at Paris, and henceforth devoted his leisure to archæological pursuits. He was fortunate enough to become the purchaser of several vases full of gold coins of the Roman emperors, dug up at Abbeville. Being afflicted with disease of the chest, he was compelled to repair to Italy, where he resided until his death, making, however, occasional visits to the French capital, where he was always welcomed by antiquaries as the bearer of some valuable ancient relic. His most important works were, "A Medallic History of Napoleon," "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings," "Ancient Inedited Monuments of Grecian Art," and "Remarks on the State of Learning and Fine Arts in Great Britain;" besides which he was the author of many valuable papers in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of Literature of London. B. in London, 1774; D. 1845.

MILLOT, Claude François Xavier, *mee'-yo*, a French historian, who was for some time a member of the Society of Jesuits, which order he was permitted to quit, after officiating as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. He was professor of history at Parma many years, and on his return to France became tutor to the duc d'Enghien. His works are, "Elements of the History of France," "Elements of the History of England," "Elements of Universal History," "History of the Troubadours," "Memoirs for a History of Louis XIV. and XV.," and "Translations of Orations from the Latin Historians." B. 1726; D. 1785.

MILMAN, Rev. Henry Hart, *mil'-man*, an eminent English historian and poet, who was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, becoming fellow of his college. In 1815 he published "Fazio," a tragedy, which was played at Covent Garden Theatre without his consent, in consequence of the defective state of the law at that period. In 1817 he entered into holy orders, and obtained a living at Reading. In 1820 he produced "The Fall of Jerusalem," a sacred poem, founded upon Josephus's narrative. The university of Oxford appointed him its professor of poetry in the following year. The "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," was his next important publication. In 1849 he produced a beautiful edition of Horace, adding to it a most interesting life of the poet. In the same year he was appointed dean of St. Paul's, and shortly afterwards gave to the world a continuation of his "History of Christianity," under the title of a "History of Latin Christianity." He likewise produced a new and copiously annotated edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In addition to the works already mentioned, he was the author of "The Martyr of Antioch," "Belshazzar," "Anne Boleyn," and a "History of the Jews." B. 1791; D. 1868.

MILNE, Colin, *miln*, a divine and naturalist, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which city he was a native. He afterwards became rector of North Chapel, Essex, and was the author of a "Botanical Dictionary," "Institutions of Botany," "Indigenous Botany," &c., works held in high repute with the learned in his favourite science. D. 1815.

MILNER, John, *mil'-ner*, a catholic divine, and writer on theology and ecclesiastical antiquities, was educated at the schools of Sedgley Park, near Wolverhampton, and Edgbaston, Birmingham, and completed his studies at the college of Douay. In 1777 he was ordained a priest, and commenced his pastoral duties in 1779, at the Catholic chapel, Winchester. After publishing some controversial pieces, he devoted his attention to the study of ecclesiastical architecture, and in 1790, became a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. He contributed several papers to the "Archæologia;" and published, in 1798, a "Dissertation on the Modern Style of Altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the cathedral of Salisbury," a "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and a Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," and, subsequently, a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England." He was afterwards engaged in some controversial squabbles, in which he strenuously upheld popery against the attacks of Dr. Sturges and others. He was appointed bishop apostolic in the midland district in 1803, with the title of "bishop of Castabala," and in 1814 visited Rome, where he stayed about a year. He published, in 1818, a work entitled the "End of Religious Controversy," in which he vindicated Roman catholicism on those points of faith usually attacked by Protestants, and was more or less engaged in similar contests till shortly before his death. B. 1752; D. 1826.

MILNES, Richard Monckton, Lord Houghton, *milns*, a politician, poet, and prose writer, who, a few years after concluding his university career at Cambridge, was elected member of parliament for Pontefract, and distinguished himself therein as a zealous supporter of all questions relative to popular education and complete religious equality. His literary efforts were

various in kind and of an excellent character. As a poet, he produced "Poems of Many Years," "Memorials of Many Scenes," "Poems, Legendary and Historical," and "Palm Leaves." His "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats" was an appreciative and delightful commemoration of departed genius. He was understood to have been the writer of several interesting articles in the "Westminster Review." He published several of his speeches, delivered from his place in the House of Commons, and wrote a number of political pamphlets, the most important of which were "Thoughts on Party Politics," and "Real Union of England and Ireland." He was raised to the peerage as Baron Houghton in 1863. B. 1809.

MILO, *mi'-lo*, a famous athlete of Crotona, in Italy, who is said to have carried a bullock on his shoulders above forty yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fist, after which he devoured it in one day. He received the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six at the Olympic. Many other marvellous things are related of his enormous strength. According to Ovid, he was devoured by wild beasts, about 500 B.C.

MILO, Titus Annius, a Roman, who made several parties for the purpose of obtaining the consulate. He was opposed by Clodius, and supported by some of the first members of the senate. In a quarrel between Clodius and Milo, on the Appian Way, the former was slain by some of the domestics of the latter. Cicero undertook to plead the cause of Milo; but the rostrum being surrounded by soldiers and a crowd of people, who expressed their disapprobation, he was so dismayed as to be unable to proceed. Milo was exiled to Marseilles, whither the orator sent him his discourse; on which he said, "O Cicero! if thou hadst spoken this, Milo would not have been now at Marseilles." Killed 48 B.C.

MILTIADES, *mil-ti'-ä-dees*, a celebrated Athenian general, who succeeded his brother in the government of the Athenian colony in the Chersonese, B.C. 513. He proposed to destroy the raft over which Darius had passed in his Scythian expedition, and so cut off the Persian king's retreat: his comrades, however, overruled the proposal, and Miltiades became so unpopular as to be compelled to return to Athens. Twenty years afterwards, the Persians having declared war against Greece, their army landed in overwhelming numbers at Marathon. The Athenians, under Miltiades, were very few; yet, by his superior skill, the Persians were defeated with great slaughter, and part of their fleet destroyed, 490 B.C. After this, he had the command of a naval squadron, with which he took several islands; but being obliged to raise the siege of Paros, and also dangerously wounded, he returned to Athens, where he was accused of holding intelligence with the Persians, and condemned to death, which sentence was altered to imprisonment. He died shortly after of his wound, B.C. 489.

MILTON, John, *mil'-ton*, an illustrious English poet, was educated first at St. Paul's school, and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the bar or the church; but, not having an inclination for either calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here the poet wrote his "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas;" poems of such merit as would alone have immortalized his name. In 1637 he travelled into France and Italy. On his return to England, he settled in London, and undertook the tuition of his nephews, for which profession he appears, by his "Tractate on Education," to have been well calculated. On the outbreak of the differences between the King and Parliament, Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but, his wife having been brought up with different sentiments from her husband, and disapproving of his zeal, left him, and returned to her friends. He repudiated his wife, and published some tracts on divorce, to vindicate this act, which he was about to carry into effect, when his wife's friends brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent champion for the Parliamentary party, even after the execution of Charles I. He also wrote with great asperity against the king's book of prayers and meditations, entitled "Eikon Basilike." About this time he was wholly deprived of his sight, owing to a natural weakness and intense application to his studies. In 1652 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards took another. He was a determined republican, and wrote with energy against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would support a commonwealth," while, as Latin secretary to the Council of State, he rendered good service to the cause of national liberty. Milton endeavoured to prevent the Restoration; which event he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the rebellion. And when the Restoration took place, he was excepted from the act of indemnity; on which he kept himself concealed some time. By the interest, however, of Sir William Davenant and others, he obtained a pardon, soon after which he lost his second wife. In the time of the plague he removed, with his family, to Buckinghamshire, where he completed his "Paradise Lost," which was first printed in 1667. This immortal work he sold to a bookseller for £5. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an intention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and consistence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. He subsequently composed "Paradise Regained," which, though abounding in beauties, is in all respects inferior to "Paradise Lost," though Milton, remarkably enough, is said to have considered it the better poem. "Paradise Lost" was unknown in the poet's lifetime, and for many years after. It was not till Mr. Addison wrote his admirable critique upon it in the "Spectator," that its beauties became generally understood, and the whole merits of the poem to be admired. Dryden had, indeed, given his approbation of the work and his opinion of the author in an excellent epigram, which is usually prefixed to the "Paradise Lost." Besides this, and the other poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possesses uncommon beauties, though

not adapted for theatrical representation. His "Comus" has been several times performed, and the first time was for the benefit of the author's granddaughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in reduced circumstances. On that occasion Johnson wrote a prologue. Among the prose works of Milton, we shall only mention his "History of England," which comes down only to the Conquest, and his "Areopagitica," in which he pleaded the cause of a free press with great force. The whole of his prose works have been published in five volumes in Bohn's Standard Library. When at Cambridge, he was so handsome as to be called "The Lady of Christ's College," and retained his comeliness to the last. By his first wife he had three daughters, two of whom used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood only their own, it being a usual saying with him, that "*one tongue* was enough for a *woman*." His remains were interred at the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument has been erected to his memory; and there is another in Westminster Abbey. B. in Bread Street, London, 1608; D. 1674.

MIMNERMUS, *mim-ner'-mus*, a Greek poet and musician, was a native of Colophon, and contemporary with Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, the invention of which has been ascribed to him. Some fragments of his are included in the "Analecta" of Brunck. Flourished about 630 B.C.

MINA, Don Francisco Espozy, *me'-na*, a distinguished Spanish general, who for a long time was commander-in-chief of the Catalonian army, first distinguished himself in guerilla warfare, and by the incessant activity and admirable presence of mind he displayed. Having co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered several other places, he was mortified to find that, at the general peace in 1814, he had been labouring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII., and made an ineffectual effort in the cause of freedom to gain over the garrison of Pampeluna. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador. On this occasion the conduct of Louis XVIII. was most honourable; he dismissed the commissary, insisted upon the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. When the army of Cadiz, in 1822, unfurled the standard of freedom, by proclaiming the constitution of 1812, Mina hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna at the head of a few hundred followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Arragon; but when, by the intervention of France, Ferdinand was again enabled to discard his professed adherence to the constitution, Mina left Spain for England. After the accession of Isabella II. under the regency of her mother Christina, Mina took an active part against Don Carlos; and to him and his wife the charge of educating the young queen was committed. B. in Navarre, 1782; D. 1836.

MINIÉ, Claude-Etienne, *mín'-e-ai*, commonly *mín'-e*, the inventor of the rifle which bears his name, entered the French army as a private soldier, and rose to the grade of brigadier. He was among the first of those scientific gentlemen who in recent times endeavoured to perfect the long-known but neglected principle of the rifle. Although it is now superseded, the Minié was for some time the best rifle extant. The Minié ball was a great advance upon everything of the kind that had preceded it. It was an elongated one, conical at its point, and with a hollow behind, in which was placed a metal cup or thimble. Captain Norton, Mr. Greener, and M. Caron, a French artillery officer, arrived at similar results with M. Minié; but, at any rate, his inventions were the first to become extensively employed, and they form, undoubtedly, the first steps in that grand march of improvement in gunnery which has taken place within the last few years. B. at Paris, 1800.

MIRABAUD, Jean Baptiste de, *mir'-a-bo*, a French writer, who was at first a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards in the army. His works are translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem" and Ariosto's "Orlando" into French. In 1770 was published, under his name, an atheistical book, entitled "The System of Nature," which was translated into English, and attracted much attention at its first appearance. This work, though it still passes under the name of Mirabaud, was in reality the production of Baron d'Holbach and others. B. at Paris, 1675; D. 1760.

MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de, *mir'-a-bo*, born of an ancient family, in Provence, was one of the principal institutors of a political sect called Economists. For his "Théorie de l'Impôt," a tract in which he made some free remarks on the finances and government, he was incarcerated in the Bastille for some time. His principal work was entitled "L'Ami des Hommes" (the Friend of Mankind). In this work the author displayed considerable knowledge of rural and political economy, and also furnished some judicious hints for the good of society. B. 1715; D. 1789.

MIRABEAU, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Count de, one of the leaders, and the greatest orator during the French revolution. After serving some time in the army, he espoused a rich heiress of Aix; but he soon squandered away the fortune he had received with her, and plunged himself into debt. He was confined in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the wife of a French nobleman, the Marquis de Monnier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there a considerable time. In 1780 he regained his liberty, and published his work on "Lettres de Cachet." He subsequently visited London, and, on his return to Paris, employed himself with literature. In 1786 his great abilities recommended him to the notice of the minister Calonne, who dispatched him on a secret mission to Prussia. The French revolution offered Mirabeau an ample field for his activity. Imbibing the doctrine of equality, he opened a shop, over the door of which was inscribed "Mirabeau, dealer in drapery." He was elected deputy of the third estate for Aix, and the courtiers termed him the Plebeian Count. In the National Assembly he displayed the very highest powers of an orator, but died in the midst of his political career, as is supposed, of poison, and his obsequies were celebrated with great pomp. Mirabeau wrote "A Comparison between the Great Condé and Scipio Africanus," "History of Prussia under Frederick the Great," a collection of his orations in the

National Assembly, "Secret History of the Court of Berlin;" this book was burnt by the common executioner. The character of this remarkable man, who might be styled the Alcibiades of the Revolution, was, till lately, but imperfectly understood. It is certain, that if he crushed the old aristocracy upon the one hand, he, on the other, kept down the fury of democracy. When he became president of the National Assembly, in 1791, he rendered immense services to his country, in introducing clearness and order where all had before been entanglement and confusion. Had his life been prolonged, it is more than a question whether the French revolution would have been other than a bloodless one—a simple change from despotism to constitutional monarchy. "I carry to the grave," he once said, "the last shreds of the monarchy." His death was a public calamity. His ambition was not to set up or destroy absolute monarchy, but to raise himself to the position of prime minister of a constitutional régime. "Much has been said of the venality of Mirabeau," says his friend Dumont, "as if his talents were actually put up to the highest bidder; but this is an exaggeration. It may be admitted that he was not over scrupulous in money matters; but he was too proud to be dishonest, and he would have thrown through the window any one who dared to make a humiliating proposal." At one time he received a pension from Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.), and subsequently, during the last six months of his life, one from the king; but he considered himself as an agent intrusted with their affairs, not to be governed by, but to govern and direct, those who granted them. "When I am gone," he said, "my value will be appreciated. Misfortunes, to which I have put a stop for the present, were overwhelming France in every direction; but that base faction (the Jacobins), which I now overawe, will be let loose upon the country. They want to govern the king, instead of being governed by him; but soon neither they nor he will govern: a vile faction will rule the country, and debase it by the most atrocious crimes." B. at Bignon, near Nemours, 1749; D. 1791.

Miranda, Francisco, *me-ran'-da*, the founder of the independence of Spanish America. He rose to be colonel in the Spanish army, and was for some time intrusted with important matters by the governor of Guatemala; but, taking part in a conspiracy against the Spanish viceroy, he was compelled to fly from his native country. He went to Paris in 1789, and allied himself with the republican party, who appointed him to a command under General Dumouriez. In 1806 he resolved to achieve the independence of his country; and, after a long struggle, succeeded in establishing a republic at Caracas, in 1811. He sustained a defeat by the Spanish army subsequently, and was treacherously betrayed to the Spanish general, who sent him in chains to Spain, where he died in the prison of the Inquisition, 1816; B. at Caracas, about 1750.

Mirandola, Giovanni Pico della, *mer'-an-do'-la*, Count and Prince of Concordia, was one of the brightest ornaments of literature in the 15th century. In his youth he gave astonishing proofs of genius; and, when little more than twenty, set up in all the universities of Italy a number of difficult problems in the sciences, which he engaged publicly to defend. He finally fixed his residence at Florence, where he lived on terms of intimacy with the most distinguished men of the age, particularly Lorenzo de' Medici and Politziano. B. 1463; D. 1494.

Mitchell, Sir David, *mit'-chel*, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He commanded the *Elizabeth* of 70 guns at the battle off Beachey Head, where he behaved with great gallantry. In 1693 he was made rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1694 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland. D. 1710.

Mitchell, Joseph, a dramatic writer, who was patronized by Sir Robert Walpole. He wrote "The Fatal Extravagance," a tragedy; "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera, 8vo.; and several poems. B. in Scotland, 1684; D. 1738.

Mitchell, Sir Andrew, a British admiral, born in Scotland, accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to India, in 1776, as a midshipman; and while there did such good service that he was rapidly promoted to the rank of post-captain. On the commencement of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command of the *Asia*, of 64 guns, and next to the *Impregnable*, of 90. In 1795 he was made rear-admiral; and, in 1799, shortly after being promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the White, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and entering the Texel, the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. He was now created a knight of the Bath, and in 1802 was appointed commander-in-chief on the American station. B. about 1757; D. at Bermuda, 1806.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone, an able geographer and military surveyor, who served with distinction during the Peninsular war as an officer of the staff. The military maps which he constructed throughout the campaign are preserved in the Ordnance Office, as models of accuracy and excellent execution. In 1827 he produced "Outlines of a System of Surveying for Geographical and Military Purposes," and was about the same time nominated deputy surveyor-general of New South Wales, which post he retained until his death. He proved himself one of the most distinguished explorers of the Australian continent, and, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, traced the course of the river Darling to its junction with the river Murray, and discovered Australia Felix. An account of these labours was published in 1838, in a work entitled "Three Expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia, with descriptions of the recently explored region of Australia Felix." On coming to England for the purpose of passing his works through the press, he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty, was elected fellow of the Royal and of the Geographical Societies, and became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. He subsequently discovered the Victoria river, and invented a new propeller for steam-vessels, on the principle of a weapon used by the aborigines of Australia. While staying in England, in 1853, he read an account of his invention at the United Service Institution, and afterwards published it, with the title, "Origin, History, and Description of the Boomerang Propeller." In addition to the works we have already mentioned, he produced a "Map of the Colony of

New South Wales," in three sheets; "Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia," and "Australian Geography, with the Shores of the Pacific." He attained the grade of colonel in 1854, and at his death his remains were honoured by a public funeral at Sydney. B. at Craigend, Stirlingshire, 1792; D. at Sydney, 1855.

MITFORD, William, *mit'-ford*, an eminent English historian, who studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and subsequently entered himself at the Middle Temple; but, succeeding to the family estates upon the death of his father in 1761, he retired into the country, and devoted his life to the study of the Greek language and literature. In 1769 he was appointed captain in the South Hampshire militia, of which Gibbon was the major. Some conversations between the historian of the "Decline and Fall" and himself led, it is said, to his undertaking a history of Greece. That history was produced in successive volumes, the first of which appeared in 1784. Although superseded at the present time by the works of Grote and Bishop Thirlwall, Mitford's history affords new and accurate views of many important events. The great defect of the work is the strong prejudice of the author against democracy,—a prejudice which caused him to regard Philip of Macedon as a perfect hero, and the Athenians as a set of miscreants. With him Demosthenes was nothing less than an unprincipled demagogue. Mr. Mitford also published a treatise on the Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. He was returned to Parliament in 1785, and sat there during many years; but his speeches were principally made upon the militia laws. A treatise by him upon "The Military Force, and particularly the Militia of England," created some excitement in its day, but is now forgotten. B. in London, 1744; D. in Hampshire, 1827.

MITFORD, Mary Russell, an eminent modern authoress, was the daughter of a clever physician, but whose unthrifty habits involved him in constant pecuniary embarrassments. When the future authoress had attained her tenth year, her father made her a present of a ticket in the Dublin lottery, which eventually turned up a prize of £20,000. This large sum was, however, dissipated by the extravagant parent, who was, nevertheless, a most kindly man and affectionate father. Mary was placed at school at Chelsea, where she met as pupils, at various times, Miss Landon (L. E. L.), Fanny Kemble, and Lady Caroline Lamb. Before she reached her twentieth year, she put forth a volume of verse, which was demolished by the "Quarterly Review." Nowise disheartened, she brought out another, and, in reality, adopted literature as a profession. For some time, her pen was engaged upon short tales and sketches for the magazines, the success of which emboldened her to take a higher flight. The "Sketch Book" of Washington Irving was published about that period, and attained the greatest popularity. This led Miss Mitford to turn her attention to the composition of a series of rural tales and descriptions of rustic life and scenery. She had long been residing at a pleasant village on the borders of Berkshire and Hampshire, and was familiar with every house, cottage, and green lane, and dweller therein. She accordingly set to work to give faithful delineations of the place and its inhabitants. Her first essays were sent to the "New Monthly Magazine," but the then editor, Thomas Campbell, at once rejected them. After many disappointments, they appeared in the "Lady's Magazine." These were afterwards put forth in a collected form, and were entitled "Our Village," a book which justly merits its great popularity, being truly unrivalled of its kind. Five series of "Our Village" were published. "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," subsequently appeared, the materials for which were drawn from the town of Reading. Her later, though less celebrated works, were "Stories of Country Life," and "Atherton," a novel. She also wrote several dramas. Her "Julian" was performed in 1823, Macready enacting the leading part. The "Foscari" and "Rienzi" were also very successful; but "Charles the First" was interdicted by Colman, who at the time was licenser of plays. It was subsequently played at a minor theatre, but soon disappeared from the stage. Her latest effort was "Recollections of my Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People," which is a light gossiping commentary upon many of the people and of the circumstances which influenced her life. B. at Alresford, Hampshire, 1786; D. at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, 1855.

MITHRIDATES, *mith'-ri-da'-tees*, the name of six kings of Pontus, of the first five of whom there is nothing particular to record.

MITHRIDATES VI., the greatest of the name, and one of the most determined enemies that the Romans encountered, succeeded to the throne B.C. 120, at which time he was only eleven years of age. The Romans, anxious to weaken his power, declared war against him, and he, in revenge, ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be massacred. He then marched with a powerful army against Aquilius, whom he defeated; but Sylla, after some victories, forced Mithridates to make peace, B.C. 84. He renewed the war in alliance with Tigranes, king of Armenia. After conquering Bithynia, Mithridates laid siege to Cyzicum, in the Propontis; but Lucullus, having marched to its relief, besieged Mithridates in his camp. The king of Pontus defeated the Romans in two combats, but was completely vanquished in a third. Glabrio being sent to supersede Lucullus in the command, this change was advantageous to Mithridates, who recovered the best part of his kingdom. Pompey, however, obtained a great victory over him near the Euphrates, B.C. 65, upon which Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who refused him an asylum. He next sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but the Romans insisted upon his surrendering in person. Meantime his people revolted, and proclaimed his son Pharnaces king. Rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, Mithridates put an end to his life, B.C. 63. B. about 131 B.C.

MITSCHERLICH, Eilard, *mitch'-er-lik*, a distinguished German chemist, who was, in 1821, appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Berlin. He was the discoverer of the fact, that two bodies having the same composition could assume different forms; to which Berzelius gave the name "Isomerism." His greatest literary work is "Manual of Chemistry," which details the principles of the science from a mathematical and physical point of view. B. at Neurede, near Jever, 1794. D. 1863.

MOELLENDORF, Richard Joachim Henry, Count de, *mel'-len-dorf*, a Prussian general, whose

behaviour at the battles of Molwitz and Kotowitz, in the first Silesian war, having attracted the notice of Frederic II., whom he accompanied thither as a page, he was promoted to a company in the Guards; became a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1783 governor of Berlin. During the dismemberment of Poland, in 1793, he commanded the Prussian troops, and did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal, and made governor of South Prussia. He succeeded the duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine, in 1794; and gained the victory of Kaiserslautern, and was present at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded. B. 1724; D. 1816.

**Moffat**, Robert, *mof'-fat*, an eminent missionary, who, with John Williams and others, accepted the task of preaching the gospel to barbarous tribes, in 1816. In 1840 he visited England, and, at several public meetings, narrated his adventures among the savage and frequently warlike tribes of Africa. About the same time he published a work, entitled "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa;" he also completed a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms into the Bechuana language. He returned to the scene of his missionary labours shortly afterwards. His daughter married the celebrated Dr. Livingstone. B. in Scotland, at the close of the last century.

Mohammed, in Turkish Mahomet, *mo-ham'-med*, or *mō-ho-met*, the founder of the Mussulman religion, sprung from the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy, his guardianship devolved on his uncle, Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damascus. In this employment of camel-driver he continued till he was twenty-five years of age, when he married Khadijah, a rich widow, becoming thereby one of the wealthiest men in Mecca. He soon made himself remarked for his religious zeal; and having observed in his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he conceived the project of reforming the religion of his country, and uniting the various sects into the worship of one God. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men, he framed the "Koran," or Mahometan Bible, which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven, by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty, he publicly assumed the prophetical character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years his disciples were considerably more numerous. On these he imposed the most marvellous tales, but well adapted to deceive ignorant and superstitious minds. He pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ, who acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even some of his best friends; and a powerful confederacy being formed against him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek a refuge in Medina. This retreat occasioned the foundation of his empire and of his religion. The Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological standard, calling it the *Hegira*, that is, the *Flight* or *Persecution*, being the 16th day of our July, 622 A.D. Mohammed had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by word, but by the sword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawless and wandering people, and was soon carried into practice by them. The Jewish Arabs were the first who experienced its effects. Mohammed committed upon them the most shocking cruelties, put numbers to death, sold others for slaves, and distributed their goods among his soldiers. A faith thus propagated could not but succeed in a country like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents by plunder, and held out to them a certain happiness of the most sensual kind hereafter. In 627 he made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which two years afterwards he violated, and stormed the place with fire and sword. Having made himself master of Arabia, he extended his conquests into Syria, where he took several cities, and laid some of the princes under tribute. While engaged in this victorious career, a Jewess poisoned some meat which was laid before him, and of which he and his companions ate heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered some time. When the woman was examined, she declared that she had perpetrated the deed on purpose to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the effects of this poison he died, 632 A.D., and of the Hegira 11, aged 62. After the death of Khadijah, he had several wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter, named Fatima, who married his successor, Ali. It is a vulgar error, that the body of Mohammed was laid in a steel coffin, and suspended in his tomb at Medina beween two magnets. The "Koran" of this impostor contains a good deal of practical morality, drawn from the Scriptures, but blended with extravagant tales and blasphemous doctrines. It has been well translated into English by Sale, and into French by Savary.

**Moir**, David Macbeth, *moir*, a modern poet and prose writer, who was educated for and practised the medical profession. He made his first appearance as an author in 1812, by writing a few minor poems and essays. He next wrote for some local magazines and journals, and, at the commencement of "Blackwood's Magazine," he became a contributor to its pages, and remained so until his death. For the same magazine he also wrote "The Autobiography of Mansie Wauch." In 1831 he published the "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine," and, in the same year, exerted himself energetically while the cholera raged in Musselburgh, where he practised his profession, and subsequently published a pamphlet entitled "Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera." In 1851 he delivered a course of lectures upon the "Poetical Literature of the Past Century," at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. As a poet, he was tender and pathetic, rather than forcible and original. His poetical works were collected in 1852, and to them was prefixed his life. Dr. Moir was a graceful essayist, and a

competent man of science, and was, moreover, a kind and excellent man. B. at Musselburgh, 1798; D. 1851.

MOITTE, Jean Guillaume, *moit*, a famous French sculptor, whose father was an engraver of some eminence. After studying under Pigal and Lemoyne, he obtained the grand prize for sculpture, in 1768, for a statue of David with the head of Goliah. This entitled him to be sent to complete his studies at Rome, from which city he returned to Paris in 1773. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1783. His chief works are bas-reliefs, the most worthy of notice of which are the great basso-relievo of the front of the Pantheon, which was removed after the restoration of the Bourbons, and one in the gallery of the Luxembourg. Among his statues are the colossal figures of Britanny and Normandy at the barrier des Bons Hommes, and an equestrian statue of Napoleon. B. 1747; D. 1810.

MOLA, Pierfrancesco, *mo'-la*, a clever historical and landscape painter, a pupil of Albani. B. at Coldre, in the Milanese, about 1621; D. 1666.

MOIVRE, Abraham de. (*See* DEMOIVRE.)

MOLAI, Jaques de, *mo'-lai*, was the last grand-master of the order of Templars. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of Philip the Fair, king of France, he resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly, a violent persecution broke out against the knights, on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molai was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris, in 1314. He endured his suffering with fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.

MOLE', Francis Réné, *mo-'lai*, an eminent French comedian, who during the revolution became an associate of the Jacobins, and officiated in the church of St. Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. B. 1734; D. 1802.

MOLE', Louis Mathieu, Count de, a distinguished French statesman, was the son of President Molé, who fell a victim to the French revolution. After living some time with his mother in Switzerland and England, he returned to France in 1796, studied at the Ecole Centrale, which was subsequently converted into the Polytechnic School, and in 1806 attracted the attention of Napoleon, by a volume of "Essais de Morale et de Politique," which contained opinions of a highly absolute cast. From this time his rise was rapid, and in 1813 he was appointed minister of justice, and received the title of count. On the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and in 1817 filled the office of minister of the navy under the Duke of Richelieu, but quitted this post when his colleagues displayed the reactionary tendencies which ended in the expulsion of Charles X. from the throne. After the revolution of 1830, Count Molé, for a brief period, held the office of minister of foreign affairs; and in 1836 was elevated to the post of prime minister, of which he was dispossessed in 1839 by the coalition of Thiers and Guizot. After the revolution of 1848, though elected both to the constituent and the legislative assemblies, he took comparatively little interest in political affairs, but remained stanch to his conservative views, and after the *coup-d'état* of 1851, against which he protested, retired into private life. B. 1780; D. 1855.

MOLESWORTH, Lord Robert, *moles'-worth*, a nobleman who contributed so effectually to the revolution of 1688, that William III. admitted him of the privy council, and dispatched him upon an embassy to the court of Denmark. Having given some offence at Copenhagen, he was recalled, and after his return to England, published an account of the kingdom of Denmark, which enjoyed great popularity. Under George I. he acted as commissioner of trade and plantations. The same monarch also advanced him to the Irish peerage in 1716. B. at Dublin, 1656; D. 1725.

MOLESWORTH, Sir William, an English statesman and man of letters, was the eighth baronet in his family, an old Cornish one, originally of Irish extraction. After spending some time at Cambridge and Edinburgh, where an Italian refugee was his tutor in classics, metaphysics, and mathematics, he repaired to Germany. Philology and history were his chief studies in the latter country; and, after completing his collegiate course, he made the tour of Europe, and returned to his native land in 1831. In the year following he was returned to Parliament as member for East Cornwall; was re-elected in 1834; but, in 1837, declining to contest this seat, he sought and obtained the suffrages of Leeds. He represented this latter place until 1841, after which time he remained out of Parliament during several years. The constituency of Southwark chose him as their representative in 1845, and in that capacity he sat in the House of Commons until his death. In the Aberdeen administration of 1853, he was appointed first commissioner of public works, and in 1855 commenced his short but brilliant career as secretary for the colonies. As a speaker, he was too philosophical to be generally popular; but several of his speeches were as well received as they, and, indeed, nearly all he uttered, deserved to be. These were orations on the colonies, on the state of the nation and condition of the people, and on transportation. He was for some time the proprietor and conductor, in conjunction with his friend John Stuart Mill, of the "Westminster Review." Many valuable articles from his pen likewise appeared in the newspapers and periodicals. A noble edition of the works of Thomas Hobbes (*see* HOBBES), in 16 volumes, was produced by him at his own expense. B. in Cornwall, 1810; D. 1855.

MOLIE'RE, Jean Baptiste, *mol'-e-air*, a celebrated French comic poet, whose real name was Poquelin. His father, who was a tapestry-maker, intended him for the same business; but young Poquelin being in the habit of visiting the theatre, conceived a violent inclination for the stage. At the age of 14 he commenced his studies under the Jesuits, and made a rapid progress in belles lettres. His father becoming reduced in circumstances, the youth associated himself with some persons of his own age, who had a like attachment to dramatic representation. It was in consequence of this connexion that he took the name of Molière. This event took place in the year 1645, after which time we hear no more of him until 1653, when he was appointed by the prince de Conti who had known the youth at college, director of an histrionic company at Languedoc. He subsequently went with his players to Lyons, where, in 1653, he brought out his first comedy, entitled "L'Etourdi," or, "The Blunderer," which piece was received with great applause, and greatly pleased his patron, the prince de Conti. That prince offered to make him his secretary, which honourable station Molière declined, saying, that, "though he was a passable

author, he should make but a bad secretary." After performing at various places, Molière's company visited Paris, where, in 1658, they performed several of his plays before Louis XIV., who took the troupe into his own service, and gave their leader a pension. During the subsequent fifteen years, Molière worked hard as a dramatic author and actor, and received many substantial marks of the royal favour. His last piece, "L'Hypocondriaque; ou, le Malade Imaginaire," occasioned his death; for, by his exertions in performing Argan, the principal character, he was seized with a convulsion, of which he died. The archbishop of Paris refused to allow his remains to be interred in consecrated ground, on account of his profession, till he was compelled to do so by the king. Molière left a widow, with whom he had lived a very unhappy life, and who married a comedian named Guerin, and died in 1728, aged 92. The works of Molière have been often printed; one of the best editions is that of Paris, 1838. They have been translated into English; and several of his comedies have been adapted to our stage with success. Molière is justly called the French Aristophanes. B. at Paris, 1622; D. 1673.

MOLIERES, Joseph Privat de, *mol'-e-air*, a philosophical writer, became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and was a pupil of Malebranche, on whose death he quitted the society and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at the royal college, and died in 1742. Molières' works are, "Philosophical Lectures;" "Mathematical Lectures," and "La Premier Partie des Elémens de Géométric." B. at Tarascon, 1677; D. 1742.

MOLINA, Louis, *mo-le'-na*, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit. He completed his studies at Coimbra, after which he was professor of divinity at Evora during twenty years. Molina wrote "Commentaries on the 'Summa' of Aquinas," a treatise "De Justitia et Jure," another "De Concordia Gratiæ et Liberi Arbitrii." The last is a work of merit, and occasioned great disputes afterwards between the Jesuits and Dominicans, the latter order accusing Molina of reviving Pelagianism. B. 1535; D. 1601.

MOLINOS, Michael, *mo-le'-nose*, a Spanish divine, who published a book called the "Spiritual Guide," in which he maintained that man must annihilate himself, or reduce his mind to an absolute quiescence, in order to enjoy God. For this he was sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he died. The religious opinions of Molinos occasioned great disputes in France, where they were known by the name of "quietism," on account of the passive disposition of mind which they inculcate. Fénélon and Madame Guyon were the great advocates and improvers of this system. B. 1627; D. 1696.

MOLLOY, Charles, *mol'-loi*, a dramatic writer, who became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a periodical paper called "Common Sense." His plays are, "The Perplexed Couple," "The Coquette," and "The Half-pay Officers." B. in Dublin, 1706; D. 1766.

MOLO, *mo'-lo*, a rhetorician, who went to Rome B.C. 87. He taught rhetoric with great reputation, and had Cicero and Julius Cæsar among his pupils. The former followed him to Rhodes to profit by his instructions. Some years afterwards, Molo was sent ambassador by his countrymen to the Roman senate, and was received with great honour.

MOLYNEUX, Sir William, *mol'-i-noo*, a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII., who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden Field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son: "Let the underwood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds or rents, above your forefathers'."

MOLYNEUX, William, an eminent mathematician, who received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, London. The Philosophical Society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of the works and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptrics," which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote: "Sciothericum Telescopium;" or, a description of a Telescopic Dial invented by him; also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;" some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and several letters between him and Mr. Locke. B. at Dublin, 1656; D. 1698.—Samuel, son of the preceding, became secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales, and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy. He improved the method of making telescopes, and presented one made by himself to the king of Portugal. But being appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty, he was left without time to pursue his scientific inquiries. He gave his papers on the subject to Dr. Smith, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, who printed them in his "Treatise on Optics." B. at Chester, 1689; D. 1738.

MONBODDO, James Burnett, styled Lord, *mon-bod'-do*, a learned Scotch writer, and one of the lords of the Court of Session, received his education at Aberdeen, and at the university of Groningen. In 1738 he returned to Scotland, commenced the practice of the legal profession, and was, in 1767, elevated to the bench. As a writer, he was profound but paradoxical. Boswell, in a note in his "Tour to the Hebrides," says, "there were several points of resemblance between him and Dr. Johnson: learning, clearness of head, precision of speech, and a love of research on many subjects which people in general do not cultivate." Foote paid Lord Monboddo the compliment of saying, "that he was an Elzevir edition of Dr. Johnson." His most important works were, a "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," and "Ancient Metaphysics." He held the singular notion that men were only a civilized species of monkeys, and that the savage state was that in which virtue and happiness could be best attained. His extravagant admiration of the ancients led him to make, like them, supper his principal meal, and at these entertainments he had Dr. Nash, Dr. Hutton, and many of the learned of Edinburgh, as his guests. B. at Monboddo, Kincardineshire, 1714; D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

MONCEY, Adrien, *mawn'-sai*, duke of Conegliano and marshal of France, who, though he entered the army at 15 years of age, did not be-

come a captain till 1791. In 1793, having been sent to the Pyrenees at the head of the "chasseurs Cantabres," he so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that in a short time he became successively general of brigade and general of division. In 1795 and 1796 he made most successful campaigns in Spain and Italy; and, after the peace of Luneville, was appointed inspector-general of the gendarmerie; in which capacity he rendered such important services to Napoleon, that he was made one of his first marshals in 1804, and soon afterwards created duke of Conegliano. In 1808 he once more took part in the war with Spain, and contributed to the capture of Saragossa in 1809; but, during the last years of the empire, he ceased to participate in military operations which he disapproved, and did not reappear till 1814, when he tried, as major-general of the national guard, to defend the walls of Paris, laying down his arms only after the capitulation was signed. After the "hundred days," Moncey refused to preside at the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney; and for this generous act was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham for three months, deprived of all his functions, and expelled from the chamber of peers, to which, however, he was readmitted in 1819. In 1823 he joined the Duke d'Angoulême in his invasion of Spain, and finished his military career with a success worthy of his first exploits. He was afterwards nominated governor of the Hôtel des Invalides, and in this capacity received the ashes of Napoleon in 1840. B. 1754; D. 1842.

Monge, Gaspard, *mawnzh*, an eminent French geometrician, was the son of an hotel-keeper, and was employed, at the age of 16, to teach natural philosophy in the college of Lyons. In 1780 he became member of the Academy of Sciences, and, three years afterwards, was appointed examiner of naval aspirants. Energetically espousing the principles of the Revolution, he became, in 1792, minister of marine, which post proving to be little in accordance with his genius, he renounced the employment soon afterwards, and turned his attention to providing his country with the most efficient methods of defence. He was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and became president of the Institute of Cairo. The emperor subsequently nominated him senator, Count de Peluse, and loaded him with honours. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he fell into disgrace. His various works on geometry are among the clearest and best in the French language, which is particularly rich and excellent in this department of science. B. 1746; D. 1818.

Monge, Lieutenant-colonel, was sent to Vienna by Napoleon, after his escape from Elba, to carry off Maria Louisa and her son to France; and, under various disguises, reached the Austrian capital, and had nearly succeeded in his mission, when the police got notice of the project. Monge was obliged to flee, but effected his escape to France, rejoined the emperor, and fought at Waterloo. He was ultimately reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to work as a common labourer. D. in the hospital of St. Louis, 1829.

Monk, George. (*See* Albemarle, duke of.)

Monmouth, James, duke of, *mon'-mouth*, natural son of Charles II., was, at his father's restoration, created earl of Orkney, and, at a subsequent period, became duke of Monmouth and knight of the Garter. He was for some time in the service of France, with an English regiment, and signalized himself against the Dutch; for which he was made lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was sent, in 1679, to quell an insurrection in Scotland; after this he joined the disaffected party, who were for excluding the duke of York from the succession to the throne. He was also concerned in a plot against his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, whence he returned on the accession of James II.; and having landed in Dorsetshire, obtained followers, but was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, and being taken prisoner, was conveyed to London, where he was tried and sentenced to death. B. at Rotterdam, 1649; beheaded, 1685.

Monnoyer, Jean Baptiste, *mo-nwoi'-yai*, a celebrated fruit and flower painter, who was employed by Le Brun to decorate the palace at Versailles with examples of his art, and became member of the French Academy of Painters. His fame reaching England, he was invited to London about 1680, by the duke of Montague, to embellish his house (the late British Museum). These beautiful decorations were, however, destroyed when the palace was pulled down to allow of the erection of the present building. Monoyer likewise decorated the mansions of several others of the English nobility, and fourteen flower-pieces by him are to be seen in the room called George the Second's private chamber, at Hampton Court Palace. He etched a collection of his own designs, which was published in a folio volume. B. at Lille, 1635; D. in London, 1699.

Monro, Alexander, *mun-ro'*, a celebrated physician, who studied at Leyden, and contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, where he read lectures on anatomy. His most important and valuable works are,—"Osteology," "Anatomy of the Nerves," several papers in the "Medical Essays" of Edinburgh, and on the "Success of Inoculation in Edinburgh." They were collected and published together in 1781, in one volume. B. in Scotland, 1697; D. 1767.

Monroe, James, fifth president of the United States, was of Scotch descent, and entered the American army of independence, as volunteer, in his 16th year, and, at the close of the war, became colonel, on the recommendation of General Washington. He next studied the law at the William and Mary College, in Virginia, and was sent as representative of Westmoreland county to the legislature. After forming a member of the senatorial body of the United States for three years, General Washington appointed him minister to France. In 1796 he was recalled, but was, two years afterwards, chosen governor of his native state of Virginia. He held that office for three years, at the end of which he again went to France as United States minister. While in Paris, he negotiated the purchases of New Orleans and of Louisiana. He next represented his native country at the courts of Spain and Great Britain, and, in 1808, returned home. After serving as secretary of state under President Madison, he was chosen president, in 1816, and re-elected in 1821. Upon the termination of his presidentship, he retired to Virginia, where he acted as a justice of the peace. During the last

years of his life, he lived at New York. The line of policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine" was first promulgated by Monroe. It reserves the whole American continent for the inhabitants of the United States, and declares that no foreign power ought to possess jurisdiction over any portion of it. B. in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1751; D. at New York, 1831.

**Monsey**, Messenger, *mon'-se*, an English physician, was a man of great eccentricity of manners, and of considerable talents, and was for many years physician of Chelsea Hospital. Having a great aversion to interment in churches or churchyards, he ordered, by his will, that his body be dissected, and the skeleton preserved in Chelsea Hospital. B. 1692; D. 1788.

**Monson**, Sir William, *mon'-son*, an English naval officer, born at South Carlton, in Lincolnshire, was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and entering the naval service, served in several expeditions in the reign of Elizabeth. He was knighted by the Earl of Essex, for his conduct in the expedition to Cadiz; and in the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch. B. 1569; D. 1643.

**Monstrelet**, Enguerrand de, *mon'-stre-lai*, a celebrated French chronicler, relative to whose early life nothing authentic is known. He was appointed provost of the city of Cambrai, and bailiff of Wallaincourt, which offices he retained until his death. His chronicles commence about the time that Froissart's terminate, and, like his predecessor, he gives a clear and picturesque narrative of the wars of France, and of the principal persons engaged in them, from the year 1400 to 1453. The best modern edition of Monstrelet's Chronicles is that of Buchon, published in 1836. An English translation of the work was made by Mr. Johnes, in 1810. B. about the close of the 14th century; D. 1453.

**Montagu**, Basil, *mon'-ta-gu*, an English writer on law, and editor of the works of Lord Bacon, after concluding his educational career at the university of Cambridge, entered himself at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1798. Possessed of little talent as a pleader, he turned his attention to the laws of bankruptcy, obtained a good practice in that department, and wrote many valuable works connected therewith. Lord Erskine, while lord chancellor, appointed him a commissioner of bankrupts; but Mr. Montagu, convinced of the injury done to suitors by this mode of administering the law, published, and presented to the House of Commons, some statements which led to the abolition of the commissionerships and the enactment of a new law, under which he received the post of accountant-general in bankruptcy, and retained it for ten years. His legal works are too numerous to be here quoted; but in general literature the most important of his labours were "Selections from the Works of Taylor, Hooker, Hall, and Lord Bacon;" "The Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England," in 16 vols., to which was added a life of that great writer. Altogether, he is said to have published forty volumes, leaving behind him upwards of a hundred more in MS. B. in London, 1770; D. 1851.

**Montagu**, Lady Mary Wortley, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, earl, and afterwards duke of Kingston. She received a liberal education, and taught herself the elements of the Latin language. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich. This gentleman distinguished himself in Parliament as an able and upright senator, and was the intimate friend of Addison. In 1716 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Constantinople, whither he was accompanied by his lady. During this embassy, she wrote an elegant and interesting description of Constantinople, in letters to her friends. Of these, a surreptitious edition appeared in 1763, in 3 vols., to which was afterwards added a fourth volume. The editor was the notorious Cleland. These letters were so well received, as to pass through several issues, and to be translated into many languages. A genuine edition of these, and Lady Mary's other works, was published under the authority of her son, the marquis of Bute, in 1803. While at Constantinople, she obtained information of a practice among the villagers, of inoculating for the small-pox. This operation she performed on her son, and by this means was instrumental in introducing inoculation into the east of Europe. At the end of 1718, Lady Mary returned to England, and settled at Twickenham, where she formed an intimacy with Pope; but the friendship was afterwards broken off, and the poet did not scruple to write satires against her talents and reputation, which, however, he was mean enough to deny. In 1739, on account of her health, Lady Mary went to Italy, and took up her residence in Venice, where she remained till 1761, when, at the request of her daughter, Lady Bute, she returned to England. B. at Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, 1690; D. 1762. A complete edition of her writings was published by her great-grandson, Lord Wharncliffe, in 1836, under the title of "Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu."

**Montagu**, Edward Wortley, son of the preceding, whom his niece, in her biography of his mother, describes as "betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of moral (or mental) disease, an habitual disregard of truth, accompanied by a fertile and ready invention, never at fault." He received his education at Westminster school, whence he ran away, and entered into the service of a chimney-sweeper. His family had given him up as lost, when a gentleman recognised him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with the master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served as a muleteer. In this situation he was discovered and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book entitled "Observations on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. Edward was for some time in Parliament, and conducted himself in a manner becoming his rank. He afterwards went to the Levant, where he adopted the dress and manners of the Turks. Out of pique against his family, he caused an advertisement to be inserted in the English papers, for a wife without fortune, in order that,

by having an heir, he might disappoint his relations, which expedient, however, failed. He wrote "Observations on Earthquakes," and some curious papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. 1713; D. 1776.

MONTAGUE, George, a distinguished English naturalist, was one of the original members of the Linnæan Society of London. His "Ornithological Dictionary, or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds," was first published in 1802, and may be advantageously consulted by the student of natural history, even at the present time. In the following year, he put forth a "Natural History of British Shells, Marine, Land, and Fresh-water," to which a supplement was added in 1809. His most important contributions to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society were, a "Description of three Rare Species of British Birds," "On some Species of British Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes," "Of several New or Rare Animals, principally Marine, found on the South Coast of Devonshire," and "Some New and Rare British Marine Shells and Animals." Mr. Montague was a gentleman of ancient family, who resided upon his estate in Wiltshire, and afterwards at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and his works were the result of a polished and lettered ease. D. 1815.

MONTAGUE, Richard, a learned English prelate, who, in 1616, became dean of Hereford, and in 1621 published a learned answer to Selden's "History of Tithes." He afterwards engaged in a controversy with the Roman Catholics, on which occasion he wrote his "Appello Cæsarem," for which he was ordered to appear at the bar of the House of Commons in the first Parliament of Charles I., on the charge of maintaining Arminian and popish errors. He was made bishop of Chichester in 1628, whence he was translated to Norwich in 1638. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History," in Latin, in which his learning appears to great advantage. B. in Buckinghamshire, about 1577; D. 1641.

MONTAGUE, Elizabeth, an English authoress, the care of whose education was undertaken by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton. (*See* MIDDLETON, Conyers.) In 1769 Mrs. Montague published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society, known by the name of the Blue-Stocking Club, from the circumstance that a gentleman belonging to it wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague was noted for another peculiarity,—that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis, to celebrate the fact of her kinsman (*see* MONTAGU, Edward Wortley) having been for some time a chimney-sweep. George Lord Lyttleton was a warm admirer of Mrs. Montague, and was assisted by her in the composition of his "Dialogues of the Dead." B. 1720; D. 1800.

MONTAIGNE, Michel, Seigneur, or Lord of, *mon'-tain*, a celebrated French essayist, was intended for the bar, but afterwards renounced that profession, and travelled into Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, making his observations rather on human nature than on places and curiosities. At Rome he was honoured with the citizenship. In 1581 he was chosen mayor of Bordeaux, in which post he gave such satisfaction as to be elected to fill this office a second time. He took part in the meeting of the States-general at Blois in 1588, when the Duke de Guise and his brother were treacherously murdered. After an active life, he retired to his seat of Montaigne, in Perigord, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to philosophical studies. The celebrated "Essays" were written at a time when Montaigne was suffering from deep melancholy, which had been induced by the horror with which the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) had inspired him. He kept a journal of his tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, which was discovered two centuries afterwards, in his family château, and given to the world under the title of "Journal of the Travels of Michel de Montaigne." The "Essays," which were justly called by Cardinal du Perron "the breviary of free-thinkers," treated of the most diverse subjects, were evidently composed without plan, and were the simple and truthful expression of Montaigne's mind upon certain occasions. They are written in a facile and quaint style; on which account, as well as for their deep sincerity, they have a great charm for most readers. The most remarkable essays are those on friendship, the education of children, and on the administration of justice. The best English translation of the "Essays" is that of Cotton. B. at Montaigne, Perigord, 1533; D. 1592.

MONTALEMBERT, Marc René, Marquis de, *mon-tal'-em-bair*, a celebrated French engineer general, and member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, displayed great military talent in the French, Russian, and Swedish services; but is best known by his works, which were, "Perpendicular Fortifications; or, the Art Defensive superior to the Art Offensive, by a New Manner of employing Artillery;" "Correspondence with Ministers and Generals," and some comedies and poems. B. at Angoulême, 1714; D. 1800.

MONTALEMBERT, Charles Forbes, Count de, a celebrated French writer, who sprung from an old family of Poitou, and whose father was a peer of France, and ambassador at Stockholm from the court of Charles X. His mother was a Scotch lady. He received his education at the university of Paris. At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle (*see* LAMENNAIS), and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union, called "L'Avenir." He subsequently commenced a kind of crusade against the university, and opened, in 1831, with Lacordaire, a school called the "Ecole Libre." (*See* LACORDAIRE.) His opposition to the then existing government at length brought him before the tribunals of justice; but, during the process of trial, his father died, and as he thus became a peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the upper chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of a hundred francs. His defence, pronounced before the chamber, may be considered as the beginning of his political career; but he was prevented, not having attained the legal age of 30, from taking his seat until 1840. The condemnation of Lamennais by the pope greatly increased the severity of Montalembert's orthodoxy, and, both by writing and speaking, he thenceforward made himself known as the great champion of Catholicism. In 1836 he published his famous "Life of Elizabeth of Hungary." In 1842 he strongly

opposed the educational measure of M. Villemain, and in the following year published his Catholic manifesto. In 1843 he delivered, in the Chamber of Peers, three remarkable speeches on the liberty of the church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. He also made himself notorious by the part he took on behalf of oppressed nationalities; and in 1847 had a solemn funeral service celebrated in Nôtre Dame to the memory of Daniel O'Connell. After the establishment of the republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and then acted with the opposition party. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. At the end of the session, however, he supported a bill for the restriction of the press, and highly approved of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and distinguished himself by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the president. When the *coup d'état* came, he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the deputies, but was nevertheless named a member of the Consultative Commission,—a distinction he declined, and was, in 1852, elected into the Corps Législatif. At the election in 1857 he lost his seat, and retired into private life, but came before the public again as the writer of an article in the "Correspondant," which led to his being summoned before the bar of the correctional police, and to his subsequent trial, which attracted the attention of all Europe. For that effusion he was fined 3000 francs, and ordered to be imprisoned for six months. M. de Montalembert was likewise known in England as the author of two eloquent works, entitled, respectively, "Catholic Interests in the 19th century," and the "Political Future of England." The first was a brilliant but partial review of Catholicism in Europe: the conclusion arrived at being, that that form of religious belief promised to spread and to endure. In the latter work he displayed great knowledge and still greater sympathy with English intelligence and energy: its schools, its journalism, and its political institutions, were discussed in a liberal and enlarged spirit; but the work can have little practical benefit, on account of the singular view of the author, that England would gain by renewing her connexion with Rome. Both these works have been translated into English. M. Montalembert proved himself one of the first men in Europe, both as a writer and as a speaker; and, by his eminence and his great interest in literature and education, was among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1852. B. in London, 1810; D. 1870.

MONTANUS, *mon-tai'-nus*, the founder of the sect of Christian heretics called Montanists, or Cataphrygians, pretended that the Holy Spirit descended upon him, as well as upon two of his followers, Priscilla and Maximilla, ladies of considerable property. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and condemned second marriages as adulterous. His followers, who were numerous, affected extraordinary agitations of the body, as the effects of the Spirit, and pretended to make prophecies. Among others who were gained over to this strange sect was the learned Tertullian; but, in the end, he separated himself from them. B. about the middle of the 2nd century, at Ardaba, in Mysia; D. at the beginning of the 3rd century.

MONTAUSIER, Charles de St. Maure, duke de, *mon-to'-se-ai*, peer of France, was appointed by Louis XIV., in 1668, governor of the dauphin. He was a man of inflexible integrity and austere virtue, and inculcated in the mind of his pupil the purest sentiments. Bossuet and Huet were nominated by him as the young prince's preceptors; it was for the use of the dauphin that the Delphin edition of the ancient classics was first made. Before his marriage with his wife, he presented to her a poetical offering, entitled "The Garland of Julia," which contained madrigals transcribed by the calligraphist Jarry, and was decorated with floral designs by the painter Robert. This splendid volume excited much interest on account of its beauty. B. 1610; D. 1690.

MONTCALM, Louis Joseph, Marquis de, *mont'-kam*, a brave and distinguished French general, who entered the army at an early age, and signalized himself on many occasions, particularly at Piacenza, in 1746. In 1756 he became field-marshal, and was appointed to command the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord Loudon with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercromby, his lordship's successor; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec, in 1759, Montcalm received a mortal wound, as did also his brave opponent, the English general Wolfe. B. at Candiac, near Nîmes, 1712.

MONTECUCULI, Count Sebastian, *mon'-tai koo'-koo-le*, an Italian gentleman, who went to France in the suite of Catherine de' Medici, and became cupbearer to the dauphin Francis, son of Francis I. He was accused of having poisoned the young prince at Valence, in 1536, and, being put to the torture, confessed that he was hired to do it by the partisans of Charles V. The friends of the emperor, however, fully refuted the abominable charge, and threw it back upon his patron, Catherine de' Medici, wife of Henry II., brother to the dauphin. Put to death 1536.

MONTECUCULI, Raymond, Count de, a famous general in the service of Austria, entered early into the army, under his uncle, who commanded the artillery of the emperor. The first action in which he distinguished himself was in 1638, when, at the head of 2000 men, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, who were engaged in besieging Numslau, in Silesia, and whom he compelled to abandon their baggage and artillery, but was subsequently taken prisoner by General Bannier. He did not regain his liberty till two years afterwards; but employed that time to great advantage in study. On returning to his profession, he defeated the Swedes in Bohemia. After the peace of Westphalia, he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field-marshal, and sent to the relief of John Casimir, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden and the prince of Transylvania. After defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the Swedes, and gained several important successes, which produced a peace. He next served against the Turks, and drove them out of Transylvania, for which he was made president of the imperial council. In 1673 he was sent against the French, and had to oppose the great Turenne, who fell in the contest, and Monte-



LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE.



LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN.



LAVATER, JOHN GASPARD.



LEICESTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF.

cuculi, in his despatch to the emperor, regretted the loss of a man who was an honour to humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and skill against the Prince de Condé. B. at Modena, 1608; D. 1680.

MONTEMAYOR, George de, *mon'-tai-mă-yor*, a Castilian poet, who took his name from the place of his birth. After serving in the army, he was employed at the court of Philip II. He wrote "Diana," a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gil Polo. B. 1520; D. 1562.

MONTESPAN, Madame de, *mon'-tes-pă*, a celebrated French lady, who was wife of a nobleman of that title, and mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained till that monarch became attached to Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine and another count of Toulouse. B. 1641; D. 1707.

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron de, *mon'-tes-kyu*, an eminent French writer, who was educated for the legal profession. His first literary performance that became famous was entitled "Persian Letters," published in 1721, which gave proofs of a fine genius and a sound judgment. The year following he pleaded with so much eloquence against the imposition of a new tax, that it was suppressed. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, though not without opposition from Cardinal Fleury, who conceived that there were some things dangerous to religion in the "Persian Letters." Montesquieu having formed the design of his great work, the "Spirit of Laws," travelled into Germany and Holland, and lastly to England, where he resided two years, calling this the country for thinking and France that for living. On his return home he published his treatise "On the Causes of the Greatness and Declension of the Romans." In 1748 appeared his "Spirit of Laws," which ought rather to have been termed the Spirit of Nations. In it the author distinguished three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; all of which he examined with much clearness, the whole work being an admirable exposition of political science as it was understood in the author's time. Montesquieu was an upright man and a conscientious judge. B. near Bordeaux, 1689; D. 1755.

MONTEZUMA, *mon-te-zu'-ma*, the last emperor of Mexico, was a prince of noble qualities. He opposed the invaders of his country with firmness, but was at last seized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain. The Mexicans having assembled in great numbers against the Spaniards, Cortes, being apprehensive that he was not sufficiently strong to resist them, obliged his royal captive to appear in his robes, in order to appease his subjects. The insurgents, however, discharged their arrows while he was speaking, and mortally wounded him, in 1520. Prescott has finely narrated his history in his "Conquest of Mexico." Montezuma left two sons and three daughters, who embraced the Christian religion. The eldest received an estate and the title of count from Charles V. D. 1608.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, *mawnt'-fo-kawng*, a learned French antiquary, who in his youth served as a cadet in the army; but the death of his parents made so great an impression upon his mind, that he entered the congregation of the Benedictines of St. Maur, in 1675. He applied himself to study with prodigious application, and acquired a great knowledge of languages, theology, history, and general literature. In 1698 he went to Italy, to consult the public libraries there, and was received with much distinction at Rome, by the college of cardinals and Pope Innocent XII. On his return to Paris, in 1702, he published a curious relation of his journey, under the title "Diarium Italicum." His principal works were, "Analecta Græca," an edition of the works of St. Athanasius, Greek and Latin, with notes; a collection of ancient Greek writers, a French translation of Philo's "Contemplative Life," with notes; "Palæographia Græca," "Antiquities Explained," in French and Latin, and a supplement to the same (this is a work of immense erudition, and of the greatest value to students of art); "Monuments of the French Monarchy," an edition of the works of Chrysostom, "Dissertation on the History of Judith." B. at Soulage, Languedoc, 1655; D. at Paris, 1741.

MONTFORT, Simon, Count de, *mawnt'-fort*, a famous French general, who, in 1209, conducted the crusade against the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Raymond, count of Toulouse. B. 1165; killed at the siege of Toulouse, 1218.

MONTFORT, Simon de, carl of Leicester, *mont'-fort*, was younger son of the preceding, by an English lady. He went to England in 1236, to assume the English title in right of his mother, and was well received by Henry III., who appointed him to the government of Gascony, with the title of seneschal, and gave him his sister in marriage; but, rendering himself odious by his cruel rule, he incurred the displeasure of the English monarch. In revenge, he incited the English barons to revolt, placed himself at their head, in 1258, and forced the king to convoke a Parliament, called, by the old chroniclers, "the Mad Parliament," at Oxford, and extorted from him many important concessions. During many years, he exercised almost absolute power in England, and took the king and his son Edward prisoners at the battle of Lewes, in Sussex, in 1264. In the following year, however, Prince Edward made his escape from Hereford, where he had been confined: and, in the same year, the royal and baronial forces having met at Evesham, the latter were defeated with immense slaughter, both De Montfort and his son being among the slain. Much difference of opinion has existed among historians as to the character of De Montfort; but he was certainly a brave and able man, and, although probably more ambitious than he had openly professed to be, was undoubtedly greatly instrumental in founding English national liberty. Killed, 1265.

MONTGOLFIER, Jacques Etienne, *mon-go'-fe-ai*, the inventor of air-balloons, was a native of Vidalon-les-Annonai. In conjunction with an elder brother, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured vellum paper, still so much admired for its beauty. One day while boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in a spherical form, he saw the paper swell and rise—a circumstance that suggested to him the idea of a light machine, made buoyant by inflation, for traversing the air. After various trials, it being ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could be kept

suspended by a supply of heated air, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of people. B. 1745; D. 1799.

MONTGOMERY, Gabriel de, Count of, *montgom'-e-re,* a celebrated French nobleman, of Scottish descent, who, in 1559, had the misfortune to kill Henry II. of France, by accidentally wounding him in the eye, as they were tilting at a tournament given by that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage between his daughter Elizabeth and the king of Spain. After this unfortunate disaster, Montgomery went to Italy, and lived there and in other countries, till the civil wars recalled him to France, where he attached himself to the Protestants, and became one of their principal chiefs. He defended Rouen in 1562 against the royal army; and, when the city was taken by assault, he escaped to Havre. In 1569 he raised the siege of Bearne, in Navarre, then closely pressed by the Catholics, after which he followed the besiegers to Orthez, which he took by assault. Montgomery was at Paris at the time of the massacre of the Protestants in 1572, but escaped, though closely pursued. With his family, he retired first to Jersey, and afterwards to England. In 1573 he returned to Normandy, where he was joined by some of the Protestant nobility at St. Lo, at which place he was besieged by Matignon, lieutenant-general in Lower Normandy; but Montgomery escaped, and went to Domfront, whither he was followed by Matignon, who, after a prolonged contest, made him prisoner. This gallant nobleman was subsequently condemned to death by Catherine de' Medici, who was then regent of the kingdom, and beheaded in 1574.

MONTGOMERY, James, an English poet, was the son of a Moravian preacher, and was sent to be educated at the settlement of that sect at Fulneck, near Leeds. There he was principally distinguished for his indolence and melancholy; and, although poetry and fiction were strictly forbidden, he contrived to read, clandestinely, "Robinson Crusoe" and Cowper's poems. His inattention to his studies caused him to be placed by the school authorities with a shopkeeper, from whom, in 1789, he ran away. A few months afterwards he sent a volume of poems to a London bookseller, and followed it himself to the great metropolis. The poems were declined; but the young poet obtained a situation in the publisher's office. In 1791 he wrote a tale, his first prose production, for the "Bee," an Edinburgh periodical, and soon afterwards published a novel, which was declined, because the hero gave utterance occasionally to a strong expression. The young author was greatly hurt at this, for he was of a deeply religious cast of mind, and imagined he had only done that which was right in imitating Fielding and Smollett. He returned to a situation for some time, and at length entered the service of Mr. Gales, a printer and bookseller at Sheffield, who permitted him to write political articles for the "Sheffield Register," a paper conducted on what were then termed revolutionary principles. A warrant being issued for the apprehension of Gales, he fled to America, and Montgomery started a paper on "peace and reform" principles, called the "Sheffield Iris," and was soon afterwards indicted for producing some doggrel verses, which had been brought to his printing-office to be printed. For this he was fined £20, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On another occasion, for publishing an account of a riot at Sheffield, he was fined £30, and was imprisoned for six months. His subsequent career was comparatively uneventful. In 1806 he produced "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which quickly ran through three editions, and was subsequently followed by other and better works of the same nature, the chief of which were, "The West Indies," "The World before the Flood," and "Greenland," a poem descriptive of the establishment of the Moravians in that desolate region, which sect he had again joined. In 1823 he produced "Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." In 1825 he resigned the editorship of the "Sheffield Iris;" whereupon he was entertained at a public dinner by his fellow-townsmen. His interesting "History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas" was produced in 1830. Five years later he was offered the chair of rhetoric in the university of Edinburgh, which he declined. Sir Robert Peel, about the same time, bestowed upon him a pension of £150. In 1836 he left the house of his old employer Gales, where he had lived during forty years, for a more convenient abode. He delivered several courses of lectures upon "The British Poets," at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places, during some years; but, in 1841, he visited his native country on a missionary tour. His last effort was a lecture "On some Passages of English Poetry but little known." B. at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771; D. at Sheffield, 1854.

MONTGOMERY, Rev. Robert, a popular preacher and poet, of whose boyish years nothing is known till he conducted, at an early age, a periodical publication in Bath. In 1828 he produced his "Omnipresence of the Deity," which attained an astonishing degree of popularity, twelve editions having been sold in as many months. Another volume of religious poems soon followed, containing "A Universal Prayer," "Death," "A Vision of Heaven," and "A Vision of Hell." A third production, entitled "Satan," was next put forth, and obtained almost as much success as its predecessors. In 1830, the religious poet resolved to devote himself to the Church, entered at Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1833. Two years afterwards he was ordained, and became a curate at Whittington, in Shropshire. In 1836 he went to London, where he officiated as minister of Percy-street Chapel, which he quitted for the Episcopal chapel of St. Jude's at Glasgow; but, although his preaching drew large congregations in the latter place, so much of controversy was engendered, that he resigned the incumbency. In 1843 he again commenced his ministerial labours at Percy-street Chapel, which he continued to fulfil until his death. In addition to the works already quoted, he published many others, nearly all of which shared the success of his early efforts. The principal of these were, "The Messiah, a Poem in Six Books;" "Luther, or the Spirit of the Reformation;" and "Sacred Meditations and Moral Themes." Lord Macaulay, in his essay on the Rev. Robert Montgomery, attributes the great success of his poems to unblushing puffery; but the real reason was, doubtless, that he addressed a very large class with whom poetry is usually rejected as profane, and who found in Montgomery's verse a mental food which had hitherto been denied to them. As a

preacher, he is described as combining a mixture of rant and affectation; his manner was, however, engaging, and he was undoubtedly a general favourite with his congregations. B. at Bath, 1807; D. at Brighton, 1855.

MONTHOLON, Charles Tristan, Count de, *mon'-to-lawng*, one of the most faithful adherents of Napoleon I., who, after serving for a short time in the navy, quitted it, and obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment, with which he went through the campaigns in Italy, Germany, and Poland; rose to the grade of colonel, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Wagram, where he received five wounds. Appointed chamberlain to the Emperor in 1809, he served him in that capacity until Napoleon's first abdication, when the count requested to be allowed to accompany him, but could not obtain that honour. During the Hundred Days he acted as one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp. Upon the deportation of the Emperor to St. Helena, the count accompanied him, and remained near his person until his death. He was one of the ex-emperor's executors, and to him were confided all the MSS. which had been composed at St. Helena. These he afterwards published under the title of "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon, written at St. Helena." In 1840 he took part in Louis Napoleon's descent at Boulogne, and was sentenced to imprisonment with his leader, B. 1779; D. 1853.

MONTI, Vincenzio, *mon'-te*, a celebrated Italian poet, was, in his youth, secretary to Don Luigi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI.; but afterwards entirely devoted himself to poetry. Desirous of rivalling Alfieri, he wrote the tragedies of "Caius Gracchus" and "Aristodemo," and then composed several poems in imitation of Dante. He, in the first instance, ridiculed the French; but after the successes of the republic in Italy, he became one of the greatest eulogists of Napoleon. He next became professor of eloquence at Pavia, of belles-lettres at Milan, and, finally, historiographer of the new kingdom of Italy; but after the fall of Napoleon, he sang the praises of the Austrian empire, a versatility of opinion which caused him to lose the esteem of his countrymen. Besides the works we have quoted, he made a beautiful translation of Homer's "Iliad," and published some polemical writings. B. 1754; D. 1828.

MONTLUC, Blaise de, *mawnt-look'*, a celebrated French general, who rose through the different ranks in the army to that of marshal of France. His first services were in Italy; and at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, he was taken prisoner. In the wars of Piedmont he served with great reputation, and, in 1546, recovered Boulogne from the English. The city of Siena, in Tuscany, having driven out the imperial garrison, and solicited the protection of France, Montluc was appointed to command the forces sent thither in 1554. He sustained a siege of eight months against the imperial army, commanded by the Marquis de Marignano, who was obliged, after several attacks, to convert the siege into a blockade. It was not till the garrison and inhabitants had endured the utmost extremity of famine, that the place capitulated, when Montluc and his troops marched out with the honours of war. He commanded in Guienne during the wars which ravaged France on account of religion, and defeated the Huguenots in several actions, but was guilty of great cruelties to the vanquished. At the siege of Rabastens, in 1570, he was so severely wounded in the face, as to be obliged always to wear a mask to hide his deformity. At the age of 75 he wrote the memoirs of his military life, under the title of "Commentaries;" and therein recounted, with horrible frankness, the story of his numberless acts of cruelty. B. at the château of Montluc, Guienne, about 1502; D. 1577.

MONTMORENCY, Matthew de, *mawnt'-mo-rănse*, or *mont'-mo-ren'-se*, a distinguished French general, who signalized himself by his valour at the battle of Pont-à-Bouvines, in 1214, and, the year following, was employed against the Albigenses, in Languedoc; for which services he received the sword of constable of France, and was made general of the army. He afterwards took several places from the English. Louis VIII. committed his son to the care of the constable, who, by his prudence, dissolved a league which had been formed against the queen-mother during the minority of Louis IX. D. 1230.

MONTMORENCY, Anne de, a descendant of the preceding, displayed great military talents at an early age, and was at the battle of Marignano in 1515. In 1521 he defended the city of Meziers, and compelled the count of Nassau to raise the siege. He accompanied Francis I. to Italy, as marshal of France, and was taken prisoner, with the king, at the battle of Pavia. The important services he had rendered to the state were rewarded with the sword of constable in 1538; but, several years afterwards, he fell under the displeasure of Francis. In the reign of Henry II. he regained favour at court, and was employed in military service, but was again disgraced through the intrigues of Catherine de' Medici. Charles IX. recalled him, and he served against the Calvinists, but was taken prisoner by them at the battle of Dreux, in 1562. Having obtained his liberty the year following, he took Havre from the English. B. at Chantilly, 1493; died of wounds received in battle, 1567.

MONTMORENCY, Henry, duke de, was grandson of the preceding, and was beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generosity, and other great qualities. Having joined Gaston of Orleans against Cardinal Richelieu, Montmorency took up arms in the province of Languedoc, of which he was governor. The king sent against him the marshals De la Force and Schomberg, and a battle ensued at Castelnaudary, where the duke was made prisoner, and, notwithstanding the earnest and general solicitations for his pardon, was beheaded at Toulouse in 1632. B. at Chantilly, 1595.

MONTPENSIER, *mawnt'-pa'-se-ai*, Anne Maria Louisa, Duchess de, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of Mademoiselle, and embraced the cause of Condé in the civil wars. She caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired on the French troops, and showed, on many occasions, a most impetuous spirit. After trying in vain to espouse several sovereign princes, among the rest Charles II. of England, she is said to have secretly married the Count de Lauzun. Mademoiselle passed her last years in devotion, and wrote her memoirs, which are very curious, and full of anecdotes relative to the Court of Louis XIV. and the Fronde leaders. B. at Paris, 1627; D. 1693.

MONTPENSIER, Duke de, younger brother of Louis Philippe. (*See* LOUIS PHILIPPE.)

MONTROSE, James Graham, Marquis of, *montroze'*, was descended from one of the oldest families in Scotland. He married young, and went abroad, but returned to Scotland about 1633, and was generally considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. He was at first one of the most violent of the popular leaders, and took a principal part in the preparation of the National Covenant; but, thinking himself slighted by the Covenanters, went over to the royal side. In 1644 he was nominated by Charles I. captain-general of the forces to be raised in Scotland, and immediately commenced his attacks upon the Covenanters with various success. At the battle of Tippermuir, however, he defeated the Covenanters with immense slaughter; but, being surprised at Philiphaugh, in 1645, by General Lesly, his forces were routed, and he and a few followers only succeeded in gaining the Highlands after considerable difficulty. In 1646 he was allowed to take his departure for Norway. He went to France, and served with great distinction in the army of that power, and was offered the grade of lieutenant-general of the Scots in France, and other high appointments, all of which he refused. After the death of Charles I., Montrose was deputed by Charles II. to invade Scotland, and accordingly dispatched some troops to the Orkneys, joining them himself shortly afterwards; but, in the very first encounter with the Covenanters on the mainland, he was utterly routed. He escaped in the disguise of a Highland rustic; but was soon delivered up to General Lesly, and taken to Edinburgh, where he was subjected to many barbarous indignities, and sentenced to death. His demeanour throughout this crisis was dignified and self-possessed, and caused many to sympathize with him who had before regarded him as the cruel agent of a tyrant. In 1650 he was hanged on a gibbet, after which his limbs were severed from his body, and affixed to the gates of the chief towns in Scotland. Charles II., at the Restoration, reversed the sentence, and ordered the scattered remains of the unfortunate nobleman to be collected; which was accordingly done, and they were buried with great solemnity in Edinburgh. B. in Scotland, 1612.

MONTUCLA, Jean Etienne, *mawn-took'-la*, a French mathematician and scientific writer, was an associate of the National Institute, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. He accompanied Turgot to Cayenne, as secretary of the government and royal astronomer. On his return to France, he was appointed first commissioner of public buildings. His principal works were, "Researches on the Quadrature of the Circle," "Collection of Tracts upon Inoculation," and "History of Mathematics." This last is valuable, and has been translated into English. B. at Lyons, 1725; D. 1799.

MONTUCCI, Antonio, *mon'-toot-che*, a learned philologist, particularly excelling as a Chinese scholar, studied at the university of Siena, devoting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in the Tolomei college; and, in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedgwood to England as Italian teacher in his family. Being in London in 1792, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy in acquiring their language, with which he was before only imperfectly acquainted. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia; but the invasion of the country by Bonaparte for some time interrupted his plans; and, returning to Italy, he died at Siena, in 1829. B. there, 1762. He was the author of a "Chinese Dictionary," an "Italian Pocket Dictionary," and several elementary works in that language; and edited the "Poesie inedite" of Lorenzo de' Medici, published at the expense of Mr. Roscoe.

MOORE, Sir Jonas, *moor*, whose mathematical knowledge recommended him to Charles II., who employed him in several works and made him surveyor-general of the ordnance. He was one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and mainly instrumental in inducing Charles to endow a school for mathematics in that institution, for the use of which Sir Jonas compiled a "General System of Mathematics," in 2 vols., which was published subsequent to the author's death. B. about 1620; D. 1681.

MOORE, Edward, an English poet, who wrote "Fables for the Female Sex;" "The Gamester," a tragedy; "Gil Blas," a comedy, and other pieces. He was likewise editor of *The World*, a weekly paper, for which Lords Lyttleton and Chesterfield and Horace Walpole wrote. B. 1712; D. 1757.

MOORE, Dr. John, a physician and miscellaneous writer, who received his education at Glasgow, where he applied to the study of medicine. In 1747 he became assistant-surgeon in the army in Flanders, where he remained till the general peace. After the war, he pursued his medical studies at London and Paris: at the latter place he was appointed surgeon to the household of Lord Albemarle, the English ambassador. On his return to Scotland, he became partner with Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner at Glasgow; but, in 1772, he accepted an invitation to travel with the young duke of Hamilton. After spending five years abroad, Dr. Moore settled in London, and, in 1779, published the fruits of his travels, in "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany." This work was so well received that, in 1781, he added to it two volumes, entitled, "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." In 1785 he published "Medical Sketches." His next performance was a novel of a very superior character, entitled "Zeluco," which abounds with incident, though the principal character is so atrocious as to excite the reader's horror. In 1792 he accompanied Lord Lauderdale to Paris, and witnessed some of the principal scenes in the Revolution, of which he published an interesting account in 1795. The year following appeared his novel entitled "Edward," intended as a contrast to "Zeluco," but inferior to it. In 1799 he gave to the world "Mordaunt;" being sketches of life, characters, and manners in various countries. This work is neither a romance, novel, nor book of travels; but it contains many lively and instructive observations. B. at Stirling, 1730; D. at Richmond, 1802.

MOORE, Sir John, a brave and distinguished English general, was son of the preceding, and entered the army in his fifteenth year. His father possessing great influence in aristocratic circles, caused the young soldier to rise rapidly, and to gain the rank of lieutenant-colonel before he had seen any service. In 1794, however, he showed that he was possessed of great military qualities, by the part he took

in Paoli's descent upon Corsica. His next services were in the West Indies in 1796, in Ireland during the rebellion of '98, and in Holland shortly afterwards. In 1801 he commanded the reserve of the army dispatched to Egypt, and greatly signalized himself, receiving a wound at the head of his men. Upon the renewal of the war in 1802, he applied to be placed in command of a camp of instruction upon the Kentish coast. His request was granted, and he successfully trained a number of light infantry regiments, which afterwards formed the celebrated light division of the duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsular war, and evinced, by their deeds, a valuable proof of the soundness of Moore's method. In 1808 he went, with an army of 10,000 men, to Sweden, to assist Gustavus Adolphus IV. in defending his kingdom against the designs of Napoleon; but, becoming involved in a dispute with that monarch, he returned to England with his troops. In August of the same year he was sent to Portugal, and was placed in command of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, which was ordered to co-operate with the Spanish troops against the French in the north of the peninsula. Two months afterwards he commenced his march from Lisbon; but, on entering Spain, discovered that the whole of the Spanish forces with which he was to act had been thoroughly routed. He had sent his cavalry and artillery by another route than that which he had pursued, and a wide tract of country still lay between himself and a portion of his army, which had been sent to him from England under Sir David Baird, and which had landed at Corunna. Sir John Moore remained for a time inactive at Salamanca, urged to advance by the British ambassador in Spain, but himself inclined to retreat into Portugal. Suddenly discovering that the French intended to surround him, he commenced a rapid, if not too hasty, march to Corunna. In that memorable retreat through the mountains of Galicia, in the depth of a severe winter, Sir John Moore displayed the highest qualities of a military commander. Before the battle of Corunna the British troops were, to all appearance, completely disorganized and exhausted; yet, animated by the example of their heroic leader, they turned upon their advancing foes, and inflicted upon them a decisive repulse. The victory was dearly bought, for Sir John Moore fell, but in a manner worthy of the last moments of Epaminondas, Bayard, and Wolfe. With his expiring breath he hoped, "that the people of England would be satisfied —that his country would do him justice." The student who desires to learn more of the personal history of this hero, may turn with advantage to the first volume of Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula," to Southey's "Peninsular War," and to Jones's "Account of the War in Spain and Portugal." B. 1761; D. 1809.

Mooze, Thomas, a celebrated poet, was the son of a small tradesman at Dublin, and after receiving some education at a school in the same city, was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794. He had already commenced rhyme-making, and had inserted two poems in a Dublin magazine. His collegiate career was somewhat distinguished; but being of the Roman Catholic faith, he was not permitted to take honours. About 1799 he went to London, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with the view of





adopting the law as his profession. In 1801 he produced the "Odes of Anacreon," which he had composed while at college, and in the following year, "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," a collection of lyrics in imitation of Catullus. He now began to be introduced to the fashionable circle in which, throughout his after life, he sought to move. Through the influence of Lord Moira he was, in the following year, appointed to a post at Bermuda; but finding, on his arrival, that the situation was distasteful to him, he returned almost immediately. He pursued his homeward journey throughout the United States, and visited New York, Virginia, Boston, Niagara, and Quebec. Soon after his arrival in England, he put forth his "Odes and Epistles," which being severely criticised by Jeffrey, led to the "bloodless duel" between himself and that gentleman satirized by Byron in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." (*See* Jeffrey.) At this period he was much courted by the noble and the fashionable, and was a constant guest at Holland and Lansdowne Houses. He had a sweet voice, and being a good musician, was in the habit of singing the melodies of his native land with much success at aristocratic reunions. This fact led to his engaging himself to write a series of Irish melodies, the accompaniments to which were to be adapted from Irish airs by Sir John Stevenson. This task was not completed until 1834. Of a similar character were his "National Airs" and "Sacred Songs." In 1812, his friend Mr. Perry, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," negotiated on his behalf with the Messrs. Longman the sale of a quarto volume of poems, for which Moore was to receive 3000 guineas. Five years afterwards, this poem appeared under the title of "Lalla Rookh," and was immediately highly successful. This brilliant composition was something quite new to the public, who were captivated with its rich colouring, its melody, and its oriental spirit. The "Fudge Family in Paris" was his next work, and was the result of a visit to the French capital, made in company with Mr. Rogers. He soon afterwards learned that his deputy at Bermuda, "after keeping back from him the proper receipts of his office, had made free with the proceeds of a ship and cargo deposited in his hands." For this, Doctors' Commons made a claim upon him to the amount of £6000. The poet's friends proffered assistance; but he honourably resolved to pay off the claim out of the earnings of his pen. The remaining years of his life may be described as an untiring pursuit of poetry, prose, and fashionable society. As Byron said, he dearly loved a lord, and was never so happy as when he was in the presence of the noble. The simple enumeration of his chief productions will show, however, that he did not trifle with or neglect the magnificent gifts with which nature had endowed him. During the subsequent twenty years he laboured incessantly, and gave to the world, among others, "The Loves of the Angels," a poem; "The Epicurean," a prose-poetical romance; "Fables of the Holy Alliance," "Memoirs of Captain Rock," "The Summer Fête," "The Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," the "History of Ireland," and the "Life of Sheridan." Some time previously to the year 1821, Lord Byron intrusted Moore with his manuscript autobiography, which was to be published for Moore's benefit, but not until after Byron's death. In

1821 Moore sold the MS. to Murray, and engaged to edit it for the sum of 2000 guineas. In 1824 Byron died, but Lady Byron deeming that the publication of the autobiography was calculated to injure the character of her husband and his family, offered to repay to Mr. Murray the sum he had advanced to Moore. This the poet would not accede to, but, after some altercation, Moore himself repaid the sum he had obtained from the publisher, and the MS. was burnt. He, however, wrote a Life of Byron for the Messrs. Longman for a like sum. As a poet, he displayed grace, pathos, tenderness, and a luxuriant imagination; his melody was tender and flowing, but it was deficient in power and naturalness. His literary merits obtained for him, in 1835, a pension of £300 per annum. The "Irish Melodies" and "Lalla Rookh" have passed through many editions, and are still exceedingly popular. During the last years of his life, Moore was engaged in completing a collected edition of his poetical works, which was published after his death. His character was vain but kindly, and many proofs of his goodness of heart appear in the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," edited by Earl Russell in 1855. B. at Dublin, 1779; D. 1852.

MORAND, Saveur François, *mo-rant'*, a celebrated French surgeon, who went to England in 1729 to avail himself of the instructions of Cheselden, whose esteem he acquired. On his return to his own country, he became surgeon-major of the Guards, and director of the Academy of Surgeons. He was also made chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. His chief works were,—"A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone," "Discourse on the Necessity that a Surgeon should be learned," "Experiments and Observations on the Stone," and "Miscellaneous Works." B. at Paris, 1697; D. 1773.

MORANT, Philip, *mo-rānt'*, an English antiquary and divine, who became rector of Aldham, in Essex, and was appointed by the House of Peers to prepare the votes of Parliament for the press. He edited several works, and wrote a "History of Colchester," the "History of Essex," and some Lives, which were inserted in the "Biographia Britannica." B. in Jersey, 1710; D. 1770.

MORDAUNT, Charles. (*See* PETERBOROUGH, Lord.)

MORE, Sir Thomas, *mor*, a distinguished English statesman and writer, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench. He received his education at Oxford, and afterwards became a student of Lincoln's Inn. As soon as he came of age he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. for the marriage of his eldest daughter, with such eloquence that it was refused by the House. At the accession of Henry VIII., he was called to the bar, and, in 1508, appointed judge of the sheriff's court in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey, he obtained the honour of knighthood and a place in the privy council. In 1521 he was made treasurer of the Exchequer, and, in 1523, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas was made Chancellor in 1530, and, by his indefatigable application in that office, there was, in a short time, not a cause left undetermined. To the high qualities of learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a stanch adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority. This led him to deny the king's supremacy as head of the church in England, for which he was sent to the Tower, tried, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence he courageously endured. Sir Thomas More wrote several works against the Reformation, and some epistles to Erasmus and other learned men. The best of his works is a kind of political romance, composed in Latin, entitled "Utopia," wherein the author delineates what he conceives to be a perfect commonwealth, situate in an imaginary island. This work has been translated into English by Bishop Burnet, Cayley, and others. Sir Thomas had four children. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married a gentleman named Roper, who wrote the life of his father-in-law. She was an accomplished woman, and well read in the Greek and Latin languages. She wrote a treatise on the "Four Last Things," and died in 1544. Sir Thomas More's character has been much misrepresented by Foxe, in his "Martyrology," and by Bishop Burnet in his "History of the Reformation," both charging him with cruel persecution of the Protestants while chancellor. Erasmus, however, distinctly testifies, that "whilst More was chancellor, no man was put to death for these dogmas." All his contemporaries describe him as being of a singularly amiable disposition, and unaffectedly and sincerely pious. Erasmus, who was his frequent guest, says, "With him you might imagine yourself in the Academy of Plato. But I should do injustice to his house by comparing it to the Academy of Plato, where numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes moral virtues, were the subjects of discussion: it would be more just to call it a school and an exercise of the Christian religion. All its inhabitants, male and female, applied their leisure to liberal studies and profitable reading, although piety was their first care. No wrangling, no idle word, was heard in it; every one did his duty with alacrity, and not without a temperate cheerfulness." Sir James Mackintosh gave an interesting sketch of this great man's life in a volume entitled "Eminent British Statesmen," published in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia." B. in Milk Street, London, 1480; beheaded, 1535.

MORE, Anthony, Sir, a famous painter, who was successful in portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived on terms of great intimacy with that monarch for some time; but presuming too much on his familiarity, incurred the displeasure of the king, and had to quit the country. He then entered into the service of the duke of Alva, by whom he was made receiver-general of the revenues of West Flanders. B. at Utrecht, 1519; D. 1575.

MORE, Henry, an English divine, who received his education at the university of Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonists. Most of his writings were devoted to the exposition of a Christiano-Platonical philosophy. The best account of More's studies was given by Enfield, in his "History of Philosophy." "More was strongly under the opinion, so common among his contemporaries,

that the wisdom of the Hebrews had been transmitted to Pythagoras, and from him to Plato; and, consequently, that the true principles of divine philosophy were to be found in the writings of the Platonists; at the same time he was persuaded that the ancient cabalistic philosophy sprung from the same fountain, and therefore endeavoured to lay open the mystery of this philosophy by showing its agreement with the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato, and pointing out the corruptions which had been introduced by the modern Cabalists. The Cartesian system, which sprang up at this time, was embraced by More, as, on the whole, consonant to his ideas of nature; and he took much pains to prove that it was not inconsistent with the Cabalistic doctrine. His penetrating understanding, however, discovered defects in this new system, which he endeavoured to supply. In short, the writings of this great man, though not without a tincture of mysticism, are eminently distinguished by profound erudition, an inventive genius, and a liberal spirit." More's chief works were, "Conjectura Cabalistica," "A Key to the Revelations," "An Apology for Descartes," "The Immortality of the Soul," and a collection of philosophical poems. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and, although offered high preferments in the church, chose rather to live a life of retirement, wherein he might devote himself to the pursuit of philosophical studies. B. 1614; D. 1687.

MORE, Hannah, an eminent English authoress, who, early in life, opened a school at Bristol for the education of girls. In this occupation she was assisted by her sisters, and, in course of time, the establishment became one of the most flourishing schools in that part of England. In 1773 she produced a pastoral drama, entitled "The Search after Happiness," which meeting with a successful reception, she was encouraged to write a regular tragedy. Obtaining an introduction to Dr. Johnson and Garrick, she wrote two works for the stage; but being of a deeply religious tone of mind, she determined to forsake writing for the theatre, and retire into the country. During the remaining years of her life, she resided in Somersetshire; the profits resulting from her many productions enabling her to enjoy a literary ease, and to assist in ameliorating the condition of the rustic population in her neighbourhood. It was at one time intended to commit the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to her charge; but, although the project fell to the ground, it was the cause of her publication entitled "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess." Her next effort was the popular novel, "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife." Her chief works of a religious order were "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," and "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul." B. near Bristol, 1745; D. at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 1833.

MOREAU, Jacob Nicholas, *mo-ro'*, a French author, who was counsellor of the Court of Aids, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, and censor royal. He wrote several works, the chief of which were "Lessons in Morals, Politics, and Law;" "Principles of Political Morality;" and "The Duties of a Prince: or, a Discourse on Justice." B. at Saint Florentin, 1717; D. 1803.

MOREAU, Jean Michel, a celebrated French designer and engraver, who studied under Lebas, and became, in 1770, designer to the king, and in 1797 professor of drawing to the Ecoles Centrales of Paris. His designs, nearly all of which were engraved by himself, amounted to more than 2000, and he was one of the most popular illustrators of the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, &c. B. 1741; D. 1814.

MOREAU, Jean Victor, one of the most celebrated generals of the French Republic, was the son of an advocate, and himself educated for the legal profession; but his ardent love of military adventure caused him to enlist as a private soldier when he had attained his 18th year. His discharge was purchased, however, and for several years he studied and practised the law, gaining some popularity by his eloquent defence of the parliament of Rennes against the government. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, he resolved to devote himself to a military career; placed himself at the head of a battalion of Breton volunteers, and, in 1792, joined the army of Dumouriez. In two years he reached the grade of general of division, and assisted Pichegru in the conquest of Holland. He was next nominated commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1796 defeated the Austrians under General Wurmser, and drove them across the Rhine. While in pursuit of the Austrians in Germany, he was met by the Archduke Charles, who was at first beaten by Moreau. The Austrians, however, were soon so strongly reinforced, that Moreau was compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers. With a powerful enemy in his rear, and assailed on every side by a hostile peasantry, he forced his way through the defiles of the Black Forest, and, by his glorious retreat, gained more honour than by his previous advance. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of the Directory, from being suspected of complicity with his old friend Pichegru in corresponding with the Bourbon princes. Upon this, he requested to be allowed to retire from the army. But his services were again sought in 1799, when he was sent to Italy, where the French were in a disastrous condition. At Novi, after the death of Joubert, he saved the army. Again nominated to the command-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, he crossed that river in 1800, defeated the Austrians in several engagements, drove General Kray before him as far as the Danube, gained the decisive victory of Hochstadt, and signed the armistice of Parsdorff. At the recommencement of hostilities, he gained the celebrated victory of Hohenlinden, and advanced upon Vienna, which was only saved by the armistice of Steyer. The peace of Luneville put an end to this glorious career in 1801. Upon his return to Paris, the first consul pretended to receive him with great cordiality; but Moreau and Bonaparte were too eagerly pursuing the same ambitious path to escape coming into collision. Bonaparte spoke of Moreau as "the retreating general;" while the victor of Hohenlinden retaliated by defining his rival as a "general at ten thousand men a day." In 1804, Moreau was accused of being implicated in the royalist conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges Cadoudal; and, although there was no evidence against him, was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Moreau requested that this sentence might be converted into banishment, which, being acceded to, he set out for the

United States, where he lived during several years. His hatred of Napoleon caused him to accept, in 1813, a proposal made to him by the Emperor Alexander to assist the allies against France. Scarcely had he joined the allied army before Dresden, when both his legs were crushed by a cannon-shot. He underwent the amputation of both limbs without a groan, but died after a few days of suffering. B. at Morlaix, Brittany, 1763; D. 1813.

MOREAU, Hégésippe, a French author, who went to Paris at an early age, with the intention of attaining a brilliant position by the exercise of his poetical talents. Meeting with little encouragement, he, after several years of misery, died of consumption in one of the hospitals of the French capital. Moreau wrote a volume of poems, which was published three months before his death, entitled "Myosotis," and which evinced a style full of grace and freshness. B. 1810; D. 1838.

MOREAU DE LA SARTHE, Jacques Louis, an eminent French writer upon medicine, who was educated for the profession of surgery, but was compelled to relinquish its practice through receiving a wound of the right hand. Thereupon he devoted himself to the theory of medical science, and produced a number of works which gained him much distinction. In addition to several valuable papers inserted in the "Journal of Medicine," he produced an "Essay upon Gangrene," "Outline of a Course of Hygiene," and a "Treatise on Vaccination." B. near Mans, 1771; D. at Paris, 1826.

MORELL, Thomas, *mo-rel'*, a learned English divine and lexicographer, who became fellow and D.D. of King's College, Cambridge, and published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary and Hederic's Greek Lexicon. He was also author of "Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" assisted Hogarth in writing his "Analysis of Beauty," and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. B. at Eton, 1703; D. 1784.

MORELLI, James, *mo-rail'-le*, an eminent Italian librarian, who, in 1778 became keeper of the great library of St. Mark, at Venice, and retained that post until his death. He discovered a large fragment of Dion Cassius, and was the editor of many classical authors, besides producing numerous treatises on questions connected with the history of literature. B. at Venice, 1745; D. 1819.

MORERI, Louis, *mo-'reer-e*, a French divine and historiographer, who conceived the idea of producing a biographical and geographical dictionary, and published it in 1671. His intense application in preparing a second edition of this great undertaking, produced a disorder of which he died. This dictionary has been several times revised and augmented; among others, by Leclerc and Bayle. The last edition is that of Paris, 1759, in 10 vols. B. 1643; D. 1680.

MORES, Edward Rowe, *mors*, an English antiquary, who was, in 1752, chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and projected an equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorships by annuities. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent," and a "Dissertation on Founders and Foundries." B. at Tunstall, Kent, 1730; D. 1778.

MORET, Antoine de Bourbon, Count de, *mo'-rai*, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Jacqueline de Beuil, countess de Moret. He espoused the cause of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and raised an army in Languedoc; but perished in the engagement at Castelnaudary, when the duke of Montmorency was made prisoner. B. 1607; killed, 1632.

MORETO Y CABANA, Augustin, *mo-rai'-to*, a comic poet of the 17th century, and contemporary with Calderon, was the author of a considerable number of dramas and short poems, which were greatly successful. Several of his plays were imitated by Molière. About 1676 he abandoned poetry to embrace an ecclesiastical life, and became a favourite with Philip IV. His comedies were published at Valencia in 1676, and again in 1703. B. in Spain, about 1625; D. about 1669.

MORGAN, William, *mor'-gan*, an eminent Welsh divine, who became, in 1595, bishop of Llandaff, whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1601. He had a principal share in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, first printed in 1558. D. 1604.

MORGAN, Sir Henry, a celebrated English buccaneer, who at first served under Mansfield, after whose death he collected a fleet of twelve ships, and attacked and extorted ransom from a town in the island of Cuba. He subsequently carried Portobello by assault, and destroyed the fort of Macaraibo. In 1669 he retired to Jamaica, intending to enjoy peaceably the fortune he had acquired; but in the following year again put himself at the head of a fleet of 37 sail, with which he ravaged the coast of Nicaragua. In 1671 he marched upon Panama with 1300 men, and took and burnt the city. His career was checked by the signature of a peace between England and Spain. After a visit to England, he returned to the West Indies, having been knighted by Charles II., and appointed governor of Jamaica. B. early in the 17th century; D. in Jamaica, 1688.

MORGAN, William, a distinguished mathematician, a native of Glamorganshire, was actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London; and remained connected with that institution 56 years. He was the author of "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," "A Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," together with various treatises connected with financial affairs. D. 1833.

MORGAN, Sir Thomas Charles, an English physician of some eminence, who received the honour of knighthood in Ireland, in 1811, and in the following year, meeting with Miss Owenson, the popular Irish authoress, at the residence of the marquis of Abercorn, in the county of Tyrone, he married her. He shortly afterwards relinquished his medical practice, and became a writer of light and sparkling sketches for the "New Monthly" and other magazines. His best efforts were, "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life," "The Philosophy of Morals," and "The Book without a Name," which last was written in conjunction with Lady Morgan. When the Whigs came into office in 1831, Sir Charles was appointed a commissioner of Irish fisheries. He was also fellow of the College of Physicians. B. in London, about 1783; D. 1843.

MORGAN, Sydney Owenson, Lady, a popular Irish authoress, wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a musician of some merit in Dublin, who was moreover a cultivated and intellectual man, and thus fitted to prepare the future authoress for that elegant society of which she subsequently became so eminent a member. Her first girlish efforts were directed

to poetry; and at fourteen she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and afterwards a series of songs, set to Irish airs. When only sixteen, she had published two novels, which, although favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but the "Wild Irish Girl," published in 1806, at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the literary world. This novel passed through seven editions, and formed an introduction for its gifted authoress into the best society. She first met Sir Charles Morgan while staying at the house of the Marquis of Abercorn, and in 1812 they were married. Her next work of importance was entitled "France," and was the result of three observant years spent in that country. It was a critical review of the social state of the country, rather than a book of travels, and was published in 1818. It achieved immense success, and led to a decision, on the part of the French government of the time, to refuse the gifted authoress readmission to the country. "Florence Macarthy," her second novel, was published in England during her stay in France, and contributed in no small degree to add to the writer's fame. "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" was first given to the world in 1823. In the historical and philosophical disquisition, entitled "Woman and her Master," Lady Morgan contended that her sex had been condemned to obscurity and passive obedience by man. Among many other works, she produced "The Book of the Boudoir," "The Princess," and "Dramatic Scenes from Real Life." Lady Morgan, although receiving large sums for her works, was not wealthy, and a pension of £300 a year was conferred on her during the ministry of Earl Grey. B. at Dublin, about 1786; D. 1859. (*See* Lady Morgan's Letters, &c., edited by W. H. Dixon, published in 1862.)

Morghen, Raphael, *mor'-jain*, a celebrated Italian engraver, who studied under Volpato, whose daughter he married. In 1793 he took up his residence at Florence, at the invitation of the grand-duke Ferdinand II. His masterpiece was an engraving of the "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; but he is stated to have engraved upwards of 200 plates, some of the best being reproductions of the great works of the painter Raffaelle. B. at Florence, 1758; D. 1833.

Morhof, Daniel George, *mor'-hof*, a learned German writer, who, in 1660, was chosen professor of poetry at Rostock, whence he removed to Kiel, where he discharged the same office, but afterwards became professor of history and librarian. His principal works were "Polyhistor," in which he gave a survey of universal literature down to the middle of the 18th century, treated of choice works, and of rare works upon grammar, rhetoric, poetry, mathematics, history, &c.; and the "Princeps Medicus," in which he defended, in a curious manner, the pretensions of the kings of France and England to the power of curing the scrofula or king's evil. B. 1639; D. 1691.

Morice, Sir William, *mor'-is*, an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of General Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668. He wrote a book called "The Common Right of the Lord's Supper Asserted." D. 1676.

Morier, James, *mo'-ri-er*, a writer of novels descriptive of Eastern life and manners, which enjoyed at one time great popularity. When still young, he made a tour through the East, the main incidents of which he described in his "Travels through Persia, Armenia, Asia Minor, to Constantinople." He was appointed British envoy to the court of Persia in 1810, where he remained till 1816, and soon after his return published "A Second Journey through Persia," &c. During his stay in the East, he made diligent use of his opportunities of studying the character of the people; and the knowledge thus acquired was turned to account in his "Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," whose "Adventures in England" he described in a second series; "Zohrab, or the Hostage," "Ayesha, or the Maid of Kars," "Abel Alnutt," "The Banished," &c.; in all of which, the manners, customs, and modes of thought prevalent in the East are very happily portrayed. B. 1780; D. 1848.

Morin, Peter, *mor'-ă*, a learned French critic, who spent several years in the printing-office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and afterwards taught Greek and Geography at Vicenza, whence he was invited to Ferrara. Cardinal Borromeo, being apprised of his merit, called him to Rome, where he was employed on the edition of the Septuagint, on that of the Vulgate, and lastly on the great edition of the Bible translated from the Greek version. He published a collection of General Councils, and other works. B. at Paris, 1531; D. 1608.

Morin, Jean Baptiste, a French astrologer, who studied physic at Avignon, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. His pretended skill in astrology, and the fame acquired by the casual fulfilment of some of his predictions, recommended him to the Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, the latter of whom procured him the place of mathematical professor in the Royal College, with a handsome pension. He wrote "Astrologia Gallica," and a curious little book against the Pre-Adamites. B. 1583; D. 1656.

Morin, Simon, a French fanatic, who, in 1647, published a strange book, in which he called himself Jesus Christ and the Second Messiah. Notwithstanding his extreme ignorance, he obtained numerous followers; but was burnt alive at Paris, 1663.

Morison, Robert, *mor'-i-son*, a physician and professor of botany at Oxford, studied in the university of Aberdeen, till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage on the royalist side. After the execution of Charles I., he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and regius professor of botany at Oxford. He read botanical lectures in the garden at Oxford, and wrote some interesting works on "Elementary Botany," and on "The History of Botany." B. at Aberdeen, 1620; D. 1683.

Morisot, Claude Bartholomew, *mor'-i-so*, a French author, who wrote "Peruviana," a secret history, with fictitious names, of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans, first published in 1645. He was also the author of some other works. B. at Dijon, 1592; D. 1661.

Moritz, Charles Philip, *mo'-ritz*, a German author who travelled in England, Switzerland, and Italy; and wrote numerous works, the

principal of which are his "Travels," "The Antiquities of Rome," the novels of "Anthony Reiser" and "Andrew Hartknopf," and various grammatical treatises. B. 1757; D. 1793.

**Morland**, Sir Samuel, *mor'-land*, an English statesman, who accompanied Whitelock in his famous embassy to the queen of Sweden, and afterwards became assistant to Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary. Becoming privy to a plot for destroying Charles II., he is stated to have divulged it to that monarch, while still abroad. For this service he was created a baronet at the Restoration. He wrote a book entitled "Urim of Conscience." He was made master of mechanics to Charles II., and invented the speaking-trumpet, a fire-engine, and a capstan for heaving up anchors. B. about 1625; D. 1695.

**Morland**, George, a celebrated English painter, was the son of an artist in London, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means young Morland acquired a wonderful facility of invention and rapidity of execution; but owing to the narrow and illiberal manner in which his talents were used by his father, he contracted low habits, and formed bad connexions. His pictures, however, soon became objects of estimation and inquiry; and the persons who administered to his intemperance profited by his weakness to get into their possession pieces of very great value. Hence he was always at work, and always poor. Many of his best pictures were painted in sponging-houses, to clear him from arrest, or in alehouses, to discharge his reckoning. The pictures of this skilful artist are faithful representations of rural nature and animal life. His drawings of farmyards, cattle, fishermen, and smugglers on the seacoast, are generally very good. B. 1763; D. 1804.

**Morley**, George, *mor'-le*, an English prelate, who was appointed by Charles I. canon of Christchurch, and was one of the divines who assisted him at the treaty of Newport. In 1649 he went abroad, and did not return till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christchurch, and soon afterwards bishop of Worcester. In 1662 he was translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He was a munificent prelate, and bequeathed large sums to several institutions. He published some religious treatises. B. in London, 1597; D. 1684.

**Morley**, Thomas, an old English composer, of whose life little is known; but Wood, in his "Athenæ Oxonienses," states that he became a gentleman of the chapel royal in 1592. He composed canzonets, madrigals, anthems, and the "Funeral Service" included in Dr. Boyce's collection, which was the first attempt to set to music the words of the reformed Liturgy. He was likewise the author of a "Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music," first published in 1597, and subsequently translated into German. D. about 1604.

**Mornay**, Philip de, lord of Plessis-Mornay, *mor'-nai*, a celebrated French nobleman, who was secretly educated in the Protestant faith by his mother; but upon the death of his father, in 1560, he openly avowed his religious opinions. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., who made him a member of his council, confided to him the charge of the finances of his kingdom, and sent him to England to request assistance from Queen Elizabeth. During the wars of the League, he acted as superintendent-general of Navarre, and was, throughout his life, the chief of the Protestant party in France, his great learning and zeal in religious matters causing him to be regarded with deep veneration by the adherents of the Reformed faith. In 1578 he published a treatise on the Church, and, in the year following, began his work on the "Truth of the Christian Religion." In 1598 he published his book on the Eucharist, which occasioned a conference between him and Cardinal Du Perron, the result of which was that Mornay obtained the appellation of the Protestant Pope. In 1607 he printed a famous book, entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity; or, the History of the Papacy." B. 1549; D. 1623.

**Mornington**, Garret Wellesley, Earl of, *mor'-ning-ton*, an accomplished Irish nobleman, an eminent composer, and father of the greatest English general,—the duke of Wellington. At the age of 10, he played Corelli's sonatas upon the violin, which instrument gave place to the harpsichord when he had attained his 14th year. He continued the study and composition of music without relaxation throughout his life; and so highly did the University of Dublin esteem his talents, that it conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music, and afterwards elected him professor of that faculty. His compositions were principally vocal: in glee music he was particularly happy. The four-voiced glees, "Here in cool grot,"—"Gently hear me, charming maid," —"Come, fairest nymph," are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the art. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Arthur, first earl of Dungannon, he had a large family. His sons were the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, the duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and the Rev. Gerard Wellesley. B. in the county of Meath, Ireland, about 1720; D. 1781.

**Morny**, Charles Augustus Louis Joseph, Duc de, *mor'-ne*, a modern French statesman, and one of the most devoted adherents to the second empire. After pursuing his studies with considerable success, he was appointed sub-lieutenant of the 1st regiment of lancers, and served under the duke of Orleans in several campaigns in Algiers with much distinction. About the year 1838 he quitted the army, turned his attention to commercial speculations, and published a pamphlet on the "Sugar Question." Enjoying a large fortune, he was soon enabled to place himself at the head of many important industrial enterprises, as well as to attract much notice as a projector of financial reforms. At the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he kept aloof from politics; but, on being elected to the Legislative Assembly, he rapidly proved himself to be one of the most energetic supporters of the President, Louis Napoleon, whose brother he is supposed to be. The Count de Morny was one of the few individuals of whom the President requested assistance in preparing the *coup d'état* of December, and on that occasion, he displayed equal coolness and audacity. As minister of the interior, he signed or countersigned most of the proclamations and decrees by which the opponents of that act were either arrested or banished. In January, 1852, he retired from office, in consequence of the decree promulgated for the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family,

He subsequently placed himself in nomination as government candidate for election to the Corps Législatif. Being returned, he took his seat, and, in 1854 succeeded M. Billault as president of that body. In the years 1856-1857, he represented the imperial dynasty of France at the court of Russia, and, while acting in that capacity, married a daughter of one of the most distinguished noblemen in that country. During many years, the Count de Morny's name was associated with every kind of speculation: railway companies, canals, mines, finance,—no form of commercial and industrial enterprise being neglected by him. He was likewise a liberal patron of the arts; and his gallery of paintings is admitted to be one of the most choice in France. He was created Duc de Morny in 1862. B. at Paris, 1811; D. 1865.

Morosini, Francesco, *mo'-ro-se'-ne*, a gallant soldier, who, as governor of Candia, about the middle of the 17th century, defended that island, with 30,000 men, against a Turkish force of four timesthat amount: but was ultimately compelled to surrender. He subsequently, as commander of the Venetian fleet, attacked that of the Turks, near the Dardanelles, and totally defeated it. In 1688 he was elected doge of Venice. D. 1694.

Morris, Lewis, *mor'ris*, a Welsh antiquary and poet, who surveyed the coast of Wales in 1737, by order of the Admiralty board, and his work was published in 1748. Some of his poetical pieces in the Welsh language have been printed, and he left above 80 volumes of MSS. relative to Welsh antiquities. B. in the isle of Anglesey, 1702; D. in Cardiganshire, 1765.

Morris, Richard, brother of the above, was also a poet and critic in his native language, and superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. D. 1779.

Morris, Captain Charles, a famous English song writer, whose convivial pieces were at one time in high repute. Many of them might perhaps be spared, yet some are chaste in sentiment and felicitous in expression. B. 1739; D. 1832.

Morris, George P., an American poet and journalist, who was, for twenty years, editor of the "New York Mirror," a journal to which some of the ablest writers in the United States contributed. He was subsequently engaged in the management of the "Home Journal," one of the most popular of the many cheap publications of that country. Mr. Morris wrote a drama entitled "Briar Cliff," which was founded upon some incidents of the American revolution; and an opera called "The Maid of Saxony." His most important literary production was, however, a collection of Poetical Pieces and Melodies: one of his songs, "Woodman, spare that tree," was at one time as popular in England as it was in America. As a poet, he was more fervid and energetic than elegant. B. at Philadelphia, 1802.

Morrison, Rev. Robert, *mor'-ri-son*, a distinguished missionary to China, who was the first to preach the Protestant doctrines in that country. He was the son of humble parents, but received a fair elementary education at a school kept by his uncle at Newcastle. Between the years 1799 and 1801 he studied Hebrew, Latin, and theology, with the assistance of a Presbyterian minister of the town. The same gentleman, in 1803, furnished him with an introduction to the committee of the Independent Theological Academy in London, and he was accordingly received into their institution. In



the following year he offered his services to the London Missionary Society, which being accepted, he removed to the college of that body at Gosport. At the beginning of 1807, after having studied Chinese, he set sail for China, and, in the same year, arrived at Canton. During twenty-five years he remained in China, engaged in translating and disseminating the Holy Scriptures, having rendered into Chinese the whole of the Bible, after eight years of unremitting labour: in this task he was assisted by Dr. Milne. In 1824 he visited England, and presented to George IV. a copy of the Scriptures in Chinese. Two years afterwards, he returned to the field of his labours, and continued his noble exertions until his death. Dr. Morrison and his coadjutors printed and circulated, between the years 1810 and 1836, upwards of 750,000 copies of works in the Chinese character. In this number were included 2075 complete Bibles, 9970 New Testaments, and 31,000 shorter portions of the Scriptures. B. at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1782; D. at Canton, 1834.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese, *morse*, a scientific American, celebrated as the inventor of the United States' system of telegraphs. In 1811 he went to England, and entered at the Royal Academy of Arts, where he, two years afterwards, gained a prize for a sculpture model. He subsequently returned to America, and pursued his profession with considerable success. It was while on board ship, in 1832, returning to America, after a second visit to England, that the idea of his great invention first occurred to his mind. He remembered the experiments of Franklin with a wire four miles in length, and imagined "that if the presence of electricity could be made visible in any part of this circuit, it would not be difficult to construct a system of signs by which intelligence could be instantaneously transmitted." Almost immediately after his landing in America, he commenced a series of experiments; but, having little time to give to the subject, it was not until four years afterwards that he succeeded in demonstrating his theory upon a wire half a mile in length. Congress at once voted him 30,000 dollars to enable him to carry out his views; and, in 1844, he saw the realization of his hopes, in the perfect working of a wire 40 miles long, which had been constructed between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Morse's invention is the simplest of all the electric telegraphs; it requires only a single wire, and is self-recording, or self-printing. The alphabet is formed of a combination of short strokes and dots, marked by a steel pricker upon a sheet of paper, uncoiled beneath it by clockwork mechanism. More than three-fourths of the telegraphic wires in the United States are worked according to this great invention. The New York and Newfoundland Telegraphic Company nominated him their electrician, and he was also appointed professor of natural history at Yale College. In 1856 he visited England and was entertained at a public dinner by the directors of several telegraphic companies. B. at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1791; D. 1872.

Mortier, Marshal. (*See* Treviso, Duke of.)

Mortimer, Roger, Earl, *mor'-ti-mer*, a powerful English baron, who, during fourteen years, was one of the most zealous adherents of Edward II., who nominated him his lieutenant

in Ireland; but he united himself, in 1320, with the insurgent barons, who raised the standard of revolt against the king on account of his favourites, Despensers. (*See* EDWARD II.) Mortimer was taken and imprisoned in the Tower of London, but contrived to escape to France. Subsequently, he, with Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., made a descent upon England with a small force, which was increased by large numbers of the English people who joined his standard. The king was taken prisoner, and afterwards assassinated in prison; his son, Edward III., being placed upon the throne, in his 14th year. During some time, Mortimer exercised absolute power in the name of the young monarch, and put to death Kent and Lancaster, the king's uncles. Edward III. at length resolved to get rid of the cruel baron, who was arrested, and hanged near Smithfield in 1330. B. about 1287.

MORTIMER, Edmund, Earl, espoused Philippa, daughter of Lionel, second son of Edward III.—Roger, son of the preceding, was declared heir to the crown in 1385, but died in 1399, leaving an only daughter, who married Richard of York, giving to that family a claim to the throne of England. Hence arose the wars of the Red and White Roses, between the houses of York and Lancaster.

MORTIMER, John Hamilton, an English painter, received his first instructions from his uncle, who was an itinerant portrait-painter; but afterwards became a pupil of Hudson, who had been the teacher of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mortimer obtained one of the first prizes for an historical picture from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts: his subject being the Conversion of the Britons. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a Royal Academician, without any solicitation; but his intemperate habits caused his demise shortly afterwards. B. in Sussex, 1741; D. 1779.

MORTIMER, Thomas, a miscellaneous English writer, who was for some time British vice-consul in the Netherlands. His principal works are, "The British Plutarch," a "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," "The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," a "History of England," and "The Student's Pocket Dictionary." B. 1730; D. 1809.

MORTON, John, *mor'-ton*, an English prelate and statesman, who was educated at Oxford, after which he became so eminent for his skill in jurisprudence as to be appointed privy councillor to Henry VI. In 1478 he was made bishop of Ely, and chancellor of England by Edward IV. During the reign of Richard III. he remained out of England, but upon the accession of Henry VII. to the throne, was nominated one of the privy council, and, in 1486, obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury. Pope Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1493. Sir Thomas More, who was in his youth a page in Morton's household, is stated to have derived the facts of his "History of Richard III." from the cardinal archbishop. Morton was a man of the greatest ability and probity. B. at Bere, Dorsetshire, 1410; D. 1500.

MORTON, James Douglas, fourth Earl of, and regent of Scotland, received his education under the famous Buchanan, at Paris, but returned to Scotland in 1542, and greatly promoted the Reformation. In 1563 he became lord high chancellor: in a few years, however, he was compelled to relinquish the office and fly to England, for the part he took in Rizzio's murder. After a few months, Bothwell succeeded in obtaining his pardon from Queen Mary; whereupon he returned to Scotland. He soon began to take a prominent part in affairs, and, in 1572, succeeded the earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1577, his rule having made him odious to the whole nation. The government was then confided to James VI., who had attained his 12th year. Morton, however, was too ambitious to remain in retirement, and contrived to get possession of Stirling Castle, and also to obtain the charge of the young king. He thus secured his former power; but his ascendancy was only of short duration, for, being charged as accessory to the murder of Darnley, he was sent to the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards to Dumbarton, then under the command of Lennox, father of Darnley. In 1581, he was taken to Edinburgh for trial; and though he vehemently protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, he was condemned to death. Although he admitted that he had been made acquainted by Bothwell with a design for murdering Darnley, he declared that he did not participate in the crime. As to making known the plot, "to whom," he said, "could I reveal it? To the queen?—she was aware of it. To Darnley?—he was such a babe, that there was nothing told to him but he would reveal to her again; and the two most powerful noblemen in the kingdom, Bothwell and Huntley, were the perpetrators. I foreknew, and concealed the plot; but as to being art and part in its execution, I call God to witness I am wholly innocent." He suffered death with the utmost fortitude, being beheaded by a machine much resembling the guillotine, and called the "maiden." B. at Dalkeith, 1530; beheaded, 1581.

MORTON, James Douglas, Earl of, a distinguished Scotch nobleman, who, at the age of 26, established a philosophical society at Edinburgh,—a society which has since made a considerable figure in almost every branch of knowledge. The Royal Society of London elected him their president in 1733, and, on the death of the earl of Macclesfield, he was chosen an associate in the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well acquainted with natural and experimental philosophy, but more particularly devoted to astronomical observations. B. 1707; D. 1768.

MORTON, Thomas, an English dramatic writer, who was educated for the legal profession, but whose natural bent was for the drama. Abandoning his legal studies before he had been called to the bar, he gave himself entirely to play-writing, and became the most popular dramatist of his day. For his comedy of "Town and Country" he received the sum of £1000 before the piece was placed in rehearsal. His works are, however, but poor productions to read, when it is remembered how great was their popularity: they are showy, unnatural, and scarcely ever genuinely humorous or witty; but they are never dull, and are constructed with admirable dramatic tact. A few of them still keep their place on the stage, such as "Speed the Plough," "A Roland for an Oliver," "The Invincibles," "A Cure for the Heartache," "The School of Reform," &c. B. in the county of Durham, 1764; D. 1838.

MOSCHUS and BION, *mos'-kus, bi'-on*, two

Greek pastoral poets of antiquity, who were contemporaries, and whose works are usually printed together in the Poetæ Minores. They lived, probably, in the 3rd century B.C.

MOSER, George Michael, *mo'-ser*, a gold-chaser and painter on enamel, who went from Switzerland to London at an early age, became celebrated for his artistic productions, and painted on a watch-case, for George III., portraits of the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburg. He was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts, being the first who held the office. Sir Joshua Reynolds states that he was unrivalled as a gold-chaser, and that his knowledge in every branch of painting and sculpture was immense. B. in Switzerland, 1704; D. 1783.—His daughter Mary was a distinguished flower-painter, and was elected R.A. D. 1819.

MOSES, Micosti, *mo'-ses*, a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century, who published, at Venice, a folio volume entitled "The Great Book of Precepts," which is explanatory of the Hebrew laws.

MOSHEIM, John Lorenz von, *mos'-hime*, a learned German divine and historian, who became professor of divinity at Helmstedt, and was afterwards chancellor of the university of Göttingen. He translated Cudworth's "Intellectual System of the Universe" into Latin, with learned notes; but his greatest work is the "Ecclesiastical History," written in Latin, of which the best English translation is that of Dr. Murdoch, published in the United States, 1832, and enriched by valuable annotations. Mosheim also wrote, among many other works, nine volumes on "The Morals of Holy Scripture." B. at Lubeck, 1694; D. 1755.

MOSSOP, **Henry,** *mos'-sop*, a distinguished tragic actor, the son of a clergyman, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and made his first appearance on the stage at Dublin as Zanga, in the "Revenge;" but soon removed to London, where, next to Garrick and Henderson, he was esteemed the first tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres; but the speculation ruined him, and he died in penury at Chelsea in 1773; B. 1720.

MOTHERWELL, William, *muth'-er-wel*, poet and journalist, when a youth obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Paisley, where he continued for many years. In 1827 he published an interesting and pleasing collection of ballads, entitled "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;" and was afterwards successively editor of the "Paisley Magazine," "Paisley Advertiser," and the "Glasgow Courier." In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which possess a pathos and an intensity of feeling seldom equalled. These qualities are strikingly exhibited in his "Jeanie Morrison," and "My heid is like to rend, Willie," an address by a dying girl to her lover; while his success in imitating the old mystic ballad is well exemplified in the "Ettin Lang of Sillerwood," "Holbert the Grim," and other pieces. Some years after his death, a monument to his memory was erected by subscription in the necropolis of his native city, Glasgow. B. 1798; D. 1835.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, *mot'-le*, a modern American historian, whose family emigrated to New England about the middle of the last century. His Christian names are derived from a maternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lothrop, who was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in Massachusetts in 1634. The future historian was sent to Harvard University in 1827, at which time he had attained his 13th year. Leaving that establishment four years afterwards, he spent two or three years at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin. A course of continental travel, which embraced Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and England, succeeded. During the years 1841-2, he acted as secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg; after his return to his native country, he devoted himself to study and to literary pursuits, the fruits of which were a number of articles contributed to the "North American Review," and other periodicals. He likewise produced some works of fiction. Conceiving the idea of composing a history of the great struggle in which the provinces of the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke, he again visited Europe, settled with his family at Dresden, in the first instance, and subsequently resided, during three or four years, in Germany and the Netherlands. The first instalment of this great undertaking was given to the world in 1856, under the title of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic, a History." This work was brought out simultaneously in London and New York. It passed through several editions, both in England and America, and was reproduced at Amsterdam and at Leipzig. M. Guizot translated it into the French language; and there was, besides, a French version of it published at Brussels. A German and a Dutch translation were also made. In England, the book has attained a large circulation, for there are few passages of history relating to other nations that are so interesting to an Englishman as the struggle of the Dutch states for civil liberty, and a release in full from the domination of the Pope and the terrors of the Inquisition. The first half of the second portion of this work was published in London at the close of the year 1860, and, like its predecessor, attracted to itself a very wide-spread popularity. The title of this last is "History of the United Netherlands," and embraces a period beginning with the death of William the Silent and ending with the murder of Henry III. of France. As a writer, Mr. Motley is clear, forcible, and picturesque. In 1869, he succeeded Mr. Reverdy Johnson as ambassador to Great Britain. B. at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1814; D. 1877.

MOTTE, Antoine Houdar de la. (*See* LAMOTTE.)

MOTTEVILLE, Frances Bertaut de, *mot'-veel*, a French lady, who was attendant on Anne of Austria, whose Memoirs she wrote. Her work is valuable for its information relative to the private life of the queen, and for its anecdotes of the Fronde. B. in Normandy, about 1621; D. 1689.

MOTTLEY, John, *mot'-le*, a dramatic writer, was the son of Colonel Mottley, who followed James II. to France, and was killed at the battle of Turin, in 1706. His son received his education at St. Martin's library school; after which he obtained a place in the excise office, but was obliged to resign it in 1720. He then had recourse to his pen for gaining a livelihood, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," and the "History of Catharine of Russia;" but the work of his which obtained by far the greatest popularity, is the well-known collection of facetiæ, called "Joe Miller's Jests," which he compiled, though the

authorship was attributed to another person. B. 1692; D. 1750.

MOULIN, Peter du, *moo'-lă*, a French Protestant divine, who, after studying at Leyden, became minister at Charenton. In 1615 he visited England, and James I. gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He afterwards went to Sedan, where he was appointed professor of divinity, and was regarded as the chief minister of the Protestant faith in France. Among other works, he composed the "Anatomy of Arminianism," in Latin; "The Capuchin, or the History of the Monks;" "The Novelty of Popery;" and "A Defence of the Reformed Churches." B. 1568; D. 1658.

MOULIN, Peter du, son of the preceding, was chaplain to Charles II., and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote a "Defence of the Protestant Religion," and several other theological works. B. in France, 1600; D. at Canterbury, 1684.

MOULIN, Louis du, brother of the preceding, became a violent Independent, and wrote several works against the established Church of England. B. 1603; D. 1683.

MOUNIER, John Joseph, *moo'-ne-ai*, a distinguished member of the States-general in 1789, was bred to the legal profession; and was successively advocate of the Parliament of Grenoble and judge-royal. While a member of the National Assembly, he exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy; but finding his efforts vain, retired first to Grenoble, his native place, and afterwards to Geneva, where he published "Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir Libres." He subsequently visited England, but resided chiefly in Switzerland, Italy, or Germany, till 1801, when he returned to France, and, in 1804, was nominated a councillor of state. B. 1758; D. 1806.

MOUNTFORT, William, *mont'-fort*, an English dramatic writer, and also an excellent comic actor; to whom, being one of the handsomest men on the boards, the parts of the lovers were usually allotted. While performing one of these parts, he captivated the affections of Mrs. Bracegirdle, then greatly admired for her personal charms. This lady had rejected the addresses of a Captain Hill, who, in company with Lord Mohun, waylaid Mountfort one night, in the winter of 1692, as he was returning from the theatre to his lodgings, and, before he could draw his sword, ran him through the body, and killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the continent, and Lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but was acquitted for want of evidence. The duke of Hamilton eventually killed Lord Mohun in a duel in Hyde Park. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and other pieces. B. 1659.

MOURAD BEY, *moo'-rad*, a famous Mameluke chief, was a native of Circassia, and after the destruction of Ali Bey, in 1773, obtained the government of Cairo in conjunction with Ibrahim Bey, which, notwithstanding some severe contests with the Turkish government, which tried to dispossess them, they contrived to keep. When Bonaparte invaded Egypt, Mourad opposed the French with much vigour; but was obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with General Kleber, and accepted the title of prince of Assouan and Jirgeh, under the protection of France. D. of the plague, in 1801.

MOYSE, Henry, *moise*, a Scotch gentleman, who was page to King James I., and one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. He wrote a diary of what passed at court in his time, which was printed in 1753. B. 1573; D. 1630.

MOZART, John Chrysostom Wolfgang Gottlieb, *mo-zart'*, a celebrated German musical composer, was first taught music by his father, who was sub-director of the chapel at Salzburg; and his proficiency was so great, that when a child of six years he played before the emperor Francis I., who called him "the little sorcerer." In the following year the youthful prodigy went with his father upon a European tour. They visited Paris, where the child played upon the organ before the whole French court: there he also gave concerts, and published his two first works, before he had completed his eighth year. In 1764 he went to London, where he exhibited his talents before the royal family, and passed through the ordeal in a most triumphant manner. So much interest did he excite in England, that the Hon. Daines Barrington wrote a description of his extraordinary performances, which was read before the Royal Society, and published in its "Transactions." Before leaving London, in 1765, Mozart composed, and dedicated to the queen, six sonatas. After visiting the Hague, and going a second time to Paris, Mozart and his father returned to Salzburg in 1768, in which year he wrote a complete opera, by desire of the Emperor Joseph II. At 14 he became director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. He shortly afterwards visited Rome, where the pope bestowed upon him the order of the Golden Spur. In 1779 he took up his residence in Vienna, and, in the following year, was captivated by the charms of Mdlle. Constance Weber, an amiable lady and celebrated singer. He made a proposal of marriage to her, which was declined by the family of the lady, on the ground that his reputation was not sufficiently established. Upon this, Mozart composed his "Idomeneo," and to Mdlle. Weber was assigned the principal part in the opera. It was received with enthusiasm, and the hand of the lady upon whom his affections were fixed rewarded the composer's efforts. In 1786 he produced his famous "Nozze di Figaro," and, in the following year, his *chef-d'œuvre*—"Don Giovanni," which latter was coldly received by the Viennese; Mozart declared, however, that he had written the opera to please himself and his friends. "Die Zauberflöte" (the magic flute) was given to the world in 1791, and, in the same year, "La Clemenza di Tito" was first sung, during the coronation festival of Leopold II. Considerable space would be required for the bare enumeration of this great musician's masses, vocal pieces, symphonies, quintets, quartets, &c. His sublime "Requiem" was written on his deathbed. Nature, so bountiful of her intellectual gifts, had denied to Mozart physical strength: he was small and weak in body, and with a delicate constitution. "It has been said of Mozart," writes one of his biographers, "that his knowledge was bounded by his art, and that, detached from this, he was little better than a nonentity; but his acquirements were far greater than is generally supposed; in proof of which we have the best authority for saying, that once, at a court masquerade given at Vienna, Mozart appeared as a physician, and wrote prescriptions in Latin, French, Italian, and German. Assum-

ing this to be true, he could not have been a very ignorant man, nor always a dull one, out of his profession: but still stronger evidence in favour of his understanding may be derived from his works. That he who in his operas adapted his music with such felicity to the different persons of the drama—who represented the passions so accurately—who coloured so faithfully—whose music is so expressive that, without the aid of words, it is almost sufficient to render the scene intelligible;—that such a man should not have been endowed with a high order of intellect, is hard to be believed; but that his understanding should have been below mediocrity, is incredible." B. at Salzburg, 1756; D. at Vienna, 1792.

MUDGE, John, *mudj*, an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, who wrote a treatise "On the Catarrhous Cough," and improved the construction of reflecting telescopes. D. 1793.

MUDGE, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was an excellent watchmaker, and one of the best mechanicians of his day. He made great improvements in chronometers, and received a grant of £3000 from the government for his services. In 1789 he gave an account of his labours in a work entitled, "Description, with Plates, of the Time-keeper invented by Mr. Thomas Mudge." B. at Exeter, 1716; D. 1794.

MUDGE, William, nephew of the last-mentioned, rose to the rank of major-general in the army; and superintended the execution of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, and wrote an account of the operations. B. 1762; D. 1821.

MUDIE, Robert, author of numerous works in natural history, and others of an entertaining and instructive character, was, in 1802, appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness academy. He subsequently filled other situations of a like nature; but ultimately turned his attention exclusively to authorship, and commenced his career with a novel, entitled "Glenfurgus." He then for a while sought employment as a reporter on the London newspapers, and his literary efforts were henceforth unceasing. Independently of his contributions to periodicals, upwards of 80 volumes from his pen were in rapid succession brought before the public. Of these we can only mention a few:—"Modern Athens" (a description of Edinburgh); "Babylon the Great" (a description of London); "The British Naturalist;" "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands;" "Conversations in Moral Philosophy;" "The Elements: the Heavens, the Earth, the Air, the Sea;" "Popular Mathematics;" "Man, in his Physical Structure, Intellectual Faculties, &c.;" "The Seasons;" "History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands;" "Domesticated Animals;" "Gleanings of Nature;" China and its Resources," &c. B. in Forfarshire, 1777; D. 1842.

MUGGLETON, Lodowicke, *mug'-gel-ton*, an English tailor and fanatic, of the 17th century, who wrote several books full of absurdity and blasphemy, which were burnt by the hangman, and the author pilloried. He nevertheless obtained some followers, and founded the sect termed Muggletonians. This sect is not quite extinct at the present day. D. 1697.

MULDER, G. J., *mool'-der*, a modern Dutch chemist, famous for his discovery of the nature of the substance to which he applied the term "protein." Professor Johnston, in his preface to the English translation of Mulder's "Chemistry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology," thus states the consequences of the discovery:—"That this protein formed the basis of a large group of animal substances—the albuminous group, comprising fibrin, albumen, casein, the crystalline lens of the eye, the hair, horn, &c. That in these substances, the protein was combined with oxygen, sulphur, or phosphorus, or with two of these bodies, or with all three; and that the proportions of these several elements determined the special qualities of each compound of the albuminous group. That the sap and leaves, but especially the seeds of plants, contained protein in combination with sulphur and phosphorus, as it is found in the animal body, and that the gluten of wheat, the legumin of the bean, and the nitrogenous substances generally, which are found in the seeds of plants, were compounds of this kind. That these substances were formed by the plant out of the food drawn by its several parts from the air and from the soil. That it produced them for the purpose of diminishing the digestive labour, so to speak, of the animal; of supplying it with food fitted directly to form and nourish its muscular and albuminous parts, and that the animal received its whole supply of the raw material out of which those parts were to be built up, from the vegetable food on which it lived." Mulder occupied the chair of chemistry in the university of Utrecht.

MULGRAVE, Constantine John Phipps, Lord, *mul'-graiv*, an English navigator, entered the navy at an early age, and became post-captain in 1765. At the general election in 1768, he was returned as member for Lincoln, and took an active part in Parliament on several popular questions, particularly those on libels and the Westminster election, on the latter of which he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his constituents, on the late proceedings in the House of Commons." In 1773 he went towards the North Pole on a voyage of discovery, with two ships, one commanded by himself, and the other by Captain Lutwidge. Of this voyage, Lord Mulgrave published a narrative in 4to. His lordship was a good navigator and mathematician. B. 1746; D. 1792.

MÜLLER, Gerard Frederick, *me(r)l'-ler*, a German historian and traveller, who went to Russia in early life, as a teacher of history and geography. Having gained the favour of the empress Catharine, he became historiographer, member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and conservator of the Russian archives. He was charged with several scientific expeditions, and accompanied Gmelin, in 1733-43, to Siberia. He was the author of "Memoirs towards the History of Russia," and "Travels and Discoveries in Russia." B. 1705; D. in Russia, 1783.

MÜLLER, Otho Frederick, a Danish naturalist, and one of the most original observers of the 18th century. After travelling in various countries as tutor to a Danish nobleman, he returned to Copenhagen in 1767, and married a lady of considerable property; whereupon he devoted his life to scientific pursuits. He was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark to continue the publication of the "Flora" of his native country, and in 1779 commenced a corresponding work on the Zoology of Denmark, but only lived to complete two parts. Müller also made researches relative to the minute animals, and published several treatises thereon, which Cuvier

declared entitled their author to a "place in the first rank of those naturalists who have enriched science with original observations." B. at Copenhagen, 1730; D. 1784.

MÜLLER, John, a Swiss historian, who was professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and, in 1786 became librarian and councillor of state to the elector of Mainz. In 1800 he received the appointment of first keeper of the imperial library at Vienna. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, Müller saw Napoleon at Berlin, and seemed to have been overcome by the attentions paid to him by the emperor. In 1807 he received from his new patron the post of secretary of state for the new kingdom of Westphalia, and in the following year became director of public instruction, zealously discharging these duties until his death, which soon followed. His chief works were "Histoire Universelle," "History of the Swiss Confederation," an invaluable book, which was written in German, but of which there is an admirable French translation by Professor Mounard, of Lausanne, published at Geneva. A complete edition of Müller's works was issued at Tubingen, in 27 vols., 1819. B. at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1752; D. at Cassel, 1809.

MÜLLER, Charles Otfried, a learned German writer, and one of the greatest scholars of modern times, after completing his education at the university of Berlin, became professor of ancient languages at Breslau in 1817. He conceived the idea of writing a history of the Hellenic races and cities, of which the first volume, "Orchomenos and the Minyans," appeared in 1820. About the same time he became professor of archæology, or ancient art, at Göttingen, whereupon he applied himself to a searching investigation of the principles of antique art, and visited Dresden, France, and England in furtherance of the same design. The nature of his subsequent studies will be seen by the enumeration of a few of his great works,—"Manual of the History of Ancient Art," a "History of Greek Literature" (this was written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was left unfinished at the author's death); "The Dorians," which was a history of the religion, manners, and politics of one of the Greek races; "The Etruscans;" and an edition of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus. B. at Brieg, Silesia, 1797; D. in Greece, 1841.

MÜLLER, John, an eminent modern German physiologist, who took his degree of doctor in medicine at the university of Bonn in 1823. In 1830 he became professor of physiology and anatomy at the same place, exchanging to Berlin three years afterwards. In 1833 he published his great work, "The Physiology of Man," which was soon afterwards translated into French and English, and is still, perhaps, the best existing work on physiology. His later writings, embracing every subject in comparative anatomy and physiology, have been chiefly published in his own journal, devoted to physiology, &c. B. at Coblentz, 1801; D. 1858.

MÜLLER, Maximilian (ordinarily abbreviated into Max), a learned orientalist, received his education in Germany and France, and soon made himself known by his mastery of the Sanscrit and other Indian languages, from which he published numerous translations, particularly devoting himself to the elucidation of Brahminical literature. In 1846, Mr. Müller went to England, and was shortly afterwards engaged by the East India Company to publish, at their expense, his edition of the "Rig-Veda," and for that purpose settled at Oxford, where the first volume appeared in 1849. In 1854 he was entered Taylorian professor at Oxford, having for some time previously discharged the duties of the chair as deputy professor; and was at the same time invested with the full degree of M.A. by decree of convocation. In 1856 he became curator of the Bodleian library; was elected Fellow of All Souls College in 1858; and in 1860 was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of Sanscrit, vacant by the death of Professor Wilson. Mr. Müller's publications from Eastern literature are very numerous, and gained for him the reputation of being one of the most accurate and profound oriental scholars of the day. He also contributed various papers of great value to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. B. at Dessau, in Anhalt-Dessau, 1823.

MÜLLER, John. (*See* REGIOMONTANUS.)

MULLER, William John, *mool'-ler*, an English artist, of German descent, who made several long tours in Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and painted a number of remarkable pictures, illustrative of Oriental life and scenery. In 1845 he was overtaken by a severe illness, the result of the great mental labour he had undergone, and which was increased by the bad treatment he had received at the hands of the Royal Academicians, all his fine pictures having been placed so far from the spectator's eye that they could not be seen. Subsequently to his death, his works were eagerly sought after, and commanded high prices. A collection of his sketches realized £4360 at a sale by auction. His best paintings were, "Turkish Merchants with Camels," "Athens from the road to Marathon," "Sketch of an Egyptian Slave-market," "The Sphynx," and "Prayer in the Desert." In 1841 he produced a finely-illustrated work, entitled "Picturesque Sketches of the Age of Francis I." B. at Bristol, 1812; D. there, 1845.

MULOCK, Miss Dinah Maria, *mu'-lok*, a modern English authoress, who, at the age of 23, made a highly successful appearance as a novelist, by the production of her well-known fiction, entitled, "The Ogilvies." In 1850 she published "Olive," a romance; and, in the following year, a picture of middle-class Scottish life, called "The Head of the Family." "Agatha's Husband" succeeded, and was in turn followed by a collection of short fictions, entitled "Avilion, and other Tales." Among the best of her latest efforts stands "John Halifax, Gentleman," a charming piece of writing, in which Miss Mulock's fine imaginative powers and agreeable style appear in their most matured form. B. at Stoke-upon-Trent, 1826.

MULREADY, William, *mul-red'-e*, a distinguished modern painter, who evinced a taste for art in his earliest youth, and was accordingly sent, at the age of 15, to study at the Royal Academy. After some ineffectual attempts at the classic and high historic branches of his art, he fortunately acted upon the advice given to students by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and proceeded to make a diligent investigation of the methods pursued by the greatest masters of the Dutch school. This happy turn of study led him to discover where his true strength lay, and quickly enabled him to find subjects in the suburbs of London which he would formerly have passed over as unworthy of his notice. In 1808 he exhibited at the Royal

Academy a "Carpenter's Shop and Kitchen," and the "Music Lesson." Other paintings of a similar character followed; and, in 1815, his style was fixed and his fame established, by the production, among other works, of "Idle Boys," which, moreover, secured his election as an associate of the Royal Academy. In the following year he exhibited "The Fight Interrupted," and became R.A. From this period down to the year 1863, Mulready continued to produce works of the very highest excellence, all, from first to last, characterized by the same soberness of effect, the same breadth and simplicity of treatment, the same truth of drawing and mellowness of colour. The best of these are, "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Convalescent," "The Last In," "The Seven Ages of Man," "Choosing the Wedding Gown," and "Crossing the Ford." Fortunately, through the liberality of Mr. Sheepshanks and other gentlemen, these treasures of art have become national property. They may be seen at the South Kensington Museum, where they form a portion of the "British Collection." B. at Ennis, Ireland, 1786; D. 1863.

MUMMIUS, Lucius, *mum'-mi-us*, a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, and sent the treasures of art these cities contained to Rome; but was so ignorant of the value of the works of the most celebrated artists of Greece found at Corinth, that he is stated to have told those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost or injured them, they should make others in their stead.

MUNCH, Peter Andrew, *moonch*, a Norwegian antiquary and philologist, who received his early education under his father, at Skien, and afterwards passed to the university of Christiana, where, in 1834, he underwent his examination in jurisprudence. The bent of his genius was, however, towards history and philology; and on his obtaining the appointment of professor of history at the university of Christiana, he devoted himself to an elucidation of the ancient history and languages of Norway and the North. He paid visits to England, Scotland, and Rome, to trace out the vestiges of the ancient Norsemen, either in books or in the customs of the people who are descended from those old sea-rovers. Professor Munch wrote extensively, his most important works being "Historical and Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Norway during the Middle Ages," and "History of the Norwegian People." In the translated edition of the "Transactions" of the Northern Antiquarian Society, many articles by him are to be found: of these, the most interesting to English readers is, perhaps, that entitled "Geographical Elucidations of the Scottish and Irish Local Names occurring in the Sagas." He also composed, for the use of schools, a "History of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;" and collected a series of entertaining stories from Norwegian history. B. at Christiana, 1810; D. 1863.

MUNCH, Andrew, a modern Norwegian poet, and cousin of the preceding, who became, in 1830, an amanuensis in the university library of Christiana. His poems are very popular with his countrymen: of these he has published two collections, entitled, respectively, "Poems, Old and New," and "New Poems." There is also a drama by him, founded on the subject of





Solomon de Caus, a lunatic who was imprisoned in the Bicêtre in 1641, and from whom, it has been stated by some French authors, the marquis of Worcester derived his notions of the principle of the steam engine. B. 1811.

MÜNCHHAUSEN, Adolphus, Baron, *mu(r)n-chous'-en*, a Hanoverian statesman, who was, during 37 years, privy councillor to the electors of that kingdom. He had a principal share in founding the university of Göttingen, in which seat of learning he held the office of curator, and established professorships of political science, history, and geography. The Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen was also much indebted to his liberality. B. at Hanover, 1688; D. 1770.

MÜNCHHAUSEN, Jerome Charles Frederick von, a German officer in the Russian service, who served in several campaigns against the Turks, was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which, and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories, till his fancy so completely got the better of his memory, that he really believed his most extravagant fictions, and felt very much offended if any doubt was expressed on the subject. Having become acquainted with Burger at Pyrmont, and related these waking dreams to him, the poet published them in 1787, with his own improvements, under the title of "Wunderbare Abentheuer und Reisen des Herrn von Munchhausen." The wit and humour of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. D. 1797.

MUNDAY, Anthony, *mun'-dai*, a dramatic poet of the 16th century, who was the author of the "City Pageants," and enlarged Stowe's "Survey of London." D. 1633.

MUNDEN, Joseph Shepherd, *mun'-den*, a famous comic actor, who, from 1790 to 1813, delighted the audiences of Covent Garden with his inimitable representations; from 1813 to 1824, when he retired from the stage, his services were transferred to Drury Lane. His humour was exuberant and racy; and though often verging on caricature, he could melt the heart by touches of true pathos, as readily as he could stir it into mirth by the exquisite drollery of his marvellously flexible countenance. B. 1758; D. 1832.

MUNGO PARK. (*See* PARK, Mungo.)

MUNNICH, Christopher Burchard, Count de, *moon'-nik*, a German general in the service of Russia, who at first distinguished himself as an officer of engineers, under Prince Eugene. Peter the Great invited him to Russia, where he constructed the Ladoga canal. After terminating this great enterprise, he was loaded with honours, and created field-marshal and privy councillor. At the head of the Russian troops, he defeated the Poles and Turks in 1737, and made himself master of Perekop, Otchakof, and Choczim. He subsequently became prime minister; in which capacity he came into collision with Biren, who had been appointed regent, in accordance with the will of Anna Ivanovna, the late empress, whose favourite he had been. (*See* BIREN.) Marshal Munnich was at first successful over his rival, and Biren was banished to Siberia; but, upon the accession of the empress Elizabeth, Munnich was in turn sent into exile, in 1742, and remained in Siberia during twenty years. He was recalled by Peter III., upon his accession, and appeared at court in the sheepskin dress

which he used to wear in Siberia. The emperor restored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catharine until his death. B. in Oldenburg, 1683; D. 1767.

MUNSTER, Sebastian, *mun'-ster*, a learned German divine, who at first was a Franciscan monk, but afterwards embraced the Reformed religion, and was nominated Hebrew professor at the university of Basel. Munster was called the Esdras and Strabo of Germany. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, and published a Cosmography, in folio, and a Latin version of the Old Testament, with other learned works. B. at Inglesheim, 1489; D. of the plague, at Basle, 1552.

MURAD, or AMURATH. (*See* AMURATH.)

MURAT, Joachim, *moo'-ra*, a celebrated French marshal, and king of Naples, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors. His father intended him for the church, and succeeded in getting him admitted to the college of Cahors; but young Murat's disposition was ill-suited to the ecclesiastical profession. An amour was the cause of his quitting the college; after which he enlisted in a regiment of chasseurs, from which he was dismissed for insubordination. Returning to his father's house, he occupied himself with the management of the horses belonging to the inn. The outburst of the Revolution gave to his impetuous and restless spirit an opportunity for action; and he became one of the most energetic partisans of liberty and equality. He had again entered a cavalry regiment, and during the Reign of Terror rapidly rose to the grade of colonel. In 1795 he rendered good service to Bonaparte, which the future emperor rewarded by placing Murat upon his staff when he set out for the Italian campaign of the same year. The fortunes of Bonaparte and Murat were henceforth closely allied. He was confidential aide-de-camp to his patron in Egypt; and, having signalized himself on every occasion as a man of impetuous bravery, was soon nominated general of division. On the 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799), he commanded the sixty grenadiers who dispersed the Council of Five Hundred. For this service Napoleon appointed him commandant of the consular guard, and gave him the hand of his sister Caroline in marriage. After the battle of Marengo, in which he commanded the cavalry with distinguished bravery, he was created governor of the Cisalpine republic, and, afterwards, governor of Paris. When Napoleon became emperor, he bestowed the field-marshal's bâton upon Murat, and created him prince, with the title of grand-duke of Berg and Cleves. "The handsome swordsman," as he was termed, went through the German campaign of 1805 with more than his accustomed brilliancy of deed. In the invasion of Spain, in 1808, he commanded the French army, and was ambitious of gaining the throne which Charles IV. had vacated for himself; but Napoleon preferred to place his brother Joseph upon the Spanish throne, at the same time bestowing the crown of Naples upon Murat. In 1808 he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, as Naples and Sicily are often called. He reigned in peace until 1812, his rule being characterized by mildness and liberality. In the latter year he headed the cavalry of the grand army which invaded Russia, and in the advance performed his customary feats of personal valour; and, during the disastrous retreat, he commanded in chief from Smolensko to Wilna. After the battle of Leipsic, he hurried back to his kingdom, and having broken with Napoleon, by whom he imagined himself to have been slighted, entered into negotiations with the allies. The congress of Vienna, however, not recognising his kingly title, he declared in favour of Napoleon immediately after learning that the emperor had returned from the isle of Elba. Calling upon the Italians to fight for their national independence, he marched into Upper Italy, where he encountered the Austrians at Tolentino, in 1815, but met with a signal defeat, and lost at once his army and his throne. Subsequently, he attempted to regain the latter, and landed with a few followers upon the coast of Calabria; but, being captured, was brought before a Neapolitan military commission, which basely condemned him to be shot. As a military commander, Murat was mediocre; but his impetuous bravery, his love of daring, and his uniform success in battle, would seem to entitle him to the praise which Napoleon bestowed upon him when he called his favourite "the best cavalry officer in Europe." B. at Cahors, in Perigord, 1767; shot, 1815.

MURAT, Caroline Maria Bonaparte, wife of the preceding. (*See* BONAPARTE, Caroline.)

MURATORI, Luigi Antonio, *moo'-ra-to'-re*, a celebrated Italian historian, who has been termed "the father of the history of the Middle Ages." After completing his education at Modena, he entered into holy orders, and was invited, at the age of 23, to Milan, by Count Charles Borromeo, who appointed him librarian of the Ambrosian college. Thereupon Muratori commenced the study of the Italian middle-age records, and subsequently published his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," in twenty-eight volumes; wherein he gave every chronicle of the mediæval period, accompanying them with learned and valuable commentaries. His "Antiquitates Italicæ" was first produced in 1742; and of this valuable contribution to history the author himself wrote, "I have treated first of the kings, dukes, marquises, counts, and other magistrates of the Italian kingdom; after which I have investigated the various forms of the political government, and also the manners of the private citizens, the freedom and franchises of some classes, and the servitude of others; the laws, the judicial forms, the military system; the arts, sciences, and education; the progress of trade and industry; and other matters of social and civil history." Muratori was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies; but he was exposed to the calumnies and persecutions of some bigots of his church, who accused him of holding heretical opinions, and even denounced him to Pope Benedict XIV. That liberal pontiff, however, wrote to the historian, that "those passages in his works which were not found acceptable to Rome, did not touch either the dogma or the discipline of the Church; but that, had they been written by any other person, the Roman Congregation of the Index would have forbidden them, which, however, they had not done in the case of Muratori's works, because it was well known that he, the pope, shared in the universal esteem in which his merit was held." The whole of the historian's minor works were collected and published, in 19 volumes, in 1787. Besides the above-mentioned productions, he wrote a learned treatise upon Italian Poetry,

and an enlightened devotional work, wherein he combated much of the superstition and bigotry of the Roman Catholic church. B. at Vignola, Modena, 1672; D. at Modena, 1750.

**Murchison**, Sir Roderick Impey, *mur'-chi-son*, a distinguished modern geologist, director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and director of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. After receiving a portion of his education at the Durham grammar-school, he entered the military college of Marlow in 1805, and left it two years subsequently, upon receiving a commission in the 36th regiment. He served at the battle of Vimiera, and shared the dangers and the glory of the retreat made by Sir John Moore upon Corunna. In 1815 he married, and quitted the military profession. Becoming acquainted with Sir Humphry Davy, he was urged by that great chemist to devote his leisure to scientific pursuits. Acting upon this advice, he proceeded to study the science of geology, and shortly afterwards explored the Highlands, Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom, in company with Professor Sedgwick. In 1828 he accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell in a geological tour among the extinct volcanoes at Auvergne. After exploring the chain of the Eastern Alps, he published a memoir upon the subject, accompanied with a geological map, in 1829. He subsequently returned to the study of the geological formations of Great Britain, and succeeded in discovering the whole series of Silurian rocks in the sea-cliffs westward of Milford Haven. The term "Silurian system" was first used by him, in consequence of the vast deposits of which it is constituted being most fully displayed in those parts of England and Wales once inhabited by a tribe of Britons to whom the Romans applied the name "Silures." With this great discovery Sir Roderick Murchison's name has ever since been identified, and he has put forth his views thereupon in an important work, entitled "The Silurian System." In the years 1835 and 1839 he explored the Rhenish provinces; and, in 1840, in company with M. de Verneuil, a French geologist, he set out for Russia, with the intention of investigating the geological formations of that country, hitherto very little known. The result of his several expeditions was published in 1845, in a magnificent volume, entitled "Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," in the production of which he was assisted by M. de Verneuil and the Count Von Keyserling. Shortly after the publication of this book he was knighted by her majesty Queen Victoria, and was created a member of the order of St. Stanislaus by the emperor Nicholas. About the same time the Royal Society awarded him its Copley medal, for his efforts in establishing the "Silurian System." He wrote extensively upon the subjects of his observations and explorations, and a large number of important contributions by him appeared in the "Transactions" and "Journals" of the learned societies of Great Britain. In 1854 he produce "Siluria; the History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth." Sir Roderick Murchison likewise declared that gold should be found in the Australian Alps, and urged the government to organize an expedition to test the truth of his views. This appeal met with no official response; but his theories were rapidly confirmed through the actual discovery of the precious metal by private individuals. He was M.A. of Cambridge and Dublin, D.C.L. of Oxford, trustee of the British Museum, and member of almost all the scientific bodies of Europe. B. in Ross-shire, 1792.

**Mure**, Sir William, *mure*, a Scotch poet, whose works mostly remain in manuscript. Some of them, however, appeared in a volume entitled "Ancient Ballads and Songs," published in 1827. In the civil war, he took the popular side, served as captain in the Ayrshire regiment, and was wounded at Marston Moor. B. at Rowallan, Ayr, 1594; D. 1657.

**Mure**, William, of Caldwell, an eminent scholar and critic, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh, and studied subsequently in Germany. He represented Renfrewshire in Parliament from 1846 to 1855, and was Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow during the years 1847 and 1848. His chief work, "A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," was incomplete at his death; but the several portions of it, on the epic and lyric poets, and the historians, may be considered as separate works. In the first two volumes, devoted to an examination of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer, he endeavours to prove the essential unity of both these poems, together with the identity of their authorship; and it is admitted he successfully refuted the theory which regarded the epics of Homer as collections of national songs composed by different men, and possibly at different times. B. 1799; D. 1860.

**Muret**, Marc Antoine François, *moo'-rai*, a learned French critic, who, at the age of 18, read lectures upon Cicero and Terence in the college of Auch, whence he proceeded to Paris, and taught the classics and civil law with great reputation. His sarcastic and vivacious character, however, procured him many enemies, and, being accused of heresy and depraved habits, he was imprisoned; but, obtaining his release, he repaired to Toulouse, where fresh charges were brought against him. To avoid punishment, he fled to Italy. At Rome he was well received, was ordained a priest, and was presented to several rich benefices. He taught philosophy, theology, and civil law in the latter city, and enjoyed the esteem of Popes Pius V. and Gregory XIII. His works consist of valuable annotations upon the Latin classics, "Poemata," and "Orations." His commentaries upon Plato's "Republic," and upon Sallust, Cicero, Terence, and Aristotle, are regarded as very excellent. B. near Limoges, 1526; D. at Rome, 1585.

**Murger**, Henry, *moor'-zhai*, a modern French *littérateur*, who became, in 1838, secretary to Count Tolstoy, a wealthy Russian nobleman, resident at that period at Paris. It was whilst reading to his patron the productions of contemporary authors, that the desire to achieve a name in literature was first awakened in his breast. He began by writing verse, and attacked the poet Barthélemy in a satirical poem. His next work was a volume of poetry, entitled "Via Dolorosa," for which he was unsuccessful in obtaining a publisher. He then lived that strange, irregular, and somewhat romantic mode of life called by himself and other French novelists the "Bohemian." Fired with literary ambition, but painfully uncertain as to where he should procure a dinner, the young enthusiast mixed in the society of a number of young

painters, musicians, and poets,—the strange bond of impecuniosity uniting them all. Champfleury became his friend during this time, and, with him, Murger wrote a number of small pieces for the Luxembourg theatre. After producing several poems and novels with more or less success, he, in 1848, gave to the public the celebrated "Scenes of Bohemian Life," which fixed his fame. This fine recital of the adventures of his early days opened to him the pages of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and to that journal he afterwards contributed several of his best works. M. Murger was less successful as a dramatist and poet, the particular charm of his style depending not upon invention and imagination, but on the truth and reality of his pictures of life. B. in Paris, 1822; D. 1860.

Murillo, Bartolomeo Stefano, *moo-reel'-yo*, a celebrated Spanish painter, studied under his uncle Juan del Castillo, at Seville, whence, in 1643, he proceeded to Madrid, and obtained instruction from the celebrated Velasquez. In 1645 he returned to Seville, where he rapidly rose to the highest distinction, and painted several historical works for the king of Spain. In his own country, his fame chiefly rests upon his numerous altar-pieces; but in England, where his works are highly prized, his simple works, such as "The Spanish Peasant Boy," in the National Gallery, are most highly prized. His death was the result of an accident he met with while working upon a scaffolding in the Capuchin convent at Cadiz, at his painting entitled the "Marriage of St. Catherine." B. at Seville, 1618; D. at the same place, 1682.

Murphy, Arthur, *mer'-fe*, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who, after receiving some education at the college at St. Omer, in France, at the age of 18 returned to Ireland, and was placed in the counting-house of a merchant who was his relation; but not liking that occupation, he went to London, and, having a great inclination to the stage, made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then commenced a literary career, and produced "The Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also established a weekly paper, called "The Gray's Inn Journal," and two others in defence of government, entitled the "Test" and the "Auditor." Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," and "The Citizen," had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his "Lives" of Fielding and Johnson, and, above all, by his translation of Tacitus. He was a commissioner of bankrupts, and, for the last two years of his life, had a pension of £200 a year. His last literary performance was the "Life of Garrick," which is by no means equal to his former works. Mr. Murphy was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Foote, and other eminent men. B. in Ireland, 1730; D. in London, 1805.

Murphy, James Cavanah, an architect and historian, who spent several years in Spain and Portugal, and produced a number of works relative to the history and antiquities of those countries, of great importance and value. The chief of these are, "Travels in Portugal," "General View of the State of Portugal," "The Arabian Antiquities of Spain," and "The History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain." The volume entitled "Arabian Antiquities" contained 97 fine plates, among which were several depicting the Alhambra. B. in Ireland about 1760; D. 1816.

Murphy, Robert, a modern mathematician, was the son of a poor shoemaker of Mallow, in Ireland. In his 11th year, his thigh-bone was fractured by his being run over by a cart. This accident was the cause of his being confined to his bed during twelve months. Among other papers, an old Cork almanac, containing some mathematical problems, was given him wherewith to employ his mind. This led him to ask for a copy of Euclid, and a work upon algebra, both of which he mastered unaided, and before he had attained his 13th year. He next forwarded answers to the mathematical problems inserted in the newspapers by a gentleman at Cork. The latter sought out the lad, and succeeded in interesting some gentlemen in his behalf. He was received into a classical school in his native town, and subsequently went to the university of Cambridge, where, in 1829, he took his B.A. degree, and afterwards became fellow and dean of his college. Having fallen into dissipated habits, he was compelled to leave the university in 1832. After spending some time in Ireland, he went to London in 1836, and commenced as a mathematical teacher and writer. Two years later, he was appointed examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of London. To the Cambridge "Philosophical Transactions" he contributed many papers on mathematics, and wrote a treatise on the "Theory of Algebraical Equations." He likewise furnished the earlier parts of the "Penny Cyclopædia" with articles on natural philosophy. B. at Mallow, Ireland, 1806; D. in London, 1843.

Murray, or Moray, James Stuart, Earl of, *mur'-rai*, was a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Lord Erskine of Mar. He went with his sister, Mary queen of Scots, to France, in 1548, and was among her retinue when she was married to the dauphin of France; but after his return to his native country, he soon began to play an important part in the councils of the party of the Reformation. He was subsequently deputed to repair to France and invite his sister to Scotland. In 1561 he returned to Edinburgh, and upon the queen's arrival, a few weeks afterwards, he was appointed by her prime minister. For his services in that office, Mary created him earl of Mar; but a rival claimant to the title having appeared in Lord Erskine, the minister received the earldom of Murray in its stead. Together with John Knox and queen Elizabeth, he was opposed to the queen's marriage with Darnley; but though he became estranged from his sister, he took no active part in the murder of her husband. He is said, however, to have been aware of the plot for the assassination of Darnley, which, it is avowed, he declared he would neither aid nor hinder. Soon after the horrid deed, he left Scotland for the continent, visiting Elizabeth on his way. He returned after the coronation of James VI., and was proclaimed regent in 1567. After the queen's escape from Lochleven Castle, he took up arms against her, and defeated her at Langside. Subsequently, he complied with the summons of queen Elizabeth, and appeared at the trial of his unfortunate sister, and bore witness

against her. In 1570, however, while riding through the streets of Linlithgow, he was shot by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in revenge of a personal injury committed by him years before. B., it is supposed, about 1533.

MURRAY, Hugh, a voluminous and successful writer on geography and kindred subjects, at an early age became a clerk in the excise office in Edinburgh; where his official duties leaving him considerable leisure, he cultivated a taste for literature with rare and indefatigable ardour. In the early part of his career he edited the "Scots' Magazine," contributed to the "Edinburgh Gazetteer," and published successively "Discoveries and Travels in Africa, Asia, and America." At a later period of his life he contributed 15 volumes to the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," on subjects connected with his favourite study; but the work on which his reputation mainly rests, is his "Encyclopædia of Geography," a stupendous monument of reading, industry, and research. B. in the manse of North Berwick, 1779; D. 1846.

MURRAY, John, a physician, who attained to a distinguished pre-eminence as a lecturer on natural philosophy, chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy, at Edinburgh, where he had been educated. He wrote "Elements of Chemistry," a "System of Chemistry," "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," and "System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy." D. 1820.

MURRAY, Lindley, an American grammarian, who at first acted as clerk to his father, a merchant at New York, but was subsequently placed with a private tutor, to acquire some classical knowledge. He next applied himself to the study of the law, and, in his 21st year was called to the bar: but upon the breaking out of the dispute between Great Britain and America, he entered upon a commercial career. Having acquired some property, he retired from business, and bought an estate near New York: but the summers of his native country proving too relaxing for his frame, he resolved to settle in England; and accordingly crossed the Atlantic, and took up his residence near York, where he lived till his death. His "Grammar of the English Language," Key, and Exercises, were composed in England, and in a condition of such bodily infirmity, that he could take no exercise, except in a carriage. During the latter years of his life, he was entirely confined to his chamber. Besides the three works already named, he produced "The English Reader," "Lecteur Français," and a small work "On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures." The large sums obtained by him for his educational works were entirely devoted to charitable purposes. B. in Pennsylvania, 1745; D. near York, 1826.

MURRAY, Sir George, a gallant British general, governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, &c., was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, entered the army in 1789, and gained great distinction in almost every quarter of the globe for his military achievements, and more especially for the skill and ability with which he discharged in the Peninsular war the duties of quartermaster-general. In 1812 he was appointed to the government of the Canadas; but on hearing that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, obtained his release from that office, and joined the British army in France. On his return to England he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle; and in 1819 the governorship of the Royal Military College was conferred upon him. In 1823 he became lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was soon after elected M.P. for Perthshire, and in 1828 took office as secretary of state for the colonies. In Sir R. Peel's administration of 1834-5 he filled the office of master-general of the ordnance; but lost his seat for Perthshire. At the Westminster election in 1837 he opposed and was defeated by Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Leader. When the Whigs resigned in 1841, Sir George again received the appointment of master-general. Sir George Murray is likewise known to the world in a literary capacity, as the editor of "Marlborough's Dispatches." B. in Perthshire, 1772; D. 1846.

MURRAY, William, a distinguished actor and theatrical manager, made his first appearance, in his 19th year, at Covent Garden, under the auspices of Mr. Kemble. He shortly afterwards settled in Edinburgh, where he remained 42 years as actor and lessee of the Theatres Royal and Adelphi, and, during that period, besides his professional fame, he enjoyed the universal respect of the citizens, and the friendship of Scott, Allan, Wilson, Jeffrey, and the other leading literati of Edinburgh. Mr. Murray was a most versatile actor; and could take successfully a very wide range of characters. He was in the habit of delivering addresses at the beginning and close of the theatrical season, which were masterpieces of wit and humour. B. 1791; D. 1852.

MURRAY, John, an eminent English publisher, who was at first in partnership, as medical bookseller, with Mr. Highley, but afterwards devoted his attention to a much more extensive line of business. A man of considerable tact, he sought and made the acquaintance of the best writers of his day, and contrived to maintain a long course of business transactions with them by the exercise of well-timed liberality. His first great undertaking was the establishment of the "Quarterly Review," in 1809. He published a few of Sir Walter Scott's, and all Lord Byron's works. His name was also to be found on the title-page of works by Campbell, Moore, Canning, Hallam, Croker, Isaac Disraeli, Washington Irving, Southey, Lockhart, Crabbe, and Bishop Heber. Several of his publishing ventures were particularly fortunate; such as the "Domestic Cookery," of which upwards of 300,000 copies have been sold. The "Family" and "Colonial" Libraries were also valuable and successful speculations. B. 1778; D. 1843.

MURRAY, William, Earl of Mansfield. (*See* Mansfield, Earl of.)

MUSA, Antonius, *mu'-sa*, a Greek physician, who cured Augustus of a dangerous illness by bathing. He was the first who advised the use of the cold bath. The Romans erected a statue in his honour. Two tracts, "De Herbâ Botanicâ," and "De tuendâ Valetudine," are attributed to him.

MUSA, Ibn-Nosseyr, a famous Arab conqueror, who, in 707, was nominated governor of Mauritania, and who quickly reduced the whole of the tribes inhabiting the northern shores of Africa. In 710 he landed in Spain with a small army, and, after some successes, returned to Africa laden with spoil. In the following year he dispatched his subordinate, Tarik, into Spain. The latter defeated and killed Roderick, the Gothic king, and pushed his victorious arms as

far as the rich city of Toledo, which he plundered. Musa, unwilling to allow so much glory and wealth to fall to the share of his lieutenant, put himself at the head of 18,000 men, with whom he landed at Algesiras in 712. He rapidly reduced Seville, Beja, Merida, and marched upon Toledo, where he met Tarik, whom he caused to be beaten and thrown into prison. Tarik was, however, subsequently restored to his command by the caliph Al-Walid; whereupon he overran Spain in an easterly direction. Musa, on the other hand, pursued a northerly course, and took Salamanca and other considerable cities. The two Arab generals quickly reduced the whole of Spain, and were summoned to Syria by the caliph Al-Walid. Tarik obeyed instantly; but it was not until a second messenger had been despatched to Musa that he turned eastward. He arrived in Syria at the beginning of 715, accompanied by thousands of captives, among whom were four hundred of the Spanish nobility, and with a long train of camels laden with spoil. The caliph received him coldly; and upon his death, shortly afterwards, Suleyman, his successor, cast Musa into prison, and fined him 200,000 pieces of gold. One of his sons was also put to death, and his head brought to Musa by Suleyman himself, who asked him if he knew it; upon which the afflicted parent replied, "Cursed be he who has slain a better man than himself." Musa died in poverty, 717; B. 640.

**Musæus**, *mu-se'-us*, an ancient Greek poet, who is stated to have lived in the mystic ages of Greece, and to have been an Athenian. All his works are lost; but some quotations from them, given by Plato, and others, were inserted by Henry Estienne, or Stephens, in his "Philosophical Poetry of the Ancients."—There was another of the same name, who wrote a poem called "Hero and Leander." He is supposed to have flourished in the 5th century of the Christian era.

**Musæus**, John Charles Augustus, a German writer, who studied theology at the University, with the intention of entering into holy orders. Relinquishing theology for general literature, he, in 1760, published a parody on Richardson's novel, entitled "Grandison the Second," the success of which urged him to make renewed efforts as an author. It was not, however, until after an interval of eighteen years that he gave to the public his "Physiognomical Travels," a satire upon Lavater. In the interim he had supported himself by teaching at the gymnasium of Weimar. His fame was secured by this last production; and he thereupon proceeded to collect and write his "Volksmärchen der Deutschen," or "Popular Legends of Germany," which were a series of charming narratives gathered from the peasantry, and dressed up in a simple and beautiful style. His other works were a collection of novelettes and tales for children, and a number of satirical sketches entitled "Freund Heins Erscheinungen," or "Death's Advent," in which Musæus treated of the many human undertakings cut short by the summons of that inevitable visitor. Some of his posthumous sketches were collected by his pupil Augustus von Kotzebue, and published in 1791, with the title, "Some Traits of the Life of the good Musæus." Musæus was no less witty and captivating as a writer than kindly and generous as a man. B. at Jena, 1735; D. 1787.

**Musgrave**, William, *muz'-graiv*, an English physician and antiquary, who, in 1684, was chosen secretary to the Royal Society. He edited "Geta Britannicus," which is the life of Geta, by Capitolinus, and a number of medical works. B. 1657; D. at Exeter, 1721.

**Musschenbroeck**, Peter van, *moosh'-shenbre(r)k*, an eminent Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, who, with Gravesande, first introduced the Newtonian philosophy into Holland. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at his native place; and was a member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His "Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson. He also wrote, in Latin, treatises on the Magnet, Capillary Attraction, Cohesion, and Meteorology. B. at Leyden, 1692; D. at the same place, 1761.

**Musset**, Alfred de, *moos'-sai*, an eminent modern French poet, playwright, and novelist. After completing his education at the college of Henry IV., where his fellow-pupil and intimate friend was the duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, he essayed the most diverse studies. The law, medicine, finance, painting, were in turn engaged in, in turn abandoned. In 1830 he put forth a small volume of poetry, entitled "Tales of Spain and Italy." The success which the work obtained was quite undeserved—in a moral point of view, at least; but this early favour encouraged its author to proceed, and to achieve better things. A celebrity at 23, the young poet made a journey to Italy with George Sand, under the name of confidential secretary. Between the years 1836-40, he produced several works, more or less characterized by an affectation of Byronic misanthropy and disgust of things mundane. Two or three collections of poems and a number of plays succeeded, the best of which last, however, were not adapted for the stage. At the revolution of 1848, he lost his post of librarian to the ministry of the interior, but regained it after the establishment of the empire, with the additional appointment of reader to the empress. During his last years he gave himself up to play and even grosser pleasures. His last volume of verse was published in 1850, and showed a premature decay of the author's powers: he was nevertheless elected a member of the French Academy in 1852. At his death, he left some poems and a drama uncompleted. B. at Paris, 1810; D. 1857.

**Mustapha** I., *mus'-ta-fa*, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Ahmed I. in 1617; in the same year he was, however, deposed by the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released and replaced upon the throne, but again deposed by the Janissaries, and strangled in 1623.

**Mustapha** II., son of Mahomet IV., succeeded Ahmed II., his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the Austrians at Temeswar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and Russians. Fortune at length turning against him, he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects, and died in 1703.

**Mustapha** III., the son of Ahmed III., ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak prince, and, by trusting to his favourites, greatly exhausted the public treasury. His brother Abdul Ahmed succeeded him. D. 1774.

**Mustapha** IV. ascended the throne in 1807, after the deposition of Selim III. Mustapha

Baïraktar, pasha of Rudshuk, collected an army and marched upon Constantinople, demanding that the deposed Selim should be given up to him; but Selim had been already strangled, and his dead body was brought to Baïraktar, who thereupon deposed Mustapha IV., and placed his brother Mahmoud upon the throne (*see* Mahmoud II.) by whom Mustapha was put to death in 1808.

Musurus, Constantine, *mu-su'-rus*, a Turkish diplomatist, the representative of an ancient Cretan family of high rank. After serving his country in various diplomatic missions to Athens and Vienna, he was sent as ambassador to London in 1855, and since that time has continued to represent Turkey at the court of St. James's. B. at Constantinople, 1807.

Mutius, Cælius, *mu'-shi-us*, first named Cordus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself when Porsenna besieged Rome, 507 B.C. Mutius entered the camp of Porsenna to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him; and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this, he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with this intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

Mylne, Robert, *miln*, an eminent architect and civil engineer, who built old Blackfriars Bridge, taken down 1864, and erected Sir Christopher Wren's monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which establishment he acted as surveyor. B. at Edinburgh, 1734; D. 1811.

Myron, *mi'-ron*, a celebrated sculptor of ancient Greece, whose praises were frequently sung by both the Greek and Roman poets. He excelled in carving animals. He was the modeller of the Discobolus or Quoit-thrower, an ancient marble copy of which is in the British Museum. He flourished in the 5th century B.C.

Mytens, Daniel, *mi'-tens*, a Dutch painter, who went to England, and became the best portrait-painter at the court of James I. He painted portraits of James I., Prince Rupert, and the dwarf, Sir Jeffrey Hudson. When Vandyck became popular, Mytens retired to the Hague. B. in Holland, 1590; D. about 1660.

## N

Nabis, *nai'-bis*, tyrant of Sparta, whom Philip, king of Macedon, appointed governor of Argos. He was guilty of the greatest cruelties, and had a statue, carved to resemble his wife, which, by springs, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce the victim through the body with spikes. This machine Nabis devised as a means of extorting money from his people; and when any one refused, he threatened to introduce him to his wife. He was slain B.C. 192.

Nabonassar, *nai-bo-näs'sar*, king of Babylon. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C. He is supposed to be the same with Baladan, the father of Merodach, mentioned in Scripture. Reigned between 748 and 734 B.C.

Nabopolassar, *na'-bo-po-las'-sar*, king of Babylon, united with Astyages against Assyria, which empire they conquered, and having divided it between them, founded two kingdoms, that of the Medes under Astyages, and that of the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar, B.C. 621–05.



Nadir Shah, *na'-dir-sha*, called also Tamasp Kouli Khan, king of Persia, and a famous conqueror, was son of a maker of sheepskin coats, who belonged to the race of Affshar, a Turkish tribe, which had attached itself to the king of Persia. Nadir, after he had become great, was fond of alluding to his mean origin; and when one of his sons, who was about to marry a princess of the royal family of Delhi, was requested to name his ancestors for seven generations, Nadir replied, "Tell them that you are the son of Nadir-Shah, the son of the sword, the grandson of the sword, and so on, till they have a descent of seventy, instead of seven generations." From his earliest youth he displayed great courage and boldness. At the age of 17 he was taken prisoner by the Usbeks in one of their annual incursions into Khorassan. After a captivity of four years, he effected his escape, returned to his native country, and subsequently entered the service of the governor of Khorassan, who appointed him to command an army sent against the Tartars. Nadir gained a complete victory with an inferior force, and took the Tartar general prisoner. The governor at first treated him with great distinction; but becoming jealous of his aspiring spirit, refused him a grade in the army he had promised him, and when Nadir complained of this breach of faith, caused him to be bastinadoed. Exasperated at this dishonourable treatment, Nadir became the leader of a band of robbers. With this troop he rose to great power. In 1727 he joined Tamasp, son of the monarch of Persia, who had been pushed from the throne by the Affghan conquerors of Persia. His first act was to kill Futteh Ali, the commander of the Persian forces; after which he took the supreme command. In the same year, he drove the Affghans out of Mushed. After several great victories, he took Ispahan, and put to death Ashraff, the Affghan king. He next took the name of Tamasp Kouli, or "the slave of Tamasp," and was also ennobled with the title of Khan. He was likewise granted the four finest provinces of the kingdom. But this did not satisfy his ambitious nature, and upon the first opportunity he deposed Tamasp, whose son, an infant eight months old, he proclaimed king, at the same time constituting himself regent. In 1735, he gained the battle of Erivan, in which the Turks lost 50,000 men. The infant monarch died in the same year; upon which Nadir called a great council of the kingdom, at which more than a hundred thousand persons are said to have attended, by whom he was acknowledged king. With the view of destroying the Affghans as an independent power, he invaded the province of Candahar, and in 1738 the city of that name fell into his power. In the following year he marched into Hindostan, and after defeating the Mogul troops, entered Delhi, where he acquired immense riches. After his return to Persia, he turned his arms against the king of Bokhara who was compelled to submit. Nadir next marched along both banks of the Oxus, as far as the Caspian, which territory he conquered, and put its monarch to death in 1740. He had thus secured peace for Persia, whose dominions were extended in every direction. But his last

years were characterised by cruel tyranny, which excited universal hatred against him; and at length a conspiracy of some of the highest officers of his court was formed, and he was assassinated in 1747. B. in Khorassan, 1688.

**Nævius**, Cneius, *ne'-vi-us*, a Latin poet, who served in the first Punic war, upon which he wrote an epic poem. He likewise produced several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus, the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. Nævius retired to Utica, where he died about 204 B.C. Some fragments of his are extant.

**Nævius**, a famous augur in the reign of Tarquin, of whom it is related, that, in order to convince the king and the Romans of his supernatural power, he cut a stone with a razor, and thus turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Cicero, however, who had himself been an augur, treats this miraculous event as a mere fiction.

**Nahl**, Johann August, *nal*, an eminent Prussian sculptor, who executed the colossal statue of the landgrave Frederick, which stands in Frederick's Square, Berlin. In 1755 he was appointed professor of the Academy of Arts at Cassel. B. at Berlin, 1710; D. at Cassel, 1781.

**Nakhimov**, Nicolaevitch, *nak-he'-mof*, a Russian poet, who received his education at the university of Moscow; after which he entered the army, but soon quitted it, and devoted himself to literature. Possessed of considerable wealth, he retired to his estates, where he occupied himself with the composition of his "Fables" and a large number of prose satirical pieces. His satire in verse, entitled "The Speaking Monkey," was written in derision of the French subsequently to the invasion of Russia by Napoleon I. This production is pronounced to be not inferior to the writings of Voltaire. B. at Kharkov, 1782; D. 1814.

**Naldi**, Sebastiano, *nal'-de*, a famous Italian buffo singer, who went to London early in the nineteenth century, and obtained great *éclat*. He was accidentally killed at Paris in 1819, by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam. This person, who possessed a marvellous power of facial contortion, has been consigned to immortality by Byron, in the line—

"Watch each distortion of a Naldi's face,"

which occurs in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

**Nalson**, John, *nal'-son*, an English divine, who, after having gone through the usual course of a university education at Cambridge, obtained the living of Doddington, and a prebend in Ely cathedral. He was the author of "An Imperial Collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles the First," and also wrote an account of the trial of that monarch. B. 1638; D. 1686.

**Nani**, John Baptist, *na'-ne*, a Venetian historian, who in 1641 was admitted to the College of Senators, and sent ambassador to France. He returned to Venice in 1648, having obtained from Louis XIII. considerable succours for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1654 he was sent as ambassador to Germany, where he rendered great services to the republic. He continued to serve his country on many great occasions, and was appointed procurator of St. Mark. He wrote the History of Venice. B. 1616; D. 1678.

**Nanni**, John, *nan'-ne*, a celebrated ornamental artist, who received instructions from Raffaelle, and decorated the Vatican with groups of birds, plants, fruits, &c. B. 1487; D. 1564.

**Nanteuil**, Robert, *nan'te(r)-e*, a celebrated French miniature-painter and engraver, who drew the portrait of Louis XIV., in crayons, with such elegance, that the king appointed him designer and engraver to his cabinet. His engravings of portraits are highly valued. B. at Rheims, 1630; D. at Paris, 1678.

**Napier**, John, Baron, of Merchiston, *nă-peer'*, a celebrated Scotch mathematician, who, towards the close of the 16th century, discovered the method of superseding long and laborious arithmetical operations by the invention of his logarithmic tables, which, says Laplace, in his "Système du Monde," "by reducing to a few days the labour of many months, doubles, as it were, the life of an astronomer, besides freeing him from the errors and disgust inseparable from long calculations." The principles of this great invention were detailed by Napier in two works, published in the years 1614 and 1619. Besides other works, he wrote a curious pamphlet, entitled "Secret Inventions profitable and necessary in these Days for the Defence of the Island," the original of which is kept in the archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth. B. at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, 1550; D. at the same place, 1617.

**Napier**, William John, Lord, a British naval officer, entered the service at the age of 16, and was a midshipman on board the *Defiance* at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1833 he was appointed superintendent of the interests of the British nation in China, and arrived at Macao in July, 1834. Obstacles were placed in the way of his mission by the governor of Canton, who was desirous of obtaining delay until he could communicate with Pekin; but Lord Napier was not inclined to delay the superintendence of those interests which he had been appointed to protect, and sailed up the Canton river, and arrived at the Canton factory in his boat on July 24. The next morning the governor issued orders that he should return to Macao, which were replied to by a positive refusal; commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the governor; on which Lord Napier sent the *Imogene* and *Andromache* frigates up the Bogue river, which were fired at by the forts, and the Chinese forts were demolished by the ships' guns. This was on the 17th of September; and the ships, owing to calms, being obliged to anchor for several days, Lord Napier became seriously indisposed on the 14th, and the men-of-war were ordered to "move out of the river," in order to avoid further interruption to commerce, and Lord Napier returned to Macao, where, on the 11th of October, 1834, he expired. B. at Kinsale, 1787.

**Napier**, Sir Charles John, a modern British admiral, who, in 1799, at the age of 13, entered the navy, and served in the North Sea on board the *Martin* sloop of war. In the following year he went to the Mediterranean station, where he took part in several minor actions, and had his thigh broken by a shot during an engagement between the *Recruit* brig and a French corvette. In 1809 he displayed signal bravery at the taking of Martinique, being the first to scale the walls. For this and some subsequent services he was made post-captain; after which he served as volunteer on land in Spain. In 1811 he stormed



LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.



LIVINGSTONE, DAVID.



LEVER, CHARLES.



LUTHER, MARTIN.

the heights near Talinuro, in Sicily, under a tremendous fire, and captured a number of the enemy's merchant vessels. He was engaged in 1813 in North America, where he won for himself the thanks of his superior officer for his bravery during the operations which took place before Baltimore. At the conclusion of the war in 1815, he struck his flag and went ashore; upon which he was created C.B. He remained without employment during 14 years; but, in 1829, was sent to Portugal to procure the restoration of some ships which Don Miguel had seized. As commander of the Portuguese fleet, he, in 1833, gained a victory over Don Miguel's squadron; for which service Don Pedro created him admiral of the Portuguese fleet and Viscount Capo Santo Vincent, adding to these honours the order of the Tower and Sword. He resigned this command, however, at a later period, and returned to England. In 1839 he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron, under Sir Robert Stopford. In this capacity he maintained his former reputation for personal fearlessness, and took a distinguished part in the storming of Sidon, the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha at Beyrout, and the taking of Acre. For these services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was created K.C.B. as well as obtaining several military and naval orders from the European potentates. He was shortly afterwards named rear-admiral, and, during two years, commanded the Channel fleet. He was unemployed until 1854, but in the meanwhile republished his letters upon naval reform, in which, amongst many other important suggestions, he advocated the abolition of flogging. In the last-mentioned year, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet, about to be dispatched against the forts and ships of Russia in that sea. His operations in that quarter induced a large amount of ill-feeling between himself and the ministry of the day. It is true, he himself declared, in an after-dinner speech, that, in less than a month, he would be within Cronstadt; while, after his return, he maintained that the fortress was impregnable. He returned to England at the end of the year 1855, and was soon afterwards elected to Parliament by the borough of Southwark, in the place of the late Sir William Molesworth. He soon engaged in a Parliamentary warfare with the ministry, whom he charged with fettering him with galling restrictions, and with otherwise hampering him during his command in the Baltic. A few years before his death he paid a visit to Russia, where he had an interview with the grand-duke Constantine, who agreed with him in asserting Cronstadt to be impregnable. Sir Charles Napier undoubtedly possessed all the personal bravery and daring characteristics of his race, and a strong spice of the family vanity withal; but, as a commander, he appeared to succumb to that trying accompaniment to all great posts of leadership, where immense interests are at stake—responsibility. A good sailor, and a warm friend of the British sailor, he undoubtedly was. B. at Merchiston Hall, N. B., 1786; D. 1860.

Napier, Sir Charles James, a distinguished modern general, who, before he had attained his 12th year, obtained his commission as ensign in the 22nd regiment. His first services were during the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1806 he became captain, and was ordered to Spain, where he held the command of





the 50th foot during the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore upon Corunna. At the battle which terminated that terrible march, he was wounded in five places, was taken prisoner, and, on repairing to England upon parole, found his relatives in mourning for his supposed death. Remaining for some time without a command, he occupied himself with writing upon military law, colonization, and the state of Ireland; but in 1809, he again went to Spain as a volunteer, received a severe wound at Busaco, participated in the terrible battle of Fuentes de Onore, and was present at the second siege of Badajoz. His next services were in North America, in the year 1813. He was a few days too late to share in the British triumph at Waterloo, but was present at the storming of Cambrai; and when the British army entered Paris he accompanied it. His great talents for administration were first displayed while governor of Cephalonia, to which post he was nominated not long after his return from Paris. In that capacity he co-operated with Lord Byron in a scheme for the independence of the Greeks. In 1841 he was sent out to India as commander-in-chief of the Bengal army, and, in a short time, his energetic mind was busy with numberless plans of military reform. Upon the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, who had been appointed governor-general of India, Sir Charles Napier submitted to him a plan for an Affghan campaign. The Ameers of Scinde were at that period strongly disposed to dispute the authority of the British arms, the prestige of which had been much shaken by the recent disasters in Affghanistan. Napier decided to attack them at once; he invaded their territory, blew up the fortress of Emaum Ghur (hitherto deemed impregnable), and finally routed them with immense slaughter, although his own numbers were very inferior, at the battle of Meance, in 1843. Taking possession of Hyderabad, and outflanking Shere Mohammed by a series of brilliant manœuvres, Napier made himself master of Scinde in a space of time which appears truly astonishing, when the difficulties with which he had to contend, and the small force at his disposal, are taken into consideration. His military operations brought to an end, his great talents for administration came into play. His brother, Sir William Napier, in the "Narrative of the Administration of Scinde," thus characterizes his services:—"Two years only had elapsed since he quitted Sakkur to make war on the Ameers, and in that time he had made the march to Emaum Ghur, in the great desert, gained two battles, reduced four large and many smaller fortresses, captured six sovereign princes, and subdued a great kingdom. He created and put into activity a permanent civil administration in all its branches conciliated the affection of all the different races which inhabited Scinde, had seized all the points of an intricate foreign policy, commenced a number of military and other well-considered works, and planned still greater ones, not only suited to the exigencies of the moment, but having also a prospective utility of aim." In 1847 he returned to England, where he was enthusiastically received. During the reverses of the Sikh campaign, however, he was once more called upon to repair to India. He set out immediately; but when he reached the country, the tide of battle had turned, and the Sikhs were utterly defeated. After a short but decisive

campaign—not in the field, but with British officers' extravagant and luxurious mode of living, he returned to his native country in 1850. From that time, his shattered frame, worn out by so many fatigues, began to grow rapidly weaker and weaker, till three years after his return, his gallant soul passed away, under the colours of his first regiment, the 22nd foot. A statue, in bronze, of Sir Charles Napier, was erected by subscription in Trafalgar Square. B. in London, 1782; D. at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 1853.

NAPIER, Sir William Francis Patrick, a British general and distinguished military historian, was brother of the preceding, and, like him, entered the army at an early age, being only 15 when he was gazetted to his first commission as ensign, in 1800. He was engaged at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, served under Sir John Moore at Corunna, and passed through the subsequent campaigns in the Spanish peninsula till its conclusion in 1814. He was severely wounded at Cazal Nova, during Massena's retreat from Portugal, and again while defending the churchyard of Arcangues. At the peace he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1828 he published the first instalment of his great work, entitled "The History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from the Year 1807 to the Year 1814," which was completed, in six volumes, in 1840. Two years afterwards, by which time he had reached the grade of major-general, he was nominated lieutenant-governor of Guernsey; which post he held till 1848, when he became knight commander of the order of the Bath. His other publications were "The Conquest of Scinde," "History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde, and Campaign in the Cutchee Hills," and some pamphlets connected with military matters. His "History of the Peninsula War" occupied him during sixteen years, and both the duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult supplied him with valuable materials during its composition. The many editions this work has passed through, and the high estimation in which it is held, attest its great merits as a record of the greatest war in which the British arms were ever engaged. B. at Castletown, Kildare, Ireland, 1785; D. 1860.

NAPIER, Robert, Baron, of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was educated at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Engineers in 1827. He served with distinction in all the Indian campaigns from 1845 to the Indian Mutiny, being present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Mooltan, and Goojerat, and chief of Sir James Outram's staff at Lucknow in 1857. After taking part in the operations at Lucknow and Gwalior, and against Tantia Topee and other conspicuous leaders of the mutineers, he went to China in command of the 2nd Division of the Chinese Expeditionary force, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts, and occupation of Pekin. In 1867 he was appointed to the chief command of the troops sent to Abyssinia to rescue the British prisoners retained in durance by the Emperor Theodore. This expedition he brought to a most successful termination by the capture of Magdala, the principal stronghold of the Abyssinian Emperor, on Easter Monday, April 13, 1868. The prisoners held by Theodore were previously surrendered, but Theodore fell, it is said, by his own hand, as the men at the head of the storming column entered his defences. For his eminent services, Sir Robert Napier was raised to the peerage. B. 1810.

NAPOLEON I., Napoleon Bonaparte, *nă-pole'-yon* (Fr. NAPOLEON, *na-po'-lai-on*), emperor of the French, was the second son of Charles Bonaparte, assessor to the Royal tribunal of the island of Corsica. At the age of 10 years the young Napoleon, a "dusky-complexioned, taciturn boy," obtained admission to the celebrated military school of Brienne, through the interest of Count de Marbœuf. He remained there during five years, distinguishing himself by his steady application to his studies. In 1784 he passed to the Royal Military School at Paris, which establishment he left a year afterwards, upon his appointment as sub-lieutenant to an artillery regiment. He paid two visits to Corsica in the years 1790 and 1792, but quitted the island with his family in May, 1793, taking his mother and sisters to Marseilles, but returning to Paris himself to seek active employment. As he was known to be a good artillery officer, he was made lieutenant-colonel of artillery in 1793, and sent to Toulon, then holding out against the Convention, and supported by an English fleet under Lord Hood. Now came Napoleon's opportunity, and the astute Corsican was quick to avail himself of it. Several attacks had been made, and had failed, when young Napoleon suggested an entirely new plan of attack. The plan was tried, and was perfectly successful, the English admiral being compelled to put to sea. Toulon surrendered, and Napoleon was appointed general of brigade by the Committee of Public Safety. In 1794 he was attached to the army of the Alps, as commander of the artillery, but becoming an object of suspicion with the government, was recalled to Paris, and had his name struck off the army roll. For some time he remained in poverty and obscurity, and at one period thought of offering his sword to the Turks. The Parisian insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire (4th Oct. 1795) changed his situation. His friend and admirer Barras was appointed by the Convention to command the 6000 troops they had at disposal. Barras chose Napoleon as his second in command. He repulsed 40,000 insurgents, killing some 1200 of them with grape-shot. The Convention rewarded him by creating him general of division. In the following year he married Josephine, widow of Viscount de Beauharnais, who had lost his head during the Reign of Terror. Shortly afterwards, he received the command of the army of Italy, then in a defeated and disorganized condition. In a year and a half, the "little corporal," as he came to be called by his admiring soldiery, had either routed or destroyed four armies, each stronger than his own,—that of Beaulieu, at Montenotte, Millesimo, Magliani, and the bridge of Lodi; that of Würmser, at Castiglione, Roveredo, and Bassano; that of Alvinzi, at Arcola, Rivoli, and Mantua; that of Archduke Charles, whom he pursued into Germany as far as Leoben, upon the road to Vienna. The result of this unexampled career of victory was the treaty of Campo-Formio, which secured to France a vast accession of territory. The young general was now the most popular man in France, and the Directory, eager to get rid of their dangerous rival, accepted a proposal made by him for the invasion of Egypt, and appointed him commander-in-chief of a finely equipped

expedition, which sailed for the East in 1798. He took Alexandria, gained over Mourad Bey the battle of the Pyramids, and, although the fleet had been destroyed by Nelson at Aboukir, the French were soon masters of Egypt. Suddenly quitting his army, he set sail for France, and, after narrowly missing capture by the English cruisers, appeared unexpectedly at Paris at the end of the year 1799, at a time when the administration of the Directory had grown irksome to the nation. Bonaparte at once became the head of a very powerful party, and, aided by Siéyès, his brother Lucien, and General Leclerc, he overthrew the Directory on the famous 18th Brumaire, year 8 of the Republic (9th Nov. 1799), caused himself to be named first consul, having for his colleagues Cambacérès and Lebrun, also dignified by the title of consul, but mere tools to his ambition. In 1800 he placed himself at the head of the army of Italy, crossed the Alps, and gained the battle of Marengo. General Moreau having about the same time beaten the Austrians at Hohenlinden, the peace of Luneville was signed with Austria in 1801, and in the following year the treaty of Amiens with England concluded the second war of the French Revolution. In the same year Bonaparte was proclaimed consul for life: in 1804 he became emperor of the French, Pope Pius VII. went to Paris to assist at his coronation, but Napoleon placed the crown upon his own head, and also crowned his consort Josephine. Six months later he erected the Cisalpine Republic into a kingdom, and crowned himself king of Italy at Milan. About this time he committed an act which forms one of the foulest blots upon his memory. Some time previously, his life had been threatened by a plot, in which the Bourbon princes were implicated. Resolved to make an example of one of them, he caused the young duc d'Enghien to be seized, and after a disgraceful mockery of a trial, the innocent prince was shot at Vincennes. Napoleon gloried in this odious act. "I had never personally offended these Bourbons," he wrote; "a great nation had chosen me to govern it, almost all Europe had sanctioned its choice. My blood, after all, was not ditch-water, and it was time to place it on a par with theirs." In 1805, the destruction of the combined French and Spanish fleets by Nelson at Trafalgar completely overturned his long-cherished scheme for the invasion of England. In the same year, England, Russia, and Austria entered into a new coalition against France, and the battle of Austerlitz was fought, and terminated so successfully for France, that a large accession of territory was gained, and what she already possessed was confirmed to her by the treaty of Presburg. In 1806 he placed his brother Joseph upon the throne of Naples, Louis becoming king of Holland: the victory of Jena was obtained towards the close of the same year. Russia was next attacked, and the emperor Alexander was compelled to sign the peace of Tilsit. Jerome Bonaparte was then placed upon the throne of Westphalia. In 1808, Napoleon made his unprincipled invasion of Spain, sending Murat and 80,000 men thither. Charles IV. and his family retired to French territory, where they virtually became prisoners of Napoleon, who placed his brother Joseph upon the throne of Spain, and gave Naples to Murat. But Spain resisted the French invaders, and the defeat and capitulation of Dupont at





Baylen, and Junot at Cintra, were the commencement of the declining fortunes of the self-created emperor. Notwithstanding the greatest efforts of Soult, Massena, and Suchet, Spain, backed by the brilliant genius of Wellington and his fine army, repulsed the French. This struggle cost France, in five years (1808–1813), more than 400,000 men. Meanwhile, Josephine, having given no heir to the empire, was divorced by Napoleon, in 1809, and Maria Louisa, daughter of his old enemy the emperor of Austria, became empress of the French. The fruit of this union was a son, who, at his birth, was styled king of Rome. (*See* NAPOLEON II.) About this time, Fouché, Bernadotte, and several others, began to withdraw from him; Pope Pius VII., who had been stripped of his temporal dominions, excommunicated him; finally, the prohibitive system of continental commerce, which he had organized with the view of ruining England, produced, instead, universal poverty and misery throughout France. Having drained France of her treasure, he next planned a formidable invasion of Russia, which was destined to rob his country of the flower of her youth and manhood. In 1812 he assembled the largest army that was ever led by a European general, and at the head of 500,000 men, passed into Russia, whose army he defeated in several engagements. In September he entered Moscow, which had been previously evacuated and almost totally consumed. After spending a month there, in expectation of overtures of peace from St. Petersburg, the frost and snow of a Russian winter compelled him to commence a precipitate retreat. Harassed by innumerable foes, the French army, deprived of everything, perished in the snow, or found a grave in the icy waters of the Beresina. Hastily returning to France, the emperor succeeded in creating another army, and opened the campaign in Germany, with the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden; but Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden were now in arms against him; and at Leipsic, where, in three days, the French lost upwards of 50,000 men, his power received a death-stroke. The allies entered France, and Napoleon, finding his army disorganized, and most of his ministers and generals disaffected towards him, abdicated the throne of France, at Fontainebleau, on the 4th of April, 1814. The Bourbons were re-established in France, Napoleon accepting the island of Elba as his retreat. In less than a year he again appeared in France, and, by the time he had reached the capital, the whole army had declared for him. Immediately, the coalition that had dethroned him was renewed; but Napoleon, at the head of his brave and enthusiastic troops, took the initiative, and defeated the Prussians at Ligny, on the 16th of June; but upon the 18th he suffered defeat at the hands of Wellington, on the memorable field of Waterloo. Four days afterwards, he abdicated in favour of his son. His new reign lasted for, and is generally styled, the Hundred Days. He set out for Rochefort, with the intention, it is stated, of escaping to America; but not being able to evade the English cruisers, he surrendered to Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*, and claimed the hospitality of England. The English cabinet, however, declared him to be the prisoner of the allies, and he was dispatched to the island prison of St. Helena. For nearly six years did this extraordinary man pine in bondage, the

bitterness of which was augmented by the petty tyranny of Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of the place. The opinions held relative to Napoleon are as numerous and conflicting as his many biographers. A work like the present, however, is not the place for drawing inferences and philosophising: we have only to deal with facts; and must refer those who wish to know the estimates that have been made of this extraordinary man's character to the many works upon the subject. For a philosophic but sternly adverse view of Napoleon's nature, the writings of Emerson may be consulted; for panegyrics, the reader may turn to almost any French writer on the subject. At St. Helena he dictated his Memoirs, which were afterwards published with many interpolations, as the "Memoirs of Las Casas," and again as the "Memoirs edited by Count Montholon." He died and was interred at St. Helena, in 1821; but his remains were brought to France, on board of a ship of war, by Prince de Joinville, in 1840. They now rest under the dome of the Invalides, at Paris, in the midst of the ashes of many who were his companions in victory. B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769.

NAPOLEON II., Francis Charles Joseph Napoleon, duke of Reichstadt, was the son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, and at his birth was styled king of Rome. After the abdication of his father, an attempt was made to proclaim him emperor, but it was soon abandoned. When the allies entered Paris, his mother fled with him to her father's court. He was brought up by his grandfather Francis, emperor of Austria, by whom he was created duke of Reichstadt in 1818, and appointed colonel of a regiment of cavalry. This young prince, who was apparently born to such a brilliant destiny, died shortly after he had attained his twenty-first birthday, of consumption. There were ugly rumours current, that his grandfather deliberately planned his destruction, and employed the gay duke of Salerno to entice him into every form of dissipation, by which his strength was undermined, and his premature death brought about. B. at Paris, 1811; D. 1832.

NAPOLEON III., Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French, was the third son of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, king of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the empress Josephine. Queen Hortense's three sons were decreed to be successors to the French throne in the event of the death of the king of Rome. (*See* the preceding.) The eldest, Napoleon Charles, who was brought up by Napoleon, died in 1807; the second, Napoleon Louis, died in his brother's arms at Forli, in 1831. In the history of modern times, there are few examples of men who have passed through greater changes of life than the survivor of the queen of Holland's sons. "Born in a palace," says one of his latest biographers, "for a while the heir-presumptive of the greatest monarch in Europe, he was afterwards thrown headlong from that high estate, and condemned, in obscurity and exile, to associate with the sons of tradesmen and farmers; to be to-day the companion of cardinals, popes, and kings, and to sleep to-morrow on a heap of stones in the street, in the disguise of a livery servant; to be hidden during eight days, in a burning fever, in the midst of Austrian troops, who were eager to take his life; to fight as a common soldier and a rebel, in the hope of overthrowing a hateful form of despotism; to have his brother die in his arms; to wander about in sickness, hunger, and dejection; to take refuge in common taverns; to tread the soil of France as an outlaw, at the peril of his life; to organize repeated insurrections; to be in prison; to lie in a dungeon; to write treatises on Pauperism and the Sugar Question; to mingle with the haughty nobles of England at a tournament; to be the president of a republic; to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him to make himself emperor; to be the ally, on terms of equality, of the strongest government in Europe; and, in conjunction with Great Britain, to subdue the armies of Russia, and to compel the czar to sue for peace in that capital which, forty-two years before, on that selfsame day, he had entered as a conqueror." After the fall of Napoleon I., Queen Hortense went into exile with her two sons, residing in succession at Geneva, at Aix in Savoy, in the duchy of Baden, in Bavaria, and finally repairing to the château of Arenenberg, on the banks of Lake Constance, where she resided until her death. There Queer Hortense, or duchess of St. Leu, as she was now called, employed herself with the education o her sons. Louis Napoleon displayed the greatest eagerness for study, and distinguished himself by his ardent pursuit of all knowledge bearing upon military matters. After Louis Philippe ascended the throne, Louis Napoleon and his brother asked to be allowed to return to France, but were refused. The brothers next took part in a revolution in Italy; but, their party being defeated by the papal troops, they became fugitives, the elder dying of fever at Forli, and Louis Napoleon only escaping the Austrians by assuming the disguise of a footman. He reached Cannes in safety, and subsequently entered Paris with his mother, who asked permission to remain there a short time, as her son was ill. The king refusing to accede to this request, Hortense and her son repaired to London. In a short time they returned to Switzerland. Until the year 1836, he occupied himself with military studies, and with composing political and military treatises; but, in the last-named year, considering that he had only to present himself to the French soldiery in order to shake their allegiance towards Louis Philippe, he went to Strasburg, where, after an absurd attempt at carrying out his project, he was made prisoner, and placed in a dungeon of the garrison. Louis Philippe regarded the affair with contempt, and shipped off the pretender to the United States. He remained but a short time in America, for, hearing that his mother was dangerously ill, he repaired to Arenenberg, in defiance of the French government. The duchess of St. Leu died two months after his arrival. The French government demanded of Switzerland the extradition of the refugee; and, to prevent a war, Louis Napoleon quitted the country for England in 1837 In London he lived the life of a fashionable lounger, and wrote his "Napoleonic Ideas;" but, in 1840, he resolved to make another attempt at subverting the government of Louis Philippe. A steamer was hired, a number of disaffected Frenchmen were collected, and Louis Napoleon, provided with a tame eagle, and a carved and gilded effigy of the same emblem of imperialism, steamed from Margate and landed at Boulogne. He presented himself to the officers, displayed his wooden eagle, and set free the living bird; but the soldiers would not

listen to the representative of Napoleonism, the eagle refused to soar aloft, and perched upon the top of the Napoleon column. The baffled conspirators next attempted to regain their steamer, Louis himself being captured, after shooting a French soldier who had tried to oppose his retreat. For this absurd affair he was arraigned before the Chamber of Peers, found guilty of high treason, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and conducted to the castle of Ham, whence he contrived to effect his escape in the disguise of a workman, in 1846. He reached London in safety, and continued to reside there till 1848, at which time the Republic permitted his return to France with the other members of the Bonaparte family. Subsequently, along with Larmartine, Cavaignac, and Ledru Rollin, he put himself in nomination for election as president of the republic, and was voted to that office by an overwhelming majority. At the close of the year 1851, he destroyed the last vestige of French liberty, by the celebrated *coup d'état*, and contrived to secure his re-election, not for four, but for ten years. He was now emperor of France in all things but the name, and this latter title was given to him, after an appeal to universal suffrage, in December, 1852. In the following year he married Eugénie, countess de Teba, who bore him a son. He became the ally of England in the struggle against Russia, which terminated with the fall of Sebastopol and the treaty of Paris in 1856. In the same year he paid a visit to Queen Victoria in London. Two attempts against his life were made; the first by Pianori in 1855, and the second by Felice Orsini, Pierri, and others, at the beginning of 1858. Upon this latter occasion, Napoleon III. demanded of the British government that the English laws affecting political exiles should be altered. This attempt at dictation and interference created a strong feeling against the French emperor, which was heightened by the insults of several colonels of the French army. The Palmerston administration, by appearing disposed to yield, became highly unpopular, and was compelled to quit office. The emperor formed an alliance offensive and defensive with the king of Sardinia; and, at the beginning of the year 1859, Napoleon treated the Austrian ambassador with marked coolness, which clearly foreshadowed what was speedily to occur. Francis Joseph declared war against the king of Sardinia and his French ally. The French army crossed the Alps into Italy, and the emperor, leaving the empress as regent during his absence, hastened to put himself at its head. The Austrians lost battle after battle, till at length they were compelled to evacuate Lombardy. Terms of peace were concluded even more suddenly than war had been declared. At Villafranca the two emperors met: Lombardy was given up to France, and by France ceded to Sardinia: Austria remaining in possession of Venetia and the celebrated Quadrilateral. The reward of these services was the cession of Savoy and Nice to France—a transaction which called forth much severe animadversion, as did also Napoleon's persistence in keeping a French army in Rome to maintain the pope's temporal power. The emperor having declared himself an adherent of the principles of free trade, Mr. Cobden was charged by the British government to effect between France and England a treaty of commerce, which was accordingly concluded, and came fully into operation in 1862.

In 1862, an expedition was sent to Mexico, and in 1864, Maximilian of Austria was made emperor of that country, but Napoleon III. withdrew his troops in 1867, and Maximilian was taken by the Mexican liberals, and shot. In 1866, the French troops which had occupied Rome since 1849 were withdrawn, in virtue of a treaty with the Italian government. B. at Paris, 1808; D. 1873.

NARBONNE, Lara Louis, Count de, *nar-bon'*, a French officer, who was minister of war under Louis XVI., and a lieutenant of France at the outbreak of the Revolution. He endeavoured to defend the constitutional monarchy, was outlawed in 1792 by the Mountain Party, and was saved from the guillotine by the exertions of Madame de Staël and Dr. Bollman (by whom Lafayette was afterwards rescued from the clutches of the sanguinary Jacobins), and retired to England and then to Switzerland. After the ascendancy of Bonaparte, Count de Narbonne returned to France, was employed in a military capacity by Napoleon, who held him in high esteem, appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, and had him near his person in nearly all the wars down to the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1813 he was appointed ambassador to Vienna, where he died at the close of the same year. B. 1755.

NARBOROUGH, Sir John, *nar'-bur-o*, an English naval commander, who served with distinction in the first Dutch war, and was present at the desperate naval engagement between the English fleet and the Dutch under De Ruyter and Van Tromp, in 1666. Three years afterwards, he went out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, and explored the Strait of Magellan. In 1672 he again fought against the Dutch at the battle of Solebay, and was for his bravery knighted, and created rear-admiral. In the following year he compelled the Bey of Tripoli to give up all British captives, and to pay 80,000 dollars for the injuries British shipping had received at the hands of Tripoline pirates. He cannonaded the city of Algiers in 1677, and captured five Algerian frigates. In 1670 he became commissioner of the navy, which post he held during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. B. in Norfolk, early in the 17th century; D. about 1688.

NARDI, Jacopo, *nar'-de*, an Italian historian, who wrote the history of the republic of Florence, which forms a continuation to the work of Machiavelli. He likewise acted as ambassador from Florence to Venice in 1527. B. at Florence, 1476; D. about the middle of the 16th century.

NARES, James, *nairs*, doctor of music, was one of the children in the royal chapel, and studied under Dr. Pepusch, after which he became organist of York cathedral. In 1755 he succeeded Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king; and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master of the choristers of his majesty's chapel. Dr. Nares published, besides his compositions of sacred music, several books of instructions, and "The Royal Pastoral," a dramatic ode. B. 1715; D. 1783.

NARES, Robert, son of the preceding, was a learned theologian and critic. He studied at Westminster School and Christ-church College, Oxford; was successively rector of Sharnford, Leicestershire, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, assistant librarian of the British Museum,

prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stafford, canon of Lichfield, and rector of Allhallows, London. In conjunction with Mr. Beloe, Dr. Nares established the "British Critic," a literary review devoted to the support of high church principles. He also, besides his contributions to this periodical, wrote the following works: "A Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church;" "Elements of Orthoepy," "A Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c., in the Works of English Authors in the time of Elizabeth," &c. D. 1829.

NARES, Edward, nephew of Dr. James Nares, and son of Sir George Nares, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was educated at Westminster School and Christ-church, Oxford, where, in 1788, he was elected a fellow of Merton College. He took orders in 1792, and was appointed by his college to the cure of St. Peter's in the East, London. In 1797, he married a daughter of George, fourth duke of Marlborough, when he resigned his fellowship; and in 1798 was presented to the rectory of Biddenden in Kent, became Bampton lecturer in 1805, and in 1814 professor of modern history at Oxford. He was the author of a variety of works on religious subjects, such as "An Attempt to show how far the Philosophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent with the Language of Scripture;" "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," being his Bampton lectures; several series of sermons, &c.; and in other walks of literature, a novel entitled, "Thinks I to Myself;" "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Lord Burghley;" "Elements of General History," &c. B. 1762; D. 1841.

NARSES, *nar'-sees*, king of Persia, succeeded his father Varennes in 296. He conquered Mesopotamia and Armenia. Maximianus Galerius being sent against him by Diocletian, was repulsed; but afterwards defeated the Persians, whom he laid under tribute. D. 303.

NARSES, a Persian eunuch, who became one of the greatest generals of his time, commanded the Roman army against the Goths, whom he defeated in battle in 552, their king, Totila, being slain. As exarch of Italy, he governed with wisdom and discretion, and established order throughout the country. D. at Rome, at a very advanced age, 568.

NARVAEZ, Pamphila de, *nar-va-aith*, a native of Valladolid, in Spain, who went to America soon after its discovery, and was appointed commander of the expedition against Cortes by Diego de Velasquez, governor of Cuba. He sailed, in 1528, with 400 men, intending to establish a colony in Florida; discovered the bay of Pensacola; and, having marched into the country, was never heard of more.

NARVAEZ, Don Ramon, duke of Valencia, a modern Spanish marshal and statesman, who, after the return of Ferdinand VII., entered the army as cadet of the Walloon Guards. In 1822, when the royal party attempted to destroy the constitutional *régime*, he ranged himself upon the liberal side, and, by his gallantry, contributed to suppress the *émeute*. Shortly afterwards, while serving against the guerillas of Catalonia, he was severely wounded, upon which he retired to his native city, and lived in retirement during ten years. In 1835 he attained the grade of brigadier, under Espartero. Charged to pursue the notorious Carlist general Gomez, who had hitherto baffled all attempts at capture, Narvaez came up with him near Arcos, and completely routed him. This was the turning point of his fortunes, and he became one of the most popular men in Spain. He now abandoned the constitutional party, became a royalist, and aspired to a rivalry with Espartero. In 1844 he was nominated president of the council, and was created duke of Valencia, but his ministry was overthrown in 1846. In the following year, he was sent as ambassador to Paris, but was recalled after an absence of six months to take the place once more of president of the council, which post he retained, with the exception of one brief interval, till 1851. It was not until September, 1864, that Narvaez again came into power, but his tenure of office was but brief, O'Donnell succeeding him in 1865, to give place once more to his rival in 1866. From this time Narvaez retained office until his death on May 28, 1868, just six months after the decease of O'Donnell. B. in Andalusia, 1800.

NASH, Thomas, *năsh*, an early English dramatist and satirist, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards resided in London. He was the author of three dramas, still extant, his principal performance being his "Pierce Penniless," which was published in 1589. He was more famous, however, for his scurrilous pamphlets against Gabriel Harvey and a puritan divine named Penry, who wrote under the cognomen of "Martin Marprelate." B. about 1564; D. 1601.

NASH, Richard, commonly known as "Beau Nash," received his education at Carmarthen, whence he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he remained but a short time. He afterwards obtained an ensign's commission, but soon left the army, and entered at the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him, in 1704, to Bath, which place of amusement became, through his tact and good management, a centre of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, and was so much esteemed as to be called King of Bath; but commonly he was termed, from the peculiarity and foppery of his dress, Beau Nash. Though much given to gambling, he was very liberal, and numerous instances are recorded of his benevolence; and to his efforts, combined with those of two other gentlemen, the foundation of Bath Hospital is due. B. at Swansea, Glamorganshire, 1674; D. at Bath, 1761.

NASH, John, an eminent English architect, who studied under Sir Robert Taylor, and about 1792 established himself in London. He soon acquired a high position, and was employed to design mansions for the nobility, both in England and Ireland. In 1812 he designed plans for the new Marylebone, afterwards Regent's Park, and for Regent-street. In 1820 he improved the Opera-house, and designed the Haymarket Theatre. As surveyor to the Crown estates, he was engaged during several years in improving the street architecture of the metropolis, chiefly at the west end of the town. The terraces in the Regent's Park, Buckingham Palace (since altered), Carlton House Terrace, and the improvements in the garden of St. James's Park, were the principal of his subsequent works in London. That whimsical piece of architecture known as the Pavilion, at Brighton, was also from his designs. B. in London, 1752; D. at East Cowes Castle, 1835.

NASMYTH, Alexander, *naĭ-smithe*, a Scotch landscape-painter, who repaired to London at an early age, and became pupil of Allan Ramsay. He subsequently studied at Rome; after which he went to Edinburgh, and established himself there as a portrait-painter. Ultimately, he abandoned portrait for landscape-painting, and produced some of the best works in that class of which the British school can boast. He had, likewise, a considerable share in suggesting the architectural improvements that were made in Edinburgh. His portrait of Robert Burns is stated to be the only authentic likeness of the poet. B. at Edinburgh, 1758; D. 1840.

NASMYTH, Peter, a Scotch landscape-painter, son of the preceding, who repaired to London in his 20th year, and soon became popular enough to gain the title of the English Hobbima. All his pictures were painted with the left hand, he having early in life lost the use of his right through an accident. B. 1786; D. 1831.

NASMYTH, James, a practical engineer, and inventor of the steam hammer, steam pile-driver, and other great mechanical contrivances, was brother of the preceding, and from his earliest youth displayed a love for any kind of mechanical employment. After studying at the High School and university of Edinburgh, where he rendered great assistance to the professors by his skill as a mechanical draughtsman and practical mechanic, he, in 1829, set out for London, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in the engineering firm of Maudsley and Co. He remained there until 1832, at which time he returned to Edinburgh, and during two years worked incessantly in the construction of tools and machinery, with the intention of establishing himself in business. In 1834 he took a floor in an old cotton-mill at Manchester, and soon obtained so many orders for machinery, that his shop became too small for his operations. He then removed to Patricroft, near Manchester, and in a few years, so rapidly had his business increased, was in a position to build the well-known Bridgewater foundry, from which establishment emanated those fine mechanical inventions which have made the name of Nasmyth familiar wherever modern mechanism is required. In 1856 he retired from business, having resolved to devote his remaining years to artistic and scientific pursuits. B. at Edinburgh, 1808.

NASSAU, Adolphus of. (*See* ADOLPHUS, Count of Nassau.)

NASSAU, Maurice of. (*See* MAURICE of Nassau.)

NASSAU, William of. (*See* ORANGE, William of.)

NASSAU, William of. (*See* William III. of England.)

NATHAN, Isaac, or Mordecai, *nā'-than*, a rabbi, was the first who compiled a Hebrew Concordance, which he began in 1438 and finished in 1448. It was printed at Venice in 1523, and afterwards at Bâle in 1632.

NAUDÉ or NAUDÆUS, Gabriel, *no'-dai*, a learned French writer, who after studying at Paris, went to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. He next became librarian to Cardinal de' Bagni at Rome, and, on his death, was patronized by Cardinal Barberini. On being recalled to France in 1642, he was made librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, who conferred on him several benefices. Christina, queen of Sweden, invited him to her court, but he soon returned. Naudé's principal works are, "An Apology for Great Men who have been accused of Magic," "Advice for Forming a Library," "Addition to the Life of Louis XI.," "Bibliographia Politica," and a commentary upon the Rosicrucians. B. at Paris, 1600; D. at Abbeville, 1653.

NAVARETE, Domingo Fernandez, *nav'-ar-ait*, a learned Spanish friar, who went as missionary to the Philippine Islands in 1647. He afterwards set out for China, where he laboured during many years, but was at last imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. He contrived, however, to effect his escape to Macao, after which he returned to Europe. He was employed to preach against the Jesuits before the pope. His "History of the Moral and Political Condition of China" was published at Madrid, at the end of the 17th century; but the latter volumes of the work were suppressed by the Inquisition. The first volume has since become a scarce book. B. about 1610; D. 1689.

NAVARETE, Juan Hernandez (called El Mudo, from being deaf and dumb from his infancy), a celebrated Spanish painter, who was surnamed the Titian of Spain. In 1568 he was appointed painter to the king; but having introduced a cat and a dog into some of his religious pictures, Philip caused him to enter into a contract never to employ such accessories again. B. at Logrono, Castile, 1524; D. at Madrid, 1577.

NAVARRE, Peter of, *na-var'*, a famous Spanish soldier-seaman in the 16th century, was a Biscayan of low extraction. He commenced his career as a sailor, after which he became a menial servant in the family of the cardinal of ragon. He next took service among the Florentine troops; but subsequently returned on board ship, where he displayed great skill and courage. The reputation he acquired recommended him to Gonsalvo de Cordova, who was engaged in the war of Naples. To the taking of that city Navarre principally contributed, by the construction of a mine. The emperor recompensed him for this service by creating him count of Alvito, in that kingdom, and henceforth he styled himself Count Pedro de Navarre. Being appointed to the command of a naval expedition against the Moors, he took Oran, Tripoli, and other places. On his return to Italy, he served in the army, and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. After remaining in France two years, in hopes of being ransomed, he entered into the French service, and signalized himself on several occasions; but being sent to the succour of Genoa, in 1522, he was taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and conducted to Naples, where he was confined in the castle of L'Œuf. After the treaty of Madrid, he regained his liberty, and, in 1528, served under Lautrec at the siege of Naples; but, in the unfortunate retreat of that general at Aversa, he was again captured, and sent a second time to L'Œuf. The Prince of Orange, by command of the emperor, having ordered a number of prisoners to be beheaded, barbarously included Navarre with the rest; but the governor, as is asserted by some, possessing more humanity, passed him over, and he died there soon after; others pretend that he was strangled in that citadel.

NAYLER, James, *naĭ'-ler*, an enthusiast, who, in 1641, became a soldier in the Parliamentary army, which he quitted in 1649, and in 1651 became a disciple of George Fox, the Quaker. In 1656

he began to pretend to be inspired, and committed great extravagances at Exeter, which bringing him into trouble with the Parliament, he was ordered to be whipped, to be branded in the forehead, and to have his tongue bored through with a red-hot iron. This sentence was carried out at London and Bristol, after which Nayler was committed to Bridewell in the former city, where he remained till 1660, and did not long survive his liberation. B. 1616.

NEAL, Daniel, *neele*, an English Nonconformist divine. After receiving his education at Merchant Taylors school, he went to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation in Aldersgate Street, and afterwards in Jewin Street. He wrote, "A History of New England," "A History of the Puritans," and some sermons. His "History of the Puritans" is a faithful and esteemed work, and has been laid under contribution by almost every historian of the civil war and commonwealth. B. 1678; D. 1743.

NEANDER, Christopher Frederick, *nai-an'-duir*, a German sacred poet, who, after completing his studies at the university of Halle, acted for a short time as tutor in a family, but was in 1750 appointed pastor of a small country congregation, whence he removed to a more lucrative charge at Gränzhof. In 1784 he was appointed clerical superintendent of the duchies of Courland and Semgallen; but continued to reside at Gränzhof, where he supported a widowed sister and her family. His songs are esteemed as among the best specimens of devotional poetry in the German language. B. at Ekau, Courland, 1724; D. 1802.

NEANDER, John Augustus William, an eminent German historian, who was born of Jewish parents, but, while pursuing his studies at the Johanneum College at Hamburg, became a convert to the Christian faith, and assumed the name of Neander, signifying, in Greek, "a new man." He subsequently studied at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg. His great attainments led to his being appointed professor of theology at the last-named establishment, and in 1812 he was chosen to fill the chair of theology in the university of Berlin, where he remained until his death. In the same year he published "The Emperor Julian and his Times," which established his reputation as a theological historian. His greatest work, entitled "Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church," was given to the world between the years 1825-1845, and was comprised in five volumes. In 1835 he produced a refutation of Strauss' "Life of Jesus," in a work entitled "The Life of Jesus in its Historical Relations." Both the works above mentioned, as well as some smaller ones, have been translated into English. B. at Göttingen, 1789; D. 1850.

NEARCHUS, *ne-ar'-kus*, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who ordered him to lead the fleet he had built upon the Hydaspes to the Persian Gulf. Nearchus wrote an account of this voyage, the original of which is lost; but Arrian, Strabo, and Pliny have preserved a great portion of it: Arrian's extract is, however, the fullest and most correct. Subsequently to the death of Alexander, Nearchus became governor of Lycia and Pamphylia. Flourished in the fourth century B.C.

NECKER, Jacques, *nek'-er*, a celebrated French financier, who went to Paris at an early age, obtained employment in a banking-house, in which he rose to a partnership, and, in thirteen years, having made a number of successful speculations, retired from business with a large fortune. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the Council of Two Hundred at Geneva. He was afterwards appointed minister of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where, by degrees, he rose to the highest employments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the French East India Company; in 1775 director of the royal treasury; and was twice director-general of the finances of France. But the Revolution, which all his efforts were unable to check, obliged him to retire to Switzerland. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France, a book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. He married the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, a lady of considerable literary ability and great benevolence of heart, who had in early life captivated the historian Gibbon, by whom he had a daughter, Madame de Staël Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador; and who afterwards became celebrated by the name of Madame de Staël. B. at Geneva, 1732; D. 1804.

NEEDHAM, Marchmont, *need'-ham*, an English writer, who, during the civil war, distinguished himself by his political pamphlets, first against the Parliament, and afterwards against the King; so that, at the Restoration, he obtained his pardon with difficulty. B. 1620; D. 1678.

NEEDHAM, John Turberville, a learned English naturalist, who was educated at Douay, where he entered into orders as a Roman Catholic divine. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and, on his return, settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote observations inserted in Buffon's "Natural History;" also, "New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries," the "Generation of Organic Bodies," and "Observations on Spallanzani's Microscopical Discoveries." B. in London, 1713; D. at Brussels, 1781.

NEEF, or NEEFS, Peter the Elder, *neef*, was a painter of Antwerp, celebrated for his profound mastery of perspective, which was so great that he could exhibit in the small space of a cabinet picture the most vast and magnificent Gothic edifice, so as to induce a belief in the reality and immensity of the space the building represented. All the accessories he touched in with marvellous skill, and to relieve the monotony of uniform lines and tints, he introduced a variety of objects to diversify the scene; and by a judicious management of chiaroscuro, gave a lively effect to what, in most hands, would have had a tame and unmeaning air. He was, however, unsuccessful with figures, which were sometimes executed for him by the elder Teniers and other distinguished artists, a circumstance which adds to the value of his pictures. B. at Antwerp, 1570; D. 1651.—His son, Peter Neef the Younger, painted similar subjects to his father, but in a much inferior style.

NEELE, Henry, *neel*, a poet and miscellaneous writer, the son of an engraver in the Strand, London, was brought up to the profession of an attorney, which he followed with credit and reputation during his brief career. He was a man of an amiable and mild disposition, and of strong literary tastes, the results of which were a volume of "Poems," "Romance

of History," "Dramatic Scenes," and "Literary Remains." His intense application to intellectual labour induced a fit of insanity, and he committed suicide Feb. 7, 1828. B. 1798.

NELEDINSKY-MELETZKY, Yurii, *nel-e-dins-'ke me-letz'-ke*, a celebrated Russian ballad-writer, who at first served in the army, and fought against the Turks during the campaigns which took place between the years 1770 and 1774. He was afterwards attached to the mission dispatched to Constantinople, and was selected by the emperor Paul, in 1797, to accompany him in his journey to White Russia. In 1809 the Czar bestowed upon him the order of St. Alexander Nevski, having previously rewarded his services by the grant of an estate, with several hundred serfs, together with the order of St. Anne. As a song-writer, he was graceful and charming to an extent far beyond anything that had hitherto been attained by the authors of his country. In his writings, the utmost simplicity was combined with tenderness and warmth of feeling. B. 1751; D. 1829.

NELSON, Robert, *nel'-son*, a pious and learned writer, received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and continued to communicate with the nonjurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity. He was the author of many popular books; among which are, "The Practice of True Devotion," "A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England," "The Whole Duty of a Christian," "The Great Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice," &c. B. 1656; D. 1714.

NELSON, Samuel, one of the most ardent of the "Irish patriots" in 1790; and who edited the "Northern Star," which exercised great influence. On the rebellion being put down in 1796, he was sent to prison, where he remained till set at liberty by French interference, at the treaty of Amiens in 1802. He then retired to America, where it is believed he died of the plague. B. 1759.

NELSON, Horatio, Viscount, the greatest of British admirals, was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of 12 years was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, of the *Raisonnable* man-of-war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board a West Indiaman. Southey, speaking of this step taken by Nelson, says, "He returned a good practical seaman, but with a hatred of the king's service, and a saying then common among sailors, 'aft the most honour, forward the better man.'" To remove this objection, he was again placed with his uncle, who had obtained the command of the *Triumph*. In 1773, a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of Commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge. The young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return, he was appointed to the *Seahorse*, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He passed his examination for lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestaffe* frigate, in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there essentially contributed to the taking of Fort San Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico. His health having given way, he returned home, and after going through a course of Bath waters, was again employed in the *Albemarle*, and was subsequently appointed to the *Boreas*, having under his orders the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., who was captain of the *Pegasus*. While thus engaged, he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq., judge of the island of Nevis, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had any issue. On the breaking out of the war with France, he was nominated to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present with Lord Hood before Toulon. He also engaged and captured the *Ca-Ira* at the siege of Bastia, where he served in the batteries with a body of seamen, as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station, that his name became dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. Under Admiral Hotham he was in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board the *Minerva*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a 40-gun ship; but was compelled to abandon the prize upon the approach of the Spanish fleet. He immediately steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the *Captain*, of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion, Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidada*, of 136 guns, and afterwards boarded and took the *San Nicolas*, of 80 guns; whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns, both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath, and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the Blue, he was appointed to command the in-shore squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition, Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, and was carried off to the boat by his step-son, Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of £1000 a year. The memorial which he was required to present upon this occasion stated that he had been four times in action with the enemy's fleets (in three with boats, upon cutting-out expeditions); had assisted at the taking of three towns; had served at Bastia and Calvi; had assisted in capturing seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers; had taken fifty merchant-vessels; had been in action a hundred and twenty times; had lost his right eye and arm, besides receiving other severe wounds. The brave admiral, how-

ever, did not long remain inactive; he rejoined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Bonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in fresh supplies and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy, consisting of one first-rate, three second-rates, nine seventy-fours, and four frigates, were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in line of battle, supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun-boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle, and, by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to steer inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody: several of the French ships were soon dismasted, and at last the admiral's ship, *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued; but, by the dawn of day, only two sail of the line were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck: these two cut their cables and stood out to sea. On the British admiral honours were deservedly poured: he was created Baron Nelson of the Nile, received the thanks of Parliament, together with the captains engaged, and was granted a pension of £3000 per annum. The king of Naples created him duke of Bronté, and gave him an estate. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion, and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson being appointed second in command. On their arrival off the Cattegat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered to conduct an attack on the Danish force, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced, at 10 o'clock, and, after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between Nelson and the crown prince, in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In 1801 he bombarded the enemy's flotilla which had been collected at Boulogne to assist in Napoleon's projected invasion of England. After experiencing some loss, Nelson withdrew, without producing any material effect upon the enemy. Peace having been suddenly concluded, Nelson retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but, hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Spain, which had for that purpose emerged from Cadiz; on learning which, Nelson pursued them to the West Indies with a greatly inferior force. The combined fleets, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything, and, after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England; but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, an action began off Cape Trafalgar. The combined French and Spanish fleets consisted of 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates; the English squadron mustered 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates. It was while bearing down upon the enemy that Nelson hoisted his celebrated signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the *Victory*, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the *Santissima Trinidada*, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having taken the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object of aim to the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the *Bucentaur*, which lay on his quarter. During the heat of the action, a bullet from one of these wounded him just below the shoulder, of which he died in about three hours. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill the victory was completed. Eighteen French and Spanish ships were taken; eleven escaped into Cadiz, six of which were reduced to mere wrecks; four French line-of-battle ships which hauled off in the action, were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. "The death of Nelson," says Southey, "was felt in England as a public calamity; yet he cannot be said to have fallen prematurely, whose work was done; nor ought he to be lamented, who died so full of honours and at the height of human fame." His brother, the Rev. William Nelson, was created an earl, with a grant of £6000 per annum. Lord Nelson's sisters were voted each £10,000, with £100,000 for the purchase of an estate. The remains of Lord Nelson were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9, 1806. B. in Norfolk, 1758.

NEMESIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Olympius, *ne-me'-si-aï-nus*, a Latin poet, who is supposed to have perished in the proscriptions that disgraced the commencement of the reign of Diocletian. He wrote a poem on hunting and four eclogues: these were included in the collection edited by Stern in 1832. Flourished during the latter half of the 3rd century.

NEMESIUS, *ne-me'-si-us*, bishop of Emesa, in Syria, and a learned philosopher. He wrote a work entitled "The Nature of Man," from some passages in which it has been asserted that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. The work is certainly a very remarkable one, and is fully commented upon by Sprengel, in his "History of Medicine," and also by Freind and Haller. An English translation of it was made by George Wither, London, 1636. Flourished towards the end of the 4th century.

NEMOURS, Dukes of, *ne-moor'*. Nemours is an old French title of nobility, derived from the town of that name. A branch of the Armagnac family first bore the title. The last of that line, Louis d'Armagnac, duke of Nemours, was killed

while fighting against the Spaniards at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, 1503. Gaston de Foix next bore the title. The duchy was subsequently granted by Francis I. to his uncle, Philip of Savoy. The last male descendant in this line was Philip, duke of Nemours.

NEMOURS, Mary de Longueville, Duchess of, was the daughter of the duke de Longueville, and the wife of the last-named duke de Nemours. Her "Memoirs of the Court of France during the Minority of Louis XIV." are written with spirit and fidelity. B. 1625; D. 1707.

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of, second and eldest surviving son of the late Louis Philippe, king of the French. In 1831 he was elected king of the Belgians; but, by the advice of his father, refused the dignity. In 1836 he went to Algeria, as adjutant-general of the French army, and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege of Constantine. In 1840 he espoused Victoria Augusta Antoinette, duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and, in the following year, signalized himself in the decisive campaign against Abd-el-Kader. During the revolution of 1848, he accompanied his brother's widow, the duchess of Orleans, to the Chamber of Deputies. After the year 1848 he principally resided at Claremont. B. at Paris, 1814.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbot of Bangor in the 7th century, who when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. He composed a work entitled "Historia Britonum," which is printed in "Bohn's Antiquarian Library."

NEOPTOLEMUS, *ne-op-tol'-e-mus*, king of Epirus. (*See* PYRRHUS.)

NEOPTOLEMUS usurped the throne of Epirus during the minority of Pyrrhus the Great, but was subsequently put to death by that king after he recovered his kingdom.

NEOPTOLEMUS, a relation of Alexander the Great, was the first to scale the walls of Gaza, when that city was taken by Alexander, after whose death he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus; but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Craterus was killed and Neoptolemus mortally wounded by Eumenes, B.C. 321.

NEPOS, Cornelius, *né'-pos*, a Latin historian in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works there remains only his "Lives of Illustrious Greek Generals." This work contains short biographies of twenty Greek and two Carthaginian generals; the best sketches being those of Alcibiades, Epaminondas, and Pomponius Atticus. He appears to have also written the lives of the Roman generals; but the work has been lost.

NEPOS, Flavius Julius, emperor of the West, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a niece of Leo I., that monarch gave him the Western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to secure his throne, after which he fixed the seat of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general, Orestes. He then retired to Dalmatia, where he was assassinated by two officers of his court, in 480.

NERI, *nai'-re*, Philip of, founder of the congregation of the order of the Oratory in Italy, which was sanctioned by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1575, and soon afterwards found members in France and other countries. Their engagements were to relieve poor strangers and pilgrims, to administer to the sick, and to visit prisoners. B. at Florence, 1515; D. 1595.

NERI, Pompeio, an eminent Italian political economist. He became professor of law at Pisa, and was employed in state affairs by the duke of Loraine and the empress Maria Theresa. He founded the Academy of Botany at Florence. He wrote "Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Tuscan Nobility," on the "Imposts of Milan," on the "Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of fixing and maintaining the same." B. at Florence, 1707; D. 1776.

NERO, Claudius Cæsar, *ne'-ro*, sixth Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Domitius by Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius in A.D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. The commencement of his reign was characterized by justice and clemency. He was liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and his heart seemed to possess every excellent quality. But all this was mere exterior, and a mask, which hid the most d praved mind that ever disgraced a human being. He soon laid aside his artificial virtues, released himself from the control of his mother, whom he caused to be assassinated, and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him. Many of the courtiers shared the same fate, and Rome was deluged with the blood of her best citizens. Nero plunged himself as deep in debauchery as in cruelty. He turned actor, pretended to excel in music, and even appeared as a competitor in wrestling at the Olympic games, where, though he was defeated, the assessors and spectators, out of flattery, adjudged him the victor. After putting to death his wife Octavia, he sacrificed his tutor Seneca, Lucan the poet, Petronius, and many other eminent persons. He also commenced a dreadful persecution of the Christians, and is stated by Suetonius and Dion to have caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration to have beheld the scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. It is certain that he attributed the fire to the Christians, numbers of whom were torn to pieces by dogs, and burned during the night in the gardens of his palace. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery, at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful, and Nero, being abandoned by his flatterers, was, at his own request, put to death by one of the officers of his court. B. at Antium, in Latium, A.D. 37; D. A.D. 68.

NERVA, Marcus Coccius, *ner'-va*, thirteenth Roman emperor, succeeded Domitian, A.D. 96. He became the favourite of the Romans by his mildness and generosity, but would not allow any statues to be erected to his honour. At the close of life, his soldiers mutinied against him; on which occasion he behaved with calmness and intrepidity. He then appointed Trajan his successor, amidst the acclamations of the people. He was the first Roman emperor of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. B. at Narnia, Umbria, A.D. 27; D. A.D. 98.

NESSELRODE, *nes'-sel-rod*, Charles Robert, Count von, a modern Russian diplomatist, whose ancestors, Hanoverian nobles, settled in Livonia about the latter end of the 17th century. After a short career in the army, he became attached to the diplomatic service, and was employed in

a minor capacity at Berlin, the Hague, and other places. In 1807 he went to Paris as ambassador from Russia; and on the accession of Alexander I., was appointed his secretary. In 1814 he accompanied Alexander to Paris, where he signed the famous treaty of the Quadruple alliance. He also acted as the plenipotentiary of Russia at the congress of Vienna, and went with his master to the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. During the subsequent half-century, he continued to serve the successive sovereigns of Russia as minister of foreign affairs. B. at Lisbon, 1780; D. 1862.

NESSIR KHAN, *nes'-sir-kan*, sovereign of Beloochistan, who accompanied Nadir Shah into India and signalized himself there by his bravery and wisdom. He dethroned and killed his brother Hadji Mohammed, khan of the Beloochees, who had rendered himself odious to his subjects, re-established order in the country, encouraged trade and commerce, and caused himself to become so powerful as to proclaim the independence of his kingdom, which he extended by many conquests. D. 1795.

NESTOR, *nes'-tor*, the father of Russian history, was a monk at Kiev. His principal work is a Chronicle, which dates from the year 862 to 1116, and is the source of the history of the Sclaves. It was published at St. Petersburg in 1767, by order of Peter the Great. Flourished at the close of the 11th and beginning of the 12th centuries.

NESTORIUS, *nes-tor'-i-us*, a bishop of Constantinople in the early part of the 5th century, under Theodosius II. He was a native of Syria, and was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the Incarnation, or the two natures of Christ. His opinions spread widely over the East, and still have followers there.

NEUHOFF, Theodore von, *noo'-hof*, called at one time "King of Corsica," was the son of Anthony, Baron von Neuhoff, who, marrying the daughter of a merchant, thereby incurred the displeasure of his relations, and was obliged to emigrate to France, where he entered the army. Theodore was for some time in the suite of the Baron von Gortz, the Swedish minister; but, when that statesman was executed at Stockholm, he entered the Spanish service, and rose to the rank of colonel. He soon afterwards married one of the queen's maids of honour, by whom he had a son, who became known in England as Colonel Frederick. After deserting his wife, whose jewels he carried off, Theodore von Neuhoff went to Sweden, Holland, Italy, France, and England, travelling under different names and titles. In 1736 he engaged with several Corsican leaders, who promised to hail him king of Corsica, on the condition that he should procure aid for the Islanders in their struggle against Genoa. Theodore thereupon set out for Tunis, whose Bey he induced to give him ten cannons, 4000 muskets, munitions of war, food, and 10,000 gold sequins. Thus provided, he set out from Tunis with a suite of sixteen persons, and landed upon the east coast of Corsica. Shortly afterwards, the Corsicans elected him their king, and, during several months, he exercised regal power, created an order of knighthood, and put three persons to death. The state of Genoa, however, declared him and his followers traitors, and, in a short time, the Corsicans grew tired of their monarch. He thereupon quitted the island to seek succour, which he declared had been promised him, but first appointed deputies to manage affairs during his absence. He next travelled in Italy, France, and Holland. At Amsterdam he was imprisoned for debt, but found means to procure his release, as well as to fit out a frigate and three merchant vessels, with which he set sail for Corsica in 1738. The Genoese and French were now, however, almost masters of the island, and the "king" was afraid to disembark. Four years afterwards he again went to Corsica, but could not succeed in obtaining recognition from his former subjects. He subsequently repaired to London, where he was reduced to poverty, and became a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt. In 1756 Horace Walpole procured his release, Theodore registering his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors. He died in London in a state bordering upon destitution, 1756. Horace Walpole wrote a singular epitaph for his tombstone, which was set up in St. Ann's, Soho. B. at Metz, about 1696.

NEUKIRCH, Benjamin, *noi'-keersh*, a German poet, who made a versified translation of Fénélon's "Telemachus," and produced several other works. B. in Silesia, 1665; D. at Anspach, 1729.

NEUKOMM, the Chevalier Sigismund, *noi'-kom*, a modern German musical composer, was a relative of, and received his first instruction in music from, Michael Haydn, elder brother of the composer of "The Creation." After acquiring a high reputation in Germany and France, he visited England in 1829, and produced there his greatest works, the oratorios "David" and "Mount Sinai." His song of "The Sea" was at one time the most popular song of the day. In 1853, the Society for the Revival of Sacred Music in Scotland published "Twenty Psalms" composed by him, which are classed amongst the most simple and beautiful productions of their kind in existence. In 1851 he acted as one of the jury at the Great Exhibition. B. at Salzburg, 1778; D. 1858.

NEVERS, Philip Julien Mancini Mazarin, Duke de, *ne-vair'*, was the nephew of the Cardinal Mazarin. He distinguished himself as the patron of Pradon against Racine, which produced sharp controversies among the wits. The duke wrote some sonnets on that occasion, and other poems of little merit. B. at Rome, 1641; D. at Paris, 1707.

NEVILE, or NEVYLE, Alexander, *nev'-il*, a poet, supposed to have been educated at Cambridge, was one of the learned men whom Archbishop Parker kept in his family, and to whom he was secretary, in which office Parker's successor, Grindal, continued him, and to these prelates Nevile dedicated his Latin narrative of the Norfolk insurrection under Kett, which was accompanied by an account of Norwich, and a list of the Saxon and British kings. In 1587 he published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and projected a translation of Livy, which he did not execute. In his sixteenth year he paraphrased the "Œdipus" very successfully, and wrote a work entitled "Apologia ad Walliæ proceres." B. 1544; D. 1614.

NEVILE, or NEVIL, Thomas, dean of Canterbury, was an eminent benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he expended £5000 in rebuilding the fine quadrangle which bears the name of Nevile's court. He was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1570, was senior proctor of the university in 1580,

became master of Magdalen College in 1582, prebend of Ely and rector of Doddington-cum-Marsh in 1587, vice-chancellor of Cambridge in 1588, dean of Peterborough in 1590, master of Trinity College in 1593, and dean of Canterbury in 1597. He was concerned in various controversies of the period, and was sent by Archbishop Whitgift to Scotland to assure James of the loyalty and affection of the clergy. Besides his beneficence to Trinity College, he was also a liberal patron of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury; and in the cathedral of that city he was buried in what has since been called Nevil's chapel. B. at Canterbury; D. 1615.

NEWCASTLE, Duchess of. (*See* CAVENDISH, Margaret.)

NEWCASTLE, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of, *nu-kas'-el*, a British statesman, eldest son of the fourth duke of Newcastle, who, after completing his education at the University of Oxford, was elected (as Lord Lincoln) representative of the southern division of Nottinghamshire in 1832. In 1834 he became a lord of the Treasury, and retained the appointment until April of the succeeding year. Between the years 1841 and 1846 he acted as chief commissioner of Woods and Forests, which post he vacated to assume the functions of chief secretary for Ireland. He lost his seat in the last-named year for supporting Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws. He was, however, returned shortly afterwards by the Falkirk burghs, and remained in the House of Commons until 1851, at which time he succeeded to the dukedom of Newcastle, upon the death of his father. He became secretary of state for the Colonies in 1852, in the Aberdeen administration. Upon the separation of the War business from that of the Colonies, with which it had hitherto been joined, the duke accepted the duties of the former department; but the mismanagement of the army during the first winter in the Crimea, led to his incurring much odium, before which he was compelled to resign office. Lord Panmure, his successor, stated, however, that the after and more successful arrangements emanating from the War-office were inaugurated by the duke himself. In 1859 he was appointed secretary for the Colonies, and in 1860 accompanied the Prince of Wales in his travels in Canada and in the United States, acquiring, by his judicious and affable bearing, great esteem, both in Canada and in the United States. B. in London, 1811; D. 1864.

NEWCOME, William, *nu'-kom*, a learned English divine, who became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and archbishop of Armagh. He published "The Harmony of the Gospels," "Letter to Dr. Priestley on the Duration of Our Lord's Ministry," "Observations on Our Lord's Conduct," an improved version of the twelve Minor Prophets, another of Ezekiel, "Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to Our Lord's Resurrection," and other important works. B. 1729; D. 1800.

NEWCOMEN, Thomas, *nu'-ko-men*, a locksmith of Dartmouth, who, about 1695, invented the engine which is called after his name, and which was the first in which steam was employed as a motive power. That engine was perfected by Watt. (*See* WATT.) D. 1729.

NEWMAN, Rev. John Henry, D.D., *nu'-man*, a modern English divine, who was educated at the University of Oxford, where, in 1822, he was elected fellow of Oriel College, and subsequently became vice-principal of Alban Hall. In 1833 he assumed a leading position in what was then termed the "Oxford movement;" and, in conjunction with Messrs. Pusey, Keble, and others, commenced the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," which so affected the theological world, and in which an attempt was made to recede from the principles of the English Reformation, and to approach the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. The last and 90th number was written by Dr. Newman himself; and, after its publication, the bishop of Oxford was called upon to put an end to the series. In 1845, Dr. Newman entered the communion of the Roman Catholic church. He has written many theological and other works, his last book of importance being his autobiography, "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," 1864. B. 1801.

NEWMAN, Francis William, a modern English writer, brother of the preceding, like whom he seceded from the Church of England, but upon totally opposite principles. It would be difficult to exactly define the peculiar theological views of Mr. Newman; but, by certain individuals, the term "sceptical" has been applied to them. After completing his education at Worcester College, Oxford, he was chosen fellow of Balliol in 1826, but resigned the office in 1830. During the three succeeding years, he travelled in the East, and, in 1834, became classical tutor in Bristol College, which he vacated in 1840, to assume the professorship of classics at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was nominated professor of the Latin language and literature in University College, London. As a philologist, he ranks as a highly accomplished and acute writer. In this department of knowledge, his most important works have been "A Grammar of the Berber Language," "The Odes of Horace, translated into unrhymed metre," and the "Iliad" of Homer. His peculiar and theological opinions have been expressed in his "Lectures on Political Economy," "The Crimes of the House of Hapsburg against its own Liege Subjects," "The Soul: its Sorrows and its Aspirations," "Phases of Faith," and a "History of the Hebrew Monarchy, from the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity." He likewise contributed a number of political and other articles to the Eclectic, Prospective, and Westminster reviews. Some elementary works also emanated from his pen; such as "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," "An Introduction to Roman History," &c. B. in London, 1805.

NEWPORT, George, *nu'-port*, a modern English comparative anatomist and physiologist, whose earliest efforts at acquiring scientific knowledge were made under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He was at length enabled to become apprentice to a surgeon at Sandwich, in Kent, and subsequently concluded his medical education at the University of London. At a later period he produced a number of valuable memoirs, chiefly upon the insect tribes, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1844 he was elected president of the Entomological Society; was twice awarded the medal of the Royal Society; and was fellow of the Linnæan and Royal Societies. His researches upon the respiration, temperature, and the structure of the blood-globules in insects are of the highest value. B. in Kent, 1804 D. 1854.

NEWTON, Thomas, *nu'-ton*, an English divine and physician, was educated first at Oxford and afterwards at Cambridge. He taught a school at Macclesfield, and practised physic; after which he obtained the living of Ilford, in Essex. He wrote "The History of the Saracens," "Approved Medicines and Cordial Receipts," "Directions for the Health of Magistrates and Students," "Herbal of the Bible," &c. B. in Cheshire, 1543; D. 1607.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac, *nu'-ton*, the greatest of English philosophers, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. Losing his father in his childhood, his care devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education, though she married a second time. In 1654 he was sent to the Grantham school, where, says Brewster, in his "Life" of the philosopher, he made little progress, until one day "the boy who was above him having given him a severe kick in the stomach, from which he suffered great pain, he laboured incessantly till he got above him in the school; and from that time continued to rise until he was the head boy." At the age of 18 he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Barrow for his tutor. Under that able mathematician, Newton made rapid progress. After going through Euclid's Elements, the most difficult problems in which were very easy and familiar to him, he proceeded to the study of Descartes' Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis, and Kepler's Optics, on all of which he made marginal notes as he went along; and this always continued to be his method of study. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz, who obtained a knowledge of it in 1676 from the author himself. At the age of 22, Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts; and, about the same time, applied himself to the grinding of optic-glasses for telescopes; and, having procured a glass prism in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. On the breaking out of the plague in 1665, he retired to Woolsthorpe, his native place, where, secluded from conversation and books, his active and penetrating mind conceived that hint which gave rise to his celebrated system of the universe. He was sitting alone in his garden, when some apples falling from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity; and reflecting on the power of that principle, he began to consider that, as it is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This subject he afterwards resumed on the occasion of the great comet in 1680; and in 1687 the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published, under the title of "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica." On the author's return to the University in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. These he had not finished in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. The second telescope made "with his own hands" is still preserved in the library of the Royal Society. When the privileges of the University of Cambridge were attacked by James II., Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the High Commission court, where he pleaded with so much ability that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen to represent his University in Parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved in 1689. In 1695 he was made warden of the Mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he held with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion, he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, with all the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. The same year he was chosen president of the Royal Society, which office he retained during twenty-five years. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his treatise on the "Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light," which was afterwards translated into several languages, and went through many editions. The next year, Queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the succeeding reign, he was very often at court, and the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him on philosophical subjects. About 1718 he communicated to her royal highness the outlines of his treatise on Ancient Chronology, with which she was so pleased, that she never would part with it. A surreptitious copy of it was, however, obtained and carried to France by the Abbé Conti, who translated and printed it, with observations. On this, Sir Isaac published a paper on the subject in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the work at length in English, in 4to. After enjoying an uncommon share of health, owing to his activity and temperance, till he was fourscore years old, this great man began to be afflicted with a disorder of the bladder. The last twenty days of his life were attended with much pain; yet, amidst the severest agonies, he never expressed the slightest impatience. After his death, his body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and three earls, bearing the pall. A stately monument was erected over his remains, at the entrance of the choir. Sir Isaac was of middling stature, and his countenance was pleasing and venerable. He was of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace: to his other great qualities, he added a serious and devout reverence of religion. His favourite study was the Bible, the prophecies of which he illustrated by his researches. He conformed to the Church of England, but lived in friendship with good men of all communions, and was an enemy to every kind of persecution. Sir Isaac had a great abhorrence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove those who made free with revelation in his presence; of which the following is an instance. The learned Dr. Halley was sceptically inclined, and sometimes took the liberty of sporting with the Scriptures. On one such occasion, Sir Isaac said to him, "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics,

because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have *not* studied it: I *have*, and know you know nothing of the matter." Sir Isaac was never married, and, perhaps, had never time to think of it, being constantly immersed in the profoundest studies, and not being willing to have them broken by domestic concerns. Dr. Pemberton states of him, "that neither his age nor his universal reputation had rendered him stiff in opinion or in any degree elated;" and, shortly before his death, the great philosopher spoke of his sublime efforts in the following humble manner:—"I know not what I may appear to the world; but, to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell, than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." Upon the mantelpiece of the room in which Newton was born, at Woolsthorpe, is placed a marble tablet commemorative of the fact, beneath which are Pope's lines:—

"Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was light."

An English translation of the "Principia" was made by Motte, and published in 1729. For a full account of the philosopher's works, see Sir David Brewster's "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," published in 1855. B. at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, 1642; D. at Kensington, 1727.

Newton, Charles Thomas, was appointed vice-consul at Mitylene in 1852, and in 1856 discovered the site of the magnificent mausoleum or tomb erected at Halicarnassus by Artemisia to the memory of her husband, Mausolus. After sending a fine collection of sculptures to the British Museum, he was appointed, in 1861, keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in that place. B. 1816.

Newton, Thomas, an eminent English prelate, whose education was commenced at Westminster school; whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. After entering into orders, he became curate of St. George's, Hanover Square. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with notes selected from various authors, and many of his own. He also prefixed a curious and well-written life of the author. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; and about 1762 became bishop of Bristol. His chief work is his "Dissertations on the Prophecies." After his death, were published his Miscellaneous Works, with his Memoirs, written by himself. B. in Staffordshire, 1704; D. 1782.

Newton, John, an episcopal clergyman of Calvinistic principles, was originally bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. He afterwards engaged in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last grew both serious and studious. By great diligence and application he acquired a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained to the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became intimately acquainted with Cowper, the poet, conjointly with whom he produced the "Olney Hymns." In 1779, Mr. Newton obtained the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he held till his death. He was the author of several works, among which may be numbered a "Review of Ecclesiastical History," "Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart," "The Messiah, a Series of Discourses," &c. B. 1725; D. 1807.

Newton, Gilbert Stuart, a modern English painter and Royal Academician, whose works are full of the grace and freshness of Watteau, but have an energy and expressiveness entirely his own. In 1826 he produced "The Lovers' Quarrel," which at once brought him reputation. In the following year he painted "The Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina," for which the duke of Bedford paid him 500 guineas. In 1833, his last picture, "Abelard," was exhibited in the Royal Academy, and in the same year he became insane. After remaining in that unhappy condition for about two years, he recovered his reason, but died four days afterwards. His best works were, "The Vicar of Wakefield restoring his Daughter to her Mother," "Shylock and Jessica," "Abelard sitting in his Study," and "Captain Macheath." B. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1794; D. at Chelsea, 1835.

Ney, Michael, *nai*, prince of the Moskowa, duke of Elchingen, and marshal of France, was one of the bravest and most distinguished of Napoleon's lieutenants. In his thirteenth year he was placed with a notary; but this occupation being little in accordance with his adventurous and energetic disposition, he, in 1787, enlisted in a regiment of hussars. His courage and activity were so conspicuous, that in seven years he rose to a captaincy. Attracting the notice of General Kleber, by whom he was surnamed "the Indefatigable," he was created adjutant-general. In 1796 he displayed signal valour at the battles of Altenkirchen, Montabour, and Dierdorf, at which last he was taken prisoner. Upon being exchanged, he was appointed to the army of the Rhine; while serving with which, he, with only a handful of cavalry, took 2000 prisoners, and made himself master of the town of Würzburg. For that gallant affair he was named general of brigade; and, throughout the campaign, his brilliant courage was only eclipsed by his humane treatment of the French emigrants who fell into his hands, and whom he contrived to put beyond the power of the Directory, who sought their lives. Under General Moreau, he fought at Worms, Frankenthal, Mannheim, and Iller; and to his unyielding bravery was due in great part the victory achieved at Hohenlinden. After the peace of Luneville, he went to Paris, where Napoleon gave him a cordial reception, and, in order to attach him to his cause, brought about a marriage between him and Mademoiselle Augnié, the friend of Hortense Beauharnais. Ney went to Switzerland in 1803 as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic. Upon his return, he was nominated to the command of the army encamped near Boulogne, and raised to the dignity of marshal of France. In 1805 he commanded the eighth corps of the army in Germany, and stormed the village of Elchingen, where the Austrians lost 1500 killed and wounded, and 2000 prisoners. It was in commemoration of this brilliant deed that Napoleon, who was witness of it, subsequently created Ney duke of Elchingen. He signalized himself still further in the subsequent Prussian campaign. He caused Erfurt to capitulate; took Magdeburg, with 23,000 prisoners and 800 pieces of artillery. At Deppen he destroyed a Prussian corps, cut off the retreat of the Russians at Königsberg, and defeated the left wing of the

enemy at Friedland. In Spain he was placed under Massena; and it was to his persevering skill that the capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo and Almeida was due. Although he greatly assisted Massena in his retreat from the lines of Torres Vedras, the latter and himself became engaged in serious disputes, which led to the recall of Ney. When the grand army set out for Russia, in 1812, Ney was placed in command of the third corps. In that disastrous expedition, he is stated to have urged Napoleon to winter at Smolensko; but, although his counsel remained unheeded by the emperor, he won from him the surname "Bravest of the Brave," by his intrepidity upon every occasion. During the terrible retreat that ensued, Ney performed prodigies of valour. General Dumas relates, that one morning at Gaubinnen, a man in a dark cloak, long beard, and weather-beaten face, entered his room. "I am at last here," said the stranger; "General Dumas, do you recognise me?" General Dumas replied that he did not. "I am the rear-guard of the grand army," continued the stranger; "I have fired the last musket-shot on the bridge of Kowno; I have thrown the last of our arms into the Niemen, and have come here through the woods. I am Marshal Ney!" When Napoleon's star had begun to decline, Ney's courage and ability remained as brilliant as before. He was at Bautzen, Lutzen, and Dresden, helping in all to bring victory to the French standard; but at Dannewitz he was defeated by Bernadotte. The emperor, however, displayed no resentment towards his brave general when he heard of the disaster. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Ney retired to his country seat, from which he was summoned to Paris to assume the command of the eighth military division. When he had reached Paris, he learned for the first time that he was called upon to oppose his old master, who had returned from Elba, and was advancing towards the capital. Unfortunately for himself, he undertook to oppose Napoleon, but gave way before the astute mind of his ancient chief. Instead of capturing, he went over to Napoleon, and his example was followed by almost his whole army. At Waterloo he displayed astonishing bravery, five horses were shot under him; but on foot, his dress torn with balls, he headed the columns of the Guard, and urged them to the charge. All was unavailing, however, and, in the retreat, he was one of the last to quit the disastrous field. After the fall of the emperor, he repaired to Paris, where he was soon afterwards proscribed as a traitor to France. Fouché provided him with a passport, by means of which he was enabled to gain the frontiers in safety; but, unhappily, turning back for some slight cause, he was arrested, brought to trial, and condemned to death. The garden of the Luxembourg was chosen for the place of execution, and there the brave soldier calmly met his death;—there, "he who had fought five hundred battles for France—not one against her, was shot as a traitor." B. at Sarre-Louis, Loraine, 1769; shot, 1815.

NICANDER, *ni-kan'der*, a Greek poet, physician, and grammarian, who was a voluminous writer; but only two of his works have come down to us. He is supposed to have been born at Claros, a town of Colophon, and to have lived about 135 B.C.

NICANDER, Charles Augustus, a modern Swedish poet, who commenced his literary career in 1820, with the production of "The Runic Sword; or, the First Knight." In 1827 he visited Italy, and, upon his return, published "Recollections of the South," a prose work, but interspersed with some poems of great beauty and pathos. B. at Stregnäs, 1799; D. 1839.

NICCOLINI, John Baptist, *nek'-o-le'-ne*, a modern Italian poet, was the son of humble parents resident in Florence, but, in spite of poverty, he received an education which enabled him, at the age of twenty-two, to become librarian and professor of History and Mythology at the Academy of Arts. On the grand ducal restoration, he was so highly in favour that Ferdinand III. gave him the appointment of librarian in his own palace; but Niccolini soon returned to his old functions at the Academy, which afforded him greater independence. His literary attention was given almost wholly to dramatic poetry: and in one of his first tragedies, "Nabuco," the personalities of Napoleon I., Pius VII., Letitia, Maria Louisa, and other great characters of the time, were embodied in the *dramatis personæ*, the emperor himself appearing through the poetical guise of the king of Babylon. The first edition of Niccolini's tragedies appeared at Florence in 1831, and in 1847 M. Le Monnier published his complete works, with the omission of two dramas, "Arnoldo di Brescia" and "Philippo Strozzi," which were rather too daring to be represented or even printed in Tuscany. Niccolini also wrote several lyric poems which were highly popular, and among them a poem in three cantos, entitled "La Pieta," which celebrates the institution of the fraternity of the Misericordia, and their pious works during the plague and inundation which visited Leghorn early in the nineteenth century. The range of antique themes taken up in rapid succession by Niccolini at the opening of his career, was abandoned in later years for a modern and romantic class of subjects. His prose works consist of philological treatises and academical discourses. Niccolini was an enthusiastic advocate of civil and religious liberty; and it was a severe attack of illness alone which prevented him, in 1847, from taking an active part in the political movements of that epoch. B. 1785; D. 1861.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of Constantinople, *ni-sef'-or-us*, was at first chancellor of the empire, but usurped the throne, in 802, from the empress Irene, whom he banished to the isle of Mitylene. The beginning of his reign was marked by wisdom and clemency; but afterwards he committed such cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes, surnamed the Turk, emperor. Bardanes was defeated, however, and sent to a monastery, where he was deprived of his eyes. The Bulgarians having invaded the empire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicephorus marched against them; but was vanquished and slain, 811.

NICEPHORUS II. (Phocas), a nobleman of Constantinople, whose character was so popular, that he was raised to the Imperial throne in 963. He married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus II., and drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. He was assassinated by John Zimisces and other conspirators, in 969.

NICEPHORUS III. was invested with the purple by the army, which he commanded, in 1078. He was deprived of this dignity in 1081, by his general, Alexis Comnenus, who sent him to a convent, where he died shortly after.

NICEPHORUS, Callistus, a Greek historian, who, among other works, produced an "Ecclesiastical History," in twenty-three books, the date of which commences with the year 610. This work was translated into French by Du Duc, and again into Latin by Lange, in the 17th century. Flourished in the 14th century.

NICERON, Jean Pierre, *nis'-e-rawng*, an eminent French biographer entered the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. His works are "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works," a translation of Dr. Hancock's treatise on the "Virtues of Common Water," "The Conversion of England to Christianity." B. 1685; D. 1738.

NICETAS, Acominatus, *ni-se'-tăs*, a Byzantine historian, who wrote the "Annals of the Byzantine Empire," in twenty-one books. He was employed in various posts at the court of Constantinople, until the year 1204, when he retired to Nicæa, where he died, 1216.

NICHOLAS I., Pope, *nik'-o-las*, was elected in succession to Benedict III., in 858. He excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, whose schism led to the separation of the Roman and Byzantine churches. D. 867.

NICHOLAS II. was a native of Burgundy, archbishop of Florence, who succeeded Stephen IX. as pope in 1059. He was opposed by a rival, who styled himself Benedict X.; but being disavowed by the council of Sutri, Benedict was obliged to forego his claim to the papal chair. This pope assembled a council at Rome, and caused a decree to be passed which was very important in the subsequent elections to the tiara. He was succeeded by Alexander II. D. 1061.

NICHOLAS III. was of a noble Italian family, and elected pope in succession to John XXI., in 1277. He obtained from the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg large grants of Italian territory; among the rest, the exarchate of Ravenna. He dispatched a number of missions to heathen countries, and deprived Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, of the dignity of a senator of Rome. His successor was Martin IV. D. 1280.

NICHOLAS IV. was a native of Ascoli, and was elected to the papal chair upon the death of Honorius IV., in 1288. He excommunicated James of Aragon and his followers in the island of Sicily, and advanced the claims of Charles II. of Anjou to that kingdom. He likewise endeavoured to excite a new crusade, but without success. This disappointment hastened his death, which took place in 1292.

NICHOLAS V., cardinal bishop of Bologna, became pope after Eugenius IV., in 1447. He restored peace to the Romish and Western churches, and caused the sovereigns and states of Italy to forget their feuds. He collected books and manuscripts, and ordered translations to be made of the Greek classics. The Vatican library was also founded by him, and he embellished Rome with numerous fine edifices. D. 1455.

NICHOLAS I., emperor of Russia, was the third son of the emperor Paul, by his second wife, Sophie Dorothea, daughter of Frederick Eugene, duke of Würtemberg. His father having been assassinated while Nicholas was only in his fifth year, his education devolved





upon his mother, who caused him to be most carefully instructed in letters, the sciences, and the arts. He was taught to speak the French and German languages with as much fluency as his native Russian; while in the theory of the art of war, for the study of which he evinced great aptitude from his earliest years, his progress was rapid and brilliant. He ascended the throne of Russia in 1825, after the death of his eldest brother Alexander, who had no issue. Constantine, the next brother, was the legitimate heir; but he had renounced his claim two years previously. Before becoming emperor, Nicholas had, however, to repress a formidable insurrection, comprising powerful members of the military and nobility. During that critical period, Nicholas displayed a fearless and energetic character, which rapidly awed the insurrectionists, many of whom were shot down or subsequently executed, or banished to Siberia. Shortly after his coronation, he sent his troops against the shah of Persia, whose army was defeated in several engagements by Marshal Paskiewitch. The shah was compelled to sign the treaty of Tourkmanchai, by which the provinces of Erivan and Nakschivan were ceded to Russia, an indemnity of about three millions sterling in cash being also exacted from him. Nicholas joined with England and France in aiding the Greeks to achieve their independence, and the Russian fleet co-operated with those of the two first-named powers in annihilating the Turkish flotilla at Navarino. In 1828 war broke out between Russia and Turkey; upon which General Diebitsch captured the fortress of Silistria, routed the Turkish army at Shumla, crossed the Balkan, and appeared before Adrianople. In 1829 the treaty of Adrianople was concluded, which gave to Russia, besides large tracts of territory in Asia, the right to trade in all parts of Turkey and upon the Danube, and the free passage of the Dardanelles. In virtue of this concession, Nicholas likewise became the protector of the Danubian Principalities. In 1830 he displayed considerable hostility towards the revolution that had brought about a change of dynasty in France; and in the same year an insurrection burst forth in Poland, which was not repressed until after a terrible struggle of ten months. The brave but unsuccessful Poles were treated with the utmost rigour; many were sent to Siberia or the army of the Caucasus; the universities were suppressed, the libraries and other great establishments were transferred to St. Petersburg; and finally, in 1832, the kingdom of Poland became extinct. In 1839 a formal declaration of war was made against the Circassians, with whom the Russians had long been engaged in a desultory warfare. This struggle was vigorously maintained by the emperor throughout his whole life, but it remained for his successor Alexander to thoroughly subdue the brave mountaineers. Nicholas visited England for the second time in 1844, and was cordially received by her Majesty Queen Victoria. During the Hungarian insurrection of 1849, the troops of Nicholas enabled Austria to triumph over her revolted subjects, and to complete the subjugation of Hungary. In 1853 he dispatched Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to exact from the Porte a treaty whereby Russia might be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, and secure to herself the prerogative

of protecting the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire. The result of Prince Menschikoff's mission is well known: Russia occupied the Danubian principalities as "a material guarantee;" the fleet of Nicholas destroyed the Turkish vessels at Sinope; and France and England declared war against the czar, invaded the Crimea, where the Russian arms were subjected to defeat at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Sebastopol; all the forts upon the southern side of which were captured and destroyed. This last event, however, was subsequent to the death of the emperor, who succumbed to a mortal malady, whilst busily engaged in preparing renewed efforts against the allies. The emperor Nicholas was a man of prodigious industry; his energetic character enabled him to assume the position of defender of order and legitimacy throughout the continent of Europe. Order and legitimacy signified to him, however, a total repression of national liberty. With respect to his own country, he was professedly despotic. "Despotism," he observed, "is the very essence of my government." The great object of his public life was to realize the ambitious projects of Peter I. and Catharine II.—the possession by Russia of Constantinople, and of the territories of the sultan. B. at St. Petersburg, 1796; D. 1855.

NICHOL, J. P., LL.D., *nik'-ol*, professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, was the son of a bookseller in Montrose, and Mr. Nichol's first venture in life was as schoolmaster of Dun in the neighbourhood of that town, when he was only sixteen years of age. He afterwards studied for the church, and was duly licensed as a preacher. Literature and science, however, soon diverted him into a course more suitable to his faculties. Among other literary undertakings, Mr. Nichol for some time edited the "Fife Herald," to a daughter of the proprietor of which, Mr. Robert Tullis, he was married. After obtaining his professorship from Lord Melbourne's ministry, he distinguished himself by his various popular works on astronomy, "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Solar System," "The Planetary System," "The Planet Neptune," &c.; and by his lectures on the same class of subjects, he was the first to make the public familiar with what is called the "Nebular Hypothesis." B. 1804.

NICHOLLS, William, *nik'-ols*, an English divine of much learning and piety, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selsey, in Sussex. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works: the principal of which were, "A Conference with a Theist," "A Defence of the Church of England," and "A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer." B. 1664; D. 1712.

NICHOLS, John, a learned antiquarian writer, who early in life was placed in the office of William Bowyer, "the last of the learned printers." He was afterwards manager and partner in that printing-office; and at Bowyer's death, in 1777, the establishment fell into his hands. Nichols was author, or editor and printer, of a very large number of learned works. The most important of these were, "Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, F.S.A.," "Illustrations of Literary History," "History of the County of Leicester," "The Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth," and "Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times." From the year 1778 until his death, he conducted the "Gentleman's Magazine." B. at Islington, 1745; D. 1826.

NICHOLS, John Gough, a modern English antiquarian, was grandson of the preceding. His first important work was produced in 1829, with the title, "Fac-Similes of Autographs, with Biographical Memoirs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Persons." His later productions included, among others, "The Chronicle of Queen Jane," a translation from Erasmus's "Pilgrimage to St. Mary of Walsingham," and "The Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London." During many years he was at the head of the "Gentleman's Magazine," but vacated the post in 1856. Subsequently, however, he contributed to the pages of that periodical "The autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, Esq.," which contained much interesting matter relative to the early writers and affairs of that magazine. B. in London, 1806.

NICIAS, *nish'-i-ăs*, an Athenian commander and statesman, who, by his merit, rose to the highest offices in his country. He signalized himself in the war of the Peloponnesus, which he had the honour of concluding. Afterwards he was appointed to command, with Eurymedon and Demosthenes, against Sicily. These three generals laid siege to Syracuse for two years; but, finding it impregnable, they were about to retire, when they were attacked by the Syracusans, and Nicias and Demosthenes, with a great part of their troops, made prisoners. Nicias was put to death by the Syracusans, 413 B.C.

NICIAS, physician to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who made an offer to Fabricius, the Roman consul, of poisoning his master for a sum of money, B.C. 280. Fabricius disdained the proposal, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. Thereupon Pyrrhus is stated to have exclaimed, "This is that Fabricius whom it is harder to turn aside from justice and honour than to divert the sun from its course." Nicias is said to have been put to death, and his skin used for covering the seat of a chair.

NICIAS, a celebrated Grecian painter, who was contemporary with Apelles. His greatest picture was that which illustrated the passage in Homer's "Odyssey" where Ulysses invokes the shades of the departed. Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, offered Nicias sixty talents (about £15,000) for the picture: but the painter preferred to present it to his native city of Athens. One of his pictures was taken to Rome by Augustus, in whose temple it was afterwards fixed. He is likewise stated to have painted some of the statues of Praxiteles. Flourished about the end of the 4th century B.C.

NICOLAI, Christopher Frederick, *nik'-o-lai*, a learned German bookseller, who taught himself Greek, Latin, and English, and, in the 18th century, established several critical journals at Berlin. The most important of his separate works are "Anecdotes of Frederick the Great," "Essay on the Templars," and "Remarks on the History of the Rosicrucians and Freemasons." B. at Berlin, 1733; D. 1811.

NICOLAS, Sir Harris, *nik'-o-las*, an English antiquarian writer, whose early years were spent in the English navy. At the conclusion of the great war with France, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and was called to the bar

in 1825. As a lawyer, he was almost entirely employed in peerage cases before the House of Lords. His works were both numerous and important; the principal of them being "The History of the Battle of Agincourt," a "Life of Chaucer," appended to Pickering's edition of the poet's writings; "The Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson," and two volumes of a "History of the British Navy," which were all that he completed before his death. In 1831 he was created a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. B. in Cornwall, 1799; D. 1848.

NICOLE, Pierre, *nik'-ol*, an eminent French writer, who, in 1639, became a member of the Society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In 1679 he quitted France, on account of the persecution against the Jansenists; but, some time after, obtained leave to return to Paris. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. He was the chief author of the celebrated work known as the "Port Royal Logic." He also translated several valuable works from the Latin; and his moral essays are esteemed; as is also his "Treatise on Preserving Peace in Society." His other works are chiefly polemical. B. at Chartres, 1625; D. 1695.

NICOLL, Robert, *nik'-ol*, a Scotch poet, the son of parents in humble circumstances, and whose efforts at self-education were pursued under the most disadvantageous circumstances. At the age of 21 he produced a small volume of poems, which became exceedingly popular, and passed through several editions. He shortly afterwards obtained the post of editor of the "Leeds Times," which, under his control, was more than tripled in its circulation. His prose writings consisted, for the most part, of political articles contributed to the before-mentioned print, and were marked by strongly liberal sentiments and a clear energetic style. His health, which had always been frail, and was probably shattered by his youthful studies, gave way after he had been engaged upon his editorial duties about a year; and he removed to Edinburgh, where he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood. B. in Perthshire, 1814; D. 1837.

NICOLSON, William, *nik'-ol-son*, a learned English prelate, born at Orton, in Cumberland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; became, successively, bishop of Carlisle, Derry, and archbishop of Cashel. He published "The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library," the "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws," and several other works. He also distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Bangorian controversy. B. 1655; D. 1727.

NICOMEDES I., *nik-om'-e-dees*, king of Bithynia, succeeded his father, Ziphœtes, B.C. 278. In the following year he sought the assistance of the Gauls against his brother Zibœtes, who disputed the throne with him. His barbarian auxiliaries subsequently turned against him, and overran Asia Minor. D. about 250 B.C.

NICOMEDES II., succeeded Prusias II., 149 B.C. During his long reign, he remained the ally of the Romans, and assisted the latter against Aristonicus, king of Pergamus, 131 B.C. The last years of his reign were spent in contending against Mithridates VI., king of Pontus. D. 91 B.C.

NICOMEDES III., son and successor of the preceding, was deposed in the first year of his reign, by Mithridates VI.; but was afterwards restored by the Romans. In 88 B.C. he engaged with the Romans in attacking Mithridates, whose general defeated him in Paphlagonia; whereupon he fled to Italy, where he remained till the conclusion of the war, B.C. 84. Dying without issue, he left his crown to the Romans, 74 B.C.

NICOT, Jean, *ne'-ko*, a French courtier and writer, who was sent by Francis II. as ambassador to Portugal, whence he brought the plant named tobacco, which, in France, has been called Nicotiana, out of compliment to the importer. He wrote a work upon Navigation, and, in 1606, published "The Treasury of the French Language," which is stated to be the first French dictionary known. B. at Nimes, 1530; D. at Paris, 1600.

NIEBUHR, Carsten, *ne'-boor*, a celebrated Danish traveller, whose parents died while he was very young. In consequence of this occurrence, he remained until his 21st year in an almost uneducated condition, gaining his subsistence as an agricultural labourer. In 1754, however, he zealously devoted himself to the study of geometry, with the view of gaining the post of land-surveyor in his native district. He afterwards passed to the university of Göttingen; but his pecuniary resources becoming exhausted, he enlisted in the Hanoverian engineers, which he quitted in 1757, on being appointed to a scientific expedition about to be dispatched by the king of Denmark to Arabia. Niebuhr requested to be allowed to increase his scientific qualifications by eighteen months' study; and, when the expedition set out, joined it as mathematician and geographer. After travelling in Arabia, Bombay, Persia, and Asia Minor, Niebuhr returned to Copenhagen in 1767, having been absent six years. His four companions had died in the East; but Niebuhr succeeded in bringing home a collection of notes and sketches, which were subsequently edited, engraved, and printed at the expense of the Danish government, and have been used by every historian of Arabia, from Gibbon until the present day. The most important of these classical works were, "Description of Arabia," "Travels in Arabia," and "Political and Military State of the Turkish Empire." His great services to science were recognised by his government, who appointed him to a civil post in Holstein, and created him councillor of state. Further, when he became incapacitated from discharging the duties of his office through blindness, the Danish government would not accept his resignation, but appointed an assistant to carry on his labours until the end of his life. B. in Holstein, 1733; D. 1815.

NIEBUHR, Barthold George, a celebrated Danish historian, was son of the preceding. After concluding a brilliant academical career, he became private secretary to the Danish minister of finance in 1796; but his studious and retiring disposition being ill suited for administrative functions, he exchanged the post for that of assistant-secretary to the Royal Library of Copenhagen. After spending about two years in Edinburgh, London, and Holstein, he returned to Copenhagen in 1800. Niebuhr was next invited to Berlin, where he arrived shortly before the battle of Jena. Upon the establishment of the University of Berlin, he was appointed therein lecturer on Roman

history; and the discourses which he delivered while fulfilling this office formed the germs of the great work upon which his fame rests. The War of Liberation, as it was termed in Germany, called Niebuhr from his studious life; and, during the years 1813-14, he was employed at the head-quarters of the allied army. In 1816 he was sent from Berlin as ambassador to Rome, whence he requested to be recalled in 1822. After spending some time at Naples, he returned to Berlin, but shortly afterwards repaired to Bonn, where he gave lectures upon Roman antiquities and other subjects, in the newly-founded university. After superintending the publication of the works of the Byzantine historians, he occupied himself with the enlargement and completion of his "Roman History." The first volume of this new edition was given to the world in 1827; but, a fire having destroyed all Niebuhr's manuscripts, the publication of the second was delayed until 1830. This great work inaugurated a new and more rational mode of dealing with the misty legends of early tradition; and, although Niebuhr therein displayed a scepticism and a distrust of mystical authorities, he did more than any other man to evolve a truthful and sound basis whereon to erect a rational history of Rome. The "Roman History" has been translated into English by Archdeacon Hare, Bishop Thirlwall, and Dr. Schmitz. Many of Niebuhr's shorter treatises are to be found in the "Classical Journal," the "Philological Museum," &c. In addition to the before-mentioned works, Niebuhr produced "Lectures on the History of Rome," which has been translated into English by Dr. L. Schmitz. B. at Copenhagen, 1776; D. 1831.

NIEL, Adolphe, *neel*, a modern general and marshal of France, in 1821 became a student of the Polytechnic School, which he quitted to study engineering at Metz. He rose but slowly through the subordinate grades of the army. In 1827 he was lieutenant of engineers; in 1835 he became a captain, and won his promotion as chef-de-bataillon for his bravery upon the field of Constantine, two years afterwards. He was made colonel in 1846, and with that rank took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849, as head of the staff of engineers. While at Rome he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was shortly afterwards charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the pope at Gaeta. Upon his return to Paris, he became a member of the superior committee of engineering and fortifications, and was appointed director of the engineering department in the ministry of war. In 1853 he rose to be general of division, and in that capacity commanded the French engineers in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he commanded the engineers in the Crimea, having been dispatched thither in 1855, by which time he had attained the distinction of aide-de-camp to the emperor. After the assault and taking of the Malakhoff, he was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1859 he was sent on a mission to the court of Victor Emmanuel at Turin, and to make the official demand of the Princess Clothilde's hand for Prince Napoleon. Shortly afterwards he participated in the operations of the French army in Italy, and was created a marshal of France. His reputation as a scientific officer has always stood remarkably high. B. in France, 1802; D. 1869.

NIELD, James, *neeld*, a philanthropist, was a goldsmith in St. James's Street, London, where he made an ample fortune, a large portion of which, as well as much of his time, he devoted to the alleviation of the sufferings of prisoners confined in the public gaols, which he was in the habit of visiting all over the country, in order to ascertain the condition of the inmates, and relieve their necessities. He founded the society for the Relief and Discharge of Prisoners Confined for Small Debts; the reports of which he prepared, besides contributing papers to the "Gentleman's Magazine" on the same subject. B. in Cheshire, 1744; D. 1814.

NIEMCEWICZ, Julian Ursin, *neem'-tse-vitch*, a distinguished Polish poet, historian, and patriot. In 1788, after having travelled in France, Italy, and England, he entered the Polish diet as deputy for Livonia. He subsequently drew up the Polish constitution, which was warmly commended by Fox. In 1794 he served as aide-de-camp to Kosciusko, during the Polish insurrection of that year, and was taken prisoner at the disastrous battle of Macieowicz. He was kept in confinement at St. Petersburg until 1796, after which he emigrated to America, passing on his way through London, where he was cordially received. When Napoleon created the grand-duchy of Warsaw, in 1806, Niemcewicz was appointed secretary of state; and this and other high offices he continued to hold until the outbreak of the Polish insurrection of 1830. Shortly afterwards he went to London, to request the aid of the English government; but, Russia having taken the capital of Poland in his absence, he was precluded from returning to his native country. He subsequently repaired to Paris, where the last days of this illustrious patriot and author were spent. His chief works were, a collection of spirit-stirring poems, a number of dramas, the "History of the Reign of Sigismund III. of Poland," translations from Pope, Dryden, Byron, and Wordsworth, and a narrative of his captivity in St. Petersburg. B. at Skoki, Lithuania, 1757; D. at Paris, 1841.

NIÉPCE DE SAINT VICTOR, Claude François, *né'-aips*, a modern French photographic chemist, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining images on glass. He was the nephew of that M. Niépce who was the friend and fellow-worker of M. Daguerre: was educated for the military profession, and was acting as lieutenant of dragoons in 1842, when an accident turned his thoughts towards the science of chemistry. Having stained his uniform with some drops of lemon-juice, he undertook a series of chemical experiments for the purpose of restoring the lost colour, and at length succeeded by employing ammonia. Shortly afterwards, the minister of war ordered that the collars and cuffs of thirteen cavalry regiments should be changed in colour. This change had been estimated to cost six francs the suit; but Niépce suggested a plan which would cost only half a franc. His proposal was accepted, and the government was saved an expenditure of 100,000 francs. For this service he received a reward of 500 francs. Three years afterwards, he obtained an exchange into the municipal guard of Paris, which step gave him the means of prosecuting his scientific studies in the

capital. During the revolution of 1848, the barrack in which he lodged was destroyed, and with it the whole of his scientific apparatus and collections. Notwithstanding, he contrived to conclude his experiments, and present to the Academy his second memoir upon photography on glass, in the same year. Besides his first great discovery, he made researches upon producing photographic images in colours, and photographically engraved steel plates. In 1855 he published a collection of his scattered memoirs, with the title "Photographic Researches," and another entitled "Treatise upon Engraving upon Steel and Glass." In 1850 Napoleon III. appointed him commandant of the Louvre, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute more perfectly his photographic researches. B. in France, 1805; D. 1870.

NIEPPERG, Adam Albert, Count von, *nee'-pairg*, a general and chamberlain of the Austrian empire. In 1812 he acted as minister-plenipotentiary at Stockholm; upon which occasion he succeeded in inducing Bernadotte to take part in the coalition against Napoleon. In 1814 he signed, at Naples, with Murat, a treaty of alliance with Austria. When the empress Maria Louisa quitted France, Count von Niepperg became her confidential adviser, and defended her interests at the congress of Vienna. He next contributed towards the overthrow of Murat, and passed some time in France as commandant of the department of Gard. He subsequently repaired to Parma, where he was secretly married to Maria Louisa. His administration of his wife's duchy was characterized by ability and energy: several important reforms, both political and military, likewise emanated from him. B. at Salzburg, 1771; D. at Parma, 1828.

NIGER, Caius Pescennius, *ni'-jer*, a celebrated Roman general, who, when the empire was sold to Didius Julianus by the Prætorian guards, in 193, refused to acknowledge the new emperor. Niger commanded in Syria, and was chosen emperor by all the provinces of the East; but Septimius Severus, who was at the head of the Roman legions in Pannonia, set up a rival claim, and, marching upon Rome, dethroned Didius. Severus next sent troops against Niger, whose army was twice defeated, and himself abandoned by his followers. He attempted to effect his escape; but was overtaken and slain, 194.

NIGHTINGALE, Joseph, *ni'-tin-gail*, a dissenting minister of very considerable talent, who settled in London, became an author, and left the Methodist connexion for Unitarianism. Among his writings are, "A Portraiture of Catholicism," "A Portraiture of Methodism," several volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales," "English Topography," and "Sermons." B. in Lancashire, 1775; D. 1824.

NIGHTINGALE, Miss Florence, an English philanthropic lady, was the daughter of William Edward Nightingale, of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and received her education under her parents' direction. In addition to the ordinary accomplishments of an English lady, she acquired a competent knowledge of the modern languages. Early in life, her serious and earnest mind turned towards missions of charity with a natural instinct. After examining the schools and hospitals in the neighbourhood of her father's estate, and, at a later period, extending her observations by visiting the schools, workhouses, and hospitals of the metropolis and the large provincial towns, she, in 1849, entered the Kaiserswerth hospital at Düsseldorf as voluntary nurse, and, after visiting similar establishments in other parts of Germany, returned to London, and founded the Sanatorium for English invalid ladies, in Upper Harley Street. The sickness and distress of the British army in the Crimea induced Mr. Sidney Herbert, then minister of war, to request Miss Nightingale to go thither as superintendent of a staff of voluntary nurses. With a noble devotedness, she immediately complied her estimable example being followed by forty-two other nurses, many of whom were ladies of rank and fortune. From November, 1854, until the re-embarkation of the army in 1856, did Miss Nightingale minister to the wounded and the sick, her zeal never abating except on one occasion, when she was herself laid upon a sick bed by an attack of hospital fever. Upon her return to England, in the latter year, the whole English nation, from the queen to the peasant, acknowledged her devoted assiduity. A testimonial fund, amounting to £50,000, was subscribed, which, at Miss Nightingale's request, was devoted to the institution of an hospital for the training of nurses. She wrote several excellent works; the last of which was, "Notes on Nursing, what it is, and what it is not." B. in Florence, 1820.

NIKON, *ni'-kon*, patriarch of Russia, was the son of a peasant, but by his religious zeal and learning obtained the favour of the czar Alexis Michaelovitch. Nikon introduced into the Russian church the method of chanting, and called a council for restoring the sacred text according to the ancient versions. A new edition of the Bible was accordingly published at Moscow, under the direction of the patriarch. He composed a chronicle of Russian affairs to the year 1630. Through the intrigues of his enemies, he was afterwards banished. B. near Nishnei-Novgorod, 1605; D. at Jaroslav, 1681.

NILEUS, *ni'-le-us*, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Lebedos, &c.

NILUS, *ni'-lus*, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

NINUS, *ni'-nus*, king of Assyria, and a celebrated conqueror, who, about 2069 B.C., succeeded Belus, his father, as king of Babylon and Nineveh. He entered into an alliance with the Arabs, subjugating Egypt and Bactria. He became enamoured of Semiramis, the wife of one of his generals, and married her after her husband's death. Semiramis was supposed to have subsequently poisoned Ninus, who reigned during 52 years, and enlarged Nineveh, to which city he gave his name.

NINUS II., or NINYAS, son of the preceding and Semiramis, who profited by his youth to assume the regency. According to some, she subsequently voluntarily abdicated, while others state that she was put to death by Ninus. His reign is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. His successors imitated the example of his voluptuousness; and very little further is known of the Assyrian monarchs until the age of Sardanapalus. His reign is placed between the years 1965 and 1927 B.C.

NITOCRIS, *ni-to'-kris*, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates,

in the middle of the city, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous water of the river.

NIVERNOIS, Louis Julius Mancini Mazarini, Duke de, *ne'-vair-nwoi*, a French diplomatist, was successively ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the peace of 1763. He produced several poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Ariosto, and Milton. He also wrote "Letters on the Use of the Mind," "Dialogues of the Dead," "Reflections on the Genius of Horace, Boileau, and Rousseau;" "Fables in Verse," "Dramas," &c. He was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793, and died in 1798. B. 1716.

NOAILLES, Adrien Maurice, Duke of, *no'-ail*, a celebrated French general, came of a noble family, and evinced, early in life, eminent talents for the military profession. He served with his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under Vendôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Roussillon, and gained several advantages over the enemy. In 1710 he made himself master of Gerona, one of the most important places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him a duke and peer of France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed president of the council of finances; but when Dubois obtained the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was exiled. On the death of that minister he was recalled, and restored to his posts. In the year 1734 he commanded at the siege of Philipsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy. B. 1678; D. 1766.

NOAILLES, Louis Antoine de, uncle of the preceding, devoted himself to the ecclesiastical profession, and, in 1676, was nominated bishop of Cahors; whence he was removed to Châlons, and, lastly, to the see of Paris, in 1695. He made excellent rules for the conduct of his clergy, but his peace was disturbed by the Jesuits, in consequence of the approbation which he gave to Quesnel's "Reflections on the New Testament." In 1700 he was honoured with the dignity of cardinal. He subsequently lost the favour of Louis XIV., through the influence of Father Tellier, the Jesuit. Pope Clement XI. was also set against the archbishop, and issued his famous bull of Unigenitus in condemnation of Quesnel's book, which the latter had sanctioned. The cardinal was exiled; but, after the death of Louis, Tellier was banished in his turn, and the archbishop recalled. B. 1651; D. 1729.

NOBLE, Mark, *no'-bel*, a clergyman of the Church of England, and rector of Barming, in Kent, was the author of "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," "Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables," "The Lives of the English Regicides," a "History of the College of Arms," and a supplementary continuation of "Granger's Biographical History of England." He also wrote several papers in the "Archæologia," and was F.S.A. of London and Edinburgh. D. 1827.

NODIER, Charles, *no'-de-ai*, a celebrated French author, was the son of the mayor of Besançon, under whose care he received a careful and complete education. He early displayed a love for natural history, and, at the age of 18, published a treatise on Entomology. In 1800 he went to Paris, where he quickly became celebrated by his fine romances and poems; but incurred the displeasure of the first consul, in consequence of producing a satirical poem entitled "La Napoléonne," in which he defended liberty. For this, he was sent back to his native place, and there kept under police inspection. In this condition of forced exclusion from society, he occupied himself with the composition of his "Critical Examination of the Dictionaries of the French Language;" in which work he displayed the utmost acuteness and learning. He next commenced a series of journeys over France, in order to escape the watchful annoyances of the police. His mode of life during this period is detailed in his "Painter of Salzburg." He subsequently repaired to Dôle, and commenced the delivery of a series of lectures on French literature, which gained the greatest success. At a later period he obtained, through the influence of Fouché, the post of librarian at Laybach, in Illyria; but the restoration of the Bourbons enabled him to again take up his residence at Paris, where he found employment as a contributor to the "Journal des Débats." In 1818 he produced "Jean Sbogar," and, in the following year, "Thérèse Hubert," two charming romances. In 1824 he received the important appointment of librarian to the arsenal; and in 1833 became a member of the French Academy. Charles Nodier exercised his talents upon the most diverse subjects: fiction, history, poetry, criticism, biography, philology, — all were touched upon and enriched by his writings. He contributed articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and originated the "Grand Dictionnaire Historique." His most attractive works of a lighter order were "Recollections of my Youth," "The Last Banquet of the Girondins," and his last and finest novel, "Francesco Colonna." In all his works, he wrote in the chastest style, and his plots and sentiments were of a similar purity. During the last years of his life, his society was sought by Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and the most distinguished French authors. B. at Besançon, 1780; D. at Paris, 1844.

NOLLEKENS, Joseph Francis, *nol'-le-kens*, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, but went young to England. He studied under Tillemans, and afterwards copied Watteau and Paolo Pannini. He painted landscapes, figures, conversation pieces, and particularly the amusements of children. He was much employed by Lord Cobham, at Stowe, and by the earl of Tilney. B. 1706; D. 1748.—His son Joseph was an admirable sculptor, and studied under Scheemakers. He executed several capital works. B. in London, 1737; D. 1823.

NOLLET, Jean Antoine, *nol'-lai*, a French divine and philosophical writer, who studied at Beauvais and Paris. In 1734 he visited London, and was chosen a member of the Royal Society. On his return to Paris, he commenced a course of lectures in experimental philosophy, to which he added illustrations of chemistry, anatomy, and natural history. In 1738 he was appointed professor of experimental philosophy at Paris, and, the year following, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. About the same time he went to Turin, on an invitation from the king of Sardinia, who appointed him professor of physiology in the university of that city; but he was recalled in 1744, to give lessons to the dauphin of France. In

1756 he was nominated first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre: and was also appointed philosophical tutor to the royal family. His "Lectures in Experimental Philosophy" was the best treatise on the subject which had till then appeared. Besides these, he wrote some excellent works on Electricity, the "Art of making Experiments," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. B. 1700; D. 1770.

NOLAN, Captain Lewis Edward, *no'-lan*, a distinguished soldier, who served for some time as an officer of the Austrian army, in Hungary and Galicia; but, in 1839, joined the British army as ensign in the 4th Foot, whence he was transferred to the 15th Hussars, then stationed in Madras. His soldier-like qualities attracted the notice of Sir H. Pottinger, who appointed him an extra aide-de-camp; and he availed himself of his stay in India to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern military systems. In 1852 he returned to Europe; travelled in Russia, and, on the breaking out of the Crimean war, was selected to proceed to Turkey, to make arrangements for the reception of the cavalry, and the purchase of horses. When the army landed in the Crimea, he was placed on the staff of the quartermaster-general; and was killed at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, in the memorable light cavalry charge, almost immediately after delivering Lord Raglan's written order to Lord Lucan, of which he had been the bearer. B. 1817. Captain Nolan was the author of a work on the "Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps."

NONNUS, *non'-nus*, a Greek poet, who wrote an account of his embassy to Æthiopia and among the Saracens; also a work entitled "Dionysiaca;" a paraphrase, in Greek verse, of the gospel of St. John; and a collection of Histories or Fables. Nonnus was a native of Panopolis, in Egypt, and flourished at the beginning of the 5th century.

NORDBERG, George, *nord'-bairg*, chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns. Subsequently to the death of that monarch, he was appointed by Queen Ulrica Eleanora to write his history, which was completed, and published at Stockholm in 1740. This work is wanting in the lightness and point of Voltaire's well-known biography; but having been composed from the best materials, it is a work of authority, and has the additional advantage of being written by a man who was present at the actions he narrates. Nordberg spent his last years as a pastor at Stockholm. B. 1677; D. 1744.

NORDEN, John, *nor'-den*, an old English writer, who received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as "The Sinful Man's Solace," "Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear," &c. He was also the author of the "Surveyor's Dialogue," "Labyrinth of Man's Life," a poem; "England, or a Guide for Travellers," and, "Topographical Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cornwall." D. about 1625.

NORDEN, Frederick Lewis, a Danish traveller, who, after serving in the navy of his country, and travelling in the East, entered as a volunteer in the English fleet under Sir John Norris, in the Mediterranean. The king of Denmark sent him to Egypt, to make drawings and observations of the ancient monuments of that country. These he executed with great fidelity, and his "Travels," with plates, was splendidly printed at Copenhagen in 1752-55. Being elected a member of the Royal Society of London, he presented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and colossal statues at Thebes. B. in Holstein, 1708; D. 1742.

NORFOLK, *nor'-fok*, an ancient and illustrious English house, descended from the royal family of Plantagenet, through Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, second son of Edward I., and earl-marshal of England. The heiress of the Norfolk family, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, having espoused, at the commencement of the 15th century, Robert Howard, the title of duke of Norfolk passed to the latter, and was transmitted by him to his descendants. The living head of this family takes precedence as premier duke and earl-marshal of England, and follows immediately after the princes of the blood royal. The most remarkable of this house were:—

NORFOLK, Roger Bigod, Earl of, and earl-marshal of England, ambassador of the king and barons of England, in 1245, to the general council at Lyons, where he combated the pretensions of the pope to the title of sovereign of England. He died in 1270, without issue.

NORFOLK, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of, was eldest son of the earl of Surrey. During many years, he was one of the confidential advisers of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was charged, in 1568, to hold an interview with Mary Queen of Scots, who had just taken refuge in England. Norfolk was, however, subsequently brought to trial, upon the charge of having conceived the project of liberating and marrying the unfortunate Scottish queen. He was condemned to death, 1572. B. about 1536.

NORIS, Henry, *no'-ris*, a celebrated Italian cardinal, who was educated at Verona, by his father, a native of Ireland. He afterwards entered the monastic order of St. Augustine, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety. In 1673 he published the "History of Pelagianism," which gave offence to several persons, who accused him to the pope as being heretically inclined; but Clement X. so little regarded the charge, that he made Noris underlibrarian of the Vatican. In 1695 he was created a cardinal. His works were published at Verona, in 1729-41, in 5 vols. folio. B. at Verona, 1631; D. at Rome, 1704.

NORMAN-EHRENFELS, Charles Frederic Lebrecht, Count de, *nor'-man aï'-ren-fels*, an eminent military officer, who, after attaining the rank of colonel in the Austrian service, became attached to the army of Napoleon, and commanded the light cavalry of the emperor's guard during the Russian campaign of 1812-13. After the battle of Leipsic, he refused to fight against the French, and retired to Saxony. In 1822, when the Greek revolution broke out, he proceeded along with a number of German officers to Greece, and was appointed to the command of the fort of Navarino. He subsequently organized a battalion of Philhellenes at Corinth, joined Mavrocordato, contributed to gaining the victory of Carabolti, and was severely wounded at Peta. B. at Stuttgart 1784; D. at Missolonghi, 1822.

NORMANBY, Constantine Henry Phipps, first Marquis of, *nor'-man-be*, was eldest son

of the first Earl of Mulgrave; and, after concluding his academical career at Cambridge, entered the House of Commons as member for Scarborough, in 1818. He took his seat among the liberals, and supported the Roman Catholic claims and Parliamentary reform. In 1831 he succeeded to the peerage, and soon afterwards went out as governor to Jamaica, where he distinguished himself by his philanthropic efforts in carrying out the slave emancipation act. In 1835 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1839 he was for a short time secretary for the Colonies, for the Home department subsequently, and in 1841 went to the French capital as ambassador from the English court. He continued to perform the duties of that office until 1852. In 1856 he published a narrative of the events of 1848, in a work entitled "A Year of Revolutions;" and subsequently made himself notorious by advocating in Parliament the cause of the pope and the dethroned princes of Italy. B. 1797; D. 1863.

NORRIS, John, *nor'-ris*, an eminent divine and Platonist, was educated at Winchester School, and at Exeter College, Oxford; and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. He ranks as one of the most eminent of the English Platonists, and was a good man, though a visionary. Among his works are, "The Theory and Regulation of Love," "Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life," "Practical Discourses;" "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal, or Intelligible World," and "Philosophical Discourse concerning the Natural Immortality of the Soul." B. 1657; D. 1711.

NORRIS, Sir John, a gallant naval officer, who served his country nearly sixty years, commencing in 1689, and terminating, with his life, in 1749. The frequent accidents and misfortunes which befel the ships and squadrons under his command, and which could not be warded off by human prudence or sagacity, procured him the appellation of "Foul-weather Jack;" yet in the duties of his profession no man could be more assiduous; and so well did he second the exertions of his friend Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, that the queen knighted and otherwise handsomely rewarded him.

NORTH, Sir Thomas, *north*, knight, was the first translator into English of the "Lives" of Plutarch, but of whose own life no particulars are known. The translation of Plutarch was published in 1579; but North had previously given to the world two other works—1. "The Diall of Princes; compiled by the Rev. Father in God, Don Anthony of Guevara, and Englyshed out of the Frenche; right necessary and pleasaunt to all gentlemen and others which are lovers of vertue," which first appeared in 1557, and was reprinted in 1568 and 1582.—2. "The Morall Philosophie of Doni, drawne out of the auncient Writers; a work first compiled in the Indian Tongue, afterwards reduced into divers other Languages, and now lastly Englyshed out of the Italian," published in 1570. North's translation of Plutarch is professedly taken from Amyot's French version, but, curious enough, is often inaccurate where Amyot is correct. The Lives of Epaminondas, Philip of Macedon, Octavius Cæsar, and some others, are added to those in Plutarch. Lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

NORTH, Francis, Lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was the second son of Dudley, Lord North, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. After being solicitor and attorney-general, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and in 1682 was appointed lord keeper, with the title of Lord Guildford. Of him, Lord Campbell says: "He had as much law as he could contain; but he was incapable of taking an enlarged and commanding view of any subject." He wrote "An Index of Verbs Neuter," printed with Lily's Grammar; "A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids in the Bladders of Fishes," printed in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "A Philosophical Essay on Music;" several Concertos, &c. B. 1637; D. 1685.

NORTH, Sir Dudley, brother of the preceding, in his youth resided at Smyrna and Constantinople, and after his return to England published some interesting works upon the life, institutions, and languages of the East. Of the Turkish tongue, he observed, "That for scolding and railing it was more apt than any other language." He was subsequently knighted, became sheriff and alderman, and was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury towards the end of the reign of Charles II. At the Revolution he lost this post, and retired into private life. B. 1641; D. 1691.

NORTH, Roger, an English biographer, the sixth son of Dudley, Lord North, and was educated for the profession of the law. He wrote a work against Kennet's "Complete History," in which he defended Charles II. He also left, incomplete, a "Memoir of Music;" but the work by which he is best known is a series of biographies of his brothers, including the lives of the two preceding. He is stated by some to have been attorney-general under James II. B. about 1650; D. 1733.

NORTH, Frederic, Earl of Guildford, a statesman, better known as Lord North, who, in 1769, succeeded Mr. Townshend as chancellor of the Exchequer; and in 1770 was made first lord of the Treasury, in which office he continued till the close of the American war. For his supposed deference to the wishes of George III. in prolonging that struggle, he became exceedingly unpopular, but it is now known that he wished to make peace long before the termination of the contest. He was a man of uniformly good temper, a fair orator, and in his private life was thoroughly amiable. Before his death, he became blind. B. 1732; D. 1792.

NORTHBROOKE, Lord. (*See* BARING, Sir F. T.)

NORTHCOTE, James, *north'-kote*, an English artist and writer on art, who repaired to London in his 25th year to study painting under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He subsequently commenced as a painter of portraits, and was on the high road to fame and fortune, when his ambitious mind led him to abandon that line of art, and to visit Italy for the purpose of studying the ancient masters of historical painting. After spending five years in that artistic land, he returned to London, and soon became extensively employed by Boydell and others to make drawings for the "Shakspeare Gallery," a series of prints illustrative of the writings of the poet. During the subsequent half-century, he lived almost solitary in his studio in Argyle Street, London, where he produced several fine and very excellent works of art, and also occupied himself with literary composition. In 1813 he published "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,



MACAULAY, LORD.



MASANIELLO.



MAZARIN, CARDINAL.



MELBOURNE, LORD.

*Plate XXIII.*

with an Analysis of his Discourses." In his 82nd year he gave to the public his "One Hundred Fables, Original and Selected," which were embellished with a number of excellent woodcuts, engraved after his designs. His "Life of Titian" subsequently followed; but this work is said to have been written by Hazlitt from his notes and conversations. Two of his best paintings were "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower," and "Hubert and Arthur." Northcote was never married, but had an affectionate companion in a maiden sister. B. at Plymouth, 1746; D. 1831.

NORTHCOTE, Sir Stafford Henry, took a first-class in classics at Oxford, and was subsequently called to the bar in 1847. He was returned for Dudley in 1855, and sat for Stamford from 1858 to 1866, and for North Devon from May, 1866, to the present time. He was president of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby in June, 1866, and secretary of state for India in March, 1867, which office he retained until the fall of the Disraeli ministry in 1868. B. 1818.

NORTON, Thomas, *nor'-ton*, an English writer of the 16th century, a native of Bedfordshire, who assisted Thomas Sackville in his tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex." D. 1584.

NORTON, Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, a modern English poetess, was one of the three daughters of Thomas Sheridan, son of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her father dying while she was still very young, her care devolved upon her mother, who gave her a high education. At the age of nineteen she became the wife of the Hon. George Chapple Norton, the barrister and police-magistrate, a union which proved an unhappy one. In 1829 she commenced her career of authorship by publishing anonymously the "Sorrows of Rosalie," a tale, and other poems. In the following year she achieved the greatest success as a poetess, with the production of her "Undying One," and other poems, which the "Quarterly Review" declared to be worthy of Lord Byron. The "Child of the Islands," "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children," and "Stuart of Dunleath," a novel, were her subsequent works. In 1854 her warm sympathies with the social wrongs of her sex found expression in a work entitled "English Laws for Women in the 19th Century." This work was privately printed; but a very large circulation was obtained for a later effort of the same character, which was named "A Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill." In 1862, she published a poem entitled "The Lady of Garaye," which met with considerable public favour. B. 1808; D. 1875.

NORWOOD, Richard, *nor'-wood*, an English mathematician, who in 1635 measured an arc of the meridian between London and York. Nothing authentic is known of his personal history. His most important works were, "Fortification, or Military Architecture," "The Seaman's Practice," "Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles," and "Application of the Doctrine of Triangles."

NOSTRADAMUS, Michael, *nos-tra-dai'-mus*, a notorious French astrologer and physician, who studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree. Having rendered some eminent service to the inhabitants of Aix when the city was visited by the plague, he received an annual pension from the town during many years. In 1555 he published his prophecies, which, though very obscure and absurd, gained the author a considerable reputation. These were followed by several others, the whole making one volume folio, in barbarous verse. Nostradamus was honoured with marks of distinction by persons of the highest rank, particularly Charles IX., king of France. B. at St. Rémy, 1503; D. 1566.

NOTT, John, M.D., *not*, an elegant poet and oriental scholar, who, after studying surgery at Birmingham, visited Paris for further instruction, and subsequently went out to China as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the duchess of Devonshire to the Continent, in quality of family physician; in 1793 he returned to England, and settled at Clifton, where he continued to reside till his death. Among his numerous writings are, "Alonzo, a poetic Tale," "Poems from the Italian of Petrarch," the "Cynthia" of Propertius; some elegant translations of the odes of Hafiz; an edition of "Catullus," with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and classical notes; "The Odes of Horace;" a translation of the "Basia" of Johannes Secundus; "Sappho, after a Greek Romance," &c. He also published some professional works, viz. "A Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano," "A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia," &c. B. 1751; D. 1826.

NOTT, Major-General Sir William, one of the heroes in the late Affghan war, was the son of an extensive mail-contractor and proprietor of the Ivy-bush hotel at Carmarthen. He went out to India as a cadet in 1809; but although his talents and gallantry were well known, he was unpatronized, and no event occurring to accelerate his progress, he only obtained a majority after a service of twenty-six years. His health at that time being seriously affected, he returned on leave of absence to England, visited his native place, and there purchased an interesting seat called "Job's Well," where he resided a few years. The failure of the Calcutta bank, in which he had invested the greater part of his savings, having rendered it necessary for him to resume his active duties as a soldier, he, when fifty years of age, returned to India to enter upon a fresh career. A recent writer on Indian affairs thus speaks of General Nott:—"To relate 'the moving accidents by flood and field' through which this gallant officer led the troops under his command, would be to write a volume, for which the materials are alike interesting and abundant. By an exercise of skill, judgment, and valour, not often equalled, and probably never surpassed, he extricated our army from difficulties by which they were surrounded in Affghanistan, and succeeded in conveying them, and several captives whom he released, across the frontier, bringing them with perfect safety, and without any loss of honour, within the limits of her majesty's dominions. The victories which he achieved in Candahar closed the Affghan war, and elicited the gratitude of the whole empire; even the duke of Wellington departed from that peculiar severity of taste which marked his generally sparing eulogium, and with a fervour unusual to him, he—the best possible judge of Indian warfare—pronounced in a manner the most emphatic his unqualified admiration of General Nott. The Crown, of

course, lost no time in conferring on him the highest military distinction—that of a knight grand cross of the Bath; neither was Parliament slow to give expression to the national sentiment." It is said that when General Nott was proceeding to the rescue of the prisoners in the hands of Akbar Khan, among whom was the heroic Lady Sale, wife of the gallant Sir Robert Sale, Akbar ordered that lady to write to Sir William, forbidding his further approach, upon which she despatched the laconic but expressive mandate, "Advance, Nott." The general understood the equivoque; went forward, and delivered the lady and her companions. The Affghan war concluded, Sir William returned to England, the hardships of a military life and the insalubrity of an Indian climate rendering repose necessary for the restoration of his shattered health; but he had not long regained his native town when the unfavourable symptoms increased, and he died on the 1st of January, 1845. B. 1782.

NOTTINGHAM, Heneage Finch, Earl of, *not'-ing-ham*, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, was entered of the Middle Temple, and was subsequently called to the bar. He became solicitor-general under Charles II., at the Restoration, and took a prominent part in the prosecution of the regicides, an account of which he published in 1660, in a curious work, entitled "An Exact and Impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial, and Judgment (according to law) of Twenty-nine Regicides." In the following year he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in Parliament, and was created a baronet. In 1667 he had a principal share in impeaching the earl of Clarendon, and was, three years later, appointed attorney-general. In 1673 he received the great seal of England as lord-keeper; in 1675 he became lord chancellor of England. At the trial of Viscount Stafford, in 1680, he presided as lord high steward, and delivered judgment against that nobleman in a speech of great eloquence. In the following year he was created earl of Nottingham. Besides the work above mentioned, he published several others, the chief of which were "An Argument on the Claim of the Crown to Pardon on Impeachment," "Speech at the Sentence of William, Viscount Stafford," and "Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery." Dryden, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," alludes to the earl of Nottingham under the name of Amri:—

"To whom the double blessing does belong,
With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue."

The earl's reputation is that of a sound lawyer and upright judge. B. 1621; D. 1682.

NOTTINGHAM, Daniel Finch, Earl of, was eldest son of the preceding, and finished his education at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and, in 1682, succeeded his father as earl of Nottingham. He opposed the arbitrary measures of James II.; but though he was an adherent of the party of the Prince of Orange, he was against his taking possession of the throne, and strenuously supported the convention in favour of the regency. However, William offered him the post of lord chancellor, which he declined; but he was, for a short time, secretary of state. On the death of Queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and, soon after, was made president of the council; but, in 1716, he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in the behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became earl of Winchelsea, on the death of John, fifth earl, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Heneage, and wife of Sir Moyle Finch, his great-grandfather. He was an able speaker and a man of learning, as appears from his reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the University of Oxford and of the Bishop and clergy of London. D. 1730.

NOTTINGHAM, Charles Howard, Earl of. (*See* HOWARD, Charles, Lord Howard.)

NOUE, Francis de la, *noo*, surnamed the Arm of Iron, a celebrated French soldier, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and, upon his return to France, espoused the cause of the Huguenots, then in arms against the Catholics. He took Orleans in 1567, and two years afterwards signalized himself at the battle of Jarnac; subsequently to which he made himself master of Fontenoy; on which occasion he lost his left arm. He had another made of iron; whence his surname. He was at the siege of Rochelle, and, in 1578, entered the service of the States-general in the Low Countries, where he took Count Egmont prisoner; but was himself taken in 1580, and did not regain his liberty till five years afterwards. In the time of the League he served on the royal side, and was killed by a musket-shot at the siege of Lamballe. He was the author of a "Discourse, Political and Military," which was first printed in 1587. B. in Brittany, 1531; killed, 1591.

NOURJEHAN, *noor-ji-han'*, wife of Jehanghir, the Mogul emperor, was the daughter of a Tartar general, and became sultana in 1611. After the death of her husband, she retired to the palace of Lahore. Her tomb is accounted one of the most beautiful edifices in the city. To Nourjehan has been attributed the discovery of the essence of roses. B. 1585; D. 1645.

NOUR-EDDIN MAHMOUD, *noor-ed'-din* or *noor-ed-deen'*, sultan of Egypt, was the son of Amad-eddin Zenghi. When his father was slain by his own eunuchs at the siege of Jabbar, in 1146, Nour-eddin and his brother Seiff-eddin divided his possessions between them. The former obtained the sovereignty of Aleppo, and, by his prudence, became one of the most powerful princes of the East. He distinguished himself against the Christians in the time of the crusades; he defeated Jocelyn de Courtenay, count of Edessa, and Raymond, prince of Antioch, whose head was sent as a trophy to the caliph of Bagdad; after which he made himself master of Egypt. To the qualities of a great warrior he added the virtues of a liberal prince: he patronized the arts and sciences, founded cities and establishments of learning, hospitals, caravanserais, and mosques. To him has been ascribed the first employment of pigeons to carry messages. B. 1117; D. at Damascus, 1173.

NOUR-EDDIN ALI, was the eldest of the seventeen sons of the celebrated Salah-eddin (the Saladin of Christian writers). At his father's death, Damascus, Southern Syria, and Palestine fell to his share; but he was soon afterwards deprived of his kingdom by his brother and uncle. After vainly attempting to recover Damascus from his uncle, he retired to Samosata, where he died. B. 1170; D. 1224.

NOUR-EDDIN ARSLAN SHAH, prince of Moossool and Mesopotamia, succeeded his father in 1193. He was a just and liberal monarch, and, in a great degree, restored the declining power of his dynasty. D. 1210.

NOUR-EDDIN ALI, second sultan of the Tartar Mamelukes in Egypt, ascended the throne upon the assassination of his father Ibek, in 1257. He reigned only two years, being deposed by the emir Kotuz, in 1259.

NOVALIS, Frederick von Hardenberg, usually called *nov-al'-is*, a celebrated German writer, was the son of Baron von Hardenberg, and was sent in 1790 to the university of Jena; after which he passed to that of Leipsic, in 1792. About the year 1797 he published his "Hymns to Night;" and between that time and the year 1801, when his premature death took place, he produced a number of works displaying a boundless imagination and a love of the mystical and supernatural such as is not to be equalled in any other writer. In 1800 he gave to the world his wild and grotesque romance entitled "Heinrich von Ofterdingen." A complete collection of his writings was made by his friends Tieck and Frederick Schlegel. B. at Mansfeld, 1772; D. 1801.

NOVATIAN, *no-vai'-shi-an*, a pagan philosopher, who embraced Christianity, was admitted to holy orders, and became the first anti-pope. Being of an ambitious character, he contrived to get himself ordained bishop, which was done in an irregular manner in Italy. He then endeavoured to get possession of the see of Rome, after the death of Pope Cornelius, but was opposed by Lucius. Novatian promulgated the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed into idolatry to communion; a practice then universal in the Church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites, or pure. By others, however, they were named Novatians. To the above error they added many others, particularly those of the Montanists. There are several works by Novatian extant, an English edition of which was published by Jackson at London in 1728. Lived in the 3rd century of the Christian era.

NOVIKOFF, Nicholas Ivanovitch, *nov'-i-kof*, a Russian gentleman, who devoted his life to the production of standard editions of the authors of his country. He has been called the "Franklin of Russia." The first circulating library in Moscow was established by him; and, among other important works, he produced a "Library of Old Russian Authors," in 30 vols. B. 1744; D. 1818.

NOWELL, Alexander, *nou'-el*, an English divine, was installed prebendary of Westrainster in 1551, and in the first Parliament of Queen Mary was returned for Looe, in Cornwall; but the election was declared void on account of his being a dignitary of the church. Soon after this he went to Strasburg, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned; and in 1560 was made dean of St. Paul's. He was prolocutor of the convocation in which the articles of religion were settled; and he published his "Greater" and "Lesser" Catechisms, in Latin, the latter being an abridgment of the former. He is also supposed to have written the chief part of the Church Catechism. Besides founding a free grammar school at Middleton, he endowed thirteen fellowships in Brasenose College. B. about 1507; D. 1602.

NOY, William, *noi*, an eminent English lawyer, who, at the beginning of the reign of Charles I., sat in parliament, and opposed the court; but, being made attorney-general in 1631, he gave his adherence to the most unpopular measures, particularly that of ship-money, which was of his proposing. He wrote a "Treatise of the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England," the "Complete Lawyer," and other works. B. in Cornwall about 1577; D. 1634.

NUGENT, Thomas, *nu'-jent*, a native of Ireland, but settled in London, where he occupied himself in writing and compiling a variety of publications, among which are, "A French and English Dictionary," which has been often reprinted; "Travels through Germany;" "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants;" "The Tour of Europe;" "Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge;" "Henault's History of France," &c. D. 1772.

NUGENT, Robert Craggs, Earl of, a nobleman of poetical celebrity, descended from the Nugents of Carlanstown, Westmeath, was chosen M.P. for St. Mawes, Cornwall, in 1741; was appointed comptroller of the household of Frederick Prince of Wales in 1747; became a lord of the treasury in 1754; one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland in 1759; and a lord of trade in 1766. He was created baron Nugent and viscount Clare in 1767, and earl Nugent in 1776. His second wife was Anne, sister of secretary Craggs, by whom he obtained a large fortune. He had originally been a Roman Catholic, but became a Protestant, and wrote an admirable ode on his conversion, which, although full of excellent reasoning, did not permanently convince the author, for he died a member of the church he had exposed so severely. Indeed, as Horace Walpole says, he was of a somewhat unstable character, and "one of those men of parts whose dawn was the brightest moment of a long life; and who, though possessed of different talents, employed them in depreciating his own fame, and in destroying all opinion of his judgment, except in raising himself to honours." His poems were published anonymously by Dodsley in 1739; he also published "Verses to the Queen," and "Faith," a poem. D. 1788.

NUMA POMPILIUS, *nu'-ma pom-pil'-i-us*, according to tradition, second king of Rome. He is said to have introduced among his subjects religious festivals and a code of laws. Supposed to have lived in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C., reigning from 715 to 672.

NUMENIUS, *nu-me'-ni-us*, a Greek Christian philosopher of the 2nd century, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato; but he charged the latter philosopher with having stolen, without acknowledgment, from the works of the Jewish legislator, and therefore called him "the Greek Moses." Fragments of Numenius are extant.

NUNEZ, Fernan de Guzman, *noo'-naith*, a knight and commander of the order of Santiago, in the 16th century, was born at Valladolid, studied at Bologna, and on his return home was appointed Greek professor at the university of Alcala, by its founder, Cardinal Ximenes, who also employed him on his celebrated Polyglott. He afterwards removed to Salamanca, where he was also appointed Greek professor. His writings chiefly consist of annotations on the works of Seneca, Pliny, and other classic authors. B. about 1470; D. 1553.

NYE, Philip, *ni*, a nonconformist divine, who

in 1620 became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill. Becoming a puritan, he went to Holland, and did not return till the civil wars, when he was chosen a member of the assembly of divines. He was a zealous champion of the Solemn League and Covenant: he wrote several sermons and tracts. Butler thus whimsically alludes to this person in his "Hudibras,"—"Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard." B. about 1596; D. 1672.

NYSTEN, Peter Hubert, *nis'-ten*, an eminent French physician and writer on medicine, who was charged with several important undertakings by the government of his country, and was appointed physician to the hospital for children. His most important works were "New Dictionary of Medicine, Surgery, and Botany," and "Experiments upon the Muscular Organs of Mankind and upon those of Warm-blooded Animals." B. 1771; D. 1818.

NYVEL. (*See* NEVILE.)

## O

OATES, Titus, *oats*, notorious as the originator of the Popish Plot, was the son of a ribbon-weaver, who afterwards became successively an anabaptist minister and a clergyman of the Church of England, was educated at Merchant Taylors school, and at Cambridge. Having taken orders, Titus became chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, who also gave him a small living: he next was appointed chaplain of a king's ship, from which he was expelled with disgrace, and then became a Roman Catholic, lived some time at the college of St. Omer, and joined the Jesuits, by whom, however, he was soon dismissed. He then returned to London, and rejoined the church; but, not meeting with the preferment he desired, embarked in the trade of political calumniator in which he was so marvellously successful. In September, 1678, he began his disclosures concerning the so-called Popish Plot, by making a statement to Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a magistrate, which he afterwards repeated before the Privy Council and the House of Commons, to the effect, "That the pope felt himself entitled to the possession of England and Ireland on account of the heresy of the people and prince, and he accordingly assumed the sovereignty of these kingdoms; that power to govern them had been delegated to the society of Jesuits, who, through their general, had issued commissions, appointing various persons whom they could trust to the chief offices of state, both civil and military." All the dignities of the church he alleged to be newly appropriated, many of them to Spaniards and other foreigners; that persons had been hired to shoot the king, and that Sir George Wakeham, the queen's physician, had engaged to poison his majesty, the queen herself being privy to the design. He further alleged that a rising of the Roman Catholics was to take place in various parts of the country, and that every means would be adopted for the extirpation of the Protestants. This statement was confirmed by two persons, named Tongue and Bedloe, and upon it several Jesuits, and men of distinction, suffered death or imprisonment, among them being Lord Stafford, who was executed. The system of denouncing persons of position being profitable, was continued for a considerable time. Oates obtained a pension of £1200 a year, and a residence at Whitehall, which he continued to enjoy till the death of Charles II. On the accession of James II., however, matters changed. Oates was tried for perjury, convicted, the whole story he had concocted being exposed, and he was condemned to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped, and stand in the pillory four times; but from William III. he managed to obtain a pension of £400 a year. Under Oates's name there were published "A Narrative of the Popish Plot," "The Merchandize of the Whore of Rome," and "Eikon Basilike; or, a Picture of the late King James." B. about 1619; D. 1705.

OBERLIN, Jeremiah James, *o'-bair-lin*, a learned writer in German and French, who, in 1763, was appointed librarian at Strasburg, and afterwards became professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of that city. He wrote a number of curious and learned works; such as "Dissertation upon the Troubadours of Alsace," "Essays on the Dialects of Lorraine," also several valuable elementary manuals in German, and produced good editions of Horace, Tacitus, and other classic authors. B. at Strasburg, 1735; D. at the same city, 1806.

OBERLIN, John Frederick, a celebrated philanthropist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Strasburg, entered into orders as a Lutheran divine. In 1767 he became pastor of Waldbach, in the Ban-de-la-Roche, then a sterile district, lying on the west slope of a range of mountains to the east of the Vosges. He found the inhabitants of that district in a condition bordering upon barbarism; but succeeded in causing them to make a road to Strasburg, to build a bridge across the river Bruche, at Rothau; to plant fruit-trees, and to convert large tracts of pasturage into arable land. He also built school-houses, where reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of agriculture were taught; and, at his own expense, printed books and an almanac for the use of the people. Straw-plaiting, knitting, dyeing, and other employments were organized by him. During fifty-nine years he laboured at these noble schemes, creating industry and happiness where he had found ignorance and barbarism. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from Louis XVIII., and, in 1818, was voted the gold medal of the Royal and Central Agricultural Society of Paris. After his death, the inhabitants followed the remains of their "dear father" to the grave; and all the Protestant, and several of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district, joined in the funeral procession. B. at Strasburg, 1740; D. 1826.

OBSEQUENS, Julius, *ob'-se-quens*, a Latin author, who wrote a work entitled "De Prodigiis," which contained a record of all the wonderful events which took place from the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus. The following is an example of the contents:—"It rained milk on the Græcostasis. At Croton, a flock of sheep, with a dog and three shepherds, were killed by lightning. At Saturn, a calf with two heads was born. There was an uproar in the city, owing to Gracchus proposing his laws." A portion of the book was lost, but was supplied, in an imitation of the author's manner, by Lycostenes, in the 16th century. Obsequens is supposed to have lived about the commencement of the 4th century.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, William, *ok'-am*, an English scholastic divine of the 14th century,

was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained the name of the "Invincible Doctor." Occam was a member of the order of Cordeliers, the general of which, Michael de Cezena, appointed him to write against Pope John XXII., who excommunicated both; but Occam was protected by the king of France. After being absolved, he fell a second time under the displeasure of the papal see, and was fortunate enough to find another protector in the emperor of Germany. Fabricius, in his "Bibliotheca Latina," gives a list of Occam's writings. D. at Munich, 1347.

OCARIZ, or OCARITZ, Don Joseph, *o-kar'-eth*, Chevalier d', a Spanish diplomatist, who distinguished himself by his attempts to prevent the execution of Louis XVI. In 1788 he was sent to Paris as consul-general; and in 1792 was *chargé-d'affaires*. He addressed two letters to the National Convention, offering the mediation of his sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to terminate the war with France, on condition of the suspension of judgment against the king. He afterwards occupied other diplomatic situations, and died on his way to Constantinople, in 1805.

OCELLUS, *o-sel'-lus*, a Greek philosopher, of the school of Pythagoras, called, on account of his birthplace, Lucanus. He wrote a book on kings and kingdoms, of which only some fragments remain; but his work "On the Nature of the Universe" is extant, and was translated into English by Thomas Taylor, in 1831. The date of his existence is unascertained.

OCHTERLONY, Sir David, bart., *ok'-ter-lo-ne*, an officer in the East India Company's service, at the age of 18 went to India as a cadet, and rose to the rank of major-general, which he attained in 1814. In the Nepaulese war he distinguished himself by a series of skilful and successful operations, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath, the dignity of baronet, and a pension of £1000 per annum. B. at Boston, Massachusetts, 1758; D. 1825.

OCKLEY, Simon, *ok'-le*, a learned English divine, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., and where, in 1711, he was chosen professor of Arabic. His most important works were, "The History of the present Jews throughout the World," "Introduction to the Study of the Oriental Languages," and "The History of the Saracens." B. at Exeter, 1678; D. 1720.

O'CONNELL, Daniel, *o-kon'-nel*, called in his day "the Liberator of Ireland" and the "Great Agitator," was the son of a small landed proprietor in Ireland, by whom he was sent to France to be educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. After residing at both St. Omer's and Douay, he, at the outburst of the French Revolution, fled from St. Omer's, and reached the shores of England in safety. In 1794 he commenced the study of the law, and four years afterwards was called to the bar. His first public speech was against the proposed union of the Irish and English legislatures, and was delivered at Dublin, in which city he obtained a fair amount of legal practice. But, about the year 1803, he began to take a leading part in urging the claims of the Catholics upon the attention of the English legislature. An account of his labours was furnished by himself, in a letter to Lord Shaftesbury. "For more than twenty years before the passing of the Emancipation Bill, the burden of the cause was thrown upon me. I had to arrange the meetings, to prepare resolutions, to furnish replies to the correspondence, to rouse the torpid, to animate the lukewarm, to control the violent and inflammatory, to avoid the shoals and breakers of the law." In 1828 he was elected to represent the county of Clare in Parliament but was not allowed to take his seat, in consequence of the civil disabilities under which he, as a Roman Catholic, laboured. The passing of the Emancipation Bill, however, enabled him to enter the House of Commons in the following year. From this period until the year 1843 he laboured incessantly at the great movement he had inaugurated, and which was called by himself "the Repeal of the Union." In the last-named year, however, he was convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and to be imprisoned for a year. An appeal to the House of Lords subsequently led to the reversal of this judgment; but, from that time, his power to excite the political sympathies of his countrymen appeared greatly to decline. Exhausted by his long labours, he went to Italy, in 1847, to recruit his shattered health, but expired at Genoa, on his way to Rome. B. in Kerry, Ireland, 1775; D. 1847.

O'CONNOR, *o-kon'-nor*, the name of a dynasty of Irish kings who reigned in Connaught before the conquest of Ireland by the English. The most remarkable of the name was Torlogh O'Connor, who sought to gain power over the whole island, but found a formidable rival in Murtogh O'Brien. Roderick O'Connor reigned about 1171, when Henry II. of England invaded the country. He protested against that act; but Pope Adrian IV. conceded to the English king the possession of his territory.

O'CONNOR, Charles, a learned Catholic divine and antiquary, who was many years librarian to the duke of Buckingham at Stowe. He wrote "Columbanus's Letters," a "Narrative of the most Interesting Events in Modern Irish History," and made a collection of ancient Irish chronicles. D. 1823.

OCTAVIA, *ok-tai'-vi-a*, daughter of Caius Octavius, and sister to Augustus, was first married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had two children, before his death, which happened a little after the war of Persia. She then married Antony, to whom she behaved with the greatest respect. His conduct, however, was so base as greatly to inflame the people against him. But the loss of her son, Marcellus, an accomplished youth, gave her the deepest concern. D. 10 B.C.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina, was betrothed to Lucius Silanus; but that marriage was broken off by the intrigues of Agrippina, and Octavia married Nero, who afterwards divorced her, and, at the instigation of Poppæa, sent her to a small island, where she was put to death, at the age of 20 years, in 62.

OCTAVIUS, a name common to many eminent Romans, but of celebrity inferior to Octavius Cæsar, afterwards Augustus, second Roman emperor. (*See* AUGUSTUS.)

ODENATUS, *od'-e-nai'-tus*, king of Palmyra, who made war against Sapor, king of Persia, with great success. The emperor Gallienus associated Odenatus with him in the empire, and conferred the title of Augusta on his wife, Zenobia. Odenatus was assassinated, with his son Herodian, by Meonius, a relation, on whom they had conferred many favours, A.D. 267.

Zenobia then assumed the government, under the title of queen of the East.

ODESCALCHI, Marco Antonio, *o'-dais-kal'-ke*, an Italian philanthropist, cousin of Pope Innocent XI., who offered him high preferments in the church, but Odescalchi preferred devoting his life and his ample fortune to works of benevolence. He converted his palace at Rome into an hospital for the reception of the needy outcasts of all nations and creeds without distinction. He fitted up 1000 beds, and fed and clothed all who stood in need of such assistance. Whenever he met with a person who appeared forlorn and in poverty, he would stop, question him, and convey him to his mansion. He left the whole of his property for the support of the hospital he had founded. D. 1670.—Thomas Odescalchi, a relative of the above, was also an eminent philanthropist, and founded the school of St. Michael de Ripegrande, for the education of poor children, which he liberally endowed. D. 1692.

ODEVAERE, Josephus Dionysius, *o-de-vair*, one of the most distinguished historical painters of modern times, was brought up in the college of the Augustines, at Bruges, and was designed for mercantile pursuits, but evincing a decided predilection for art, was placed in the Bruges Academy, where he obtained the first prize for drawing, in 1796. He subsequently went to Paris, studied under David, and other French masters, obtained the grand prize for painting of the French Academy, in 1804, for a picture of the death of Phocion, and was presented to the emperor. He then resided for eight years in Rome, and sent a picture of the "Coronation of Charlemagne" to the French Academy, which was much admired. In 1814 he established himself at Brussels, and there painted his pictures of the "Peace of Utrecht," and "the Battle of Waterloo, at the moment the Prince of Orange was wounded," for the king of the Netherlands, by whom he had been appointed court painter. A variety of other works followed, among which are, "Bramante introducing Raffaelle to Pope Julius II.," "Triumph of Cimabue," "The Battle of Nieuport," "The Establishment of the Power of the House of Orange," "David in his Studio," "The Inauguration of the King at Brussels in 1815," &c., besides several Scripture pieces for churches in the Netherlands. B. at Bruges, 1778; D. 1830.

ODINGTON, Walter, *od'-ing-ton*, called Walter of Evesham, was a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, and lived in the reign of Henry III. He was an astronomer, mathematician, and musician; on each of which subjects he wrote treatises. "De Motibus Planetarum et de Mutatione Aëris," is attributed to him; and Dr. Burney observes of his treatise entitled "Of the Speculation of Music," which is preserved in the library of Benet College, Cambridge, "that if all other musical tracts, from the time of Boethius to Franco and John Cotton were lost, with this MS. our knowledge would not be much diminished."

ODOACER, *o-do'-a-cer*, a celebrated Gothic chieftain, who originally served among the barbarian auxiliaries which the emperors of the West had employed to protect Italy. He revolted against the emperor Augustulus, whom he seized at Ravenna and put into prison. Odoacer then proclaimed himself king of Italy, but rejected the imperial titles of Cæsar and Augustus. He allotted to his Gothic followers a third of the conquered territories; but nevertheless governed Italy with the greatest moderation. In 489, Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, marched from the Danube, and in several battles defeated Odoacer, who was compelled to shut himself up in Ravenna, where he held out for more than two years. In 493 he surrendered to Theodoric, who promised to spare his life, but slew him at a banquet shortly afterwards.

O'DONNELL, Leopold, *o-don'-nel*, Duke of Tetuan, a modern Spanish marshal and statesman, who early entered the military service, and reached the grade of colonel in his 25th year. Upon the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1832, he espoused the cause of Maria-Christina, and was a faithful adherent to her fortunes until her forced abdication of the regency in 1836, when he took refuge in France. In the meanwhile, he had been created general and count of Lucena. After the fall of Espartero, in 1843, General O'Donnell was enabled to return to Spain, and was soon afterwards sent to Cuba, as captain-general; in which capacity he acquired a very large fortune, and was, it is said, far from hostile to the slave-trade. After his return to Spain, he was appointed director-general of infantry. Being implicated in a conspiracy at the beginning of the year 1854, he was compelled to secrete himself; but soon afterwards left his retreat, and put himself at the head of the insurrection, which resulted in a change of ministry, Espartero being commanded to compose a new one, in which O'Donnell held the department of war. After being eclipsed during some time by Narvaez, he at length succeeded in effecting his rival's overthrow, and returned to power in 1858. In the following year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces sent against Morocco. In that command he was successful; he caused the enemy to capitulate, and to cede to Spain some territory, as well as to pay a large sum. Upon his return to Spain, he was created duke of Tetuan. B. 1808; D. Nov. 5, 1867.

ŒCOLAMPADIUS, John, *e-ko-lam-pai'-di-us*, a celebrated German divine, who, in 1522, became professor of divinity and principal preacher at Bâle, where he exposed the abuses of the Romish church, and exhorted the Swiss to embrace the principles of the Reformation; but, in 1525, he joined with Zwingli against Luther in the dispute relative to the sacrament, and wrote a learned treatise on the subject. Mosheim calls him one of the most learned men of his century, and it was owing to his exertions that the Reformation took root in Switzerland. B. at Weinsberg, Franconia, 1482; D. 1531.

OECUMENIUS, *e-ku-me'-ni-us*, an ancient Greek commentator upon the Scriptures, was bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, in the 10th century.

OEHLENSCHLAGER, Adam Gottlob, *e (r)'-len-shlai-ger*, the greatest Scandinavian poet, whose father was German and his mother Danish. His father rose to be steward of the king of Denmark's palace at Fredericksburg, where the early youth of the future poet was spent. He was educated for a mercantile career, and at the age of 16 was placed in a counting-house; but being seized with a desire to appear on the stage, he obtained an engagement in the theatre of Copenhagen. He soon quitted this pursuit, however, and devoted himself to the law, which was in turn deserted for literature. In 1801 he

witnessed the attack made by Lord Nelson upon the Danish fleet. "That contest," he afterwards wrote, "inspired the Danes with a taste for poetry, as the battles of Marathon and Salamis did the Greeks, and the destruction of the Spanish armada the English in the time of Elizabeth." In the following year he produced a small volume of poems, which instantly brought him fame. His next work was a play, entitled "Aladdin," which was founded upon the celebrated story in the "Arabian Nights," and which placed him at the head of the poets of his country. In 1805 he was granted a travelling stipend by the government; whereupon he went to Germany, and while in that country composed some of his best works, in the native language of his father. He witnessed the battles of Auerstadt and Jena before leaving Germany, immediately after which he repaired to Paris, where he wrote his finest work, the tragedy of "Palnatoke." He next visited Rome, where he wrote his "Correggio," and became the friend of Thorwaldsen. In 1810 he returned to his native country, and received a cordial reception at the hands of the king and queen of Denmark. Shortly afterwards he married, and during the succeeding five years continued to produce plays, but inferior to those he had already composed. In 1816 he again went to Germany and France, but returned after an absence of twelve months. Eleven years subsequently he lost his father, who, he writes, "was vain of his son; but, like a sensible father, he never allowed me to see it; only sometimes I detected the feeling when he had been reading my poems." In the same year he went to Sweden, where he was received with enthusiasm and was crowned with a laurel wreath. He paid a third visit to Paris in 1844, was invited to court by Louis Philippe, and there met king Leopold, who requested him to come to Brussels. When he had attained his 70th birthday, a grand fête was held in his honour, but in the beginning of the following year he breathed his last. Like Thorwaldsen, Oehlenschläger was honoured with a public funeral, at which the nobility and all the most distinguished persons in Copenhagen attended. One of his fellow-countrymen writes of the poet,—"Small as Denmark is, it must be counted among the great powers of the world of art and poetry, since it has a sculptor to show like Thorwaldsen, whom only the great masters of antiquity can be considered to rival; and a poet like Oehlenschläger, who can worthily take the fourth seat by the side of the three heroes of poetry, Shakspeare, Byron, and Göthe." Besides poems, operas, and comedies, he wrote twenty-four tragedies, nineteen of which are founded upon Scandinavian subjects. He also translated one play of Shakspeare's—the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and one of Otway's—"The Orphan," into Danish. The poet left behind his Autobiography, in the pages of which he evinces a high admiration for his own talents; but those best acquainted with his works state that this was grounded upon sterling merit. Some of his poetical works have been translated into English by Theodore Martin. B. at Vesterbro, Copenhagen, 1779; D. at Copenhagen, 1850.

OERSTED, Anders Sandöe, *er'-sted*, a modern Danish statesman, who received his education at the University of Copenhagen, and afterwards applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, which he subsequently adopted as his profession. Passing through various distinguished positions, he at length attained the office of prime minister of Denmark; but in that capacity displayed a strong tendency towards reactionary measures, which excited so much ill-feeling in the kingdom, that he was driven from power in 1855. The members of the Oersted ministry were next impeached, and brought to trial before the supreme tribunal, but were in the end acquitted. In his retirement, the former minister occupied himself with composing a history of his own career, which was published in 1856, and contained important matter towards the history of modern Denmark. B. in the island of Langeland, 1778; D. 1860.



OERSTED, Anders Sandöe, a modern Danish traveller, and nephew of the preceding, who travelled in the West Indies and South America. He published some works on natural history, and contributed to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London an account of a survey made for a canal through the river Sapea to the port of Salinos, or Bolenos, in Costa Rica. B. at Rudkjöbing, 1816.

OERSTED, Hans Christian, a celebrated Danish philosopher, who originated the science of electro-magnetism, which paved the way for the invention of the electric telegraph. He was brother of the minister with whom he studied at the university of Copenhagen. In 1800 he became doctor of philosophy in that institution. After spending two years in Holland and France, he returned to Copenhagen, and there composed a treatise upon the identity of the forces of magnetism, electricity, and galvanism, which relationship had until then been only surmised. He proved that "there is always a magnetic circulation round the electric conductor, and that the electric current, in accordance with a certain law, always exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of the magnetic needle, even when it does not pass through, but near the needle." The Royal Society of London presented him with its Copley medal, and the French Institute granted him 3000 francs for this demonstration. In 1809 he published his "Manual of Mechanical Physics," in which several chemical discoveries were announced. The years 1822-23 were passed by him in France and England. In 1846 he was present at a meeting of the British Association at Southampton. Like our own Faraday, he was particularly happy in his delivery of occasional lectures to non-scientific people; and a collection of his discourses was translated into English, and published under the title of "The Soul in Nature." He was likewise a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines, and sought, on every occasion, to popularize the facts of natural science in his country. He was the recipient of many honours, was secretary of the Royal Society of Copenhagen, member of the Academy of Sciences in the French Institute, knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Prussian order which rewards the distinguished in arts and sciences. B. at Rudkjöbing, 1777; D. near Copenhagen, 1851.

OFFA, *of'-fa*, a king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. To make atonement for his guilt, he gave the tenth of his goods to the Church, made a journey to Rome, instituted the tax called Peter-pence, and built the monastery at St. Alban's. D. 794.

OFFENBACH, James, *of'-fen-bak*, a modern French musical composer, who made himself famous for his light and sparkling "musical buffooneries," which his troupe performed in Paris, London, and in Germany. The best of these charming little trifles are,—"Les Deux Aveugles," "Une Nuit Blanche," "La Belle Hélène," "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," and "Robinson Crusoe." B. in France, 1822.

OGILBY, or OGILVY, John, *o'-gil-be*, a voluminous writer, was originally a dancing-master, and employed in the family of the earl of Strafford, as teacher to his children. That nobleman appointed him deputy master of the revels at Dublin, where Ogilby erected a theatre. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, he returned to England, and settled in Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the learned languages. He was appointed, in 1661, to conduct the ceremonies at the king's coronation, and of which he published a pompous account in folio, with plates. Ogilby translated Virgil and Homer into English verse; and published a magnificent Bible, with prints, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords. He was appointed geographical printer to the king. The other works of this industrious writer were an account of Japan, an Atlas, the Fables of Æsop, in verse, and a "Book of Roads." This last went through numerous editions; but was afterwards superseded by Patterson. B. near Edinburgh, 1600; D. 1676.

OGILVIE, John, *o'-gil-ve*, a pious Scotch divine and poet, received his education at the university of Aberdeen; and was for more than half a century minister of Midmar in Aberdeenshire. Among his works are, "Britannia," an epic poem; "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition," "An Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy," and "Sermons." B. 1733; D. 1814.

OGLETHORPE, James Edward, *o'-gil-thorp*, an English general, who entered the army as ensign in 1710. He afterwards served under Prince Eugene, to whom he became secretary and aide-de-camp. In 1732 he went to America, where he helped to found the colony of Georgia, and erected the town of Savannah. He again visited that country, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Augustine, in Florida, belonging to the Spaniards. For this he was tried, on his return to England, and acquitted. In 1745, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent to the north against the rebels, but did not overtake them; for which he was again brought to a court-martial, and honourably acquitted. B. in London, about 1688; D. 1785.

O'HALLORAN, Sylvester, *o-hal'-or-an*, an Irish antiquary, was brought up and practised as a surgeon, and wrote several medical treatises. In 1772 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," which was followed by a "General History of Ireland." B. 1728; D. 1807.

O'HARA, Kane, *o-ha'-ra*, an Irish dramatist, who had much musical taste, and a felicitous talent for adapting verses to old airs. His chief productions are "Midas," which was extremely well received, and is still a favourite; "The Golden Pippin," "The Two Misers," "April Day," and "Tom Thumb." D. 1782.

OJEDA, Alphonso, *o-hai'-da*, a Spanish navigator, who accompanied Columbus in his second expedition, and commanded the flotilla sent out by Amerigo Vespucci, in 1499, and which led to the last-mentioned individual giving his name to the New World. After experiencing a great many varieties of adventure and of changes of fortune, Ojeda died in poverty about 1512.

O'KEEFFE, John, *o-keef'*, a dramatist, who was destined for the profession of painting, but who, having written a play which was placed upon the stage at Dublin when he was only 18, abandoned the studio for the theatre. He remained in Ireland as an actor and occasional writer for the stage until his 34th year; after which he repaired to London, where he resided for the rest of his life, entirely devoting himself to the composition of plays. Among the best of these productions may be mentioned, "Wild Oats," "The Highland Reel," and "The Agreeable Surprise." Towards the close of his life he published "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keeffe," but had ceased to write for the stage, being almost blind. B. 1747; D. 1833.

OKEN, Lawrence, *o'-ken*, an eminent Swiss naturalist, who studied medicine and natural history at Göttingen, and was afterwards professor of medicine in the universities of Jena and Zurich. The aim of all his writings might be summarily said to be an attempt at applying the principles of transcendental philosophy to the facts of natural history. He produced his first work in 1802, with the title, "Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals founded thereon." Oken was the first to suggest, in his work on generation, published in 1805, that all animals are built up of vesicles or cells. His remarkable essay "On the Signification of the Bones of the Skull," attracted little attention at the time of its publication, but was nevertheless the forerunner of the investigations of Carus, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and Professor Owen upon the laws of homology in the vertebrate skeleton. In 1847, his work called "Elements of Physio-Philosophy" was translated into English; and although, like the other efforts of this writer, it is beyond the grasp of the general reader, it would seem to be of the deepest importance to the man of science. B. at Offenberg, 1779; D. at Zurich, 1851.

OKTAI, *ok'-tai*, grand khan of the Mongol Tartars, was third son and successor of Genghis Khan. He overran the north of China and Armenia; made himself master of Moscow, of Poland, and of Hungary; and for a time threatened the whole of the Christian world. His chief minister was the sage Ye-lin-tchou-tsaï, who ruled with justice, but vainly attempted to subdue the ferocity of the Mongols. Oktai D. 1241.

OLAUS I. (or III.,) *o'-la-us*, king of Denmark, perished in 814, in combat with the Franks.

OLAUS II. (or IV.,) king of Denmark, succeeded his brother, Canute IV., in 1086. A terrible famine desolated the kingdom during his reign. D. 1095.

OLAUS I., king of Norway, ascended the throne in 994. He introduced Christianity in Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. Having been defeated by the kings of Sweden and Denmark, in 1000, he threw himself into the sea.

OLAUS II., king of Norway, energetically propagated Christianity throughout his dominions; but was driven from his throne by Canute in 1030. Two years afterwards, he was killed by the people of Drontheim.

OLAUS III., surnamed the Pacific, reigned, in conjunction with his brother Magnus II., from

1066 until 1068, and singly for nine years afterwards.

Olaus IV., son of Magnus III., reigned, in conjunction with his two brothers, between the years 1103 and 1116.

Olaus V., son of Haco VIII., succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1376, and to that of Norway in 1380. After his death, in 1387, his mother, Margaret, daughter of Waldemar III., united the three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway under one crown.

Olaus Magnus, a Swedish author of the 16th century, who held the office of archdeacon in the Swedish church until the principles of the Reformation began to spread in the country; upon which he retired to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the author of a work upon the antiquities of the North of Europe, which was published at Rome in 1555. B. about 1500; D. at Rome, about 1570.

Olavides, Paul Anthony Joseph, Count de, *o-la-ve'-dais*, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who became secretary to the Count de Aranda, whom he accompanied in his embassy to France. On his return to Spain, Charles III. created him count, and appointed him superintendent-general of Seville. He afterwards undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or Black Mountains, a desert region barren to the very summit; but, by his perseverance, aided by the exertions of a colony of Germans, which he encouraged to settle in the place, he succeeded in his task. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had rendered his country, he was accused of heresy by the Inquisition, was disgraced, and thrown into prison. He escaped to France, where he wrote a book entitled "The Triumph of the Gospel," which was the means of procuring his recall to his native land. B. at Lima, 1725; D. in Andalusia, 1803.

Olbers, Henry William Matthias, *ol'-bairs*, an eminent German astronomer, who was educated for the profession of medicine, in the exercise of which, combined with astronomical pursuits, his whole life was passed. He discovered two planets,—Pallas in 1802, and Vesta in 1807. In 1815 he discovered a comet, and subsequently wrote a treatise on the probability that a comet may come into collision with the earth. Among other useful works of his was a proposal to revise the nomenclature of the stars, and a reformation of the constellations. Dr. Olbers was fellow of the Royal Society of London, corresponding member of several learned societies of Europe, and knight of the Prussian orders of the Red Eagle and Danebrog. B. near Bremen, 1758; D. at Bremen, 1840.

Oldcastle, Sir John, Lord Cobham, *old'-kas-tl*, the first martyr and first author among the English nobility. In the reign of Henry IV., he commanded the English army in France, where he compelled the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. He was an adherent of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he propagated with such zeal, that, in the reign of Henry V., he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but was taken in Wales. Being conveyed to London, he was condemned to be hanged and burnt; which sentence was executed with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, in St. Giles's Fields, London, in 1417. He wrote "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England," a number of religious tracts and discourses, and edited the works of Wickliffe. B. in the 14th century.

Oldfield, Ann, *old'-feeld*, a celebrated English actress. Sir John Vanbrugh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the King's theatre by whom she was engaged. Her abilities were of the highest order, and her person extremely pleasing. Her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. in London, 1683; D. 1730.

Oldham, John, *old'-dam*, an English poet who shortly after taking a B.A. degree at Oxford, became usher in the free school at Croydon. Some of his poems being read by the earls of Rochester and Dorset, they procured him the appointment of tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edward Thurlow, and afterwards to a son of Dr. Lower. He subsequently resided with the earl of Kingston. His works were printed in Bell's annotated edition of the English poets. B. at Shipton, Gloucestershire, 1653; D. 1683.

Oldmixon, John, *old'-mix-on*, an English political writer and historian. He was a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of Queen Anne, and attacked the best writers of that period with so much violence, that Pope gave him a conspicuous place in the "Dunciad." He became collector of the customs at Bridgewater. He wrote "A History of England during the Reigns of the House of Stuart," and some other works. B. 1673; D. in London, 1742.

Oldys, William, *ol'-dis*, an historical and biographical writer, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, chancellor of Lincoln and advocate of the court of Admiralty. Of the early life and education of the son little is known; but he is said to have squandered the patrimony which had been left him. He afterwards became keeper of Lord Oxford's library, of which he formed the catalogue when that collection was sold by Osborne, the bookseller. He was also employed to superintend the publication of the Harleian Miscellany. The only public post he ever had was that of Norroy king-at-arms. His principal works are, "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," some articles in the "General Historical Dictionary," those in the "Biographia Britannica" signed "G," "The British Librarian," "Life of Richard Carew the Antiquary," a translation of Camden's "Britannia," and a number of treatises upon medical and bibliographical subjects. B. 1687; D. 1761.

Oliphant, Lawrence, *ol'-i-fant*, a modern English writer and traveller, who was educated in England, but went out while very young to Ceylon, where his father was chief justice. He afterwards visited Nepaul with Jung Bahadoor, and, upon his return, published his observations, in a work entitled "A Journey to Katmandu." He next studied law at Edinburgh and at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1852 he went to Russia, and, among other provinces of that country, visited the Crimea. In the following year he produced an account of his wanderings, in a work entitled "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." His next occupation was as private secretary to the earl of Elgin, whom he accompanied to Canada; and when the earl was appointed lord high commissioner to China, Mr. Oliphant again acted in his former capacity. Towards the close of the year 1860 he gave to the public an account of his observations in China and Japan, in his "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission in the Years 1857-8-9." His latest work was entitled

"Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel." B. 1832.

OLIVARES, Gaspar Guzman, Count de, *o-li-va'-rais*, an eminent Spanish statesman, who, during twenty-two years, administered the affairs of the kingdom under the feeble Philip IV. He first became prime minister in the room of the Duke de Uceda, and began his political career by several useful measures; but his haughty conduct at length occasioned a revolt in Catalonia, and the separation of Portugal from Spain. Olivares was disgraced, and died of chagrin at Toro, 1645. B. at Rome, about 1587.

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY, *ol'-i-ver*, a Benedictine monk of the 11th century, chiefly memorable as the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aërial regions. He is said to have been well skilled in mechanics; but in attempting to fly from a lofty tower, with wings of his own construction fastened to his hands and feet, he fell, and broke both his legs.

OLIVER, Isaac, an English painter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He painted historical pieces, but chiefly miniatures in a style of exquisite beauty. B. 1556; D. 1617.

OLIVER, Peter, eldest son of the preceding, was an historical and miniature painter, and even surpassed his father. Nineteen of his historical paintings were in the collections of Charles I. and James II. Some of these are still kept in Kensington Palace. B. 1601; D. about 1664.

OLIVER, George, D.D., a catholic divine and ecclesiastical historian, was educated at Sedgley Park and Stonyhurst College, and in 1807 was appointed superintendent of the Roman Catholic mission at Exeter, where he resided for fifty-five years, universally esteemed and respected. He paid great attention to the history and antiquities of the district, and wrote "Historical Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon" "History of Exeter," "Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis," "Lives of the Bishops, and History of the Cathedral of Exeter," and "Civil History of Exeter," the last of which he left in MS. B. 1781; D. 1861.

OLIVET, Joseph Thoulier d', *ol'-e-vai*, a learned French critic, who studied under his uncle, a Jesuit, and acquired a great knowledge of the learned languages. In 1740 he published an excellent edition of the works of Cicero, in 9 vols., with notes. Besides the above, he produced a French translation of Cicero's treatise on the "Nature of the Gods," a translation of some of the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, a "History of the French Academy," of which he was a member, and some other works. B. near Salins, 1682; D. at Paris, 1768.

OLIVETAN, Pierre Robert, *o-le-vai'-tă*, a French reformer, and the first to translate the Scriptures directly from the Hebrew and Greek into French. It is said by some writers that Calvin revised the whole work, which was published at Neufchâtel in 1535, and is called the Bible of the Sword, from the emblem adopted by the printer. Olivetan was banished from Geneva, and went to Rome, where he died in 1539, as is supposed of poison. B. near the end of the 15th century.

OLIVEYRA, Francis Xavier de, *ol'-i-vai'-ra*, a Portuguese knight, who became a convert to the Protestant faith; and in order to enjoy his opinions unmolested, went to England in 1746. He published "Memoirs" of his travels, "Familiar Letters," "A Pathetic Discourse to his Countrymen on the Earthquake at Lisbon in 1756," "The Chevalier d'Oliveyra burnt in Effigy as an Heretic, why and wherefore?" &c.; and left at his death a great number of MSS., including "Oliveyriana, or Memoirs, Historical and Literary," 27 vols. 4to. B. 1702; D. 1783.

OLIVIER, Claude Matthew, *o-liv-'i-ai*, advocate of the Parliament of Aix, was one of the founders of the academy of Marseilles, and distinguished himself by his eloquence. His works are,—"History of Philip of Macedon, Father of Alexander the Great," "Memoir on the Succour given to the Romans by the People of Marseilles, in the Second Punic War and in that of the Gauls," and several historical dissertations of less importance. B. 1701; D. 1736.

OLIVIER, Guillaume Antoine, a French entomologist, who was in 1792 sent upon a mission to Persia, and returned at the end of six years with a rich collection of specimens of natural history. He became a member of the French Institute in 1800, and published, among other works, "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects," in which he was assisted by Latreille and Godard. B. 1756; D. 1814.

OLYMPIA, *o-lim'-pi-a*, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, was the wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was repudiated by Philip about 336. B.C. Olympia, in revenge, is presumed to have instigated the murder of Philip. After the death of Alexander, she seized the government of Macedonia, and put to death a number of the leading personages of the kingdom; but Cassander at length besieged her in Pydna, and obliged her to surrender. Cassander promised to spare her life, but she was soon afterwards killed by the relatives of those whom she had put to death. D. 315 B.C.

OMAR I., *o'-mar*, second caliph of the Mussulmans after Abu Bekr, made himself master of Syria, and, in 637, besieged and took Jerusalem, after a defence of several months. In the following year he invaded Persia, and led a powerful army into Egypt, the conquest of which country was completed by the taking of Alexandria in 640. Upon that occasion Omar ordered the famous library founded in that city by Ptolemy Philadelphus to be burnt; for, said he, "if the books of the Greeks agree with the book of God (the Koran), they are superfluous, and need not be preserved; and if they disagree, they are pernicious, and ought to be destroyed." The manuscripts were thereupon given to the four thousand public baths of the city for fuel. This inflexible Mussulman conqueror is said to have taken 36,000 cities or castles, destroyed 4000 temples or churches, and founded or endowed 1400 mosques. He instituted the era of the Hejira, or Flight of Mohammed, from which the Mussulmans compute their years. It commenced with the 16th of July, 622 A.D. His memory is held in the highest veneration by the Sunnite, or orthodox Mohammedans; but the Shiites, or partisans of Ali, regard him as a usurper. Omar was assassinated by a Persian slave, 644.

OMAR II., the eighth caliph of the Ommiades, was great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded Solyman in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to raise it, on account of a violent storm, which destroyed a great part of his fleet. Poisoned, 720.

OMAR, Ben Afitas, a Mohammedan monarch of Estremadura and Portugal, succeeded his

brother in 1082. He assisted the Mussulman king of Toledo against Alphonso VII., but was defeated by the latter. In 1086 he, with other Moorish monarchs, sought the aid of the sultan of Marocco, who joined his troops with the Mohammedans, and fought a sanguinary battle with Alphonso near Badajoz. The Africans subsequently turned against Omar, who was assassinated by them in 1090.

O'Meara, Barry Edward, *o-meer'-a*, the confidential medical attendant of the emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of "A Voice from St. Helena," was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and happened to be on board the *Bellerophon* in that capacity, on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meara's skill in attending to some of the crew, and his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the *Northumberland*, to accompany him to St. Helena as surgeon, his own not being able to go with him. Having obtained Admiral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank. He was latterly an active partisan of Daniel O'Connell. B. in Ireland about 1778; D. 1836.

Omer or Omar Pasha, *o'-mer*, a modern Turkish commander, whose former name was Michael Lattas. He, being a native of Austrian Croatia, served at first as cadet in an Austrian regiment, from which he became assistant surveyor of roads and bridges in his native district. About his twenty-eighth year he suddenly left the Austrian service, and went into the Turkish province of Bosnia, where he embraced the Mohammedan faith, adopted the name of Omer, and obtained employment as tutor in the family of a Turkish merchant. Subsequently visiting Constantinople with his pupils, he became master in the new military school. In a short time he attracted the notice of Khosroo Pasha, the minister of war, who attached him to his staff, and afterwards bestowed upon him the hand of his ward, a rich heiress. After serving in the Danubian Principalities, and as aide-de-camp to General Chrzanowski, Khosroo Pasha obtained for him the appointment of writing-master to Abd-ul-Medjid, the late sultan. In 1839 he served with the Turkish army sent against Ibrahim Pasha, and, three years later, was appointed military commandant of a district in Syria. When the Russians passed into Wallachia, in 1848, to act against the insurgent Hungarians, Omer Pasha went to the same place as commander of a Turkish army of observation. His next services were against the disaffected boys of Bosnia, whom he reduced to submission to the authority of the sultan. At the commencement of the year 1853, he marched at the head of 20,000 men against the mountaineers of Montenegro, who were almost completely subjugated by him. In 1853 he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Turkish army in Bulgaria. Prince Gortschakoff, in command of a powerful Russian army, was upon the opposite bank of the Danube; and against him Omer Pasha executed a series of strategic manœuvres, which completely baffled the skill of the former general. At Calafat, Oltenitza, and Citate, the pasha repulsed the Russians; and finally, at Silistria, he inflicted on them so heavy a defeat that they were compelled to evacuate the Danubian Principalities. In 1855 he went to the Crimea, having a Turkish and Egyptian army under his command, but remained inactive until he was sent into Georgia,—Teflis, the capital of which, he threatened; but the surrender of Kars forced him to beat a retreat to Redoubt Kalch. In 1862 he was again employed against the Montenegrins, and, in 1867, he was sent to Candia to put down the revolt in that island. B. at Vlaski, Austrian Croatia, 1801; D. 1871.

Ondaatje, Michael Jurgen, *on-da'-che*, sprung from a Tamul family of high rank at Arcot, was, like his father, physician to the king of Tanjore, who sent him to Ceylon, at the request of the first Dutch governor of the island, to cure his wife of a dangerous ailment. His success made the governor his friend, and procured him a medical appointment at Colombo, where he settled. He was afterwards converted to Christianity, and became the founder of a Ceylonese family, many of whose members have become distinguished in the learned professions. B. at Arcot; D. 1714.

Ondaatje, Peter Philip Jurgen Quint, A.L.M., Ph.D., I.U.D., the fifth in descent from the preceding, is unparalleled as being the only native of the East who figures in the history of Europe. Though a native of Ceylon, he was sent to Holland, of which Ceylon was then a dependency, to be educated for the ministry; but the condition of the country induced him to take an active part in politics, and he became an eminent patriotic reformer,—the Hampden of Holland—defending her liberties with his tongue, pen, and sword. The revolution of 1787 drove him into exile, but that of 1795 restored him to render important services to his country by land and sea. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a member of the Imperial Council of Prizes. Returning to Holland in 1814, under the auspices of William I., he was named a member of the High Court of Justice of the Netherlands, India, where he died 1818. B. at Ceylon, 1758.—A brief memoir of Dr. Quint Ondaatje will be found in the "Leisure Hour" for March, 1867.

Opie, John, *o'-pe*, an eminent English painter, who was the son of a poor carpenter in Cornwall. His talents for design were evinced at an early age, but were discouraged by his father, who intended him for his own trade. Despite every obstacle, the lad continued to improve himself in drawing, and soon attracted great notice in his native district, in consequence of his spirited likenesses of the people who sat to him for their portraits. Dr. John Wolcot, or "Peter Pindar," as he is known in literature, hearing of young Opie's skill, took him into his service, and afterwards provided him with the means of repairing to London. In 1781 Wolcot obtained an introduction for his protégé to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who tendered the self-taught artist some valuable advice. Through Wolcot's management, the Cornish lad became a favourite with the fashionable world of the metropolis, and crowds of wealthy sitters came to his studio. Opie's style, however, was more vigorous and truthful than graceful and flattering, and in time his popularity as a fashionable portrait-painter declined. Meanwhile he had entered into a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of a rich pawnbroker; but the match proving an unhappy one, a divorce was obtained. His second wife, Miss Alderson, was a lady of refinement and intellect, and it was to her judicious advice that the

painter's subsequent improvement both as an artist and as a member of polite society was owing. Although he did not abandon portrait-painting, Opie now devoted much of his time to historical subjects. His best works in the latter walk of art were "The Murder of James I. of Scotland," "The Death of David Rizzio," "Juliet in the Garden," and "Hubert and Arthur." Late in life Opie had qualified himself sufficiently, in a literary sense, to aspire to the appointment of professor of painting to the Royal Academy. That post, after a first failure, he ultimately obtained; but his death occurring soon afterwards, he only found time to deliver four lectures, which were published, and are still considered valuable to the student of art. His remains were honoured by being placed near the tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds in St. Paul's cathedral. B. at Truro, Cornwall, 1761; D. 1807.

Opie, Mrs. Amelia, an English novelist, and wife of the preceding. The daughter of a physician in easy circumstances, carefully educated, handsome, and with considerable musical acquirements, she was the distinguished member of a very refined social circle when she became acquainted with Mr. Opie. After her marriage with the artist, in 1798, she made her first appearance as an author, by producing a moral tale entitled "Father and Daughter." In 1802 she published a sweet and graceful volume of poems, and two years later gave to the public her novel of "Adelaide Mowbray." Her "Simple Tales" were her next production, and after her husband's death she wrote "The Warrior's Return, and other Poems," "Tales of the Heart," and "Valentine's Eve." In 1825 she became a member of the Society of Friends, and subsequently visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, giving her travelling impressions in "Tait's Magazine" and elsewhere. B. at Norwich, 1769; D. at the same city, 1853.

Opitz, Martin, *o'-pitz*, the father of modern German poetry, distinguished himself by his poems in Latin and German. His chief works were a poem upon the campaigns of Ladislaus IV. against Russia; a version, in German, of the Psalms; and "Consolation in the Disasters of War." B. at Bunzlau, Silesia, 1597; D. at Dantzig, 1639.

Oppian, *op'-pi-an*, a Greek poet and grammarian, who wrote three poems on hawking, hunting, and fishing, entitled "Ixeutica," "Cynegetica," and "Halieutica," which are extant. A portion of Oppian's works was translated into English by Mawer, 1736. Flourished probably towards the close of the 2nd century.

Orange, William I., Prince of, *or'-anj*, surnamed William the Silent, succeeded at the age of eleven years to the family possessions and titles in Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and to the French principality of Orange, in Provence; whence the most celebrated title of the family was derived. His father had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and he was at first educated in the same principles; but, at an early age, the emperor Charles V. summoned him to his court, and had him brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. "At fifteen," says Mr. Motley, in his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," "William was the intimate—almost confidential, friend of the emperor, who prided himself, above all other gifts, on his power of reading and of using men. The youth was so constant an attendant upon his imperial chief, that, even when interviews with the highest personages, and upon the gravest affairs, were taking place, Charles would never suffer him to be considered superfluous or intrusive. There seemed to be no secrets which the emperor held too high for the comprehension or discretion of his page." The emperor appointed his discreet favourite to the highest posts, as he advanced in years: the command-in-chief of the army upon the French frontier, a post eagerly sought after by many distinguished generals, was given to William of Orange when he had attained his 21st year. When Charles V. abdicated his throne to his son Philip II., he leaned upon William's shoulder; and to him, also, the retiring monarch intrusted the mission of delivering the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand, at Augsburg. With the gloomy Philip, however, William was soon to become an object of suspicion and hatred. At the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1559, William was one of the Spanish hostages sent to the court of France; and, while hunting with Henry II. in the forest of Vincennes, the French monarch revealed to him the scheme which had been recently formed by Philip and himself, to "extirpate Protestantism by a general extirpation of Protestants." The prince, says Mr. Motley, "although horror-struck and indignant at the royal revelations, held his peace and kept his countenance. The king was not aware that, in opening this delicate negotiation to Alva's colleague and Philip's plenipotentiary, he had given a warning of inestimable value to the man who had been born to resist the machinations of Philip and of Alva. William of Orange earned the surname of the Silent, from the manner in which he received these communications of Henry, without revealing to the monarch, by word or look, the enormous blunder he had committed." Henceforth, William resolved to thwart the designs of Philip, by means of secret intrigues with the leaders of the Protestant party in the Netherlands. During the feeble administration of Margaret of Parma, William, as stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and as member of the Flemish council of state, was secretly but indefatigably employed in undermining the tyrannical schemes of the Spanish bigot; but, upon the nomination of the sanguinary Alva to the government of the Netherlands, the prince, to avoid the tragical fate of his fellow-nobles, Counts Egmont and Horn, retired from the Netherlands to his estate of Nassau. In 1568 the wrongs of the people whom he loved awoke the prince into fierce action. He left his retreat, and became the champion of the cause of liberty and Protestantism in the Netherlands. In the ensuing struggles, notwithstanding that his raw and ill-disciplined levies of French and German Protestants were often beaten in the field by the veteran Spanish infantry, then the best soldiers in the world, the statesmanship of the prince counterbalanced every disaster, enabled him to achieve a victory over his foes, and finally led to the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1576, by which seven Protestant provinces—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland—became the nucleus and the lasting basis of the Dutch republic. The Spanish monarch thereupon set a price upon the head of William of Orange. This temptation, combined with fanatical zeal, produced several attempts upon his life, from

the first of which (that of John Jaureguy, in 1582) he escaped with a wound: the fatal shot was, however, dealt to him two years afterwards, by one Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundian. The tragic incident is thus narrated by Motley, in his excellent history:—"The prince came from the dining-room, and began leisurely to ascend. He had only reached the second stair, when a man emerged from the sunken arch, and, standing within a foot or two of him, discharged a pistol full at his heart. Three balls entered his body, one of which, passing quite through him, struck with violence against the wall beyond. The prince exclaimed in French, as he felt the wound, 'Oh my God, have mercy upon my soul! Oh my God, have mercy upon this poor people.'" The historian concludes his account of the life and labours of the prince as follows:—"He went through life, bearing the load of a people's sorrows upon his shoulders, with a smiling face. Their name was the last word upon his lips, save the simple affirmation with which the soldier, who had been battling for the right all his lifetime, commended his soul, in dying, 'to his great captain, Christ.' The people were grateful and affectionate, for they trusted the character of their 'father William;' and not all the clouds which calumny could collect ever dimmed, to their eyes, the radiance of that lofty mind, to which they were accustomed, in their darkest calamities, to look for light. As long as he lived, he was the guiding star of a brave nation; and when he died, the little children cried in the streets." Thus, in his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," Motley writes of one of the noblest men that ever lived.—William left three sons, two of whom, Maurice and Frederick Henry, became, in succession, stadtholders of the United Provinces. (*See* Maurice of Nassau.) William, Prince of Orange, was born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, 1533; assassinated at Delft, 1584.

Ordericus Vitalis, *or-der'-i-cus vi-ta'-lis*, an old Norman-English chronicler, was the son of a Frenchman who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was born in England, but sent, at the age of 10 years, to be educated in Normandy, where he subsequently gave himself up to a life of study, and only visited his native country once. In 1107 he was ordained a priest. His work, which is entitled "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," commences with the birth of Christ, and is brought down to the year 1141. The first two books are of little value; but of the third, in which he treats of the lives of the first Norman kings of England, M. Guizot says, "No work contains so much and such valuable information on the history of the 11th and 12th centuries; on the political state, both civil and religious, of society in the west of Europe; and on the manners of the times, whether feudal, monastic, or popular." B. near Shrewsbury, 1075; D. about 1142.

O'Reilly, Alexander, Count, *o-ri'-le*, a native of Ireland, who entered the Spanish army, where he obtained the favour of Charles III., and was raised to the highest military rank for his services. B. 1735; D. 1794. This is the person referred to by Byron in "Don Juan," when he makes Julia say—

"General Count O'Reilly,
Who took Algiers, declares I used him vilely."

O'Reilly, Andrew, Count, a general of





cavalry in the Austrian service, was a native of Ireland. He was a brave and skilful officer, and filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field-marshal. At the battle of Austerlitz the remnant of the Austrian army was preserved from destruction by his courage and skill; and when, in 1809, he held the post of governor of Vienna, the difficult task of making an honourable capitulation with the French emperor devolved upon him. B. 1740; D. 1832.

Orellana, Francis, *o-rail-ya'-na*, a Spaniard, who was the first to traverse the continent of South America. In 1521 he accompanied Pizarro to Peru; but, learning that gold, silver, and spices were to be found beyond the mountains east of Quito, he joined an expedition formed by Gonzales, brother of Pizarro, and set forth in the direction indicated. After experiencing great fatigue, the Spaniards reached Zumaco, and then explored the Napo for 200 leagues. Orellana, with a few followers, was next sent forward with provisions in a boat; upon which, instead of returning to Gonzales, he pursued his course down the river; and, after encountering the main stream, continued his navigation of it for upwards of 1000 leagues, until he reached the sea. After he returned to Spain, he gave such marvellous accounts of the countries he had passed through, and of the women dwelling upon the banks of the river (whence the name Amazon was given to it), that he obtained numerous followers, and set forth upon a second expedition, but died at the mouth of the Amazon, 1549.

Orffyreus, or Orphyreus, Ernest Bessler, surnamed, *or-fi-re'-us*, was in turn soldier in the service of Austria, quack doctor, mechanician, seeker of treasures, and councillor of commerce at Cassel. In 1719 he proclaimed that he had discovered the perpetual motion, and exhibited at different places in Saxony a machine which he declared successfully solved the problem. But upon the unfavourable report of the philosopher Gravesande, he destroyed his piece of mechanism. He next turned his attention to religion, and endeavoured to found an establishment to be called Gottesburg, "City of God," where Christians, Turks, and Jews were to live in peace and amity. He wrote a treatise entitled "Perpetual Motion Solved," and another upon the union of all religious sects. B. in Alsace, 1680; D. at Furstenburg, 1745.

Orfila, Matthew, *or-fe-la*, a distinguished French physician and toxicologist, was the son of an opulent merchant, and was himself destined for a commercial career; but having been shipwrecked in his 15th year, he resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine. In 1807, so highly had he distinguished himself in the science of chemistry, that he was sent, at the expense of the Spanish government, to complete his studies at Paris. The war which ensued between France and Spain prevented his return to the latter country, and he settled at Paris, where, in 1811, he became a French citizen by letters of naturalization. In 1813 he published his "Treatise on Poisons," which placed him among the best French chemists, and led to his election as member of the Academy of Medicine, and correspondent of the Institute. In 1819 he became professor of medical jurisprudence; and in 1831 he was elected dean of the faculty of medicine. His most important works were "Elements of Chemistry,

applied to Medicine and the Arts," "Treatise on Legal Medicine," in four volumes, which is the greatest work on medical jurisprudence extant, and "Lectures upon Legal Medicine." He likewise wrote, in conjunction with M. Lesueur, a work "On the Appearances presented by Dead Bodies after Exhumation, Drowning, Suffocation in Cesspools, or by Gases." Orfila may be said to have founded the science of toxicology: in medical jurisprudence he was, while living, the most profound professor in Europe. B. in the island of Minorca, 1787; D. 1853.

ORFORD, Earl of. (*See* WALPOLE, Horace.)

ORIGEN, *or'-i-jen*, a Platonic philosopher, who was the disciple and friend of Porphyry. He wrote a panegyric on the emperor Gallienus. Flourished in the 2nd century of the Christian era.—There was an Egyptian of this name, who said that marriage was the invention of the devil.

ORIGEN, a father of the Church. From his earliest youth he devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures, and, by his exhortations, his father was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen taught grammar for his own support and that of his mother and brothers. In his 18th year, Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, appointed him catechist of his church. His austerities were very great, and when only 17 he was with difficulty restrained from offering himself for martyrdom, to become qualified for the kingdom of heaven. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous "Hexapla," or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his bishop, he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his "Commentaries on the Scriptures;" but Demetrius, who was envious of his reputation, persecuted him with violence, and in a council, assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. Upon this, he went to Cæsarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach, which gave additional offence to his persecutors, who excommunicated him. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greatest respect wherever he went. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius, in 250, he was thrown into prison, and put to the torture. On his release, he applied himself to his ministerial labours and to writing. His most valuable works were editions of the Hebrew text and Greek version of the Old Testament, and "Stromata" and "Principia," wherein he commented upon the doctrines of Christianity, and illustrated them by a reference to the opinions of philosophers. Jerome styles Origen "a man of immortal genius, who understood logic, geometry, arithmetic, music, grammar, rhetoric, and all the sects of the philosophers; so that he was resorted to by many students of secular literature, whom he received chiefly that he might embrace the opportunity of instructing them in the faith of Christ." The allegorical mode employed by Origen in interpreting the Holy Scriptures led, however, to violent controversies in the 4th century; but many of his errors are said to be owing to heretical interpolations of his writings. The best edition of his works is that of De la Rue, Paris, 1733. B. in Egypt, about 186 A.D.; D., probably at Tyre, about 254.

ORLEANS, House of, *or'-leans* (Fr. *or'-lai-awng*), a branch of the royal family of France. It has three times originated in the younger son of the king, and has given two monarchs to France.

ORLEANS, Louis, first duke of, was the second son of Charles V., and was assassinated at Paris by his cousin John, duke of Burgundy in 1407.

ORLEANS, Charles, second duke of, was eldest son of the preceding, during whose lifetime he bore the title of duke of Angoulême. In 1415 he was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and remained in England during twenty-five years. Upon his return to France, he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother, Valentina Visconti. He was, however, unsuccessful in this enterprise. During his captivity in England, he wrote some poetical pieces, which have been printed. B. 1391; D. 1465.

ORLEANS, Louis, third duke of. (*See* LOUIS XII. of France.)

ORLEANS, Jean Baptiste Gaston, first and only duke of the second branch of, was the younger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. He passed his life in intrigues and conspiracies, and formed several plots for the assassination of Cardinal Richelieu, but basely saved himself by denouncing, at different times, his accomplices, the duke of Montmorenci, the marquis of Cinq-Mars, and François de Thou, son of the celebrated historian. After the deaths of Louis XIII. and Richelieu, he was restored to favour at court, but became involved in the Fronde commotions, wherein he played a despicable and vacillating part, until he was banished to Blois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He left no male issue; but his daughter, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, signalized herself during the Fronde insurrection against Mazarin. (*See* MONTPENSIER, Mademoiselle.) B. 1608; D. 1660.

ORLEANS, Philip, first duke of the third and existing branch of the house of, was the younger son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. Upon the death of his uncle Gaston, he inherited the title of duke of Orleans, and obtained the duchy of Montpensier at the death of Mademoiselle Montpensier in 1693. His first wife, Henrietta of England, was married to him in 1661; and by that princess he had two daughters, one of whom became wife of Charles II. of Spain, and the other the queen of Victor Amadeus II., of Savoy. He is stated to have cultivated letters with some success, while in the field he displayed great courage during several of the campaigns of his brother Louis XIV. B. 1640; D. 1701.

ORLEANS, Philip, second duke of, was son of the preceding, by his second marriage. He is known in French history as the Regent Orleans, and is declared by Voltaire "to be famed for his courage, his wit, and his pleasures. He was born for society even more than for public affairs, and was one of the most amiable men that ever existed." The general verdict of history is, notwithstanding, that the Regent Orleans was an unbounded personal and political profligate. He was certainly endowed with brilliant talents, but his mind was early tainted by the debasing lessons of his preceptor, the infamous Cardinal Dubois. (*See* DUBOIS.) He distinguished himself in command of the French armies in Spain and Italy. In 1715 he was nominated regent, and during his administration

France became bankrupt and miserable. The wild schemes of Law brought ruin upon thousands of families (*see* Law), and the country was reduced to the most abject condition. B. 1674; D. 1723.

Orleans, Louis, third duke of, was son of the preceding. In his youth he led a dissipated life; but, upon his marriage with a princess of Baden, to whom he was devotedly attached, he renounced his former course. At the death of this princess, which occurred prematurely, in 1726, he retired from the world, and devoted himself to works of piety, and to the study of religion and science. In 1730 he entered the abbey of St. Geneviève, where he practised extreme austerity, and performed numerous acts of humility and charity. He understood the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and was versed in ecclesiastical and civil history, botany, geography, and the fine arts. He translated the Psalms from the original, and wrote paraphrases upon several books of the Old Testament, a literal translation of St. Paul's epistles, and other works. B. 1703; D. 1752.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, fourth duke of, was son of the preceding. He took part in the campaigns of 1742-4, and fought at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. Like his father, he was a learned and benevolent prince. In 1756 he contributed to the introduction of inoculation into France, and is stated to have distributed as much as £1000 per annum in charity. B. 1725; D. 1785.

Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, fifth duke of, surnamed Philippe Egalité, was the only son of the preceding. During the lifetime of his father he was known by the title of duke of Chartres. In 1778 he served on board the fleet commanded by Count d'Orvilliers; but in the action with Admiral Keppel, off Cape Ushant, he went down into the hold, and would not come up till the engagement was over. For his cowardice, he became an object of contempt with the French court. His conduct afterwards was extremely dissipated; and he joined the revolutionary party against the court, for which he was exiled. On the death of his father, he took the title of duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the Revolution, he displayed the greatest hatred to his royal relations, and became a member of the National Assembly. He also assumed the title of Citizen Egalité, and voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but, some time afterwards, was abandoned by his partisans, seized at Marseilles, whence he was removed to Paris, where he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal to suffer death; which sentence was executed in 1793. B. at Paris, 1747.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, sixth duke of. (*See* Louis Philippe, king of the French.)

Orleans, Ferdinand Philip, seventh duke of, eldest son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, was sent, in his fifth year, to the College of Henry IV., where he was distinguished by his intelligence and his amiability of disposition. In 1825 he was appointed colonel of hussars, and was serving with the French army when the revolution of 1830 burst forth. He immediately repaired to the capital with his regiment, and was received with enthusiasm. When his father received the crown, he was sent into the provinces to obtain the recognition of the new order of government. In 1835 he went to Algiers, where he signalized himself by his bravery and skill. The organization of the celebrated chasseurs de Vincennes was due to him. He unhappily met his death by a fall from his carriage. Affable, generous, brave, a friend of liberal ideas, protector of the arts—the death of this prince was regarded throughout France as a great calamity. His two sons (by the Princess Helen of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, resided in England for some years after the revolution of 1848. B. at Palermo, 1810; killed, 1842.

Orleans, the Bastard of. (*See* Dunois.)

Orleans, Marie, Princess of, daughter of Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, from her earliest years evinced a remarkable love of the fine arts, and more especially of sculpture, which she cultivated with a zeal and assiduity that soon gave her a prominent place among the most distinguished artists of her time. Her statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum of Versailles, was finished before she had reached her twentieth year; and besides this she produced numerous bas-reliefs, busts, and statuettes, of rare beauty and excellence. In 1837 she married Alexander, duke of Würtemberg; but was prematurely cut off by consumption in 1839. B. 1816.

Orloff, *or'-lof*, a celebrated Russian family, founded by Ivan Orel, one of the archers, or *Strelitzes*. When this body, which was analogous to the Turkish Janissaries, was destroyed, Ivan saved his life by his cool courage. Peter the Great was himself engaged in decapitating the archers, who in turn came forward, knelt down, and placed their heads upon a beam. When Ivan came up, a head was still remaining upon the beam. "If this is my place," said he, "it ought to be clear;" and thereupon he kicked away the head. Peter, struck with this coolness, spared his life, and appointed him to an infantry regiment; after which he became an officer and a noble. The most celebrated of his descendants were:—

Orloff, Gregory, Count, served at first in the army; but attracting the attention of the grand-duchess Catharine, he became her favourite. In 1762 he was engaged in the conspiracy which brought about the assassination of Peter III., and the accession of his wife to the throne as the empress Catharine II. From that time honours were showered upon him by the empress, the father of whose child he was. Orloff, however, desired to become the husband, and to share the throne of Catharine. At length, growing tired of his tyrannical sway, the empress banished him to his seat at Gatchina, but created him prince. After living in oriental splendour for several years, he died at St. Petersburg a lunatic in 1783. B. 1734.

Orloff, Alexis, Count, brother of the preceding, was a soldier in the Russian guard when his brother became the favourite of Catharine. In 1762 he was one of the murderers of Paul III.; after which Catharine created him an admiral, and showered honours upon him. In 1770 he held the command in chief at the battle of Tchesme, having under his orders the English officers Elphinstone, Greig, and Dugdale, and upon that occasion destroyed the Turkish fleet. At a later period, while travelling in Italy, he met the Princess Tarakanova, daughter of the empress Elizabeth, at Leghorn. The princess, a girl of 16, was enticed on board Orloff's frigate by means of a pretended marriage, after which

she was sent a prisoner to Russia. Catharine, fearing that she might, at some future period, set up a claim to the Russian throne, kept her ever afterwards in confinement. When his brother had been supplanted by Potemkin, Alexis Orloff retired to his palace at Moscow, whence he was summoned in 1796, by the emperor Paul, to act as pall-bearer to the remains of Peter III., whose body had been exhumed, in order that it might be honoured with a magnificent public funeral. Orloff is stated to have betrayed great emotion upon that occasion, perhaps expecting to be sent to execution by the son of his victim. He escaped, however, and immediately left St. Petersburg for a tour in Germany; nor did he return until Paul had himself met a violent death. B. in 1737; D. in 1808.—There were other brothers of Ivan. The eldest was surnamed by Catharine "The Philosopher," and lived a retired life; he died 1791. Vladimir was president of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, and died 1832. Feodor served in the army, and signalized himself in the war against Turkey in 1770; D. 1796. This last left four children, who, although illegitimate, were allowed to take the family name, and to inherit the vast estates of their relatives. Two of these have become celebrated.

ORLOFF, Michael, served in the Russian army against Napoleon, and went to Paris in 1814 with the allied armies. Towards the close of Alexander's reign, he incurred the emperor's displeasure, and was sent to command the army of the south. He was deeply implicated in the military insurrection of 1825; was imprisoned, but escaped further punishment through the influence of his brother Alexis, who had become the favourite of the new emperor, Nicholas. (*See* NICHOLAS.) From that period till his death, he lived in retirement. B. 1785; D. 1841.

ORLOFF, Alexis, a Russian diplomatist and statesman, brother of the preceding, entered the military service, and shared in the campaigns against Napoleon; but his great power and popularity dates from the year 1825, when Nicholas had been proclaimed emperor, and when the troops revolted against the new ruler. On that occasion, Orloff led his regiment against the mutineers, and was the chief instrument in deciding the events of that critical period in favour of Nicholas, who, throughout his life, retained the deepest sense of the services Orloff had rendered him. Nicholas created him a count, adjutant-general, and gave him the command of a division of cavalry. After signalizing himself in the Turkish campaign of 1828, he signed the treaty of Adrianople, and was sent ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople. Two years afterwards, he was dispatched by Nicholas to inspect the operations of Marshal Diebitsch against the insurgent Poles. Very soon after his arrival, both the marshal and the grand-duke Constantine died suddenly, and for a long time subsequently the name of Orloff was held in odium with the Russians, as the suspected author of their deaths; but the suspicion has now become rejected as baseless and absurd. In 1833 he signed the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Turkey, which gave to Russia the key of the Dardanelles. In 1844 he accompanied Nicholas to London; and, upon the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Western powers, was sent to Vienna to demand the assistance of Austria, but without success. Nicholas, before his death, recommended him to his successor as his personal and tried friend. He represented Russia in the congress of Paris in 1856; and subsequently acted as chief of the grand council of the empire. B. 1787; D. 1861.

ORLOFF, Gregory Vladimiromitz, a Russian nobleman, distinguished by his attachment to literature and the sciences, whose chief works are "Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Littéraires sur le Royaume de Naples," 5 vols.; "Histoire des Arts en Italie." B. 1773; D. 1826.

ORME, Robert, *orm*, an English historian, who was the son of a surgeon of the Bombay army, received his education at Harrow school, after which he went to India as a writer in the service of the East India Company. He returned to England in 1752, with Captain, afterwards Lord Clive, with whom he lived many years on terms of intimacy. In 1755 he went to Madras as fourth member of the council. He also held the office of commissary-general; but in 1759 returned to England with a small fortune. Soon afterwards he commenced writing the "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India," the first volume of which appeared in 1763, the second in 1775. The Court of Directors appointed him historiographer to the Company, at a salary of £300 per annum. He completed his History in 3 vols.; and also published "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire during the reign of Aurungzebe." B. in Bombay, 1728; D. 1801.

ORMOND, James Butler, Duke of, *or'-mond*, a celebrated Irish nobleman, who was descended from an ancient family of Tipperary, which had retained the hereditary dignity of cupbearer to the English sovereigns from the beginning of the 13th century. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1640, he was appointed to command the royal troops, at the head of which he defeated the rebels at Dublin, Drogheda, Kilrush, and Ross. During the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, Ormond, who had been previously nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, held that country for the king; but after Charles had been taken prisoner, he resigned the command, and repaired to London, when he had an interview with the captive monarch at Hampton Court. He next went to France; but at the invitation of the Roman Catholics, returned to Ireland, and for some time endeavoured to overcome the Parliamentary forces in that country. In 1650, however, he was compelled by Cromwell to evacuate the island; upon which he again retired to France. After rendering a number of important services to Charles II. while in exile, he accompanied that monarch to England at the Restoration. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II., he was twice nominated viceroy of Ireland, and twice lost the post through court intrigue. In 1670, the notorious Colonel Blood, instigated, it is said, by Ormond's bitter enemy, the duke of Buckingham, waylaid and dragged him from his coach, with the intention of conveying him to Tyburn, and there hanging him. This infamous project was, however, frustrated by the rescue of the duke. (*See* BLOOD, Colonel.) The earl of Ossory, the brave son of the duke, afterwards addressed Buckingham in the king's presence:—"My lord of Buckingham, I know well that you are at the bottom of this late attempt upon my father, and therefore I give you fair warning, that if my father comes to a violent end by sword or pistol, if he dies by

the hand of a ruffian, or by the more secret way of poison, I shall not be at a loss to know the first author of it. I shall consider you as the assassin: I shall treat you as such, and wherever I meet you I shall pistol you, though you should stand behind the king's chair. And I tell you now, in his majesty's presence, that you may be sure I shall keep my word." Subsequently, when Charles II. had most unaccountably pardoned Blood, his majesty sent to Ormond a request that he should also forgive the ruffian. Ormond thereupon replied, "that if the king could pardon the offender for stealing the crown, he might easily forgive the attempt upon his life." B. 1610; D. 1688.

ORMOND, James Butler, second Duke of, was grandson of the preceding, and distinguished himself as a soldier under William III. and Anne; but upon the accession of George I., he embraced the cause of the Pretender, was attainted in consequence, and thenceforth passed his life abroad. B. 1665; D. 1747.

ORNANO, Alphonso, *or-na'-no*, a Corsican leader, who was brought up at the court of Henry II. of France, but returned to his native country when he had attained his 18th year, and maintained a struggle with his compatriots against the Genoese, until the signature of peace in 1568. Thereupon he retired to France with 800 followers, and was appointed colonel-general of the Corsican troops in the service of Charles IX. For his subsequent services to the French monarch, he became marshal of France and lieutenant-general of Guienne. D. 1610.

ORNANO, Jean Baptiste, son of the preceding, was at first appointed superintendent-general of the household of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIII., and was afterwards created marshal of France; but, for his share in the intrigues against Richelieu, he was, in 1626, imprisoned at Vincennes, where he was subsequently either strangled or poisoned. B. 1581.

OROSIUS, Paul, *o-ro'-si-us*, a Spanish divine, who was sent to St. Augustine to consult him on some controverted points concerning the nature and origin of the soul. By the advice of the same father, he undertook a "History of the World" to A.D. 416. He also wrote a treatise on Free Will, and other works. Flourished in the 5th century. His "History of the World" was translated into the Anglo-Saxon language by King Alfred; and of this an English version was made in 1773.

ORPHEUS, *or'-fe-us*, of Thrace, a Greek poet, who flourished before Homer. He was the disciple of Linius, and the master of Musæus. His works are lost, except a few fragments; and their authenticity is doubted.

ORRERY, Roger Boyle, Earl of, *or'-re-re*, a British statesman, who, after concluding his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went abroad, and on his return married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. After the execution of Charles I. he repaired to England; when, being suspected of acting as an agent of Charles II., the committee of safety were about to send him to the Tower, but were prevented by Cromwell, who prevailed upon him to accept a commission under him in his Irish campaigns. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction that, when he became protector, he made him one of his privy council. After the death of Cromwell, Boyle withdrew to Ireland, where he took measures for the restoration of monarchy. Charles II., on his accession, created him earl of Orrery, and appointed him one of his privy council. He was shortly afterwards constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a Parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the celebrated Act of Settlement. On the fall of Lord Clarendon, he was offered the place of chancellor, but refused it. The earl wrote several poems and plays, and his Correspondence was printed in 1742. B. in Ireland, 1621; D. 1679.

ORRERY, Charles Boyle, Earl of, a British statesman and writer, the son of Roger, the second earl, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and, while there, engaged in a famous dispute with Dr. Bentley, on the Epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which was published by Dr. Boyle in 1695. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the earldom. During the treaty of Utrecht, he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and, on his return, was created a British peer, by the title of Lord Boyle. At the accession of George I. he retired from court, and, in 1722, was sent to the Tower on suspicion of treason; but after six months' confinement was discharged. The astronomical instrument called an "orrery" was named after him by the inventor, Graham, in gratitude for favours received from his lordship. B. 1676; D. 1731.

ORSINI, *or-se'-ne*, a celebrated Roman family during the middle ages, the rival of the Colonna. The first Orsini known became cardinal in 1145. Matthew Orsini, his nephew, was prefect of Rome in 1153. Gaetano Orsini was made pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. Another of the family was elected pope in 1724, with the name of Benedict XIII. The family has had many cardinals and other distinguished personages among its members.

ORSINI, Felice, a modern Italian patriot, in his 20th year was sent to prison for taking part in the proceedings of a secret society. The amnesty granted by Pius IX., in 1846, gave him his liberty. He afterwards took part in the defence of Rome and of Venice, but was banished from Sardinia, in 1853, for trying to excite a revolt at Genoa. Upon this he repaired to London, where he became the intimate friend of Mazzini. In 1854 he went as agent of the revolutionary committee to Parma, and proceeded thence to Milan, Trieste, Vienna, and Hermanstadt; in which last town he was arrested, and, after undergoing an examination at Vienna, was sent to the fortress of Mantua. In 1856 he effected his escape from that stronghold, under the most extraordinary circumstances, and contrived to reach England, where he commenced the delivery of public speeches, which became exceedingly popular. In the same year he produced a narrative of his life in captivity, under the title of "The Austrian Dungeons in Italy." At the commencement of the year 1858, he, with Pierri and other accomplices, made an attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French. That attempt failed, although the plot which had produced it was carefully concocted during some length of time. Orsini and Pierri were executed; and it having been asserted that the plot was organized in England, the emperor of the French made a demand upon the English nation that its laws respecting the right of asylum to foreigners should be altered. This demand was indignantly refused. Orsini was D.

at Meldola, in the Roman States, 1819; executed 1858.

ORTELLIUS, Abraham, *or-tel'-li-us*, a Dutch geographer, who travelled in England, France, Germany, and Italy, and was generally accounted the first geographer of his time. In 1570 he produced "Theatrum Orbis Terræ," or Universal Geography, the success of which led to his obtaining the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He composed other works of the same nature, and corresponded with most of the learned men of his time. B. at Antwerp, 1527; D. 1598.

ORTHES, Henri d'Apremont, Viscount of, *or'-tai*, was governor of Bayonne, under Charles IX. of France. Having received an order to destroy all the Huguenots in the city on St. Bartholomew's day (25th August, 1572), he replied to the king, "Sire, I communicated the letter of your majesty to the garrison; but, although I could find everywhere good soldiers and loyal citizens, I could not obtain a single executioner."

OSBORN, Sherard, *os-born*, a captain in the Royal Navy, who went to the Arctic regions in 1849 in search of Sir John Franklin. He served in the Black Sea, in the Russian War in 1854, and in China. In 1862 he entered the service of the emperor of China to suppress piracy on the Chinese coast, but withdrew in 1863. He has written some excellent accounts of his voyages. B. 1822; D. 1875.

OSBORNE, Lord Sidney Godolphin, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, and brother of the present duke of Leeds, a clergyman who obtained considerable celebrity for his letters in the "Times," on important social subjects of the day, under the signature "S. G. O." B. 1808.

OSCAR I., Oscar Joseph Francis Bernadotte, *os'-kar*, king of Sweden and Norway, was the only son of the celebrated French general Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden under the title of Charles XIV. When his father was elected heir presumptive to the Swedish crown, in 1810, he accompanied him to that country, where he received an education in conformity with the high position he was destined to fulfil. He abjured Catholicism for the Lutheran faith, was created duke of Sudermania, and began to display considerable aptitude for the military sciences, with which, and political economy, he chiefly occupied himself. In 1811 he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterwards rose to the high grades of grand admiral of Sweden and Norway, and general commandant of the fourth corps of artillery. In 1824 he was nominated viceroy of Norway, and became regent during the illness of his father in 1828. Meanwhile, he had married Josephine, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1844 he succeeded to the throne. During the war with Russia, although Sweden took no part in the struggle, he manifested the strongest sympathy with the cause of the allied Western powers. In 1855 a treaty between Sweden and France was signed, by which the former power engaged not to cede any portion of her territory to Russia. The health of the king having become frail, he, in 1857, made a tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. B. at Paris, 1799; D. 1859.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Sir William Brooke, *o-shaw'-nes-se*, a gentleman to whom is due the great merit of introducing the electric telegraphic system into India. The descendant of an ancient Irish family, he was sent, at an early age, to the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. In his 21st year he entered the service of the East India Company, with the grade of assistant-surgeon. After being transferred to civil employment by the governor-general in 1833, he acted as physician to Lord Metcalfe while the latter commanded at Agra. It was whilst holding the professorship of chemistry in the Medical College at Calcutta, that he first began to investigate the capabilities of the electric telegraph as a mode of communication between widely-separate places. In 1839 he published a work, wherein he urged the government to adopt a telegraphic system which was calculated to afford immense services to the civil and military administrations of India. But Lord Auckland, the governor-general of that day, gave the indefatigable man of science little encouragement; and the succeeding governors, Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, were too much engrossed with warlike operations to give thought to any measure for the improvement of the internal resources of the country under their rule. In Lord Dalhousie, however, Dr. O'Shaughnessy found an appreciative patron: that nobleman authorized the projector to lay down an experimental line of electric telegraph, and to furnish a report of its working. That report was so satisfactory, that the court of East-India directors authorized the immediate construction of telegraphic lines between Calcutta, Agra, Bombay, Peshawur, and Madras. The lines were commenced in November, 1853, and so energetically did Dr. O'Shaughnessy pursue his labours, that, in less than six months, a line in full working order was completed between Calcutta and Agra, a distance of 800 miles. Early in 1855, the line was 3050 miles in length, and Calcutta and Madras were placed in instantaneous communication. In February, 1856, the line was laid down throughout 4000 miles. To justly appreciate the gigantic labours of the doctor, it must be borne in mind that there was no iron road, few bridges; that the wires cross seventy broad rivers, and pass through dense jungles, to enter which is death during six months of the year; but the chief difficulty that he had to contend with was the sudden and simultaneous training of 300 persons, who were to be employed in the many offices connected with the working of the system. In 1856 he went to England, where he was nominated a knight commander of the Bath, in acknowledgment of his great services. B. at Limerick, Ireland, 1809.

OSIANDER, Andrew, *o-ze-an'-der*, a German divine, who studied at Wittenberg and Nuremberg, was one of the first disciples of Luther, and became minister and professor at Königsberg, where he distinguished himself by a peculiar doctrine on justification, which he asserted to be effected in man by the union of God with our souls. This doctrine he zealously defended, and opposed Luther with great fury. He was the author of several Latin works, the most important of which were, "On the Harmony of the Gospels," and "Epistle to Zuinglius on the Sacrament of the Eucharist." B. in Bavaria, 1498; D. 1552.

OSIUS, *o'-si-us*, bishop of Cordova, in Spain, became the confidant of Constantine, who by

his persuasions convened in 325 the council of Nice, where Osius presided. The emperor Constantius II. persecuted him with so much cruelty to make him turn Arian, that Osius, at the age of 100, was induced to sign a confession of faith prescribed to him. He was then permitted to return to his diocese, where he died soon after, extremely penitent for his weakness, and renouncing the Arian heresy with great fervour. B. 257; D. about 358.

Osman or Othman I., *os'-man*, surnamed Elghazi, "The Victorious," the founder of the dynasty at present reigning at Constantinople, was at first the chieftain of a small territory in Bithynia; but, in 1299, he invaded the whole country of Nicæa, and subsequently extended his conquests as far as the Black Sea. B. at Sukut, Bithynia, 1259; D. 1326.

Osman or Othman II., sultan of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I., and succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1618. He declared war against Poland in 1621; but, after several defeats, was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Attributing his failures to the Janissaries, he resolved to substitute a militia of Arabs in their room, which so provoked them that they deposed him and placed Mustapha on the throne. Osman was strangled in 1622.

Osman or Othman III., became sultan in 1754, but reigned only three years, during which time he behaved with the utmost cruelty towards his subjects. D. 1757.

Osmond, St., *os'-mond*, a Norman prelate, who, in 1066, followed William the Conqueror to England, and was made chancellor of the kingdom and Bishop of Salisbury. For this diocese he reformed the liturgy, which became general throughout the kingdom, under the name of the Liturgy of Salisbury, and was commonly used throughout England until the Reformation. At his death, he was canonized by Pope Calixtus III. B. in Normandy, in the 11th century; D. in England, 1099.

Osorio, Jerome, *o-so'-re-o*, a Portuguese bishop, who became professor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards bishop of Sylves. His works were published at Rome in 1592. On account of the elegance of his Latin style, he was called the Cicero of Portugal. B. at Lisbon, 1506; D. 1580.

Ossat, Arnaud d', *os'-sa*, an eminent French cardinal, who, by the kindness of a gentleman, received a good education, and was appointed tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards practised the law, but forsook that profession, and became secretary first to Cardinal d'Este, and next to Cardinal de Joyeuse. He was ambassador of France at Rome, and obtained the papal absolution for Henry IV., for which he was made bishop of Rennes in 1596. In 1598 he became a cardinal. B. 1536; D. 1604.

Ossian, *os'-si-an*, an ancient Scotch bard, was the son of Fingal, whom he accompanied in several military expeditions. He lived to an advanced age, and, at the close of life, became blind. Mr. Macpherson published a translation of poems, in a sort of poetical prose, which he ascribed to Ossian; but their authenticity has been disputed by several critics, and as zealously defended by others. (*See* Macpherson, James.) Supposed to have flourished in the 3rd century.

Ossoli, Sarah Margaret Fuller, Marchioness of, *os'-so-le*, a modern American authoress, whose father gave her so high an education, that, even as a child, "she knew more Greek and Latin than half the professors." In 1835 this parent died suddenly, and, her means becoming straitened, Miss Fuller sought employment as teacher of Latin, German, Italian, and French in a school at Rhode Island. Subsequently, she joined the "Brook Farm" community, and began to exercise her pen by contributing to the periodicals. In 1839 she produced a translation of Eckermann's "Conversations with Göthe." About the same time, her great conversational powers induced some ladies of Boston to request her to form "conversational classes" under her direction. This singular scheme became highly successful, and five-and-twenty ladies met to discuss such topics as "the genealogy of heaven and earth," "the celestial inspiration of genius and transmission of divine law." In 1840 Mr. Emerson commenced his "Dial," to which Miss Fuller contributed some philosophical articles on the "Fine Arts." At a later period, she went to reside at New York, on being appointed to the direction of the literary department of the "Tribune." In 1846 she set out upon a tour of Europe, a project which had long been cherished in her mind. London and Paris were visited, the literary circles in both cities being her resort. At Rome, while attending divine service in St. Peter's, she met a young Italian nobleman, and, after a short acquaintance, became his wife in 1847. The marriage was, however, kept secret until the siege of Rome, which took place in the following year. During that struggle, she acted as nurse in one of the hospitals. When the French succeeded in entering the city, she, with her husband and infant child, retired to Leghorn, and, after remaining in that place several months, embarked for America; but, after a stormy passage, the vessel was wrecked upon the coast of Long Island, and herself, husband, and child, were drowned. A narrative of the Roman revolution, in manuscript, was lost with her. Her essays were collected and published in a work entitled "Papers on Literature and Art." B. in Massachusetts, 1810; drowned, 1850.

Ossory, Thomas Butler, Earl of, *os'-so-re*, son of the duke of Ormond. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; whence he was released, after eight months' confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the Restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of Lord Butler. He was a volunteer under Lord Albemarle in the great fight with the Dutch, for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces in the town of Mons. B. in Ireland, 1643; D. 1680.

Ossuna, Tellez y Giron, Duke of, *os-soo'-na*, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who attracted notice at court by his sarcastic wit, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Philip II. Banished from his native country, he went into Flanders, where he assumed the command of a regiment, which he had equipped at his own expense, and fought with so much success on the Spanish side, that he thereby obtained his recall. He became the favourite of the duke of Lerma, and was appointed viceroy of Sicily in 1610, which post he retained during five years. In 1618 he was appointed viceroy at Naples, and in that capacity defeated the Venetians; but refused to establish the Inquisition in Naples.

He conceived a plan of obtaining Venice for the Spanish crown, or, as some assert, as an independent monarchy for himself. He succeeded in deceiving the court of Madrid for some time, but was superseded as viceroy of Naples by Cardinal Borgia; upon which he was imprisoned in the castle of Almeida, where he died in 1624. B. at Valladolid, 1579.

OSTADE, Adrian van, *os'-tad*, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school, studied under Frank Hals and Rembrandt, and drew his subjects from low life. In his pictures we generally find people smoking and drinking in alehouses and kitchens, or indulging in rural sports. B. at Lübeck, 1610; D. 1685.

OSTADE, Isaac van, was brother of the preceding, and was, like him, an excellent painter. Pictures by this artist are in the collections of Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, and the Bridgewater Gallery. B. at Lübeck, 1617; D. 1671.

OSTERVALD, John Frederic, *os-ter'-vald*, a Swiss Protestant divine, who wrote "A Catechism of the Christian Religion," "Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible," and other works, and produced a translation of the Bible in French, much in use among French Protestants. B. at Neufchâtel, 1663; D. 1747.

OSWALD, *os'-wald*, king of Northumberland, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrith, his father, to take refuge in Ireland, his uncle, Edwin, having possessed himself of the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat, and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, 643 A.D. Monkish historians relate that many miracles were performed by his relics, for which he was canonized.

OSYMANDIAS, *o-si-măn'-di-as*, an Egyptian king, was the first monarch who formed a library. He caused a colossal statue of himself to be erected, on which was this inscription: "I am Osymandias, king of kings; whoever will dispute this title with me, let him surpass my works." He is said to have reigned at Thebes between the 20th and 16th centuries B.C.

OTHMAN. (*See* OSMAN.)

OTHO, Marcus Salvius, *o'-tho*, a Roman emperor, was of a family descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. Nero, whose companion he was in his debaucheries, elevated him to the highest offices in the empire. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba; but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69; was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army; and in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated; on which he slew himself, after reigning three months. B. at Rome, A.D. 31 or 32; D. 69.

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, called the Great, *o'-to*, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and was crowned in 937, at the age of 14. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards entered into a league with Berenger; on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo VIII. in his place, in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited Rome, where he inflicted severe vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus Phocas, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated, and after cutting off the noses of his prisoners, sent them to Constantinople; but John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho. B. 923; D. 973.

OTHO II., surnamed the Bloody, succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, in 973. His mother Adelaide opposed his accession; on which he expelled her from court. Her party proclaimed Henry, duke of Bavaria, emperor; but he was defeated by Otho, who also repulsed the Danes and Bohemians. He afterwards marched into Italy, in order to expel the Saracens from Sicily, but fell ill at Rome, where he died, 983; B. 951.

OTHO III., the son of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father; but his empire was administered by his grandmother Adelaide, conjointly with the archbishop of Cologne. At the age of 16 he assumed the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having re-established order, returned into Germany, and made Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy to quell a revolt, and died soon afterwards. B. 980; D. 1002.

OTHO IV., called the Superb, the son of Henry, duke of Saxony, was chosen emperor in 1208. He was excommunicated by the pope for seizing the lands which the Countess Matilda bequeathed to the Holy See. In 1212 the princes of the empire elected Frederic, king of Sicily, in the room of Otho, who, after struggling against his rival until 1215, resigned the crown, and retired to Brunswick. D. 1218.

OTHO I., king of Greece, was the second son of Louis I. of Bavaria, and was, in his 17th year, offered the throne of the new Greek kingdom in 1832. After being assisted in his government by a regency, he, in 1835, became the unassisted monarch of Greece. In 1836 he married Amelia, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg, a marriage offering some peculiarities. The king was a Roman Catholic, the queen Protestant, while any children that might be born were to be educated in the faith of the Greek church. After some internal dissensions, the king, in 1844, promulgated a new constitution, modelled upon that adopted in France in 1830. At the commencement of the year 1847, a public insult addressed to M. Musurus, the Turkish minister at the court of Athens, had nearly provoked a rupture between the two powers. In that affair, both the interests of the nation and the dignity of the throne were compromised. In 1850 the commerce of Greece was materially injured by the obstinate attitude of the king with respect to the indemnity claimed for M. Pacifico, an English subject, by England, whose fleet was sent to blockade the Greek ports. During the war with Russia, numerous bands of brigands were organized at the Greek capital, which, taking advantage of the troubled condition of Turkey, committed great ravages upon the frontiers. Both England and France protested against the proceedings of these predatory hordes, and an Anglo-French division was sent to the Piræus. The Western powers also demanded the retirement of the ministry; after which period the administration was frequently and apparently capriciously changed until 1862.

when a popular revolution drove Otho from the throne. B. in Bavaria, 1815; D. 1867.

OTHO VENIUS, a painter, and the instructor of Rubens, was born at Leyden, and after residing at Rome several years, went to Germany, where he was employed by the emperor. B. 1556; D. 1634.

OTTLEY, William Young, F.R.S., F.S.A., and keeper of the prints in the British Museum, *ot'-le*, devoted himself to the fine arts, and was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely 20 years of age, he proceeded to Italy, where he employed his own talents and those of others in taking copies of the most esteemed paintings. There he remained about ten years; and on his return to England, produced a series of facsimiles of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the "Italian School of Design," a magnificent work, consisting of 84 plates. His other chief works are, "The Florentine School," the "Origin and Early History of Engraving," "The Stafford Gallery," and "The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery." B. 1771; D. 1836.

OTTO, Louis Guillaume, Count de Mosloy, *ot'-to*, an eminent French diplomatist, was educated in the university of Strasburg. He was appointed, in 1779, secretary and chargé d'affaires to the United States of America, where he remained till 1792. He was then employed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state; but, on the fall of the Girondists shortly after, was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. In 1800 he was sent to England, and remained there as minister-plenipotentiary till the peace of Amiens. In 1809 he was named ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, and remained there till 1813, when, on his return to Paris, he became minister of state. At the restoration, in 1814, he was in disgrace; but, in 1815, during the Hundred Days, Bonaparte made him secretary for foreign affairs. After the battle of Waterloo he was employed by Napoleon to negotiate for his personal security with the English government; but the project failed, through Otto not receiving passports. B. at Baden, 1754; D. 1817.

OTWAY, Thomas, *ot'-wai*, an English dramatic writer, who was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, where he became a performer, and writer for the stage, producing his first tragedy, "Alcibiades," in 1675. The earl of Plymouth procured him a cornetcy in a regiment in Flanders; but Otway, having little taste for the army, returned to London, where, in great poverty, he re-commenced writing plays. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and being haunted by the emissaries of the law, he retired to a public-house on Tower Hill, where, according to one account, he died of suffocation, from swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. Otway excels in depicting the tender passions in tragedy; of which his "Orphan," and "Venice Preserved" are proofs. A complete edition of his works, which were numerous, was published in 1814. B. at Trotten, Sussex, 1651; D. 1685.

OTTOCAR II., *ot'-to-kar*, surnamed the Conqueror, succeeded Wenceslaus III., and united the





kingdoms of Bohemia, Austria, and Styria, in 1253, and in the following year made some conquests in Prussia. He founded cities, encouraged trades and manufactures, and protested against the election of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Placed under the ban of the empire in 1275, he was abandoned by his allies, and in the succeeding years deprived of Austria. He re-commenced the war in 1277, but perished at the battle of Marchfeld, in 1278.

OUDINOT, Charles Nicholas, *oo'-de-no*, marshal of France and duke of Reggio, at the age of 16 entered upon his military career, and in 1792 obtained the command of a battalion. In the same year he performed his first great feat of arms,—the repulse of the Prussians from the fort of Bitsch, with the loss of 700 prisoners. In 1794, while in command of a distant outpost, he, with a single regiment, kept in check a corps of the Austrians numbering 10,000 men. For that service he was appointed general of brigade; and, after being severely wounded in a subsequent attack, was taken prisoner by the Austrians. On obtaining his exchange, he performed signal feats of bravery at Trèves, Nordlingen, and Donauwerth, and was created general of division in 1799. At Zurich, the siege of Genoa, the battle of Pozzolo, and the passage of the Mincio, he maintained his great reputation for skill and bravery. Napoleon presented him with a sword of honour, and when, in 1805, he established an *élite* corps of grenadiers, he entrusted the command to Oudinot. At the head of this corps, he was the first to enter Vienna, and likewise contributed to the victory of Austerlitz. In 1807 he gained the battle of Ostrolenka, in Poland; and at Friedland, soon afterwards, performed his greatest deed. With one corps, he kept the whole Russian army in check until Napoleon came up. After Wagram, the emperor created Oudinot a marshal, and duke of Reggio; and, upon the flight of Louis Bonaparte from Holland, he was sent to occupy that country, where he remained for two years, governing to the complete satisfaction of the Dutch people. Throughout the battles of 1812, 1813, 1815, Oudinot's name shone with all its old lustre; but, after the emperor's abdication, he gave in his adherence to the Bourbons, to whom he afterwards steadfastly submitted. In 1839, Louis Philippe nominated him grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and governor of the Invalides. Discreet, loyal, and brave, he merited the title bestowed upon him by his compatriots, "the Modern Bayard." B. in France, 1767; D. at Paris, 1847.

OUDINOT, Nicholas Charles Victor, a modern French general, and eldest son of the preceding, was first a page to the emperor Napoleon I., and was created lieutenant of hussars for the bravery exhibited by him at the passage of the Danube in 1809. His next employment was as aide-de-camp to Marshal Massena, in Portugal. Throughout the final campaigns of Napoleon, he signalized himself as the worthy son of a brave parent; and, at the abdication of the emperor, took service under the restored Bourbon dynasty, and remained faithful to it during the Hundred Days. For this fidelity he was, after the fall of Napoleon, created commandant of the grenadiers of the Royal Guard. At the revolution of 1830, he tendered his resignation of his varied appointments, and kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe until the year 1848, when he was appointed to the command

of an African brigade. After the revolution of 1848, he was nominated to the command of the army of observation at the foot of the Alps. In that command he was succeeded by Marshal Bugeaud, in 1849; but was soon afterwards sent, at the head of a French expeditionary corps, to compel the Romans to accept the authority of the pope. The city was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, and only submitted after an obstinate struggle. Created a grand cross of the Legion of Honour after the fall of Rome, Oudinot returned to France, and took his seat in the Legislative Assembly. At the *coup d'état*, he was arrested, and remained for some time a prisoner in the fortress of Vincennes. After his liberation, he retired into private life. He wrote several valuable works on military tactics, and upon cavalry. B. 1791; D. 1863.

OUDRY, Jean Baptiste, *oo'-dre*, a French painter of portraits and historical subjects, whose skill in delineating animals, particularly dogs, was such, that Louis XV. is said to have recognised his favourite ones whenever he saw them in the groups of Oudry, who was pensioned by that monarch, and had apartments in the Tuileries. B. 1686; D. 1755.

OUGHTRED, William, *ou'-tred*, an English divine and mathematician, was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, Surrey; after which he devoted himself to mathematical pursuits, and wrote several treatises, particularly his "Clavis," the plan of which was adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. In the civil war he suffered considerably for his adherence to the royal cause; indeed, according to Fuller, he died of joy at hearing of the Restoration of Charles II. Fuller states that "this aged Simeon had a strong persuasion, that before his death he should behold Christ's anointed restored to his throne; which he did accordingly, to his great joy, and then had his 'dimittis' out of this mortal life." Oughtred enjoyed the very highest reputation in his day, and was called "the prince of mathematicians." B. in Buckinghamshire, 1573; D. 1660.

OULOU-BEG, *oo'-loo-beg*, grandson of Tamerlane, to whose empire he succeeded in 1446. He resided at Samarcand, where he erected a fine observatory. Passionately fond of astronomical pursuits, he compiled a series of tables in Persian, and likewise produced some other writings upon astronomical science. B. 1394; killed, 1449.

OUTRAM, Sir James, *oo'-tram*, a modern British general, who, after passing through his collegiate career at Aberdeen with considerable distinction, obtained an appointment as military cadet in India, whither he proceeded in 1819. He had not long been there when his abilities and energy attracted the attention of his immediate superiors, and he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the Bombay native infantry, which he subsequently quitted, in order to assume the command of the Bheel Corps, for organizing and disciplining which he obtained great commendation. Afterwards, he became political agent in Guzerat, British resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and Baroda, and eventually succeeded the late Sir William Sleeman as commissioner at Lucknow. In 1856 he was dispatched to Persia, armed with diplomatic powers as commissioner, with the forces sent thither, enjoying, at the same time, the local rank of lieutenant-general. He was present at the capture of Bushire, and gained the victory at Khooshab, in 1857. Returning to India shortly before the outbreak of the mutiny, he was appointed resident at Rajpootana, and a provisional member of the Council of India. The chivalrous part which he played during the outbreak of the mutiny, as the colleague of Havelock, Lawrence, and Lord Clyde, as well as his controversy with the late Sir Charles James Napier, relative to the cause of the ameers of Scinde, need no more than a passing allusion here. In India, long before the mutiny, he was well known to fame as an officer of long experience and high distinction, and had earned for himself the title of the "Bayard of the Indian army, *sans peur et sans reproche*." In 1856 he was nominated a civil knight commander of the Bath, and in the following year a military grand cross of the same order. His later honours were a baronetcy, the grade of G.C.B., and the appointment of lieutenant-general of her majesty's Indian forces. B. 1802; D. 1863.

OUVRARD, Julien, *oov'-rar*, was a grocer at Nantes at the era of the first French revolution. Being an excellent calculator, and of great address and boldness, he rapidly made a fortune. He was a contractor under the republican, the imperial, and the restored Bourbon régimes; he had the provisioning of the foreign armies during their occupation of France by the allied troops in 1816, and of the French army in Spain during the war in 1823. He was often denounced for his contracts during the revolution, and escaped the guillotine in 1794, by General Boivin concealing him in his house at Nantes. Under the successive régimes, he owed many an escape to the influence of his friend Fouché. In 1810 he was sent on a secret mission by the latter to England, while Napoleon also sent a mission to negotiate a peace. The two ambassadors counteracted each other; the British government evaded what it considered a trap; the rival ambassadors were dismissed; and, on their return, Fouché was disgraced, and Ouvrard imprisoned by Napoleon. He subsequently became bankrupt, but lived in such extraordinary luxury in prison, that his creditors held him confined there for a long time. Great complaints were made in the chamber of deputies in 1824, of the intrigues, extravagance, and material deficiencies of his contract for supplying the French army in Spain; but no inquiry into these financial operations was made. He subsequently resided in England, where he died. B. 1772; D. 1847.

OVERBECK, Frederick, *o'-ver-bek*, an eminent German artist, who, with Cornelius, J. Von Schnorr, and other painters, created as great a revolution in German art as we have seen occur in England at a later period, in consequence of the efforts of Millais and his fellow "Pre-Raffaellite" brethren. At the beginning of the 19th century, the pictorial art of his country was under the domination of French taste, combined with an imitation of the later masters of the Italian schools. With Cornelius, Overbeck took up his residence at Rome, in 1811, and devoted himself to Christian art, adopting the principle enunciated by Schlegel, that in all religious themes the treatment should be spiritual and symbolic, rather than human and dramatic. Four years after his journey to Rome, he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. His best works are illustrative of scriptural subjects; the most important of them

being,—"The Raising of Lazarus," "Moses and the Daughter of Jethro at the Well," "The Ascent of Elijah," "The Child Christ in the Temple," and "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness." As a colourist, he is pale and cold; but his powers of design and of invention are of the highest order. Although he worked chiefly in fresco, he produced numerous fine works in oil, and likewise made numerous drawings for engraving. In this latter walk he gave to the world, among fine collections of drawings, the "Passion of Our Lord," published at Paris in 1843, and "Forty Illustrations from the Gospels." B. at Lübeck, 1789; D. 1869.

OVERBURY, Sir Thomas, *o'-ver-ber-e*, an English writer, who received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple; but after a short time went abroad, and on his return proceeded to Scotland, where he met with Carr, then a page to the earl of Dunbar. Carr accompanied Overbury to London, and shortly afterwards attracted the favourable notice of King James I., who is said to have made him his favourite, in order to teach him the Latin language. The handsome but uneducated Carr rose rapidly, and became Viscount Rochester, and subsequently earl of Somerset. Overbury at first shared in Carr's good fortune, and was in 1608 knighted. He subsequently assisted the unprincipled favourite in his intrigue with the countess of Essex; but, at a later period, he opposed the marriage with such acrimony, that he incurred the hatred of both. On a frivolous charge, he was sent to the Tower, where, by the contrivance of Somerset and his wife, as is almost positively ascertained, he was poisoned. Two years afterwards, the circumstances of Overbury's death were discovered, and Carr, now earl of Somerset, with his wife, the former countess of Essex, were, with the king's consent, arrested. The hypocritical monarch is said to have kissed his favourite affectionately at parting; but when he had left the apartment, exclaimed, "Now the deil go with thee, for I will never see thy face more." Somerset and his wife were found guilty; but, though the minor accomplices were executed, the noble delinquents received the royal pardon. Sir Thomas was the author of several pieces in verse and prose. A most curious and interesting work, containing the whole of this strange story in detail, and entitled "The Great Oyer of Poisoning: the Trial of the Earl of Somerset for the Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury," was published by Mr. Amos in 1846. B. in Warwickshire, 1581; poisoned, 1613.

OVERSTONE, Samuel Jones Loyd, first Lord, *o'-ver-stone*, a modern political economist, whose father, a Welsh dissenting minister, married the daughter of John Jones, a rich merchant of Manchester, and afterwards established with him the banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., in Lothbury, London. The future Lord Overstone was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1819 became the parliamentary representative of Hythe. In 1826 he left the House of Commons, but was afterwards frequently consulted by the government on fiscal questions. In 1850 he became a peer, with the title of Lord Overstone. He was a member of the commission of inquiry relative to the practicability of a system of decimal coinage; was an opponent of the Limited Liability Act, and was one of the warmest advocates of the principle of the Bank Charter Act, passed in 1844. B. 1796.

OVERWEG, Dr. Adolf, *o'-ver-veg* a modern German traveller, who was in 1849 selected as the naturalist of the expedition sent to Lake Tchad, in Central Africa, by the English and Prussian governments. In company with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Barth, he set out from Tripoli in March, 1850, and after encountering great dangers reached Lake Tchad in April, 1851. The three travellers carried with them, over the burning sands of Africa, a light boat, which had been built at Malta expressly for the purpose of navigating the great lake. The English geographer had died when the party were within a few miles of Lake Tchad; but Dr. Overweg and his companion were well received by the sultan of Bornou. In June of the same year, the boat was launched, and in it he visited many of the islands upon the lake. The country east of the lake was subsequently explored, as well as the kingdom of Baghirmi, to the south-eastward, and in the direction of the sources of the White Nile. The chief object of the expedition was to traverse in a south-westerly direction the country between Lake Tchad and the shores of the Indian Ocean; but whilst awaiting the arrival of Dr. Vogel, who, with two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners, was to be sent out to him, Overweg was attacked with fever at Maduari, upon the western shore of Lake Tchad, and died towards the close of the year 1852. B. at Hamburg, 1822. His companion, Dr. Barth, subsequently reached Timbuctoo, in September, 1853, and after being detained there nearly twelve months, set out upon his return to Kouka, meeting Dr. Vogel at Bundi, a small town about 230 miles west of Kouka.

OVID, Publius Ovidius Naso, *ov'-id*, a celebrated Latin poet, who, being intended for the law, was sent at an early age to Rome, to receive his education under the best teachers. He made considerable progress in eloquence; but poetry had more charms for him than the art of pleading. On settling at Rome, his accomplishments procured him many friends, particularly Augustus, who, however, ordered him to be banished to the banks of the Euxine Sea, in the year 8 A.D. The occasion of his disgrace is variously related: some assert that it was for writing his "Art of Love;" others say that it was for an intrigue with Livia, the wife of Augustus; and there are those who maintain that the true cause was Ovid's attachment to the emperor's own daughter, Julia. Despite the most earnest entreaties of the poet and his friends, Augustus would never consent to his recall. The works of Ovid extant are his "Metamorphoses," "The Art of Love," Elegies, Epistles, and Fragments. They are characterized by sweetness of style, glowing expression, and elegance of description, mixed, however, with much licentiousness. The best translation of the "Metamorphoses" is that by Dryden, Addison, Congreve, and others, which was published in 1717. Both Dryden and Congreve have translated "The Art of Love," and there are many translations, both in prose and verse, of his other works. B. at Sulmo, 43 B.C.; D. at Tomi, on the Euxine, 18 A.D.

OVIEDO Y VALDEZ, Gonzalo Fernandez de, *o-ve-al'-do e val'-deth*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who, in his 12th year, became page to Prince John of Castile, son of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile. He

accompanied Columbus on his first voyage to Hispaniola. In the war of Naples he rendered great services to Spain, for which Ferdinand appointed him inspector-general of the commerce of the New World; in which capacity he went to Hispaniola, where he made a vast collection of materials for the work which he subsequently produced, with the title "General History of the Indies." It is a book of immense learning, although it has been denounced by Las Casas as being "as full of lies almost, as pages." There is also another important work by him, relating to the genealogy, revenues, &c., of the grandees of Spain; but it remains in MS., and is preserved in the National Library of Madrid. B. 1478; D. about 1558, but this is uncertain.

OWAIN, *o-wain'*, son of Cadwygan ap Bleddyn, a prince of Powys, who, having carried off Ness, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke, was obliged to fly with his father to Ireland; but they afterwards returned to their own country. Owain's father died in 1110, and, the year following, Owain was in Normandy with Henry I., who knighted him. He was killed by Gerald, the husband of Ness, in 1114.

OWAIN, the son of Maxen Wledig, an eminent character in the Welsh annals, broke off the connexion between Britain and the Romans, and was, in consequence, chosen sovereign of the country. He was also accounted a saint in the British church.

OWAIN, commonly called Sir Owen Tudor, lord of Penmynydd, in Mona, or Anglesea, and said to be the descendant of the ancient sovereigns of Wales. He studied the law, which profession he quitted, and went abroad. Katharine, the wife of Henry V., after her husband's death, fell in love with Owain, and privately married him, in 1426. They had three children, one of whom, Edmund, became earl of Richmond in 1452, and was the father of Henry VII. After the death of Katharine, Owain was confined in Newgate; whence he effected his escape, but was retaken: however, he soon obtained his liberty, and died on his estate. B. about 1385.

OWEN, George, *o'-en*, a physician, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Merton College in 1519. Henry VIII., to whom he was physician, left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. He served in the same capacity to Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was the author of a work entitled "A Meet Diet for the New Ague." D. 1558.

OWEN, John, a Latin epigrammatist, who was educated at Oxford, whence he is sometimes styled Oxoniensis; after which he became schoolmaster, first at Trylegh, in Monmouthshire, and next at Warwick. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and are inferior only to those of Martial. B. about 1560; D. 1622.

OWEN, John, a learned Independent divine, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. During the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the Parliament against the King. Cromwell made him his chaplain, and took Dr. Owen with him on his expedition to Ireland. He afterwards appointed him to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652, and the year following took his doctor's degree. He is said to have been of tolerant principles, though a rigid Calvinist. At the Restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His greatest works are, "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," "Discourse on the Holy Spirit," and "Treatise on Original Sin." Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," extols Dr. Owen's mild disposition, and declares him to have been one of the most learned and rational men of his time. B. at Stadham, Oxfordshire, 1616; D. 1683.

OWEN, Henry, a divine of the Church of England, was educated at Ruthin School and Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D., but afterwards entered into orders, and was appointed to the vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and St. Olave, Hart Street, London. His works are, "Observations on the Scripture Miracles," "Remarks on the Four Gospels," "An Inquiry into the Septuagint Version," "Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," and "An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism." B. 1715; D. 1795.

OWEN, Robert, a modern English philanthropist, and the founder of the political system called "Socialism." He was the son of parents in a humble condition of life, but who, nevertheless, gave him a fair education. After filling the situation of draper's assistant at Newton, Montgomeryshire, and at Stamford, he repaired to the metropolis, and there so distinguished himself by his business talents that at 18 he was enabled to become a partner in a small cotton-mill. His success increasing, he removed to the Chorlton Mills, near Manchester, which, under his management, became a very prosperous establishment. In 1797 he married Miss Dale, the daughter of David Dale, a wealthy and influential manufacturer of Glasgow. He soon afterwards became part proprietor and sole manager of his father-in-law's works, the "New Lanark Twist Company," the management of whose mills upon his own peculiar principles soon spread his name far and wide. In this factory, where not only cotton-spinning, but other branches of manufacture were carried on, as many as 4000 persons were at one time employed. Over that large number of individuals he presided with a highly benevolent care; built schools and improved dwellings; taught the children various practical arts; provided both parents and offspring with the means of healthful recreation, and promoted by every possible means the welfare of his great charge. From 1810 to 1815 he published his "New View of Society; or, Essays on the Formation of the Human Character," which, with his practical exemplification of his theories, introduced him to such men as Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Zachary Macaulay, the first Sir Robert Peel, Mr. James Mill, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Malthus, and Lord Brougham. As he said himself, "From these political economists, often in animated discussion, I always differed; but our discussions were maintained to the last with great good feeling, and a cordial friendship. They were liberal men for their time, friends to the national education of the poor." Mr. Owen was now fairly launched before the world as a social reformer. In 1817 he addressed memorials to the sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, confiding their presentation to Lord Castlereagh, and became a celebrity. Among other notable persons who visited his infant-school at New Lanark, was the late emperor Nicholas of Russia, then the grand-duke. At that time there was great

commotion about the doctrines of Malthus, and Mr. Owen relates that, "in a two hours' conversation with the grand-duke, before he left me, he said, 'As your country is overpeopled, I will take you and two millions of population with you, all in similar manufacturing communities.'" This was in reference to the establishment at New Lanark, and was certainly a most extraordinary offer on the part of the most arbitrary despotic monarch in the world; for Mr. Owen's community was based upon "liberty, equality, fraternity." Mr. Owen, however, declined, as he thought his hands were full enough of work at the time. In 1823 he quitted the factory of New Lanark and went to North America, where, in the state of Indiana, he purchased a large tract of land, and founded a community called by him "New Harmony." It proved a failure, however, and in 1827 he returned to his native country. His later experiments at carrying out his new view of society were an establishment at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire: another at Tytherley, in Hampshire; and a labour-exchange in London; but all were complete failures. In his later years, as his mind began to fail, he accepted the doctrine of spirit-rapping, and lectured and published works upon that delusion. The last appearance of the philanthropist was at the Social Science Congress of Liverpool. He was a gentleman of ample means, and disposed of a large fortune in promulgating his principles. Whatever opinion may be held as to his theories, there can be but one, and that the very highest, with respect to his energy, moral integrity, business talents, and disinterested philanthropy. B. at Newton, Montgomeryshire, 1771; D. 1858.

Owen, Richard, a celebrated English naturalist, who at first served as midshipman in the royal navy, but quitted it upon the conclusion of the war with America in 1814. After resuming his studies, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, in order to take a degree in medicine. In 1825 he repaired to London, and became a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the following year he received his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, resolving to again enter the naval service, he called on his late professor, Dr. Abernethy, to bid him farewell. "What is all this?" said Abernethy.—"Going to sea, sir." "Going to sea?—going to the devil!"—"I hope not, sir." "Going to sea! you had better, I tell you, go to the devil at once," reiterated the downright doctor, who insisted upon another interview at the end of a week. Owen revisited his rough but honest friend at the expiration of that time, when Abernethy proposed an appointment at the College of Surgeons. This was accepted; the youthful anatomist found himself happily associated with one congenial mind, and so the navy lost a good officer, and science gained one of her brightest ornaments. His first task in the Royal College of Surgeons, was the preparation of a complete and accurate catalogue of the great museum of John Hunter, which had been obtained by the institution. That work cost Owen thirty years of incessant toil, but it enabled him to become the greatest anatomist of the age. During more than twenty years he held the Hunterian professorship at the College of Surgeons; he received the Royal and Copley medals of the Royal Society, a pension and residence from her Majesty, and became a member of almost every learned body in Europe and America. The limits of this notice will not permit of even the bare enumeration of the titles of his many invaluable works. That information may be found in the "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ," published by the Ray Society. These works are the true records of his life—a life of devotion to science, wherein he has fairly earned the title which has been bestowed upon him—viz., the "Newton of Natural History." B. at Lancaster, 1804.

Owen Glendower. (*See* Glendower, Owen.)

Owenson, Sydney. (*See* Morgan, Lady.)

Oxenstierna, Axel, Count, *ox'-en-sti-er'-na*, a celebrated Swedish minister, who received his education in Germany. On his return to Sweden, he entered upon a career of diplomacy, and was employed by Charles IX. When Gustavus Adolphus ascended the throne, in 1611, he nominated him his chancellor or prime minister; and to that monarch Oxenstierna rendered the greatest services by his statesmanship. When Gustavus was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, Oxenstierna put himself at the head of the Protestant coalition, and, by his sagacious measures, brought success to the league during two years. After the battle of Nordlingen, in 1634, he went to Paris to hold an interview with Richelieu; and, in 1648, he directed from Stockholm the preliminary negotiations which, by producing the peace of Westphalia, put an end to the Thirty Years' War. His son was one of the envoys who signed that treaty; and it was to him that the count wrote, in answer to a letter wherein the young man betrayed diffidence because of his inexperience in diplomatic affairs, this answer, since become proverbial:—"Nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia homines regantur." ("You do not yet know, my son, with how little wisdom mankind are governed.") While Queen Christina was in her minority, he was at the head of the council of regency; and, after she assumed the government, he resumed his old office of prime minister; but not succeeding in dissuading the queen from abdicating her crown, he retired into private life. The second volume of the "Swedo-Germanic War" is attributed to his pen. B. at Fanö, Upland, 1583; D. 1654.

Oxford, *ox'-ford*, Earl of. (See Harley.)

Oxford, Bishop of. (*See* Wilberforce, Samuel.)

Ozeroff, Vladislas Alexandrovitch, *os'-er-ov*, a Russian tragic poet, who, after serving in the army, in which he attained the rank of major-general, obtained a civil appointment. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Fingal," "Demetrius Donskoi," "Œdipus," and "Polyxena," besides some lyric poems. B. 1770; D. 1816.

## P

Pacca, Cardinal, *pak'-ka*, minister of Pius VII., drew up the bull of excommunication promulgated against Napoleon in 1809. He retired from Rome shortly afterwards, and remained at Fenestrella until 1813, when he rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau. He returned to Rome in 1813, and in 1816 re-established there the order of the Jesuits. He left some interesting "Memoirs" of his Life and Times. B. at Benevento, 1756; D. 1844.

Pace, Richard, *paice*, a learned English divine, and dean of St. Paul's, London, was employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies;

but Wolsey, being jealous of his rising merit, procured his disgrace. He was held in great esteem by the most learned men of his time, particularly Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Cardinal Pole. He wrote some Commentaries upon the Scriptures. B. 1482; D. 1532.

PACHECO, Juan de, *pa-chai'-ko*, marquis de Villena, the favourite and prime minister of Henry IV., king of Castile. His authority was so great, that he disposed at pleasure of all places in the kingdom. Louis XI. of France corrupted him by a pension, and this perfidious minister betrayed his master's interests in the peace of 1443, by many articles prejudicial to the kingdom of Castile. Henry, having discovered his treachery, reproached him with it, which so provoked Pacheco that he conspired against him, and proclaimed Prince Alphonso king of Castile, in 1465; but caused the young king to be poisoned soon afterwards, and was reconciled to Henry, whose favour he retained till his death, in 1473.

PACHECO, Francisco, a celebrated Spanish painter and censor of pictures. In 1594 he painted two flags for the Spanish fleets of New Spain. They consisted of crimson damask, and were each 30 yards by 50, bearing, besides rich borders and other decorations, St. Iago and the royal arms of Spain. The decorations of the cathedral of Seville at the funeral of Philip II. were also from his brush. In 1618 he received the appointment of censor of pictures from the Inquisition, it being one of his duties to prohibit the sale of pictures containing any nude figures. Says Mr. Ford, "Nothing gave the holy tribunal greater uneasiness than how Adam and Eve in Paradise, the blessed souls burning in purgatory, the lady who tempted St. Anthony, or the last day of judgment, were to be painted; circumstances in which small-clothes or long-clothes would be highly misplaced." Pacheco was nevertheless an accomplished personage; and it is to his lessons that the great Velasquez owed much of his great skill as a painter. A portrait of Cervantes was one of his best works. B. at Seville, 1571; D. 1654.

PACHYMERUS, George, *păk'-i-meer'-us*, a Greek writer, whose talents procured him the favour of Michael Palæologus, who conferred on him several offices in church and state. He wrote a valuable "History of the East," which is inserted in the collection of Byzantine historians, and was published at Rome in 1669, with a Latin translation. B. about 1250; D. 1310.

PACORUS, *păk'-o-rus*, son of Orodes, king of Parthia, signalized himself by the defeat of Crassus, whose army he nearly cut to pieces, B.C. 53. He embraced the cause of Pompey, and declared himself for the assassins of Cæsar. After ravaging Syria and Judæa, he was defeated by Ventidius B.C. 39, and fell in the battle.

PAER, Ferdinand, *pa'-air*, a celebrated Italian composer, who produced an opera, entitled "Circe," at Venice, when only in his 10th year. After visiting Padua, Naples, and Rome, in each of which cities he composed musical works, he returned to Parma, where the grand-duke bestowed a pension upon him. In 1795 he repaired to Vienna, and afterwards to Dresden, where he was appointed chapel-master. Having been introduced to Napoleon, after the battle of Jena, the emperor took him into his service, and, at a subsequent date, nominated him imperial composer and conductor of chamber music to the empress Maria Louisa. At



the restoration of the Bourbons he became director of the Italian Opera of Paris; but lost the post in 1818, through professional intrigue. Paer was a voluminous composer; some of his works, such as "Griselda" and "Agnese," ranking very high. He was a member of the French Institute. B. at Parma, 1774; D. at Paris, 1839.

PAGAN, Blaise François, Count of, *pa'-gă*, a celebrated French mathematician and military engineer, who bore arms in his youth, and displayed great valour during the campaigns in Italy and Flanders. Louis XIII. made him a general, and sent him as envoy to Portugal in 1642. The same year he became entirely blind, by the loss of his remaining eye at the siege of Montauban, having before been deprived of the sight of the other by illness. He then turned his attention to mathematical studies, and wrote a treatise on Fortification, "Geometrical Theorems," "Theory of the Planets," "Astronomical Tables," "An Historical Relation of the River of the Amazons." His treatise on Fortification is, even at the present day, an able work upon the subject of which it treats; but his mathematical works have lost their value. B. at Avignon, 1604; D. at Paris, 1665.

PAGANI, Gregorio, *pa-ga'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, of Florence, whose pictures have been sometimes taken for those of Michael-Angelo Buonarotti. B. 1558; D. 1605.

PAGANINI, Nicholas, *pa'-ga-ne'-ne*, a celebrated Italian violinist, whose talents were so precocious, that, at the age of eight years, he played in a church at Genoa, and at the public concerts. He was subsequently placed under Costa, an eminent violoncellist, and received lessons in harmony from the composer Paer. He was next invited to Lucca by Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Napoleon I., to assume the direction of the court concerts. Subsequently he made a tour over Europe, exciting everywhere the greatest enthusiasm. After producing an enormous sensation at Paris in 1831, he went to London, where he demanded, and occasionally received, enormous sums for his services. His great power over the violin was only excelled by his thirst for gold: in one instance, his avarice led him to demand £1000 for three performances, which terms were rejected. Paganini was a marvellous performer: the purity of his tone, his feeling, harmony, and expression, were perfection; but his habit of playing upon one string, although an extraordinary feat, savoured too much of sleight-of-hand to be creditable to so great an artist, who could have done much better with the four which naturally belong to the instrument. His harsh and eccentric character would seem to have made him many enemies. At Vienna he was charged with having murdered his wife; but he demanded proofs of his ever having had one; then he was accused of having stabbed his mistress, which charge he also refuted. At his death he left a fortune of upwards of £200,000, which devolved upon his son, sisters, and mother. B. at Genoa, 1784; D. at Nice, 1840.

PAGET, William, first Lord, *pă'-jet*, was the son of a serjeant-at-mace in the reign of Henry VIII., who, taking favourable notice of the son, made him clerk of the signet, afterwards of the council, and of the privy seal. In these employments he conducted himself with so much discretion and skill, that Henry sent him as ambassador to the French court, and on his return conferred upon him the honour of knighthood,

He also made him secretary of state, and appointed him one of the executors of his will. At the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., he was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V.; and on his return received fresh dignities, of which he was deprived and sent to the Tower, in consequence of his connexion with the duke of Somerset. Paget was reinstalled in his employments by Queen Mary, and continued in favour during the reign of Elizabeth. D. 1564.

PAGI, Antoine, *pa'-zhe*, a French monk, who undertook the laborious work of examining and correcting the "Ecclesiastical Annals" of Cardinal Baronius. The first volume of his work appeared at Paris in 1689; the three remaining volumes were printed after his death, at Geneva. D. at Rogues, Provence, 1624; D. at Aix, 1690.

PAGI, François, nephew of the preceding, whom he assisted in editing Baronius, and published the three posthumous volumes. He was also the author of a "History of the Popes."—There was a Jesuit of this name, who was a nephew of the above, and wrote a "History of Cyrus the Younger," the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks," and a "History of the Revolutions in the Low Countries." D. 1721.

PAHLEN, Peter, Count, *pal'-len*, descended from a noble Livonian family, was appointed military governor of Petersburg by the emperor Paul; but fearing to fall a victim to the capricious disposition of that monarch, formed a conspiracy against him, caused him to be strangled in 1801, and proclaimed his son Alexander emperor. Soon afterwards he withdrew from public life. B. 1760; D. 1826.

PAINE, Thomas, *pain*, an English writer, who was the son of a Quaker, and was brought up to the trade of a staymaker. After working for some time at this occupation in London, he obtained a place in the excise, at Sandwich, in Kent. About the year 1761 he found employment as teacher in a school in the suburbs of London, but quitted that post to again enter the excise. Having drawn up a statement of grievances under which his fellow excisemen laboured, it was submitted to one of the commissioners, who was so struck by the excellence of the style in which the paper was written, that he gave Paine a letter of introduction to Benjamin Franklin. The latter recommended him to emigrate to America. Thither he accordingly went; and, after contributing articles to the periodicals for a short time, became editor of the "Philadelphia Magazine" in 1775. In the following year he produced a work entitled "Common Sense," of which Burke afterwards spoke as "that celebrated pamphlet which prepared the minds of the people for independence." This small work was the means of obtaining for its author the sum of £500 from the legislature of Pennsylvania, the M.A. degree from the university of that province, and the membership of the American Philosophical Society. Whilst the American war was in progress, he produced a series of patriotic appeals to the people; and in 1781 was chosen to accompany Colonel Lawrence to France, in order to negotiate a loan. In this affair he was perfectly successful, and, upon his return to America in 1785, he obtained the appointment of clerk to the Assembly of Philadelphia, a gift of 3000 dollars, and a small estate near New Rochelle. Upon the conclusion of the war, he engaged in mechanical speculations, the prosecution of which led him first to Paris and afterwards to London. There he remained several years, and in 1791-2 published his "Rights of Man," in answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." This work was condemned as a "false, scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel," and Paine, as its author, was brought to trial in the Court of King's Bench. Notwithstanding an eloquent defence made for him by the Hon. Thomas Erskine, he was found guilty. (*See* ERSKINE.) Paine, however, contrived to effect his escape to France, where he became a member of the National Convention; but, having written a pamphlet in favour of preserving the life of Louis XVI., he was thrown into prison by Robespierre; upon whose fall he was restored to liberty. He remained in France until the year 1802, his pen constantly engaged in producing social, political, and theological works, the title of one of which may be given, as affording a notion of the Utopian character of at least a portion of Paine's efforts. It was called, "Agrarian Justice opposed to Agrarian Law and to Agrarian Monopoly; being a plan for meliorating the condition of man, by creating in every nation a national fund, to pay to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, to enable him or her to begin the world; and also ten pounds sterling during life to every person now living of the age of fifty years, and to all others when they arrive at that age, to enable them to live an old age without wretchedness, and go decently out of the world." In 1802 his friend Mr. Jefferson, who had been elected president of the United States, offered Paine a passage to America in a sloop of war, which Paine accepted. The latter years of his life were spent in producing works upon the building of ships of war, iron bridges, &c. Several years after his death, Cobbett caused his remains to be brought to England, where he expected to find them greeted with enthusiasm; but the undertaking brought only ridicule upon himself. In his political writings, Paine displayed a clear and vigorous style; but his religious treatises are defaced by scurrility of language, and betray great ignorance. B. at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737; D. in America, 1809.

PAISIELLO, Giovanni, *pai'-se-ail'-lo*, a celebrated Italian composer, who was sent, at an early age, to the Jesuits' College of Tarento, to receive his education, and manifested such a decided taste for the musical art, that his father was prevailed upon to place him at the Conservatory at Naples, where the future composer made great progress under the tuition of the eminent musician Durante. Having produced a comic interlude, while a student of the above-named institution, he was employed to compose an opera for the Marsigli theatre at Bologna. This was the commencement of his professional career, and his reputation became so great, that he was in a few years commissioned to write operas for nearly every great city in Italy. In 1776 he accepted an invitation from Catharine II. to go to Russia, where he resided during nine years. In 1785 he returned to Naples, where he remained, although he received flattering invitations from Russia, France, and England. Upon the decease of Hoche, the celebrated French general, he wrote a funeral symphony, for which Napoleon made him a rich present. In 1799 a revolution burst forth at Naples, which resulted in the establishment of a republican form of government, under which

Paisiello became national director of music At the restoration of the royal family, he lost all his public employments, but was, however, reinstated in them after a short time. He subsequently became chapel-master to Napoleon when first consul; for whom, also, when he constituted himself emperor, Paisiello produced a coronation "Te Deum." After spending nearly three years in Paris, he returned to Naples, and when Joseph Bonaparte became king, he nominated the composer to several high appointments, affixing to them a liberal salary. Napoleon I. created him chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and the French Institute elected him an associate. Of this great composer, the Chevalier Le Sueur writes, "Paisiello was not only a great musician: he possessed a large fund of information, was well versed in the dead languages, and conversant with all the branches of literature. Endowed with a noble mind, he was above all mean passions; he knew neither envy, nor the feeling of rivalry." Two of his melodies, "Hope told a flattering tale," and "For tenderness formed," have attained to a world-wide popularity. B. 1741; D. 1816.

PAIXHANS, Henry Joseph, *paix'-han*, a celebrated French general of artillery, and the inventor of the guns and projectiles which bear his name, was educated at the Polytechnic School, and selected the artillery, in which service he rose to the rank of general. The Paixhans guns are adapted to throw shells and hollow shot. These guns and projectiles were used on board the Russian fleet at the battle of Sinope, where the Turkish ships were annihilated by their deadly effects. General Paixhans wrote several works, chiefly on the subject of his inventions. B. at Metz, 1783; D. 1854.

PAJOL, Claude Pierre, *pa'-zhol*, a distinguished French soldier, who entered the army in 1791, served in all the campaigns of the Republic, and rose to the highest military honours. Nominated general of division in 1812, he commanded the vanguard in the Russian campaign, when he took Minsk and some other towns; was left for dead at the battle of Leipsic in 1813, recaptured Montereau from the allies in 1814, and had gained possession of Namur at the moment when the battle of Waterloo decided the fate of Bonaparte. He then retired from the service of his country, but re-entered it in 1830, when the revolution of July broke out, and directed the attack of the Parisians upon Rambouillet, which led to the flight of Charles X. For these services he was made a peer of France. B. 1772; D. 1844.

PAKINGTON, Sir John S., *pa'-king-ton*, a Conservative statesman who represented Droitwich from 1837 to 1869. He served under Lord Derby in three administrations, having been colonial secretary in 1852, first lord of the Admiralty in 1858 and 1866, and secretary of state for war in 1867. B. at Powick Court, Worcestershire, 1799; D. 1880.

PALÆOLOGUS, *pal'-le-ol'-o-gus*, the name of a celebrated royal house, which gave a monarch to Constantinople, in the person of Michael VIII., in 1260. Between this year and 1453, when the Greek empire fell, there reigned seven princes of this house; viz., Michael VIII., Andronicus II. and III., John V., Manuel II., John VII., and, last of all, Constantine XII. Two members of the same family afterwards reigned at Patras and Argos, but were dethroned by Mahomet II. in 1458 and 1461.





PALAFOX, Juan de, *pal'-a-fox*, a Spanish prelate and historian, who studied at Salamanca, after which he was appointed a member of the council of war, and next of that of the Indies; but renouncing civil distinctions for the ecclesiastical state, he was made a bishop in Spanish America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. While there he administered justice with strict impartiality; but, through the intrigues of the Jesuits, was compelled to return to Spain. He wrote the "History of the Siege of Fontarabia," "History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars," and some religious works. B. in Aragon, 1600; D. 1659.

PALAFOX, Don Joseph, famous for his heroic defence of Saragossa in 1808-9, was sprung from an old Aragonese family, and having entered the military service of Spain at an early age, accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne; but, on the resignation of that monarch, he returned to Aragon, and lived in retirement at a short distance from Saragossa. Proclaimed governor of Saragossa by the people, he took instant measures to sustain the siege; and such was the effect of his combined intelligence and determination, that with a comparative handful of men, the city manfully resisted an overwhelming force, and at length compelled the French general to retreat after a siege of sixty-one days and the loss of thousands of his men. But Marshals Mortier and Moncey marched in November of the same year, at the head of a large army, to recommence the siege. After suffering two defeats before Saragossa, Palafox once more retired within its walls, and commenced the same vigorous course of action which had been previously crowned with success; but on this occasion the besiegers were backed by a force more terrible than themselves: an epidemic fever was raging in the garrison; and Palafox, who was attacked by it, was obliged to resign the command on the 20th February, to General St. Marc, who signed a capitulation the next day. Palafox was sent into France, and was kept a prisoner at Vincennes till the restoration of Ferdinand. In 1814 he became captain-general of Aragon, but took little part in public affairs for many years before his death. B. 1780; D. 1847.

PALAYE, N. de la Curne, *pa-lai'*, a French historical writer, who became a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He wrote "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," a work of curious research, and was also the author of a "Memoir upon the Chronicle of Glaber," in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. at Auxerre, 1697; D. 1781.

PALEARIUS, Aonius, *pal'-e-air'-i-us*, a learned Italian writer, who, after studying at different places, became professor of Greek and Latin at Sienna: but being suspected of Lutheranism, found it necessary to withdraw to Lucca, and thence to Milan, where he was arrested and sent to Rome. The Inquisition caused him to be burnt for heresy in 1578. He wrote a Latin poem on the "Immortality of the Soul," and some theological works, which were condemned by the council of Trent. B. at Veroli, near Rome.

PALESTRINA, John Peter Louis, *pa'-lais-tre'-na*, a celebrated Italian composer, whose musical education was completed under Claude Goudimel, an eminent French musician, and a Huguenot, who was one of the victims of St. Bartholomew. In 1551 Palestrina became

chapel-master to Pope Julius III., but lost the post when Paul IV. attained the tiara in 1555. After remaining for some time in a poor and neglected condition, he obtained the office of director of chapel music to Santa Maria Maggiore. The Council of Trent having resolved to reform the music of the church, by getting rid of the vulgar melodies which had crept into the sacred service, Palestrina was engaged to write a mass of a grand and solemn nature. He entered upon his task with religious enthusiasm, and produced a work which set a great example for later musicians to follow, and which is one of the most beautiful masses to be found in the whole catalogue of Roman Catholic church music. Soon after he had completed this mass, he was reinstated in his former post at the Vatican. The subsequent years of his life were spent in composing sacred music for the Romish church. Dean Aldrich adapted three of his motets to the 44th, 63rd, and 115th Psalms, the first and third of which are frequently heard in English cathedrals, viz., "We have heard with our ears," and "Not unto us." After death, his remains were interred in St. Peter's, and were attended to the tomb by the most distinguished persons in Rome. B. near Rome, 1524; D. in the same city, 1594.

PALEY, Dr. William, *pai'-le*, a learned English divine and theological writer, who received his elementary education under his father, who was master of Giggleswick school, in Yorkshire. He was afterwards sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took the degree of B.A., and was elected fellow in 1766. He distinguished himself as a tutor, and became the friend of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a living in Cumberland, and afterwards that of Appleby, in Westmoreland. He also obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, with the living of Dalston. About 1780 he became chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785 he published his "Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy." His next work was "Horæ Paulinæ," or "Observations upon the Epistles of St. Paul;" in which he draws a comparison between the epistles and the history of the apostle as given in the Acts; and from what he terms the "undesigned coincidences," seeks to prove the genuineness of revealed religion. His "Evidences of Christianity" appeared in 1794. After this, Dr. Paley obtained a prebend of St. Paul's from the bishop of London, the subdeanery of Lincoln from the bishop of that diocese, and the living of Bishop-Wearmouth from the bishop of Durham. To the last-mentioned prelate he dedicated his book entitled "Natural Theology," which was given to the world in 1802. This work, one of the best-known and most delightful in the English language, was edited and annotated by Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Bell in 1845. Lord Brougham, in his preliminary discourse, states that he undertook the task of producing an edition that he had often made, that scientific men are apt to regard the study of revealed religion as little connected with philosophical pursuits. "Many of the persons to whom I allude," he says, "were men of religious habits of thinking; others were free from any disposition to scepticism; but the bulk of them relied little upon natural theology." B. at Peterborough, 1743; D. 1805.

PALGRAVE, Sir Francis, *pâl'-graiv*, an eminent





English historian and historical antiquary, who first became known in literature as the editor of some learned works published under the sanction of the commissioners of public records. In 1831 he produced a valuable little work, entitled "History of England,—Anglo-Saxon Period," for the series named "The Family Library;" and in the following year was knighted for his services to constitutional and parliamentary literature. His valuable "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth,—Anglo-Saxon Period; containing the Anglo-Saxon Policy and the Institutions arising out of the Laws and Usages which prevailed before the Conquest," was produced in the same year. In the preliminary inquiries which led to the reform of the municipal corporations of England and Wales, he took an energetic and distinguished part, and was soon afterwards created deputy keeper of her majesty's records. Whilst worthily filling that post, he published a series of works of the greatest value to the students of English literature; some of the most important of which were, "Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer," "Documents Illustrating the History of Scotland," and "Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages." The first volume of his greatest work, the "History of Normandy and England," was given to the public in 1851. B. in London, 1788; D. 1861.

PALISSY, Bernard, *pa'-lis-se*, a celebrated French potter and chemist, who, for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works, was patronized by Henry III., who endeavoured to persuade him to become a Roman Catholic. But Palissy was an inflexible Calvinist, and would not comply; for which he was, in his old age, imprisoned in the Bastille. He wrote several works upon natural philosophy, and upon subjects connected with the art of pottery. The best edition of his works, which are full of valuable and curious experiments, is that of Paris, 1848, with the notes of M. Faujas de St. Fond. His pottery has become celebrated, and few things are more prized by the connoisseur than the famous "Palissy ware." B. about 1509; D. in the Bastille, 1589.—Mr. Morley has written an interesting biography of "Palissy the Potter."

PALLADIO, Andrew, *pal'-la-de'-o*, a celebrated Italian architect, who at first commenced the study of the art of sculpture, but Trissino the poet advised him to apply himself to architecture, and sent him three times to Rome, where Palladio studied and designed after the ancient monuments of that city. In these pursuits he discovered the true principles of an art which, in his time, was buried in Gothic barbarity. Among the noble structures which this illustrious architect built, one of the principal is the theatre called the Olympico, at Vicenza. He published a valuable treatise on architecture in 1570, with plates; and after his death was published a work of his on the antiquities of ancient Rome. B. at Vicenza, 1518; D. 1580.

PALLADIUS, *pal-lai'-di-us*, an early Christian father, who became a hermit in 388, and in 401 was chosen bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia. For his attachment to St. Chrysostom he was greatly persecuted, and driven from his diocese. At the desire of Lausus, governor of Cappadocia, he wrote the "History of Anchorets." There is also attributed to him a Life of Chrysostom, in a dialogue, Greek and Latin.

PALLAS, *păl'-lăs*, a freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy, as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina, his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius by poison. Nero subsequently caused him to be secretly put to death, confiscated his treasure, amounting to upwards of two millions sterling; but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

PALLAS, Peter Simon, *pal'-las*, a celebrated German naturalist and traveller, who was educated for the medical profession. In his youth he likewise evinced a great aptitude for the acquirement of languages, and for any knowledge bearing upon the natural sciences. After visiting the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden, he proceeded to London in 1761, and there assiduously studied the collections of natural history. In 1763 he went to the Hague, and published a work upon zoology, which acquired him great reputation, and led to an invitation from the empress Catharine to St. Petersburg. Thither he proceeded in 1767, and was appointed professor of natural history in the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Shortly afterwards he formed a member of the expedition despatched to Northern Russia and Siberia, for the purpose of investigating the natural history of those regions. After an absence of six years, during which his companions and himself penetrated as far as the frontiers of China, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1774, with a large mass of notes and observations, to arrange and publish which cost him several years of intense application. For his services he was ennobled, and appointed preceptor to the grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine. In 1794 he proceeded to the newly-conquered province of the Crimea, where he resided during fifteen years, busily engaged in accumulating facts and preparing his scientific works for publication. At length, feeling the advance of age, he requested permission to return to Germany; and, this being granted, he arrived at Berlin after an absence of forty-two years. Pallas was an untiring observer of natural phenomena, and a most voluminous writer. His works, says Cuvier, "have placed the name of their author in the first rank of naturalists, who are constantly referring to and quoting from every page of them. They are also read and consulted with equal interest by the historian, the geographer, and the student of languages or of nations." The most valuable of his works are: "Travels through different Provinces of the Russian Empire;" an uncompleted work on the animals of European and Asiatic Russia, entitled, "Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica;" a "History of the Mongolian Nations;" and "Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire." He likewise contributed a number of papers on geology and natural history to the "Transactions" of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and to those of the Royal Society of London and the Institute of France, of which learned bodies he was a member. B. at Berlin, 1741; D. 1811.

PALLAVICINO, Sforza, *pal'-li-ve-che'-no*, an eminent Italian cardinal, who, though the elder son of a noble family, renounced the advantages of birth, and entered the order of the Jesuits. After his novitiate, he professed philosophy and theology in his society. Innocent X. employed him in several important affairs, and Alexander VII. made him cardinal. His principal work is a "History of the Council of Trent," written in opposition to that of Father Sarpi. The style is good, but the book is partial. He was also the author of a treatise on "Style in Written Composition," and a philosophical "Treatise on Happiness." B. at Rome, 1607; D. 1667.



PALLAVICINO, Ferrante, an Italian writer, who became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine; but, having written some severe satires against Pope Urban VIII. and his relatives the Barberini, he found it expedient to retire to Venice, as a price was set upon his head. A Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to France, promising him a brilliant career. Ferrante followed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory than he was seized and conducted to Avignon, where he was put to death. The man who had betrayed him was assassinated some time afterwards by a friend of Pallavicino. His works were printed at Venice. The principal is entitled, "The Celestial Divorce; or, the Separation of Christ from the Roman Church." B. at Parma, 1615; executed, 1644.

PALLISSER, Sir Hugh, *păl'-li-ser*, an English admiral, who early in life distinguished himself in the navy, and was made post-captain in 1746. He was at the taking of Quebec, and was made comptroller of the navy, and created a baronet in 1773. Serving as second in command under Admiral Keppel, in the famous engagement off Ushant, July, 1778, a misunderstanding arose between them, and Sir Hugh preferred a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was acquitted. Sir Hugh was then tried in his turn and reprimanded. He was, however, a brave and experienced officer, and became governor of Greenwich Hospital. B. 1721; D. 1796.

PALMER, Samuel, *pa'-mer*, a learned printer, who exercised his profession with great reputation in London, and in whose office the celebrated Dr. Franklin was employed. He wrote a "History of Printing." D. 1732.

PALMER, Sir Roundell, an eminent lawyer who, after a successful career at Rugby and Oxford, was called to the bar in 1837 and became Q.C. in 1849. He first entered Parliament for Plymouth in 1847, and became solicitor-general under Lord Palmerston in 1861. He held office as solicitor-general from 1861 to 1866. He has gained distinction as a poet, and edited the "Book of Praise," a selection of hymns in 1862. B. 1812.

PALMER, John, the first projector of mail-coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city, which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place, the idea occurred to him that a better mode of conveying the mails was desirable, and he accordingly matured the plan of transmitting letters by coaches with guards, now superseded by railways. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest, and he was made comptroller-general of the post-office, with a salary of £1500 a-year.

Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost his situation in 1792; and though he afterwards, through petitions, was reimbursed by Parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the percentage he was to have received in case his plan succeeded. D. 1818.

PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, Viscount, *pa'-mer-ston*, a modern English statesman, whose family, the Temples, are descended from a Saxon earl, anterior to the Conquest, although the title belongs to the Irish peerage. Sir William Temple, diplomatist, friend of William III., and patron of Dean Swift, is one of the most famous members of the same family. The future prime minister was first sent to Harrow school, afterwards to the university of Edinburgh, and finally to St. John's College, Cambridge; where, in 1806, he took a M.A. degree. In his twenty-first year he sought to enter the House of Commons as the representative of the University of Cambridge, but was defeated by Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. Shortly afterwards, however, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Bletchingley, and at a later period succeeded in securing the suffrages of the university of Cambridge. From the very outset of his parliamentary career, his ability and business talents were conspicuous, and in 1807, although only in his twenty-fifth year, he became a junior lord of the treasury in the Tory administration of the duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval. In the following year he made his first great speech in Parliament, in opposition to a motion of Mr. Ponsonby for the production of papers relative to Lord Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen. In 1809 he was appointed secretary at war, upon the resignation of Lord Castlereagh. In this office he remained through the various Tory administrations for nearly twenty years. But in this interval his political views had undergone considerable modification, and after Canning's death he found himself unable to co-operate with the Tories. Between May, 1828, and March, 1830, he was without office; and, as an independent member, signalized himself so much upon foreign questions, that when the Whigs came into power, he received the appointment of foreign secretary, and kept it until the year 1834. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel, in the following year, Lord Palmerston again resumed his functions in the Foreign Office. He remained in office until 1841, and it was during these six years that the name of Palmerston became so celebrated as a foreign minister. Throughout the continent, from Spain to Turkey, his name represented the power and influence of England—an object of fear and execration with some governments, of admiration with others; synonymous with alertness, brilliancy, and foresight with all. Between the years 1841 and 1846, he was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel; but in the last-mentioned year was again appointed foreign secretary under the Whig administration of Lord John Russell. His too ready acknowledgment of the *coup d'état* effected by Louis Napoleon in 1851, led to serious differences between himself and his colleagues, and, in consequence, he was compelled to resign. His secession, however, speedily led to the fall of the Russell ministry, and upon the accession of the Coalition administration, in the following





year, he took the office of home secretary. The mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea brought about the fall of the Coalition ministry in 1855; immediately after which Lord Palmerston reached the apex of power as first lord of the Treasury, and prime minister of Great Britain. His too great deference to the wishes of a foreign potentate, in the matter of the "Conspiracy Bill," introduced to the House of Commons shortly after the attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French by Orsini and others, aroused the strongest feelings in this country against his cabinet. Before that expression of public indignation he was compelled to retire, and to give place to the Conservative ministry of Lord Derby. In 1859, however, he overcame the Conservative party, and returned to power as premier. The tendency and results of his long political career may be studied with advantage in two works, entitled, respectively, "Opinions and Policy of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, as Minister, Diplomatist, and Statesman; with a Memoir by G. H. Francis," and "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy: a History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston." B. at Broadlands, Hampshire, 1784; D. 1865.

PAMPHILUS, *pām'-fi-lus*, a painter of Macedon, who flourished under King Philip. He was the first who applied the laws of proportion and of perspective to his art, which he honoured by his manners and his talents. He founded a school at Sicyon, the most famous of all the ancient academies of painting, and procured an edict that none but those of noble birth should be instructed in painting. The same law was afterwards extended throughout Greece. Apelles was the disciple of this master. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

PAMPHILUS, St., bishop and martyr, of Cæsarea, in Palestine; to which city he presented a library, consisting of most of the works of the ancients. He transcribed the Bible with his own hand, and with the utmost exactness. He was put to death about 309.

PAMPHILUS. (*See* EUSEBIUS.)

PANÆTIUS, *pa-ne'-shi-us*, a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, who studied at Athens under Diogenes the Stoic with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "A modest man is content with one country." He afterwards went to Rome, where he had numerous disciples; among the rest, Lælius, Scipio, and Polybius. Panætius accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and rendered eminent services to the Rhodians by his interest with that commander. Cicero mentions a work of his on the Duties of Man, which is lost. Flourished in the 2nd century B.C.

PANCKOUCKE, André Joseph, *pan-kook'*, a French writer, who produced, among other numerous works, "Studies for Young Ladies," "History of the Counts of Flanders," "A Collection of Bon-mots," "Dictionary of French Proverbs," and "Essays on Philosophers." B. at Lille, 1700; D. at Paris, 1753.

PANCKOUCKE, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was a publisher at Paris, and his skill in typography made him celebrated all over Europe. He established the "Moniteur" newspaper and the celebrated "Encyclopédie Méthodique." His works are, "Mathematical Memoirs," addressed to the Academy of Sciences; translations of Lucretius, of Tasso's "Jerusalem," and of the "Orlando

Furioso" of Ariosto; a "Philosophical Discourse on Beauty," and another on "Pleasure and Grief." B. at Lille, 1736; D. at Paris, 1798.

PANIGAROLA, Francis, *pa'-ne-ga-ro'-la*, an eminent Italian prelate, whom Sixtus V. created bishop of Asti, and sent with Bellarmine and Cardinal Gaetano to France, to strengthen the party of the League against Henry IV. On that occasion Panigarola displayed great zeal and eloquence. On his return he set about reforming his diocese, which is said to have given such offence that he was poisoned. He was the author of some fine sermons, which were printed at Rome; but his principal work is a treatise on the eloquence of the pulpit, under the title of "Il Predicatore." B. 1548; D. 1594.

PANIN, Nakita Ivanowitch, Count de, *pa-nin'*, a Russian statesman, whose father, who was lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I., came originally from Lucca, in Italy. Panin commenced his career in the cavalry-guards of the empress Elizabeth; but having secured the patronage of Prince Kourakin, he became gentleman of the chamber. By his address he gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand-duke Paul, and lastly prime minister to Catharine II. He was a man of considerable powers and enlarged views, and during his stay in Sweden conceived a great admiration of the more liberal form of government existing in that kingdom, and which he afterwards attempted to introduce into Russia, but without success. B. 1718; D. 1782.

PAOLI, Pasquale de, *pa'-o-le*, a famous Corsican patriot, whose father, Giacinto de Paoli, was in 1735 elected one of the chief magistrates of the island, and subsequently acted as a leader in the revolt against the Genoese. On being compelled to quit Corsica, he retired to Naples with Pasquale, who was placed in the military college of that city. After serving for a short time as lieutenant in the Neapolitan army, he was invited by the Corsicans to become their captain-general. In 1755 he put himself at the head of his countrymen, and, during twelve years, waged a fierce war with the Genoese, who were in the end driven from almost every fort in the island. Meanwhile, Paoli had to contend against a powerful chief named Matra, who, bribed by Genoa, excited civil dissensions amongst the Corsicans; but the patriot at length defeated and killed him, and forced his brother to seek refuge in Italy. Paoli established a legislative assembly, in which sat 500 deputies, elected by the country. This assembly elected an executive body of nine members, of which Paoli was the president, with the titles of general of the kingdom and chief of the supreme magistracy of Corsica. He organized a well-trained militia of 30,000 men, and established a fleet, which constantly harassed the Genoese vessels. Genoa, however, gave up the island to France in 1768; and soon afterwards a large force was landed, under the command of Count Marbœuf, against whom Paoli and his followers fought desperately, and in two engagements defeated the French with great slaughter. But large reinforcements arriving to the invaders, the Corsicans were totally routed at Pontenuovo; whereupon the island submitted. Paoli went first to Leghorn and afterwards to England, where he remained until 1789, in which year,





Mirabeau having moved in the National Assembly the recall of all Corsican patriots, Paoli repaired to Paris. He was received with enthusiasm in the French capital, and was appointed by Louis XVI. military commandant in Corsica. Whilst the government of France was monarchical, Paoli remained faithful; but, at the outbreak of the Revolution, he requested the assistance of the English in driving the French out of Corsica. The crown of the kingdom was subsequently offered to the king of Great Britain, and Sir Gilbert Elliot named viceroy. The Corsicans had desired that Paoli should have been appointed to that office; and, to avoid dissensions, the patriot quitted the island and went to England, where he resided until his death, living upon a pension allowed him by the British government. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. B. at Rostino, Corsica, 1726; D. near London, 1807.

PAOLUCCIO, Paul Anafesto, *pa'-o-loot-che'-o*, the first doge of Venice, before whose time the republic was governed by tribunes chosen every year. The Venetians elected Paoluccio doge in 697. D. 717.

PAPIRIUS, *pa-pi'-ri-us*, surnamed Cursor, or the Courier, from the swiftness of his riding, was at first master of the horse to Crassus, and became dictator of Rome about 326 B.C. He defeated the Samnites several times, and appropriated the spoils to the building of a temple to Fortune. Livy declares Papirius Cursor to have been the most illustrious general of his time, and worthy of contending with Alexander the Great, had the latter turned his arms against Rome after the subjugation of Asia.

PAPPUS, Alexandrinus, *păp'-pus*, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, whose most important writings are, "Mathematical Collections," a Latin version of which appeared in 1588; a comment upon the "Almagest" of Ptolemy; "Description of the Rivers of Libya;" "Treatise on Military Engines;" "Commentaries on Aristarchus, concerning the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," a translation of which last was published by Halley. Flourished at the close of the fourth century.

PARACELSUS, *păr'-a-sel'-sus*, an extraordinary individual of the 16th century, generally so called, but who styled himself Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast. His father was the natural son of a prince, and gave him an excellent education. Paracelsus, who had a fertile genius, applied himself to the study of medicine, in which he made great progress. He went to France, Spain, and Italy, for improvement, and on his return to Switzerland, settled at Bâle, where he acquired great reputation by his practice, in which he first made use of those two powerful medicines, mercury and opium. His charges, however, like those of empirics in general, were exorbitant, and, having cured a canon of a dangerous complaint, his demand was so great that the patient refused to pay it, which produced a hearing before the council, who ordered the canon to pay only the accustomed fee. This so irritated Paracelsus, that he left Bâle and went into Alsace, where he became noted as an alchemist, and pretended to have found not only the philosopher's stone, but the elixir of life He, nevertheless, died poor and at a comparatively early age. The best edition of his works is that of Huser, at Basel, 1590. Brandt thus



MILTON, JOHN.



MIRABEAU, COUNT HONORE DE.



MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES FORBES.



MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP.

*Plate XXIV.*

speaks of his labours: "His original discoveries are few and unimportant, and his great merit lies in the boldness and assiduity which he displayed in introducing chemical preparations into the Materia Medica: but though we can fix upon no particular discovery on which to found his merit as a chemist, and though his writings are deficient in the acumen and knowledge displayed by several of his contemporaries and immediate successors, it is undeniable that he gave a most important turn to pharmaceutical chemistry; and calomel, with a variety of mercurial and antimonial preparations, as likewise opium, came into general use." B. in Switzerland, 1493; D. at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, 1541.

PARADISI, Agostino, Count, *pa'-ra-dē'-se*, an eminent Italian poet, whose verses obtained for him admission to the Academy of Reggio at the early age of sixteen. After visiting Genoa, Venice, and Bologna, he in 1772 became professor of belles-lettres in the university of Mantua. In 1776 the duke of Mantua created him a count. His lectures were attended not only by his countrymen, but by distinguished persons from France and Germany. He returned to Reggio in 1780, and held a high official appointment there, giving his leisure to literary pursuits until his death. B. at Vignola, 1736; D. 1783.

PARAMO, Louis de, *pa-ra-mo'*, a Spanish inquisitor, who published at Madrid, in 1598, a curious work, called the "Holy Office," a history of the Inquisition, written with great candour and accuracy. D. about 1619.

PARDIES, Ignatius Gaston, *par'-de*, an eminent French mathematician, who entered the order of the Jesuits at the age of sixteen, and afterwards became professor of rhetoric in the College Louis-le-Grand at Paris. His principal works are, "Dissertation on the Nature and Course of Comets," "Discourse on Local Motion," "Elements of Geometry," and "Discourse on the Knowledge of Beasts." B. 1636; D. 1673.

PARDOE, Miss Julia, *par'-do*, a modern English authoress, who, in her thirteenth year, composed a volume of verse, and shortly afterwards an historical romance entitled "Lord Morear of Hereward," the action of which took place in the time of William the Conqueror. Her health being delicate, she was sent to Portugal, where she remained for some time, and, upon returning to England, produced a series of tales and sketches in a little work entitled "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," which ran through several editions. Encouraged by this success, she resolved to devote herself to literature, and produced, in quick succession, "Speculation," and "The Mardens and the Daventrys." During the terrible visitation of the cholera to Constantinople, in 1835, Miss Pardoe was a resident of the city. Of that sojourn the literary fruits were, "The City of the Sultan," "The Romance of the Harem," and "The Beauties of the Bosphorus." "The River and the Desert" was also the result of her Eastern experiences. An historical sketch of Hungary and its institutions subsequently emanated from her pen, under the title of "The City of the Magyar." Some historical works of a more ambitious character succeeded; the most important of which were, "Louis XIV.; or, the Court of France in the 17th Century;" "The Life of Francis I.," and "The Life of Marie de Medici." These last, however, met with less success than her works of imagination, and to that path Miss Pardoe afterwards returned, producing "The Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "The Rival Beauties," "The Jealous Wife," &c. B. at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1806; D. 1862.

PARÉ, Ambrose, *pa-rai'*, the most celebrated of the old French surgeons, who, after completing his education, went to Italy with the French army, and served during several campaigns, gaining so great a reputation that, in 1552, Henry II. appointed him his surgeon. Though a Protestant, he was afterwards surgeon to Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Brantôme tells us that Charles IX. saved him by shutting him up in his own bedroom. Paré made several discoveries in anatomy, and wrote some esteemed books on surgery. B. 1517; D. 1590.

PAREDES, Diego Garcia de, *pa'-rai-dais*, an eminent Spanish general, usually styled "the Spanish Bayard," who, entering the army at an early age, fought gallantly against the Moors at Baza, Velez, and Malaga, in 1435. When the Moorish war was concluded by the capture of Granada, in 1492, he sought further distinction on the battle-fields of Italy. He was appointed to a high rank in the army of Pope Alexander VI., and served with distinction under the papal banner during seven years. In 1501 he assisted at the capture of Cephalonia from the Turks, was taken prisoner, but contrived to effect his escape. During the war between the French and Spaniards in Naples, Paredes was one of the most undaunted and skilful soldiers in the ranks of the latter power. At the battle of Cerignola, he commanded the Spanish centre, and during the fight contended alone against a number of French knights until his own men came up. Some assert that he subsequently cruised in the Levant as a corsair; but this is doubtful. At the famous battle of Pavia, however, he greatly signalized himself, and it is said assisted in taking Francis I. prisoner. B. in Spain, 1466; D. 1530.

PAREJA, Juan de, *pa'-rai-ha*, an eminent Spanish painter, who was a West Indian half-caste, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja laboured assiduously in drawing and copying his works; but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV., king of Spain, coming one day to visit Velasquez, Pareja contrived to place in his way one of his own pictures, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty. The faithful Pareja, however, would not quit Velasquez, and, after his death, continued to serve his daughter. His portraits are very fine, and were so close a copy of his master's style, that they could not be distinguished from them. B. in the West Indies, 1610; D. 1670.

PARENNIN, Dominic, *pa-ren'-năĭ*, a celebrated Jesuit, who was a missionary in China, where he was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese several articles upon scientific subjects. A difference arising between the Chinese and Russian courts, Parennin was charged to negotiate a reconciliation, which he effected. After his death, his remains were magnificently interred by order of the emperor. In Duhalde's "China" are several curious maps and letters

of this learned man. B. in France, 1665; D. at Pekin, 1741.

PARENT, Antoine, *pa'-rawng*, an eminent French mathematician, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for science, and became a member of the Academy, whose Memoirs he enriched with many valuable papers. His most important works are "Mathematical and Philosophical Researches," "Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic," "Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy." B. at Paris, 1666; D. 1716.

PARENT-DUCHATELET, Alexandre Jean Baptiste, *doo-shat'-e-lai*, an eminent French physician and writer, who, upon the conclusion of his medical studies, commenced the practice of his profession at Paris, in 1814. After spending some years in that pursuit, his attention was directed to questions concerning the public health. He laboured at this task with great devotedness during fifteen years, and to his exertions, some of the most useful and efficient reforms in the sanitary arrangements of Paris were due. He wrote extensively on subjects connected with the public health, and, in 1824, produced a great work upon the common sewers of the French capital, and another upon the cholera. B. at Paris, 1790; D. 1836.

PARINI, Joseph, *pa-re'-ne*, an eminent Italian poet, whose pursuit of knowledge in early life was sustained under considerable difficulty. In his 23rd year he produced a volume of poems, which attracted the notice of the Borromei family, in which he became tutor. His next work was the first portion of a poem entitled "Il Giorno," a famous piece in Italian literature. This gained him the patronage of Count Firmian, the Austrian minister in Lombardy, and through his influence Parini subsequently became professor of eloquence in the college of the Brera at Milan. When Bonaparte entered Milan at a later period, he caused him to be chosen magistrate; but the poet soon retired from the office. B. 1729; D. at Milan, 1799.

PARIS, Matthew, *par'-is*, an English historian, was a monk of the order of Benedictines, at St. Albans. He was a man of great knowledge and integrity, and was employed by the pope in reforming the monasteries of Norway, which service he discharged with wisdom and zeal. His principal work is a "History of England from the Conquest to the death of Henry III.," of which an edition, by Archbishop Parker, was published in London, in 1571. B. about 1196; D. 1259.

PARIS, John Ayrton, an eminent English physician, who commenced the study of medicine in his 14th year, at the Westminster Hospital. He next passed to Caius College, Cambridge, and there graduated M.D. In his 23rd year he became physician to Westminster Hospital, but subsequently went to Penzance, in Cornwall, where he remained in the exercise of an extensive practice until the year 1817. About two years later, he published a "Treatise on Diet," which, although superseded at the present time by works embodying the discoveries of eminent chemists, was a valuable treatise at the period of its production, and attracted much attention from the public. Upon the death of Sir Henry Halford, in 1844, he became president of the Royal College of Physicians. Among many other works, he was the author of the "Life of Sir Humphry Davy," and "Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest." B. at Cambridge, 1785; D. 1856.

PARIS-DUVERNEY, Joseph, *pa'-rai-doo-vai-nai*, a French financier of the 18th century, who reduced the national debt in France by nearly one half. In 1724 he proposed a measure for the abolition of pauperism, and afterwards suggested to Louis XV. the marriage with Maria Leczinski. In 1726 he was imprisoned in the Bastille; but afterwards regained his liberty, and was reinstated in the favour of the court. This capitalist helped both Voltaire and Beaumarchais to make considerable fortunes.

PARK, Mungo, *pärk*, a distinguished African traveller, was the son of a substantial Scotch farmer, who gave him a good education. Mungo, while a boy at the parochial school of Selkirk, was indefatigable in his application, and was always at the head of his class. "Even at that age," says his biographer, "he was remarked for being silent, studious, and thoughtful; but some sparks of latent ambition occasionally broke forth, and traces might be discovered of that ardent and adventurous turn of mind which distinguished him in after-life." In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a surgeon at Selkirk, and remained in that capacity for three years. In 1789 he went to the University of Edinburgh, and after completing his professional education there, repaired to London, where, through the introduction of Sir Joseph Banks, he obtained an appointment as assistant-surgeon to the *Worcester* East Indiaman. In this vessel he sailed for Sumatra in 1792, and upon his return, in the following year, published an account of some new fishes which he had observed upon that coast. Soon afterwards, Sir Joseph Banks introduced him to the African Association, by whom Park was engaged to solve a problem which was engaging the minds of geographers; viz., the existence and course of the river Niger. In 1795 he left England, and reached Pisania, some 200 miles up the river Gambia, at which place he stayed several months, acquiring the Mandingo language. Setting out at length, he penetrated as far as Yarra, a frontier town of Ludamar, where he was detained by the chief for five months; at the end of which time he made his escape with a horse, a few articles of clothing, and a pocket compass. Thus scantily equipped, he pushed on to Sego, and thence explored the river Joliba down to Saba; after which he proceeded as far as Kamalia, a Mandingo town 500 miles from any European settlement. There he was prostrated by fever which passed away in a month; but it was five more before Park could obtain the means of travelling to Pisania. This last place was reached, however, after an absence of nineteen months, and he was there welcomed by a friend "as one risen from the dead." After his return to London, where he was warmly received by the scientific public, he commenced the preparation of a narrative of his travels. The work was completed and published in 1799, and was highly successful. In 1801 he commenced practice as a surgeon at Peebles, in Scotland; having in the meanwhile married the daughter of his old master at Selkirk. In 1805 the government sent him to Africa, in command of an expedition, the object of which was to prove whether the Congo and the Niger were one stream. Park proposed to cross from the Gambia to the Niger, and then to sail down that

river to the ocean. In May, 1805, Park and his party, consisting of his brother-in-law, a surgeon, a draughtsman, five artisans from the royal dockyards, thirty-five privates of the Royal African corps, under the command of Lieutenant Martyn, and a Mandingo guide, left Pisania. After penetrating beyond the Gambia, the party went on to Foulah Dougou, by which time eleven white men had died. In an eight days' march from Foulah Dougou to Sego, twenty-six men were lost by the rains, damps, &c. Upon his departure from Sansanding, Park wrote to the colonial secretary: "I am sorry to say that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive; viz., three soldiers (one deranged in his mind), Lieutenant Martyn, and myself. We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals or any other accidents. Your lordship will recollect that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey will furnish a melancholy proof of it." After leaving Sansanding, Park proceeded towards Haoussa, and, from that time, neither he nor his companions were ever again seen. Their fate was narrated by their guide, who declared that, after Park had quitted Yaouri, the chief of that place falsely stated that the white men had gone away without leaving the usual present. The king became enraged at this, and put the guide, who had been left behind, in prison, and sent a number of armed men to intercept Park and his companions at the narrows of the river. When the guide obtained his release, he gathered from a slave who had been with Park, that the white men's boat had been drawn into a rapid whilst they were endeavouring to effect their escape from a party of the natives who were attacking them. Mungo Park was possessed of many qualities calculated to raise him to high distinction as a traveller, had his career not been so unhappily and so prematurely brought to an end. He was of an athletic frame, had a fair share of scientific knowledge, was cool, courageous, and self-possessed, and, above all, was scrupulously veracious in his observations. B. at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, Scotland, 1771; D. at Boussa, 1805.

PARKER, Matthew, *par'-ker*, an eminent English prelate, who was educated in Corpus-Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. Through the interest of Anne Boleyn, he was made chaplain to Henry VIII., and, in the succeeding reign, was chosen master of his college; but in that of Mary he was deprived of his preferments. On the accession of Elizabeth, Dr. Parker was preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The archbishop was zealous in promoting the Reformation and in restraining the encroachments of the Puritans. He superintended the improved translation of the Scriptures, called the Bishops' Bible, which was completed in 1568. He was particularly versed in Saxon literature and early English history, and published an edition of Matthew Paris, a treatise on the "Antiquity of the English Church," and other works. B. 1504; D. 1575.

PARKER, Samuel, an English prelate, who received his education at Wadham College, Oxford. His father was a member of the High Court of Justice, and one of the barons of the Exchequer during the Commonwealth; but, at the Restoration, became king's serjeant-at-law. The son followed his example, by complying with all changes. He was at first a zealous Puritan, but conformed to the Church of England, and obtained preferment. In the reign of James II., he was made, for his servility in supporting the king's arbitrary measures, bishop of Oxford and privy councillor. He was also constituted president of Magdalen College, in violation of the privileges of that society. He wrote the "History of His Own Time." Andrew Marvell, in his "Rehearsal Transposed," held Parker up to ridicule. The bishop replied, but with little effect. He is said to have contemplated, with James II., the placing of the English church under the authority of the pope. B. at Northampton, 1640; D. 1687.

PARKER, Richard, an English seaman, who was the chief of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. He was a native of Exeter, and had received a good education; after which he entered the navy, and became a midshipman, but was reduced in rank for some misconduct. Having a good address and great fluency of speech, he was chosen principal of the delegates when the sailors rose on account of their wages and prize-money: on which occasion he assumed the command of the fleet, and was called Admiral Parker. He ruled with great authority for some time, to the alarm of the nation; but, when the insurrection was suppressed, was tried and executed on board the *Sandwich*, in 1797.

PARKER, Sir William, a distinguished English admiral, who entered the navy at a very early age, and, in 1796, assisted in the attack made upon St. Domingo. In 1801 he obtained post rank; and in the year 1806 he, with the *Amazon* frigate, engaged the *Belle Poule* and *Marengo*, two French vessels, both of which he captured after a long running fight. This and other acts of bravery won for him the order of the Bath. In 1830 he became rear-admiral, and was sent with an English fleet to the Tagus. Between the years 1834 and 1841, he acted as a lord of the Admiralty, but in the latter year succeeded Admiral Elliot in the command of the naval operations in China. With the co-operation of Lord Gough, he captured Chusan, Ningpo, and, forcing the entrance of the Yellow River, appeared before Nankin. For these services he was created a baronet in 1844. During the revolutions of 1848, he commanded the Mediterranean fleet, and in the autumn of 1849 was sent with an English fleet to the Dardanelles, to encourage the sultan in his resistance to the demands of Austria and Russia with respect to the Hungarian refugees. In 1854 he became port-admiral at Plymouth. B. at Almington Hall, Staffordshire, 1781; D. 1866.

PARKER, Theodore, an eminent American theologian, received his education at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterwards became pastor of a Unitarian congregation at Roxbury. Between the years 1840 and 1843, he contributed extensively to the "Christian Examiner," and about 1844, formed a collection of his most important articles, which were published under the title of "Critical and Miscellaneous Writings." He shortly afterwards gave to the public a "Discourse on Matters of Religion," wherein he declared his views relative to the authority of the Church, the infallibility of the Scriptures, and as to the divine attributes of our Saviour. For this expression of his sentiments, the Unitarian communions of Boston rejected him; upon which, he placed himself

at the head of a congregation called the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston. A rationalist minister belonging to no sect, a theoretical politician belonging to no party, his sermons, delivered occasionally to very large congregations, were filled with allusions to every possible topic,—questions of politics or morality, political or domestic economy, war, reform, or slavery. In 1852 he published "Sermons of Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology," and "Discourses, Addresses, and occasional Sermons." His latest works were, "Ten Sermons on Religion," and "Old Age." B. in Massachusetts, 1810; D. at Florence, 1859.

PARKHURST, John, *park'-hurst*, a learned English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards settled at Epsom, in Surrey. He was the intimate friend of Bishop Horne, with whom he shared in admiring the opinions of Hutchinson. He published a Greek and English, and a Hebrew and English lexicon, and wrote an answer to Dr. Priestley on the Pre-existence of Christ, and a pamphlet against John Wesley. B. at Catesby, Northamptonshire, 1728; D. at Epsom, Surrey, 1797.

PARMA, Alexander, Duke of. (*See* FARNESE, Alexander.)

PARMENIDES of Elis, *par-men'-i-dees*, a Greek philosopher, and the disciple of Xenophanes. He asserted the rotundity of the earth, which he placed in the centre of the solar system. He also maintained that heat and cold were the principles of all things. In metaphysics, he held that ideas are real, and have no dependence on the will. Flourished about the 5th century B.C.

PARMENIO, *par-mé'-ni-o*, a celebrated Macedonian general under Philip and Alexander, who contributed to the victories of the Granicus and Issus, and served with fidelity until advanced in years. After the battle of Arbela, Parmenio was appointed governor of Media; but his son Philotas having been accused of conspiring against the king's life, was put to the torture, and stoned to death. Orders were next sent to the subordinates of Parmenio to put him to death, which was done by Cleander, one of his officers, 329 B.C.

PARMENTIER, John, *par-men'-te-ai*, a French navigator, who was the first who conducted vessels to the coast of Brazil. He was well skilled in astronomy, and drew several good maps. B. at Dieppe, 1494; D. at Sumatra, 1543.

PARMENTIER, James, a French historical and portrait painter, who settled in England, and resided chiefly in Yorkshire. He executed, among other works, the altar-piece of St. Peter's, at Leeds, B. 1658; D. 1730.

PARMIGIANO. (*See* MAZZUOLI, Francesco.)

PARNELL, Thomas, *par-nel'*, an Irish poet and divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. and entered into orders. He obtained a living in Ireland, and the archdeaconry of Clogher. He was the friend and correspondent of Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and other eminent wits of the time of Queen Anne. Dr. Parnell wrote the Life of Homer for Pope's translation. His poems were published in one volume; the principal is that entitled "The Hermit." He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator." B. at Dublin, 1679; D. at Chester, 1717.

PARNY, Evariste Désiré Desforges, *par'-ne*, a French poet, usually styled "the Tibullus of France," was destined for the church, but entered the army, became captain of dragoons, and, as aide-de-camp, accompanied the governor-general of the French East Indies to Pondicherry. In 1786 he quitted the military service and retired to an estate in France, where he gave himself up to depicting, in verse, an all-absorbing passion for a young and beautiful creole lady. On her side, however, the attachment was of an evanescent nature; for she shortly afterwards married a planter, who had more money than the poet. Parny's chief works were included in a collection of the French classics made by Lefevre, in 1827. B. in the Isle of Bourbon, 1753; D. 1814.

PARR, Catherine, *par*, sixth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and received, according to the custom of that age, a learned education. She was a friend of the Reformation, on which account Bishop Gardiner and other zealots of the Romish church endeavoured to effect her ruin; but, by her prudence, she preserved the king's favour till his death. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill as to cause her death. She wrote Prayers, Meditations, and other religious pieces. D. 1548.

PARR, Thomas, a Shropshire peasant, who lived to the age of 152 years and 9 months. At the age of 100 he did penance for an illegitimate child, and at 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had issue. In 1635 he was brought to London by Lord Arundel, and introduced at court to King Charles I.; but the change of air, and mode of living, particularly drinking wine, occasioned his death the same year. B. 1483.

PARR, Samuel, a learned English divine, who was destined for the profession of surgery; but a decided inclination for the study of the ancient classics induced his father to send him to Cambridge, where he pursued a very brilliant career, which was, however, cut short by the death of his parent, in 1767. He next became assistant in Harrow school, and after the death of the master, Dr. Sumner, offered himself as candidate for the appointment. He was unsuccessful, and this led him to retire to Norwich; after which, he, in 1786, settled at a small living in Warwickshire, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a man of vast learning and strong political views; but although he left a mass of writings of great erudition, no great work emanated from his brain. B. at Harrow-on-the-Hill, 1746; D. 1825.

PARRHASIUS, *par-rai'-se-us*, a celebrated Greek painter, who was a native of Ephesus, but became a citizen of Athens, and was the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis. He studied under Socrates; by which means he was enabled to give to his figures the expression of strong passions. In an allegorical picture, he represented the people of Athens with all the distinctive traits of their national character. He styled himself the "Prince of Painters." Flourished about the 5th century B.C.

PARROCEL, Joseph, *par'-ro-sel*, an eminent French painter and engraver, who studied first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bournignon, the famous battle-painter. He was a member of the French Academy of Painting. Parrocel painted portrait, history, and battles; he also engraved in a good style. B. at Brignolls, Provence, 1648; D. 1704.—His son Charles was an excellent painter, and a

member of the Academy. D. 1752.—Peter Parrocel, nephew and pupil of Joseph, was an historical painter of great merit. D. at Avignon, 1739.

Parry, Sir William Edward, *par'-re*, an eminent English navigator, who, in 1803, entered the royal navy on board the *Ville de Paris*, flag-ship of the Channel fleet. After seeing a good deal of service in the Baltic, in the Northern seas, and upon the American coast, he became lieutenant, returned to England in 1817, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the command of the *Alexander*, one of two ships sent out under Captain Ross, for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The expedition set sail from the Thames in April, 1818, and, on the 30th of August, in the same year, reached Lancaster Sound, which was found to be free from ice; but, instead of proceeding, Ross retraced his course, and set sail for England. The Admiralty subsequently discovered that Lieutenant Parry's views were totally opposed to those of his late commander; whereupon he was appointed to the command of another expedition, during which he discovered Barrow Strait, Melville Island, Prince Regent's Inlet, and the Wellington Channel. He also gained a reward of £5000 for penetrating within the Arctic circle. In November, 1820, he reached England, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of commander, and elected F.R.S., &c. His experiences were given to the world in the following year, in a work entitled "Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage," which was produced under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. In May, 1821, he went out in command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, during which he discovered the Fury and Hecla Strait, and, after an absence of nearly three years, returned to England. A record of this voyage was given in his work entitled "Journal of a Second Expedition for the Discovery of a North-West Passage." In 1824 he again sailed northward as commander of a third expedition, which, however, met with much less success than his former ones. He was absent little more than a year, during which one of the two exploring vessels was wrecked. In 1826 Captain Parry published his third journal, and soon afterwards became hydrographer to the Admiralty. In 1827 he submitted a proposal for reaching the north pole by means of a land expedition in flat-bottomed boats, and was accordingly sent out in command of the *Hecla*, in 1827. When the expedition reached Treurenberg Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, two flat-bottomed boats were dispatched across the ice, one under the orders of himself, the other under Lieutenant Ross. After undergoing great hardships, the boats were drawn over the ice until the latitude of 82° 45′ was attained,—the nearest point to the pole then reached. After an absence of 61 days from the ship, the boats returned, and shortly afterwards the *Hecla* sailed for England. A narrative of this expedition, which closed the labours of Captain Parry in the Arctic regions, was published in 1827, with the title, "Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole in Boats fitted for the purpose." In 1829 he went out to Australia as commissioner of the Agricultural Company of that colony, and remained there until the year 1834.





Meanwhile he had been created a knight, and, in 1837, was appointed to supervise the packet service between Liverpool and Ireland. Between the years 1837 and 1846, he acted as comptroller of the steam machinery for the royal navy. In 1852 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the White, and, in 1853, became lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, an office he filled until his death. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford at the same time as the gallant Sir John Franklin. B. at Bath, 1790; D. 1855.

Parsons, or Persons, Robert, *par'-sons*, a celebrated English Jesuit, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became bursar and dean in 1572, but being charged with embezzling the college money, went to Rome and turned Catholic. He there obtained leave from the pope to establish a seminary for the education of English students designed for missionaries for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in their native country. Parsons frequently visited England, where he endeavoured to foment sedition, and a price was set upon his head. He was a subtle disputant, and wrote several polemical books, and others on practical divinity. B. 1546; D. at Rome, 1610.

Parthenay, Catharine de, *par'-te-nai*, heiress to the lordship of Soubise, was married in 1563 to the Baron de Pons, and in 1575 to René, Viscount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who so courageously defended the Protestant cause in France during the civil wars of Louis XIII., was her eldest son. Catharine, one of her daughters, who married the duke of Deux-Ponts, made the following answer to Henry IV., who solicited her favours: "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too proud to be your mistress." Catharine de Parthenay was at Rochelle in the time of its siege, and when the place surrendered, she and her daughters were sent to the castle of Niort. She published poems in 1572, and two years afterwards a tragedy, entitled "Judith," was performed at Rochelle. She also translated the "Precepts of Isocrates" into French, and wrote some other pieces. B. 1554; D. 1631.

Parton, Mrs. Sarah, *par-ton*, was the sister of Mr. N. P. Willis, an eminent American *littérateur*. She contributed for many years articles to several American serial publications under the well-known *nom-de-plume* of Fanny Fern. B. about 1810.

Pascal, Blaise, *pas'-kal*, a celebrated French philosopher, whose father, the president of the Court of Aids in Auvergne, superintended his education; but though he was himself a mathematician, he interdicted his son from that study. Young Pascal, however, in secret applied to geometry, and, without any assistance, demonstrated one of the most difficult propositions in Euclid. His father then permitted him to pursue his inclination, and, at the age of 16, the youth published his treatise on conic sections, which Descartes could not believe to be the production of a mere youth. At 19 he invented an arithmetical machine, which, though simple, was unequalled. The Torricellian experiment next engaged his attention, and, at the age of 24, he made considerable improvements upon it. Not long afterwards, he solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had perplexed all the mathematicians in Europe. His great mind was now suddenly diverted to religious studies. Becoming more abstracted from the

world, he retired to the congregation of the Port Royal, where he applied to the reading of the Holy Scriptures. But he was not altogether indifferent to the passing scenes of society. He espoused the cause of the Jansenists, and exposed their enemies, the Jesuits, to ridicule, by his work entitled "Provincial Letters," in which the principles and practices of that celebrated order were exposed in a fine strain of ridicule, and with the irresistible force of truth. Boileau and Voltaire have pronounced them the finest productions in the French language. The life of this remarkable man was written by his sister, Madame Perier. The first complete edition of his works was produced at Paris by M. Fougère, in 1844. Pascal was justly called by Bayle "one of the sublimest spirits in the world." B. in Auvergne, 1623; D. at Paris, 1662.

Paschal I., Pope, *păs'-kal*, was a Roman, of the name of Paschasius, and succeeded Stephen V. in 817. He crowned Lothaire, the emperor, at Rome. D. 824.

Paschal II. was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a contest with the emperor Henry IV., and also with Henry I., king of England, respecting the right of investitures. The former visited Rome to be crowned by the Pope, who refused to perform the ceremony unless he yielded the matter in dispute. On this, Henry caused Paschal to be seized by his troops, which gave so much offence to the Romans, that they rose in behalf of their pontiff, and Henry retired from Rome, but carried the pope with him. Paschal, after a captivity of two months, renounced his claim to the investitures. This concession was afterwards cancelled in two councils. D. 1118.

Paschal III. became pope in opposition to Alexander III., in 1165, through the influence of the emperor Frederick I. He remained in possession of the papal chair while Alexander was absent at Benevento. D. 1168.

Paskewitch, Ivan Fedorowitch, *pas'-kevitch*, a Russian general, who was descended from an ancient Polish family, but was educated at St. Petersburg, and afterwards became aide-de-camp to the emperor Paul. His first service in the field was at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; in the following year he was the bearer of the Russian ultimatum to the Porte, and narrowly escaped death at Constantinople. At the assault of Brailov he was left for dead; but was picked up, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel for his gallantry. In 1812 he fought against the French at Borodino; was subsequently nominated to the command of a division of the Russian army, amounting to 30,000 men, and, after sharing in the campaign in Germany, assisted at the capture of Paris. Subsequently to the peace, he made a three years' tour in Europe, as the companion of the grand-duke Michael; and, after the accession of the emperor Nicholas, was appointed to the command of the Russian army on the Persian frontier. War broke out between Russia and Persia about the same time, and Paskewitch defeated the shah's army at Elizabethpol and at Erivan. The treaty of Turkmanchai restored peace between the belligerents; but war against Turkey almost immediately followed. In 1828 he took Kars, and, in the following year, Erzeroum; for which services the emperor Nicholas created him field-marshal. In 1830 he fought against the Circassians, and, in the year following, succeeded Marshal Diebitsch as commander of the Russian army acting against the Poles. His invariable good fortune attended his efforts, and he was soon the master of Warsaw. Elevated to the rank of Prince of Warsaw, and created governor-general of Poland, he spent the subsequent sixteen years in crushing the nationality of that country, and in converting Warsaw into a strong fortress capable of overawing the Poles. In 1849 he went into Hungary as commander of a powerful Russian army, and was soon afterwards able to commence a dispatch to Nicholas with the words, "Hungary is at your feet." When war broke out between Turkey and Russia, Paskewitch was summoned to the field; but was slightly wounded at the repulse of the Russians at Silistria. He was shortly afterwards seized with an illness which terminated in his death. As a military commander, he was held, by the most competent judges, to be only mediocre; but the large and well-equipped armies he led against the Persians, and, at a later period, against the exhausted Hungarians, enabled him to achieve successes which were little dependent upon his own skill in warfare. B. at Pultowa, 1782; D. at Warsaw, 1856.

Pasley, Sir Charles William, *pâs'-le*, an eminent British engineer officer, who at first served in the artillery, but subsequently exchanged to the engineers. He was at the defence of Gaeta in 1806; at the siege of Copenhagen in the following year; was aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808-9; and chief engineer to the marquis of Huntley's division in the Walcheren expedition. At the siege of Flushing he received a wound in the thigh and an injury to the spine. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war. Among his most important publications may be mentioned—"Course of Military Instruction, for the Use of the Royal Engineer Department," "Exercise of the New-decked Pontoons," invented by himself; "Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege," and a very valuable work to architects and many sections of the general public, entitled "Observations on Limes, Cements, Mortars, Stuccoes, Concretes, &c." In 1853 he was named colonel-commandant of the royal engineers, having previously been created lieutenant-general, and a knight commander of the Bath, as well as receiving the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. B. about 1781; D. 1861.

Pasquier, Stephen, *pas'-ke-ai*, an eminent French lawyer, who pleaded so ably against Versoris, the defender of the Jesuits, that Henry III. made him advocate-general to the Chamber of Accounts. His works are, "Researches relative to the History of France," an authority upon the civil history of the old French monarchy; letters, portraits, epigrams, and epitaphs. The most celebrated of his poems is that called "Puce," occasioned by the author's seeing a flea on the bosom of a lady. B. at Paris, 1529; D. 1615.

Passemant, Claude Simeon, *pass'-mont*, a French mechanician, who was bred to trade, but having a great inclination to scientific pursuits, devoted himself to the construction of mathematical instruments. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope, made by him in 1738, and also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounting a celestia.

sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. B. at Paris, 1702; D. 1769.

Passeri, John Baptist, *pas'-se-re*, an eminent Italian painter and poet, was the disciple of Domenichino. He wrote, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time, a work containing thirty-six lives. B. at Rome, about 1610; D. 1679.

Passeroni, John Charles, *pas'-se-ro'-ne*, an eminent Italian poet, who was educated under the Jesuits at Milan, and was afterwards ordained a priest. He went to Rome with Lucini, the papal nuncio, but constantly refused all preferment, choosing rather to live a studious life in a condition almost bordering upon destitution. Returning to Milan, he became a member of the Institute of the Cis-Alpine Republic, and wrote a poem entitled "The Cicerone," in which he ridiculed the follies and vices of society. The poem is highly original in style and treatment, and is so flowing and natural, that its author has been compared to Ovid. He also wrote several volumes of fables in verse, after the manner of Æsop, Phædrus, and others. B. at Condamine, Nizza, 1713; D. at Milan, 1803.

Passionei, Dominic, *pas'-se-o-nai'-e*, an eminent Italian cardinal, was of an illustrious family at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino. He formed a rich library and collection of manuscripts. In 1706 he went to Paris, where he was much respected, particularly by Montfaucon: thence he went to Holland, and was at the congress at Utrecht in 1712. He was employed in various negotiations, particularly in Switzerland; of which he published an account, under the title of "Acta Legationis Helveticæ." He pronounced the funeral oration of Prince Eugene, and was made archbishop of Ephesus. His library was purchased by the Augustine monastery, which, thus increased, became one of the finest at Rome. B. 1682; D. 1761.

Pasta, Judith, *pas'-ta*, a celebrated Italian singer, who was of Hebrew extraction, and studied music at the Conservatoire of Milan. In 1816 she appeared at the Italian Opera of Paris, and afterwards passed to London, but obtained only a small amount of success in both these cities. This partial failure caused her to return to Italy for the purpose of increasing her musical knowledge. In 1820 she again sang at several of the principal Italian operahouses, and everywhere met with an enthusiastic reception. At Paris, where she reappeared in the following year, she achieved the greatest triumphs as a vocalist, and when she reappeared in London, was greeted with a brilliant reception. After reigning as the queen of song during fifteen years, she, in 1836, retired to a magnificent villa on the Lake of Como. B. near Milan, 1798; D. 1865.

Patel, Pierre, *pa'-tel*, an eminent French painter, commonly called by his countrymen the French Claude, from his imitation of that master. His landscapes are very beautiful. B. in France, 1654; killed in a duel, 1703.

Paterculus, Caius Velleius, *pai-ter'-ku-lus*, a Roman historian, who commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, and was rewarded with the prætorship. He wrote an epitome of Roman history, which is extant, and which commences with a period anterior to the foundation of Rome, and concludes with the times of Tiberius and Sejanus. B. about 19 B.C.; D. it is supposed, 31 A.D.

Paterson, William, *păt'-er-son*, the originator of several celebrated projects in the 17th century, of whose early life scarcely anything is known. By some he is stated to have belonged to the clerical profession; to have acted as a missionary in the West Indies, and afterwards as a buccaneer. He first came into notice as the projector of certain schemes in trade and banking, which he submitted to the merchants of London, after having proposed them, without success, to the trading communities in the Low Countries. His banking projects are said to have been the foundation of the Bank of England, which was incorporated in 1694; but it is asserted that the rich capitalists quarrelled with and discarded him, after they had availed themselves of his suggestions. His next scheme was the famous Darien expedition, for the purpose of establishing, on that isthmus, a trading colony, which should rival the English East India Company. Paterson obtained an act of the Scottish Parliament, in 1694, for the incorporation of "The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies." The scheme was stoutly opposed in England, and as warmly supported in Scotland, where it became quite a national speculation. The principles upon which the company proposed to trade, appear to have been sufficiently sound, and likely to render Scotland, as was represented in the English Parliament, "the general storehouse for tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, and timber;" but the selection of the Isthmus of Darien as a central point where the commerce of the East and the West was to meet, proved a most disastrous choice; for the expedition ended in total failure. Paterson was deeply afflicted at the unfortunate termination of his scheme, and returned to Scotland in a condition bordering upon insanity. His afterlife was spent in obscurity. B. in Scotland, about 1660; D. unrecorded when.

Patkul, John Reinhold, *pat-kul'*, a Livonian gentleman, who defended the liberties of his country against the oppressions of Sweden with great firmness, and in 1689 was deputed to address a memorial on behalf of the distressed people of Livonia to Charles XI., who took it as an act of treason, and caused a process to issue against Patkul, who was condemned to be beheaded. Thereupon he fled to Russia, and afterwards to Poland. When Charles XII. forced Augustus to make peace, he made it one of the conditions that Patkul should be delivered up; and this brave and unfortunate man was broken on the wheel in 1707.

Paton, Sir Joseph Noel, *pai'-ton*, a modern Scotch painter, who studied at the Royal Scottish Academy, and first attracted notice by his cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion," which obtained one of the £200 premiums given at the cartoon competition at Westminster Hall in 1845. Two years later, he won the second class prize of £300 for his paintings "Christ bearing the Cross," and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania." His best works were "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," purchased for the Scottish National Gallery for £1100; "Dante Meditating the Episode of Francesca," "The Pursuit of Pleasure," and "Home." B. at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, 1823.

Patrick, St., the apostle of Ireland, *pat'-rik*, is asserted by some to have been a native of Scotland, and by others, of Wales. In the "Catalogue of British Saints," he is said to have been principal of a college in Wales; but

was taken captive by some pirates of Ireland, the inhabitants of which country he converted to Christianity. It appears certain that he was a bishop, and founded many churches and schools of learning. D. towards the close of the 5th century.

PATRICK, Peter, a native of Thessalonica, who was employed by Justinian in important negotiations, for which he was made master of the palace. He wrote "The History of Ambassadors," in the collection of Byzantine historians. Flourished in the 8th century.

PATRICK, Simon, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, obtained the living of Battersea, in Surrey, and afterwards that of St. Paul, Covent Garden. During the plague of 1665, he continued in London, administering the offices of religion to his parishioners. He became dean of Peterborough in 1678, and, in 1689, bishop of Chichester; whence he was translated to Ely in 1691. He is well known for his valuable commentary on the Old Testament, usually published with Lowth on the Prophets, and Whitby on the New Testament. He was also the author of some controversial tracts against the Romanists and dissenters, and several books of practical divinity. B. in Lincolnshire, 1626; D. 1707.

PATRU, Oliver, *pa-troo'*, an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him a place in the French Academy in 1640; on which occasion he made an eloquent speech, which gave rise to the custom for all new members to deliver introductory orations. The critical judgment of Patru was so great that he was called the Quintilian of France; it also gained him the friendship of Racine and Boileau. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, and Discourses. B. at Paris, 1604; D. 1681.

PATTISON, William, *pat'-e-son*, an English poet of great genius, whose imprudence, however, made his life miserable and his death premature. Having quarrelled with his tutor at Sidney College, Cambridge, and fearing expulsion, he went to London, where he plunged into all the pleasures of the metropolis, was soon reduced to indigence, and died of small-pox in his 21st year. B. 1706.

PAUCTON, Alexis, *poke'-twang*, a French mathematician, who received his education in the mathematical and naval academy at Nantes, after which he went to Paris, where his integrity and talents procured him patronage and a place. His works are, "Metrology; or, a Treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Moneys of all Countries, Ancient and Modern,"—a much-esteemed volume; "Theory of the Laws of Nature, with a Dissertation on the Pyramids of Egypt." B. in France, 1736; D. 1798.

PAUL I., Pope, *pol*, was the successor of Stephen, in 757. He engaged in disputes with Desiderius, king of the Longobards, but was supported by Pepin, king of the Franks. D. 767.

PAUL II. succeeded Pius II. 1464. He sought to organize a league of the Christian princes against the Turks, who, at the time, threatened to invade Italy, and also endeavoured to establish peace among the different Italian states. He had a great dislike to profane learning, and shut up an academy which had been formed at Rome for the cultivation of Greek and Roman learning, many members of which were imprisoned and tortured. D. 1471.

PAUL III., whose name was Alexander Farnese, was elected to the papal chair, in succession to Clement VII., in 1534. In his reign the Council of Trent was called. He established the Inquisition, confirmed the Society of Jesuits, condemned the Interim of Charles V., and acted with rigour against Henry VIII. of England. D. 1549.

PAUL IV., John Peter Caraffa, was elected in 1555, at the age of 80. He was a bigoted prelate, and when Queen Elizabeth announced to him, by the English ambassador, her accession to the throne, he haughtily declared that the kingdom was a fief of the Holy See, and that she had no right to assume the crown without his leave, particularly as she was illegitimate. D. 1559.

PAUL V., Camillo Borghese, was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a dispute with the senate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right; but it was so firmly resisted that the pope excommunicated the doge and senate. He also raised forces against the republic; but by the interference of the emperor and other states, peace was restored in 1607. He embellished Rome with many excellent works of sculpture and painting, and an aqueduct. The Borghese family, one of the wealthiest in Italy, owed its rise mainly to him. D. 1621.

PAUL I., emperor of Russia, was the son of Peter III. and Catharine II. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died two years after their union, in 1776. Paul took for his second wife a princess of Wurtemberg, and niece of the king of Prussia. Upon the death of Catharine II., in 1796, he succeeded to the throne, and for some time gave promise of proving a great prince: he released Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, Niemcewicz, and others who had been confined during the previous reign; but his real character soon afterwards displayed itself. In 1799 he entered into an alliance with Austria against France, and sent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy; suddenly changing his views, he recalled his forces, formed a northern confederacy, and seized the persons and property of the English in his dominions. His conduct to his subjects also became capricious and violent, and just as the northern coalition had been dissolved by Lord Nelson's destruction of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, a plot was formed among the officers of his court. The conspirators entered the emperor's apartments at night, and presented to him an act of abdication for his signature. On his refusal, a scuffle ensued, and Paul was strangled. When the people of St. Petersburg heard of his death there were general rejoicings. B. 1754; strangled, 1801.

PAUL, called "THE DEACON," wrote "The History of the Lombards," "Lives of the Saints, and of the Bishops of Metz:" also a work called "Historia Miscella," and a "History of Rome," in 24 books. He was secretary to Desiderius, king of the Lombards, and was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne. The Prince of Benevento invited him to his court, and on the death of that prince, Paul embraced the monastic life. B. about 740; D. 799.

PAUL DE SANTA MARIA, a learned Spanish Jew, who is said to have been converted to Christianity by reading the works of Aquinas. After the death of his wife, he entered into orders, and became preceptor to John II., king of Castile, who made him bishop of Carthagena,

and afterwards of Burgos. B. at Burgos, about 1375; D. 1445.—His three sons were baptized with him; the eldest became bishop of Burgos, and wrote a "History of Spain;" the second was bishop of Placentia; and the third, Alvarez, wrote "The History of John II., King of Castile."

PAUL, FATHER. (*See* SARPI, Peter.)

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, an heresiarch of the 3rd century, who received his surname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates, and became patriarch of Antioch in 260. Being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Syria, he endeavoured to gain her to the Christian faith, by explaining away its mysteries. For this purpose, he held that Christ was a mere man, and that the Trinity consisted not of persons but attributes. His errors were condemned by the council of Antioch, A.D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His disciples were called Paulinists. Lived in the 3rd century.

PAUL VERONESE. (*See* VERONESE, Paul.)

PAULA, ST., *pa'-oo-la*, an eminent Roman lady, who was descended from the Scipios and the Gracchi. On becoming a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she founded a monastery and houses of hospitality, of which St. Jerome had the management. She practised the severest austerities and self-denial, which Jerome in vain endeavoured to moderate. She was acquainted with the Scriptures in the original Hebrew, in which she had Jerome for her master. B. 317; D. 407.

PAULDING, James Kirke, *pawl'-ding*, an eminent American writer, who in 1807 began a career of authorship in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Washington Irving. With this gentleman, he wrote a series of satirical papers, entitled "Salmagundi." In 1813, he produced a burlesque poem, called, "The Lay of a Scotch Fiddle," and soon afterwards published a brilliant reply to some aspersions cast upon the American people in the "Quarterly Review." His next effort was an imitation of Swift, in a work entitled "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," published in 1816. During the subsequent twenty years he continued to labour industriously with his pen, and in 1837 was appointed secretary of the navy, under the presidency of Van Buren. When that president retired in 1841, Paulding resigned the post, and again took up his pen. His best works are "Letters from the South," "The Dutchman's Fireside," "The Old Continental," "John Bull in America," "The New Pilgrim's Progress: a Satire," and "Tales of a Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman." One of his finest novels, descriptive of life in the backwoods, and entitled "Westward Ho," was published in 1832. This title has since been taken by Mr. Kingsley; but there is no further resemblance between the works. B. at Pawlings, Duchess county, New York, 1779; D. 1860.

PAULINA, *paw-lē'-na*, the wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herself when Nero condemned her husband to death. The emperor, however, prevented her, and she survived for several years in the greatest melancholy.

PAULINUS, *paw-lī'-nus*, a learned German missionary, whose real name was John Philip Werdin. He studied at Prague, and acquired a knowledge of some of the Oriental languages at Rome. In 1774 he went as missionary to the court of Malabar, where he remained during fourteen years. After his return to Rome, in 1790, he was employed in superintending the printing of religious works for the use of missionaries to Hindostan. He wrote a Sanskrit grammar, and various works upon the religion and literature of India. B. 1748; D. 1806.

PAULINUS, ST., bishop of Nola, discharged the office of consul in 378, and about the same time married a Spanish lady, by whose means he embraced Christianity. He then retired to Spain with his wife, where he bestowed his goods in charity, and led a life of mortification. In 393 he entered into orders, and going to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola. He was the author of some Discourses on practical charity, and Poems and Letters. B. at Bordeaux, 353; D. 431.

PAULINUS, ST., patriarch of Aquileia, distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort in 794. He wrote a treatise on the Trinity. D. 804.

PAULMY, Marc Antoine Réné de Voyer, Marquis of, *pole'-me*, minister of state, and a member of the French Academy, was the son of the Marquis d'Argenson. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published "Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque," in sixty-nine volumes. To him also is attributed a work entitled "Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne." B. at Valenciennes, 1722; D. 1787.

PAULUS ÆGINETA. (*See* ÆGINETA, Paulus.)

PAULUS ÆMILIUS. (*See* ÆMILIUS, Paulus.)

PAUSANIAS, *paw-sā'-ni-as*, the son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his cousin Pleistarchus during his minority. He also displayed great skill and valour against Athens, which city he took, and expelled the ten tyrants. Pausanias afterwards served against the Persians with equal glory, but being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with the king of Persia, which being discovered by the Ephori, he, to avoid the punishment due to his treason, fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held sacred, the Lacedæmonians blocked it up with stones, the first of which was placed by the mother of Pausanias. He was there starved to death, B.C. 467.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek historian and orator, who settled at Rome in the reign of Antoninus the Philosopher. Pausanias wrote "Travels in Greece," wherein he most minutely describes the buildings, monuments, statues, and paintings, as they existed 500 years after the most flourishing period of Greek art. Fuseli thus speaks of this valuable work: "The minute and scrupulous diligence with which what fell under its author's eye is there described, amply satisfies us, although there is a want of method and judgment. His description of the pictures of Polygnotus at Delphi, and of the Jupiter of Phidias at Olympia, are perhaps superior to all that might have been given by men of more assuming powers. They are inestimable legacies to our arts." Flourished in the second century.

PAUSIAS, *paw'-si-as*, a painter of Sicyon, who studied under Pamphilus, and was the fellow-pupil of Apelles and Melanthius. He worked in colours upon wood and ivory, according to the method now called encaustic painting. He drew a beautiful picture of his mistress Glycera, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents

(about £432). After his death, the Sicyonians sold his pictures to Scaurus, the grandson of Sylla, who built a gallery for them at Rome. Flourished about 360 B.C.

**Pauw**, Cornelius, *pou*, a learned Dutch writer, who is known by his discourses on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chinese. These works are curious, and show considerable ability, but they are too conjectural. B. at Amsterdam, 1739; D. at Xanten, 1799.—There was another of this name who lived at Utrecht, and published several valuable editions of Greek authors, particularly Anacreon, in 1732.

**Paxton**, Sir Joseph, *pax'-ton*, an eminent modern gardener, the designer of the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the gardens, terraces, and fountains of the Crystal Palace of Sydenham. Born of parents in moderate circumstances, he devoted himself to the pursuit of gardening, and was fortunate enough to attract the attention of the duke of Devonshire, who employed him first at Chiswick, and afterwards at Chatsworth. He subsequently became, besides chief gardener at Chatsworth, manager of the duke of Devonshire's large estates in Derbyshire. At Chatsworth he constructed a grand conservatory of iron and glass, which covers an acre of ground; and when the building committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 seemed almost to despair of getting an appropriate design, Mr. Paxton submitted one prepared on similar principles: this design was accepted, and, with some slight modifications, carried out. The new style of architecture which he had thus created, was from the outset immensely popular. He afterwards prepared an improved design for the reconstruction of the same glass palace at Sydenham. For his services he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1854 was returned to Parliament as member for Coventry without opposition. He wrote many works on horticultural subjects, the chief of which are "Paxton's Flower Garden," and "The Pocket Botanical Dictionary." B. 1803; D. 1865.

**Payen**, Anselm, *pa'-en*, a distinguished French chemist, was the son of a gentleman largely engaged in industrial enterprises, and was sent to study chemistry under Vauquelin and Chevreul. About 1815 he assumed the directorship of a large manufactory of sugar from beetroot, and subsequently applied himself to the discovery and application of new manufacturing processes, by which he greatly contributed to reduce the price of many articles of food ordinarily used. Between the years 1827-44 he acted as member and reporter of juries on French industry. In 1836, he was appointed member of the council and professor of the school of arts and manufactures, and afterwards received a similar appointment at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. In 1847 he was created officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Payen wrote extensively on subjects more or less intimately connected with agricultural and industrial chemistry. Among his most important works are, "Course of Applied Chemistry," "Memoirs on Vegetable Development," and "Manual of Organic Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture and Industry." He was also a valuable and industrious contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and other leading periodicals. B. at Paris, 1795; D. 1871.

**Payne**, Roger, *pain*, an English bookbinder, who was remarkable for the elegance and strength of his binding. He was chiefly employed on scarce books, for the binding of which he received extraordinary prices. For an Æschylus, bound by him for earl Spencer, he was paid fifteen guineas. Payne lived in a cellar, and never worked while he had any money. He made all his own tools, and would never suffer any person to see him at work. D. in London, 1797.

**Peabody**, George, *pe'-bod-dy*, a wealthy and charitable American merchant and money-broker, who settled in London in 1843. In addition to providing ample funds for the establishment of various institutions in different parts of the United States, he gave, in 1862, 1866, and 1869, portions of a sum of £500,000 to be expended for the benefit of the poor of London. The money was laid out by the trustees of the fund, in erecting suitable dwelling-houses in Spitalfields and elsewhere. B. 1795. D. 1869.

**Peacock**, Reginald, *pe'-kok*, an English prelate, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, by the favour of Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester; but he was deposed for resisting the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation, with other articles of the Roman Catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his views, and his books were publicly burnt. He then retired to an abbey, where he died, about 1486.

**Pearce**, Nathaniel, *peerse*, an English traveller, who spent many years in Africa, and lived for several years at Abyssinia. His manuscripts, which he bequeathed to Mr. Salt, contained much valuable information relative to the manners and customs of the last-named country. B. near London, 1780; D. at Alexandria, 1820.

**Pearce**, Zachary, a learned English divine, who received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he wrote some papers for the "Guardian" and "Spectator." He published an excellent edition of Longinus in 1734, and, the same year, obtained his doctor's degree. When Woolston attacked the miracles of our Saviour, he was replied to by Dr. Pearce in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the Miracles of Jesus," which went through several editions. He was preferred to the deanery of Winchester in 1739, advanced to the see of Bangor in 1748, and, in 1756, translated to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster annexed. Some time before his death he solicited leave to resign his preferments; as this, however, was unusual, it was refused with respect to the bishopric, but he was permitted to give up the deanery. Besides the above, he published "A Review of the Text of Milton," "On the Origin of Temples," "An Account of Trinity College, Cambridge," and other works. After his death were published his "Commentary on the Gospels and Acts," and Sermons. B. in London, 1690; D. 1774.

**Pearson**, Edward, *peer'-son*, a learned English divine, who was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became fellow and tutor of Sidney College, in that university. He wrote largely, but is chiefly known for his controversial works, wherein he wrote against Dr. Paley's theories as to moral obligation. He was likewise a stanch opponent of Calvinism, and entered into a long controversy thereupon with Mr. Simeon, of the university of Cambridge. B. at Ipswich, about 1760; D. 1811.

PEARSON, John, an eminent English bishop, who received his education at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. He was promoted to the bishopric of Chester in 1673. Bishop Pearson is principally known by his valuable "Exposition on the Creed," of which there have been several editions. He also wrote a "Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works. B. in Norfolk, 1613; D. 1686.

PECCHIO, Joseph, *pek'-ke-o*, a modern Italian author, who was educated for the law, and afterwards became assistant councillor of finances at Milan, which post he lost at the Austrian occupation in 1814. Seven years afterwards he was forced to fly, on account of the part he had taken in a conspiracy against the Austrian rulers of Milan. He travelled a great deal upon the continent; but eventually repaired to England, where, in 1825, he was commissioned by the Philhellenic committee to convey a large sum of money to the Greeks, then struggling against the Turks. He subsequently married an English lady, and devoted himself to literature, composing, among other valuable works, a series of sketches of English habits and manners, which were as humorous as they were just and discriminating. B. at Milan, 1785; D. 1835.

PECHANTRE, Nicholas de, *pe'-kantr*, a French poet, who three times gained the poetical prize from the Académie des Jeux Floraux. His tragedy of "Geta" was performed at Paris in 1687 with great applause. This was followed by "Jugurtha," "The Death of Nero," and some others. B. at Toulouse, 1638; D. 1708.

PECK, Francis, *pek*, an eminent English antiquary, who received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of Godeby, in Leicestershire, where he remained until his death. He wrote, among many other learned works, "The Annals of Stamford," "The Life of Milton," "Memoirs of Cromwell;" and published a collection of historical tracts, entitled "Desiderata Curiosa." B. at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1692; D. 1743.

PECORONE, Giovanni Fiorentino, *pek-o-ro'-nai*, a Florentine novelist of the 14th century, who, according to some, was a notary, and to others, a Franciscan monk. He belonged to the party of the Guelphs, and was an ardent follower of the pope. His "Novelli," which have been often reprinted, are little inferior to Boccaccio, and are valuable for the view they afford of the opinions and manners of his time. D. about 1380.

PECQUET, Jean, *pek'-ai*, an eminent French physician, who discovered the lacteal vein that conveys the chyle to the heart, and which is therefore called the reservoir of Pecquet. In 1654 he published a work entitled "Experimenta Nova Anatomica," and, in 1661, another, "De Thoracis Lactcis." B. 1622; D. 1674.

PEDRO I., Don Antonio, *pe'-dro* (*pai'-dro*), emperor of Brazil, was the son of the regent of Portugal, afterwards John VI. In the interval between 1808-21, his father found a refuge in Brazil, having been driven from Portugal by Napoleon I.; but, a year after John had left the country for Portugal, Brazil declared itself independent, and elected Don Pedro as its emperor. The death of John VI., in 1826, left Don Pedro the crown of Portugal: he soon afterwards established a liberal government in that country, and granted it a charter. After abdicating the crown of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, he nominated his brother, Don Miguel, regent; but scarcely had he quitted Portugal, than Don Miguel took possession of the throne. In 1831 Pedro was compelled to abdicate the throne of Brazil in favour of his son, Don Pedro II. Returning to Europe, he raised troops in France and England, with which he, in 1833, drove Don Miguel from the throne of Portugal, and placed the crown upon the head of his daughter. He was twice married; his first wife being Maria Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, and the second, Amelia, daughter of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais. B. 1798; D. 1834.



PEDRO II., Don John Charles, emperor of Brazil, was son of the preceding, who abdicated the throne in his favour when he was only in his 6th year. Until 1841, Brazil had been governed by a council of regency; but at that period he was compelled to ascend the throne in his 15th year. The beginning of his reign was much troubled; but José Feliciano, the last of the insurgents, was totally defeated in 1842, after which time he reigned in peace. In 1851 the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres was terminated with the fall of Rosas. Under Don Pedro II. the Brazilian empire made rapid advances both in the arts of peace and commerce. B. 1825.

PEDRO V., king of Portugal, was the son of Donna Maria II. and Fernando of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, king consort. After visiting France and England during his father's regency, he ascended the throne in 1855. In 1857 he married the Princess Stephanie Wilhelmina Antoine, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who died two years afterwards. B. 1837; D. 1861.

PEEL, Sir Robert, *peel*, first baronet, and father of the British statesman, was brought up to the cotton trade, and in 1773, he being then in his 23rd year, entered into partnership with Mr. William Yates, at Bury, in Lancashire. Ten years afterwards, he married the daughter of his partner, and from that time his career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. In 1790 he entered the House of Commons as member for Tamworth. Seven years afterwards, when the capitalists of the nation were called upon to subscribe to the "Loyalty Loan," the firm of which he was the head contributed the considerable sum of £10,000. He also distinguished himself by his zeal in the volunteer movement of the period, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Bury Loyal Volunteers, consisting principally of his own workmen. In 1800 he was created a baronet, and shortly before had made a speech in Parliament, advocating the union with Ireland, which was published, and circulated in large numbers throughout that country. He retired from Parliament in 1820, and went to reside on his estate of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. His large landed property was entailed upon his eldest son, the great statesman, to whom also he left, it is supposed, about half a million of money. To his younger sons he left £150,000, and to his daughters £50,000 each. He had previously allowed his eldest son an annual income of £9000, and had settled upon his other children about £240,000. B. at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, 1750; D. at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, 1830.

PEEL, Sir Robert, second baronet, a distinguished British statesman, was eldest son of the preceding. His early education was received under the eye of his father, a man of

great energy and clearness of intellect. When he arrived at a sufficient age, he was sent to Harrow, where he showed himself a docile and submissive schoolboy, but, at first, by no means an advanced one. After a short time, however, he progressed rapidly and securely, and soon left all competitors behind. Lord Byron, his contemporary at Harrow, has given the following record of his school-days:—"Peel, the orator and statesman (that was, or is, or is to be), was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove. We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all,—masters and scholars; and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor, I was reckoned at least his equal. As a schoolboy, out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and, in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely; but when I knew it, I knew it nearly as well." When Peel had completed his 16th year, he became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.B. with unprecedented distinction, taking the honours of a double first class,—first in classics, first in mathematics. In the year 1809 he attained his majority, and also entered the House of Commons as member for Cashel, in Tipperary. He began his Parliamentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval. In the following year he seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne, and had so greatly distinguished himself among the Tory party, that he soon afterwards entered office as under-secretary for the Home department. He continued in the Home department until the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, when certain changes in the ministry took place, and Mr. Peel was appointed chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In the same year he was elected for Chippenham, in Wiltshire. He held the secretaryship of Ireland for six years, during which he introduced several measures tending to preserve peace in that country, and also established the constabulary force. In 1817 he was chosen as one of the Parliamentary representatives of the University of Oxford. Two years later, he sat as chairman on the celebrated committee which resulted in the return to cash payments. On the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, in 1822, Peel became Home secretary. When Canning became premier, in 1827, Peel retired, in consequence of still retaining his opinion that the demands made by the Roman Catholics should be resisted. In the following year, however, he again entered the ministry, this time under the duke of Wellington. Both the duke and himself were subsequently brought to see that the claims of the Catholics could no longer be withstood, and he accordingly moved the Relief Bill, which was carried, after a long and arduous struggle, in 1829. In the following year he succeeded to the baronetcy, upon the death of his father. He opposed, with all his power, the great movement for Parliamentary reform, which was brought to a triumphant close in the year 1832. Under the reformed Parliament the Tory party was in a decided minority; but Sir Robert was, nevertheless, summoned to form a Conservative ministry. Much against his own inclination, he did so; but, as he had predicted, the Conservatives held power for a few months only. This happened in the early part of the year 1835. The Whig party having regained office, Sir Robert went into opposition, and devoted himself to the careful organization of his forces, so as to take advantage of the first great check the Whigs might receive. In 1839 the Whig ministry resigned; Sir Robert Peel was "sent for," and submitted to her Majesty a list of his coadjutors, at the same time requesting that certain ladies of the bedchamber, who were near relatives of the Whigs, should be removed. This request was not acceded to; whereupon Sir Robert abandoned his idea of forming a cabinet. The Whigs, accordingly, retained power until 1841, when, having been repeatedly defeated in the House of Commons, they resigned, and made way for their great opponent, who became first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington accepting a seat in his cabinet without office, but taking the leadership of the House of Lords. The limits of this article preclude anything like a detailed account of the great events which followed, and which caused Sir Robert Peel to be regarded by the British nation as the greatest and most disinterested statesman it has ever had. Sir Robert Peel's ministry was formed on the strictest protectionist principles; but, nevertheless, the leader of that great and powerful party contrived to effect considerably more in the way of fiscal and financial reforms than could be even attempted by the Whigs, who were supposed to be the more liberal and more progressive party. Sir Robert Peel, during his celebrated tenure of office, between the years 1841-46, effected the repeal of the corn laws, the relaxation of the whole commercial code; passed the Bank Charter Act, and established the general financial policy of the country on a firmer basis than was ever before the case. For these great services, which were only effected by a fundamental change of the policy to which he had hitherto pledged himself, Sir Robert Peel incurred the odium of his party, most of the members of which abandoned him. In 1846 he was compelled to resign office; and from that period until his death he continued to assist the Whig Administration. Henceforth he never sought to weaken any of the existing parties in the House, but continued to give his adherence to whatever measure he thought best calculated to advance the general good. "He had known enough of place and power," it has been said; "he was jealous of his influence, and cared for little beyond. Time had chastened the few prejudices he possessed, and his clear head was undisturbed by any of those clouds with which the passions or promptings of the heart obscure the judgments of most public men. On the night before the occurrence of the fatal accident which terminated the life of Sir Robert Peel, the House of Commons, which for more than forty years had witnessed his triumphs and reverses, was filled with an extraordinary assemblage, anxious for the result of a great political crisis." That result would, most probably, have been the return of the great statesman to the power he no longer coveted; but, on the very next day, while riding through St. James's Park, his horse suddenly shied, and threw Sir Robert over its head. He was taken up, and conveyed to his residence in Whitehall Gardens, where, three days afterwards, he breathed his last. This notice of the great statesman's life is necessarily short and meagre; but students of his career may find every detail requisite for the

full comprehension of his policy in all its bearings, in two works, entitled respectively, "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel," by Thomas Doubleday; and "The Life and Acts of Sir Robert Peel," by M. Guizot, a translation of which work was published by Mr. Bentley. After an able characterization of Sir Robert's political genius, M. Guizot thus concludes:—"He was a great and honest servant of the state; proud with a sort of humility, and desiring to shine with no brilliancy extrinsic to his natural sphere; devoted to his country, without any craving for reward. . . . . Severing himself from the past without cynical indifference, braving the future without adventurous boldness; solely swayed by the desire to meet the necessities of the present, and to do himself honour by delivering his country from peril or embarrassment. He was thus, in turn, a Conservative and a Reformer, a Tory or Whig, and almost a Radical; popular and unpopular; using his strength with equal ardour, sometimes in making an obstinate resistance, sometimes in yielding concessions which were perhaps excessive; more wise than provident, more courageous than firm, but always sincere, patriotic, and marvellously adapted, in a period of transition like ours, to conduct the government of modern society as it has become, and as it is becoming more and more, in England as elsewhere, under the influence of the democratic principles and feelings which have been fermenting in Europe for fifteen centuries." B. at Chamber Hall, Bury, Lancashire, 1788; D. in London, 1850.—His sons, Robert (see portrait) and Frederick, embraced political life, and held office in connexion with the Liberal party.

Peel, Sir William, was the third son of the statesman, and entered the navy in 1838, as midshipman on board the *Princess Charlotte*, in which vessel he took part in the bombardment of Acre. After serving on board other vessels in the China seas and elsewhere, he, in 1844, passed his examination for lieutenant in so brilliant a manner as to call forth the warmest eulogiums of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Thomas Hastings. In the same year he became lieutenant of the *Winchester*, on the Cape of Good Hope station. In 1846 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and remained upon the North American and West India stations until the commencement of the war with Russia. During that war he greatly distinguished himself in the naval brigade before Sebastopol. In 1856 he went out to the China station as captain of the *Shannon* frigate; but had scarcely arrived there when he was ordered to Calcutta with troops, to afford assistance in suppressing the mutiny in India. Upon his arrival he organized a naval brigade, and went ashore with 24 and 68-pounder guns, with which he and his sailors performed great deeds of skill and bravery at Cawnpore and Lucknow. At the storming of Lucknow he was severely wounded: but was recovering from this hurt when he was attacked with small-pox, which, to the profound grief of the English nation, carried him off. "There was something about Peel which, it is said, recalled the great Nelson. He had the daring and the dash, the frankness of heart and buoyant courage of the hero of Trafalgar: it was impossible not to love him. Brawny seamen wept bitterly when they heard that he was wounded, and young midshipmen longed for the honour of serving under his flag. Sir William Peel, in short, like Nelson,





was a popular hero." For his distinguished services during the Crimean war he was created C.B., and afterwards K.C.B. for his Indian exploits. He was also an officer of the French Legion of Honour, and had received the war medal of Sardinia. B. 1825; D. at Cawnpore, 1858.

Peele, George, *peel*, an English dramatic writer, who was student of Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1579. After leaving the University, he went to London, where he gained a poor and precarious subsistence as an actor and writer for the stage. He was a good pastoral poet, and his plays were acted with great applause in the University. B. supposed in Devonshire, 1550; D. about 1597.

Peignot, Stephen Gabriel, *pain'-yo*, a learned French bibliographer, who was educated for the legal profession, but who became, in 1813, librarian to the college at Dijon, and devoted his life to the production of valuable and important works connected with the history and classification of books. His "Manual of Bibliography," "Philological Amusements," and "Dictionary of Suppressed Works," are of considerable importance. B. in France, 1765; D. at Dijon, 1845.

Peiresc, Nicholas Claude Fabri, Seigneur de, *pai'-resk*, an eminent French antiquary and learned writer, who studied at first under the Jesuits; after which he visited various universities, and took the degree of doctor of laws at Aix in 1604. His thesis on that occasion was greatly admired. Visiting Paris soon afterwards, he obtained the friendship of the most learned men in that city, particularly De Thou and Casaubon. In 1606 he went to England in the suite of the French ambassador, and was received with marks of distinction by James I. He next went to Holland, and became acquainted with Julius Scaliger and Grotius. On his return to France, he was admitted a councillor of the Parliament of Aix. The learning of Peiresc was various and profound; and he particularly excelled in the knowledge of medals. He wrote extensively on mathematics, medallic science, languages, and antiquities, and was a great collector of literary treasures, which he generously distributed among the learned of his acquaintance. B. in Provence, 1580; D. at Aix, 1637.

Pelagius I., *pe-lai'-ji-us* (pope), was a native of Rome, and ascended the papal chair, in succession to Virgilius, in 555. He endeavoured to reform the clergy; and when Rome was besieged by the Goths, he obtained from Totila, their general, many concessions in favour of the citizens. D. 560.

Pelagius II. ascended the papal chair, in succession to Benedict I., in 578. He opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of œcumenic or universal bishop. D. of the plague, 590.

Pelagius, the founder of Pelagianism, in the 5th century, is supposed to have been a native of Britain. His real name was Morgan, which he changed to the Greek appellation of Pelagius. He went to reside at Rome about 400, where he denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free will. He afterwards retired, with his friend Celestius, to the Holy Land, but subsequently returned to his native country. His opinions were condemned by the council of Carthage. B. in Britain towards the close of the 4th century; D., it is supposed, in Wales, about 432.

Pelayo, *pai'-la-e-o*, first king of the Asturias, was the chief of the Gothic Christians, who,

after the sanguinary battle of Guadalete, in 711, fled from the resentment of the Moors to the mountains of the Asturias. In 718 the Moslems attacked him and his followers, but were signally defeated at Covadonga. He then took the title of monarch; and, in 722, drove the Moors out of the city of Leon, where his successors reigned. After firmly establishing the small kingdom of Asturias by many victories over the Moors, he died, 737.

PELISSIER, Aimable Jean Jacques, *pe-lis'-se-ai*, marshal and duke of Malakhoff, was the son of a respectable farmer, and, after receiving a liberal education, was sent, in 1814, to the military school of St. Cyr, which he left to join the army as sub-lieutenant during the Hundred Days. Precluded from active employment by the peace which soon afterwards ensued, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of his profession. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign, and won several orders and crosses for his bravery and efficient conduct in the field. In 1828 he became captain in the King's Guards, and, two years later, formed a member of the great Algerian expedition. After two years of service in Algeria, his health gave way, and he was compelled to return to France. During the subsequent seven years he was employed in the War department at Paris, and in 1840 was again sent to Africa. His bravery and capacity during the different campaigns which took place, gained for him the rank of colonel in 1845. In that year he was sent in pursuit of one of the most fierce of the Kabyle tribes. Being closely pressed, the Arabs took refuge in their caves: Pelissier summoned them to surrender, offering to spare their lives if they would come forth from their retreat. The Arabs refused; whereupon he ordered fascines to be lighted and placed close to the mouths of the caves, in order to compel them to come out: still they remained stubborn. He next sent in to them some Arabs, and afterwards a flag of truce, which was fired upon. Thereupon the lighted fascines were pushed still closer to the cavern mouths, and kept burning for some time. In the end, nearly 600 dead bodies were found in the caves, and about 200 more Arabs died after being drawn out. This operation excited general horror throughout Europe, and was strongly denounced by Marshal Soult, at Paris; but Marshal Bugeaud defended his subordinate, and termed the dismal act "a necessity of war." Notwithstanding this affair, Pelissier was created lieutenant-colonel in 1848, and remained in Algeria until 1855, when he was ordered to take the command of a division of the French army in the Crimea. At first, second in command under General Canrobert, his superior energy led to differences between himself and his chief. Shortly afterwards, Canrobert asked to be allowed to resign, which request was conceded, and Pelissier was nominated to the chief command. The expedition to Kertch, the advance upon the Tchernaya, and many bold and successful attacks upon the Russian works, were all carried out under his command, which was brought to a triumphant termination by the storming and carrying of the great fort of the Malakhoff, the key of the Russian position on the south side of Sebastopol. For these services the emperor Napoleon created him marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and duke of Malakhoff; Queen Victoria also conferred upon him the grand cross of the Bath. In 1858, during a period of some diplomatic difficulty, he replaced M. Persigny as ambassador of France at the court of St. James's; but after filling that post for a short period, during which, however, he secured the highest opinions of those with whom he came in contact, by his frank and cordial bearing, he retired; and was subsequently named governor-general of Algeria. B. near Rouen, 1794; D. 1864.

PELL, John, *pel*, an eminent English mathematician and divine, who was educated first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, to assume the professorship of mathematics there; but afterwards removed to Breda, upon the invitation of the Prince of Orange. In 1652 he returned to England, and was sent by Cromwell as resident to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and, the same year, was presented to the rectory of Fobbing, in Essex. He wrote "An Idea of the Mathematics," "A Table of 10,000 Square Numbers," "Demonstration of the Second and Tenth Books of Euclid," and other works. B. at Southwick, Sussex, 1610; D. 1685.

PELLEGRINI, Camillus, *pel-lai-gre'-ne*, a celebrated Italian antiquary, who was the first to collect into a regular series the scattered, partial, and isolated histories and chronicles of the middle ages, which design was afterwards more completely carried out by Muratori and others. His sketch of the "Antiquities of Capua," and his "History of the Lombard Kingdom," are among the most valuable works treating of the middle ages of Italy. B. 1598; D. 1663.

PELLERIN, Joseph, *pel'-le-rā*, an eminent French numismatist, who was commissary-general, first clerk of the French marine, and afterwards commissioner of the navy. He devoted his leisure to the collection, arrangement, and classification of medals. His cabinet of medals, in the purchase of which he was assisted by the king, was very large and valuable. He published nine quarto volumes illustrative of medals, with plates. B. 1684; D. 1782.

PELLICO, Silvio, *pel'-le-ko*, an eminent Italian writer, who was the son of an official in the department of war at Milan, and afterwards at Turin. After spending some time in France, he joined his father at Milan, and was appointed professor of the French language in the seminary for military orphans in that city. Ardently devoted to literature and to liberty, he formed the acquaintance of Ugo Foscolo, the poet, and others, and likewise allied himself with a number of distinguished men, who hoped to free Lombardy from Austrian domination. In 1819 he wrote a tragedy, entitled "Francesca da Rimini," which was enthusiastically received in the chief cities of Italy. After writing other works, he, in 1819, established, with the assistance of Manzoni, Sismondi, and others, a journal intended to be conducted upon liberal principles, entitled "Il Conciliatore." This print was, however, soon afterwards suppressed by the Austrian government. Towards the close of the year 1820, he was suddenly arrested on the charge of plotting against established order. He was at first confined in the prison of Santa Margherita, at Milan; but was afterwards sent to a dungeon on the island of San Michele, near Venice. While there, in 1822, he was tried and condemned to death, which sentence was, however, commuted to fifteen years of "carcere duro"

(severe imprisonment) in the fortress of Spielberg. Speaking of this sentence, he says, "Those condemned to 'carcere duro' are obliged to labour, to wear chains on their feet, to sleep on bare boards, and to eat the poorest food. Those condemned to 'carcere durissimo' (very severe imprisonment) are chained more heavily, and with a band of iron round the waist, the chain being fastened to the wall; so that they can only walk just by the side of the boards which serve them for a bed. Their food is the same, though the law says only bread and water." For the first eighteen months of his imprisonment he was fortunate enough to be placed under an indulgent gaoler, by whom he was permitted the use of pen, ink, and paper, and to read the Bible, Homer, Dante, Petrarch, Shakspeare, Göthe, Scott, Byron, Schiller, and other authors; but this personage having been sent to another prison, Pellico's situation became very severe during the four subsequent years, and almost led to the complete destruction of his health. Between the years 1827-30 he was treated with more clemency; and in the latter year he received the intimation that he was to regain his liberty, which, in reality, followed soon afterwards. In 1831 he produced a work entitled "Le Mie Prigioni" (My Prisons), which was written in a style of touching simplicity, was translated into every language of Europe, and was everywhere admired. After his release he repaired to Turin, where his parents were residing, and devoted himself to literary composition, producing, among other works, three tragedies, and a prose treatise on the "Duties of Man." After his death, his memoirs, correspondence, and inedited works, were published. B. at Saluzzo, Piedmont, 1789; D. 1854.

Pellisson-Fontanier, Paul, *pel'-lees-sawng-fon-ta'-ne-ai*, a French historian, who was educated for the legal profession, but quitted it for a life of retirement in the country, where he occupied himself with literary studies. Having written the history of the origin of the French Academy, he was chosen a member. Subsequently, the minister Fouquet became his patron; but, when he was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he was confined during four years. On his release he received a pension, and became a favourite of Louis XIV., whom he attended in his campaigns. He wrote "The History of Louis XIV.," "The Life of Anne of Austria," "History of the Conquest of Franche-Comté," "Historical Letters," Poems, "Reflections on Differences in Religion," and "Treatise on the Eucharist." B. at Béziers, France, 1624; D. at Versailles, 1693.

Pelopidas, *pe-lop'-i-das*, a Theban general, who inherited from his father Hippodus a large fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow-citizens. Between himself and Epaminondas there existed the closest friendship, from which the Thebans derived the most important benefits. When the Lacedæmonians gained the sovereignty of Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled a number of his exiled countrymen, with whom, in 379 B.C., he returned, seized upon Thebes by night, and threw off the Spartan yoke. He afterwards defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyra; and, with Epaminondas, shared the great victory of Leuctra, 371 B.C. He was next sent by his countrymen on an embassy to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who received him with honour, and, through his means, entered into a treaty with the Thebans, very advantageous to them. On his return, he persuaded his countrymen to make war against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, but fell shortly after in battle, 364 B.C.

Pengelly, William, F.R.S., *pen-gel'-le*, one of the most eminent geologists of the nineteenth century, who formed a fine collection of Devonian fossils, now in the University Museum at Oxford. He has always taken an active part in the advancement of science. B. at East Love, Cornwall, 1812.

Penn, Sir William, *pen*, an English admiral, who commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica from the Spaniards, in 1655. The same year he was elected member of Parliament for Weymouth. He was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for quitting his command without leave, but was soon released. After the Restoration he became a knight, commissioner of the navy, and a vice-admiral. Under the duke of York, he fought in the naval action in which the Dutch were defeated, in 1665. In the following year he retired from the service. B. at Bristol, 1621; D. 1670.

Penn, William, an eminent Quaker, and founder of the state of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding. He received a good education, which was completed at Christ Church, Oxford; but he disappointed his father's expectations by turning Quaker, and was discarded by him. Sir William afterwards relented, and sent his son abroad. Young Penn visited France and Italy, and returned to his native country in 1664. He spent two years in the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was then sent to Ireland to manage his father's estates; but, happening to hear a discourse at Cork, by Thomas Loe, a leading Quaker, he reverted to his former opinions, and travelled to propagate this new faith. He was taken up for preaching, and sent to prison; but was released through the interest of his father. After his return to England, he was sent to the Tower, on account of a book which he had written; and, while there, he composed his principal work, entitled "No Cross, no Crown," intended to show the benefit of suffering. On his release, he resumed his former labours, and was apprehended with some others, and tried for preaching at a conventicle in Gracechurch-street. The jury persisted in finding them not guilty, and were fined for acting contrary to the dictates of the judge. Admiral Penn was reconciled to his son before his death, and left him all his property. He continued firm in his attachment to the Society of Friends, and, in 1677, went on a mission to Holland and Germany, with Fox and Barclay. In 1681 he obtained from the crown, in lieu of the arrears due to his father, the grant of the province in North America now called Pennsylvania. Penn sailed with a colony of Quakers, and founded Philadelphia; but before he entered upon possession, he made a treaty with the Indians. The code of laws which he formed for the government of his province was simple, but would have done honour to the profoundest legislators. After spending about two years in the administration of the new colony, he returned to England in 1684. Upon the death of Charles II. Penn attracted to himself the favour of James II.; and this intimacy led to his being several times arrested after the king had been dethroned. His accusers charged him with being a Papist and a Jesuit; but although he, during several years,

remained in seclusion, and did not refute the calumnies of his enemies, he at length defended himself before William III. and his council, and was honourably acquitted. In 1696 he married his second wife, and, three years afterwards, again set sail for Pennsylvania. In 1701 he returned to England, and, being encumbered with debts, endeavoured to negotiate the sale of Pennsylvania to the crown for £12,000. This negotiation was interrupted in 1712, through his being attacked by an apoplectic fit, which, happening twice afterwards, greatly impaired his mental faculties. He survived for six years longer, but with a constitution much shattered, and quite unfitted for any serious employment. Lord Macaulay, in his History, charges Penn with uttering "something very like a lie, and confirming it with something very like an oath;" with being a species of court agent for the sale of pardons; with endeavouring to persuade the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to accede to James II.'s illegal acts; with seeking to bring about the king's return by means of a foreign army; and with other "scandalous acts." These charges, however, have been met by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his "Biography of William Penn." In one instance he shows the great historian to have been wrong; viz., that in which he declares Penn to have sold pardons to the maidens at Taunton who had been condemned for presenting the duke of Monmouth with a standard. Mr. Dixon proves that it was not William Penn, but George Penne, who pursued that kind of traffic. The question is an interesting one, the details of which may be found in the third and fourth volumes of "Macaulay's History," and in the Historical Biography above mentioned. After Penn's death, his sons held the proprietary governments of the state of Pennsylvania. After the American revolution, the claims of his descendants upon the state of Pennsylvania were bought up for £130,000. Montesquieu calls Penn "the modern Lycurgus." Penn wrote a number of works, which were collected and published in 1728. B. in London, 1644; D. at Ruscombe, Berkshire, 1718.

PENNANT, Thomas, *pen'-nant*, an eminent British naturalist and antiquary, who, after receiving his grammatical education at Wrexham school, was sent to Oxford, where he principally applied himself to the study of natural philosophy. After travelling over England, he went abroad, and was introduced to Voltaire, Buffon, Linnæus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published the "British Zoology," a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his "Tour in Scotland," which passed through several editions. This was followed, at different periods, by a number of similar works; as "A Tour in Wales," "A Journey from Chester to London," "An Account of London," &c. He also published "Genera of Birds," "Arctic Zoology," "Literary Memoirs;" and, at the time of his death, was engaged on a description of India, of which one volume was printed. B. at Downing, Flintshire, 1726; D. 1798.

PENNEFATHER, General Sir John Lysaght, *pen'-ne-fa'-ther*, entered the army at eighteen, in 1818, rising through the various grades until, in the year 1839, he became lieutenant-colonel. In 1843 he served as brigadier under Sir Charles James Napier, and greatly contributed to the victory over the Ameers of Scinde at Meance, where he received a severe wound. Upon the outbreak of the Russian war in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of the second division, and was mentioned in the most flattering terms by Lord Raglan for his bravery at the Alma. At Inkermann he commanded the entire division, in the absence of Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been ill on board ship. In that battle he maintained his high reputation for skill and bravery, and contributed in no mean degree to the victory which was gained over the Russians. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the permanent command of the division, was created a major-general, a K.C.B., and member of the Legion of Honour. In 1861 he was made lieutenant-general, and subsequently became general and G.C.B. B. in Tipperary, Ireland, 1800; D. 1872.

PENNI, John Francis, *pen'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, who was the disciple of Raffaelle, to whom he became steward; on which account he obtained the title of Il Fattore. Dr. Waagen considers that many parts of the Raffaelle cartoons at Hampton Court were executed by him. B. at Florence, 1488; D. at Naples, 1528.

PENNICUIK, Alexander, *pen'-ne-kuke*, a Scotch physician, who, after spending his youth abroad, returned to his native country, and occupied himself with literature. He wrote a topographical account of Tweeddale, and a number of poems descriptive of the manners of the gentry and peasantry in his time. He is also said to have given to Allan Ramsay the plot of his "Gentle Shepherd," the scenes of which were laid on his estate of New-hall. B. 1652; D. 1722.

PENNINGTON, Isaac, *pen'-ing-ton*, lord mayor of London in 1640, who headed most of the riots against Charles I., and was one of that king's judges. In 1660 he was tried and condemned, but respited, and died in the Tower.

PENZANCE, Lord (see WILDE, James Plaisted).

PEPE, William, *pai'-pai*, a modern Italian general, who, in 1799, entered the ranks of the republican army formed in Naples by the French, when they proclaimed the Parthenopean republic; but was taken prisoner, and banished at the restoration of Ferdinand, which shortly afterwards followed. (*See* FERDINAND IV.) He next served in the Italian legion of the French army, but was permitted to return to Naples in 1801. Under Murat he was appointed officer of the ordnance, and, in 1810, served in the campaign of Catalonia, under Marshal Suchet, who created him general of brigade. He was made a baron by Murat in 1814. After the death of Murat, he remained at Naples; and became one of the chiefs of the great secret society called the Carbonari, which, in 1821, compelled Ferdinand IV. to grant a constitution similar to that of Spain, and to convoke a Parliament at Naples. The Austrian government took umbrage at these measures, and sent two armies towards Naples. Pepe, at the head of some ill-disciplined volunteers, met them, but suffered a defeat, and, being abandoned by his followers, was compelled to fly. He went first to Spain, and afterwards to England, in both of which countries he endeavoured to raise corps of volunteers in the cause of Italian liberty. During his absence he was condemned to death; but he remained safe in London, where he married a rich heiress. In consequence of certain expressions made use of by Lamartine in his "Last Canto of Childe Harold," relative to the national character of the

Italians, General Pepe sent a challenge to the poet, who was wounded in the duel which followed. In 1848 the amnesty permitted him to return to Naples, and the king, submitting to the popular feeling, appointed him to the command of an army sent to co-operate with Charles Albert of Piedmont against Austria; but, shortly afterwards, recalled his troops. Pepe, however, instead of obeying, led the Neapolitans to assist in the defence of Venice. After covering himself with glory by his heroic defence of the fort of Malghera, he, upon the capitulation of Venice, made his escape to Corfu on board a French vessel, and subsequently repaired to Paris; but, having little sympathy with the character of the French people, he shortly afterwards left their capital to take up his residence at Nice, where he resided until his death. He was the author of several works, chiefly descriptive of the events in which he had participated. His "Narrative of Scenes and Events in Italy, from 1847 to 1849, including the Siege of Venice," was translated from the unpublished Italian manuscript, and published in London, in 1850. B. in Calabria, 1782; D. 1855.

Pepe, Florestan, a modern Italian general, and brother of the preceding. At the proclamation of the Parthenopean republic, he took service under its flag. In 1806 he was with the Neapolitan brigade in Spain, and, in the Russian campaign, covered the retreat of the French rear-guard with his Neapolitan cavalry. Severely wounded, he became, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance, prisoner to the Russians; but was shortly afterwards liberated. Murat created him lieutenant-general in 1815, and, after serving against the Austrians in Upper Italy, he returned to Naples, which he held until the arrival of the latter. Subsequently to the Neapolitan revolution of 1820, he retired from his native country, and remained abroad during several years; but returned at a later period. He took no part in the events of 1848, but continued to live as a private citizen. B. in Calabria, 1780.

Pepin the Short, *pe'-pin*, king of France, was the first of the Carlovingian kings. He was at first Mayor of the Palace under Childeric III.; but in 750 dethroned that monarch, and confined him in a monastery. Having requested and obtained the sanction of the pope, Pepin was constituted king. He assisted Pope Stephen III. against the Longobards, defeated the Saxons, Bavarians, and other German nations, and united Aquitaine to his crown. After a reign of 17 years, he died at St. Denis, 768. His son Charlemagne succeeded him as king of the Franks.

Pepin, grandson of Charlemagne, and son of Louis le Débonnaire, became king of Aquitaine in 817. D. 838 or 839.

Pepusch, John Christopher, *pe'-poosh*, an eminent Prussian musician, who, at the age of 15, had the honour of teaching the Prince-royal. He afterwards settled in England, and was engaged as composer at Drury-lane Theatre. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He acquired a considerable fortune by teaching, and by his marriage with an Italian singer. He adapted the music, and composed an overture for the "Beggar's Opera," and wrote a treatise on Harmony. B. at Berlin, 1667; D. in London, 1752.

Pepys, Samuel, *peps*, an English writer, who was secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., having been nominated to a clerkship in that establishment through the interest of his relative the earl of Sandwich. His knowledge of naval administration was very large, and it was by his energy that the affairs of the Admiralty were reduced to order and method. His "Memoirs relating to the Navy" is a well-written work, and his collection of MSS., with his library, now at Magdalen College, Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. In 1684 he became president of the Royal Society. But his celebrated "Diary" forms his best claim to remembrance. This work, after lying undeciphered in shorthand characters during 150 years, was published by Lord Braybrooke in 1825. It is one of the most delightful books in the English language, and a perfect treasury of facts and incidents relative to the time of Charles II. B. in London, 1632; D. 1703.

Percival, Thomas, *per'-se-val*, an English physician and philosophical writer, who received his education in the Warrington grammar-school; after which he went to Edinburgh, where he applied himself to the study of physic. In 1764 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and about the same time went abroad. Having passed some time at Paris, Hamburg, and other places, but principally Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, he returned, in 1765, to England, and in 1767 settled at Manchester, where he continued in considerable practice till his death. His most important works were, "Instructions to his Children," "Moral and Literary Dissertations," "Medical Ethics," essays, chemical and medical, and several excellent papers in the "Memoirs of the Manchester Society," of which he was one of the principal founders and ornaments. B. at Warrington, 1740; D. at Manchester, 1804.

Perceval, Spencer, an English statesman, second son of the Earl of Egmont, a lord of the Admiralty, was educated for the legal profession, and was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1797. His advance was rapid. He became solicitor and attorney-general, and chancellor of the Exchequer, in quick succession. Finally, he, in 1809, attained the summit of power as first lord of the Treasury. He retained this office until the year 1812, when he was assassinated in the House of Commons by Bellingham. B. 1762.

Percy, the Family of, *per'-se*, one of the most distinguished in England. Its founder was William de Percy, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and received several lordships in Lincoln and York. A descendant of his was one of the barons who obtained the Great Charter from King John. In the reign of Edward I., Henry de Percy obtained Alnwick and other possessions in Northumberland, with which county the name of Percy henceforth became intimately connected. In the reign of Edward III., a Henry de Percy married Mary of Lancaster, daughter of a grandson of Henry III. Another Henry de Percy was created earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377. He distinguished himself against the Scots, and took Berwick. Some years later, the Scots, by corrupting the governor, again made themselves masters of it; on which the duke of Lancaster brought an accusation against the earl in Parliament, and he was sentenced to lose his life and estates. But the king having

revoked this sentence, the earl laid siege to Berwick and took it. When Bolingbroke assumed the crown, with the title of Henry IV., he created the earl constable of England. In the fourth year of that reign, the earl and his son, commonly called Hotspur, defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill, and took the earl of Douglas prisoner. Having demanded the pay due to him as keeper of the Marches, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, the earl took up arms against the king, and placed Hotspur at the head of his troops; but he was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403; upon which Percy made his submission and received the royal pardon. Notwithstanding this, he collected another army, but was defeated and slain in Yorkshire in 1408. Henry V. restored the title to a son of Hotspur. This second earl was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455; and the third at Towton, in 1460. The fourth earl was killed 1489; the fifth died in 1527. The sixth died in 1537 without issue, and the title of Northumberland remained out of the family until it was restored to the Percies by Queen Mary. The seventh earl was put to death by Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, and his brother, who succeeded him, was shot in the Tower. The eleventh earl, in whom the chief male line of Percy became extinct, died at Turin in 1670, in his twenty-sixth year. At that period several persons claimed to be of the blood of the Percies; and one of them, a trunkmaker at Dublin, endeavoured to obtain the family titles, but without success. Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of the eleventh earl, who married Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, had a son Algernon, who was created earl of Northumberland in 1749. His daughter, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, married Sir Hugh Smithson, who took the name of Percy on becoming earl of Northumberland, at the death of his wife's father. He was created duke of Northumberland in 1766, and from him is descended the existing peer.

**Percy**, Dr. Thomas, a prelate of the Irish church and a distinguished antiquary, received his education at the university of Oxford; and, upon taking orders, obtained a living. His first work was a translation of a Portuguese translation of a Chinese novel, which was followed by "Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese." Between the years 1761-63, he produced some translations of Icelandic poetry, and in 1764 a new version of the "Song of Solomon," with a learned commentary. His "Key to the New Testament" followed; in 1765 he produced the celebrated collection of old English ballad literature, known as the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." In the following year he became chaplain to the duke and duchess of Northumberland, the name of whose family he bore; and, after receiving other preferment, was created bishop of Dromore in 1782. The "Northumberland Household Book," and "The Hermit of Warkworth," both connected with the history of the Percy family, were also published by him; his last work being a translation of M. Mallet's "Northern Antiquities." After he was ordained a bishop of the Irish church, he relinquished his pen, and devoted himself exclusively to the affairs of his diocese. B. in Shropshire, 1728; D. in Ireland, 1811.

**Perdiccas**, *per-dik'-kas*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedon; to accomplish which design he endeavoured to form a matrimonial alliance with Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdiccas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers, B.C. 321.

**Pereira**, Jonathan, *pe-ri'-ra*, a distinguished English physician, who was apprenticed to a surgeon in his fourteenth year. At eighteen he became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and about a year later, obtained the appointment of apothecary to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary, London. After spending several years as private tutor to medical students, he, in 1825, obtained his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons. His great work, entitled "Elements of Materia Medica," was first published in 1839, and was founded upon the lectures he had delivered in the Aldersgate-street School of Medicine, while holding the appointment of chemical lecturer. In the meanwhile, he had lectured upon chemistry and botany at the London Hospital, of which institution he became assistant physician in 1840. Five years afterwards, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, before which time he had produced an important work upon "Food and Diet." His later appointments were physician to the London Hospital, examiner at the London University, and fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. His valuable life was brought to a sudden termination through a melancholy accident, which was thus described:—"He had been to consult Professor Quekett (of the College of Surgeons) on a scientific question, and whilst descending a staircase leading to the Hunterian Museum, made a false step, fell, and ruptured the *rectus femoris* muscle of both legs. In all probability at the same time some internal injury was sustained by the heart or larger vessels; but as only local inconvenience was experienced, no danger was apprehended; but whilst getting into bed on the 20th of January, he felt a violent throb in the region of the heart, when he became fully aware that a speedy termination of his life was at hand, and this impression was verified within twenty minutes after." B. at Shoreditch, London, 1804; D. 1853.

**Pereira**, Nunez Alvarez, "the Portuguese Cid," was created councillor of state by John I. of Portugal in 1383, and subsequently reduced several cities of Alentejo, for which services he was nominated constable of the kingdom. In 1385 he commanded a wing of the army at the battle of Aljubarrota, and at a later period rendered the most important services to his sovereign. After an energetic career, both military and diplomatic, he retired to a monastery in the year 1421, where he remained secluded from the world until his death. B. about 1360; D. 1431.

**Perez**, Antonio, *pai'-reith*, a Spanish writer and statesman, was the natural son of Gonzalo Perez, secretary of state to Charles V., and himself became secretary to Philip II. He was employed in state affairs, but afterwards fell into disgrace; on which he retired to England, and afterwards to France. His "Letters" and "Narrative," in which he gives an account of his transactions with Philip, and his subsequent trial and tortures, are curious and important. His "Relaciones," or memoirs, were printed at Paris in 1598. D. at Paris, 1619.

**Pergolesi**, John Baptist, *peir-go-lai'-se*, an Italian musical composer, who studied under

Gaetano Greco, one of the ablest musicians in Italy; after which the Prince of Stigliano took him under his protection. His countrymen style him the Domenichino of music. His "Salve Regina," "Stabat Mater," and "Gloria in Excelsis," are his most admired compositions. B. near Naples, 1704; D. 1736.

PERIANDER, *per-i-ăn'-der*, the tyrant of Corinth, who was called, by his flatterers, one of the seven sages of Greece, began by overturning the constitution and liberty of his country, and usurping the sovereignty, B.C. 628. The commencement of his reign was mild, but he soon showed himself a thorough despot. He committed fearful cruelties on the Corinthians, put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron for lamenting her fate. According to Aristotle, he was the first who reduced despotic rule to a system. D. 585 B.C.

PERICLES, *per'-i-klees*, a celebrated Athenian, who distinguished himself as a general, statesman, and orator. Having acquired great popularity among his countrymen, he prevailed upon them to alter their government; and caused Cimon, and his other rivals, to be banished; thus constituting himself sole master of Athens. He commanded the army in the Peloponnesus, and gained a great victory, near Nemæa, over the Sicyonians. He next took Byzantium and Samos, at the siege of which place were invented several warlike machines. Pericles advised the Athenians to continue the war against Sparta, for which he was censured and disgraced; but he recovered his popularity and the government, and died of the plague which desolated Athens, B.C. 429. Pericles was a great patron of arts, letters, and, indeed, luxury. In his age, all three flourished to their highest extent.

PERIER, Casimir, *per'-e-ai*, a famous French banker, and subsequently a statesman, at first entered the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his father, a merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial pursuits. In 1802 he established a banking-house in company with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the management of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. At the revolution of 1830 he took a decided part in favour of the national liberties, was subsequently chosen president of the chambers, and finally formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, without holding the portfolio of any department. In March, 1831, he became president of the council. B. 1777; D. 1832.

PERINGSKIOLD, John, *per-ing-ske'-old*, a learned Swede, who became secretary of antiquities, councillor to the king of Sweden, and professor at Upsal. His works are, a "History of the Kings of the North," "History of the Kings of Norway," and "Historical and Chronological Tables from Adam to Jesus Christ." He was also the editor of the works of Messenius. B. in Sudermania, 1654; D. 1720.

PERIZONIUS, James, *per'-i-zo'-ni-us*, a learned Dutch writer, who studied first at Deventer, and afterwards at Leyden, under Grævius, by whose means he obtained the rectorship of the Latin school at Delft, and the professorship of history and eloquence at Francker. In 1693 he removed to Leyden, where he filled the chair of Greek and history with reputation. Among other works, he wrote "Animadversiones Historicæ," and "Dissertations on several Points of Ancient History." B. at Dam, Holland, 1651; D. 1715.





PERKIN WARBECK. (*See* WARBECK, Perkin.)

PERKINS, William, *per'-kins*, an English divine, who received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was a rigid Calvinist, and published several works on that form of faith; some of which, being translated into Dutch, were replied to by Arminius, and occasioned those famous disputes for the settling of which the Synod of Dordt was called. B. in Warwickshire, 1558; D. 1602.

PEROUSE. (*See* LA PEROUSE.)

PERRAULT, Claude, *per'-rolte*, a celebrated French architect, who studied medicine, and wrote some works on that subject, but did not practise. His taste for the fine arts, particularly architecture, drew him from his first profession. He designed the east front and colonnades of the Louvre, the Observatory at Paris, the grotto at Versailles, and other great works. He also translated Vitruvius into French, which he illustrated with fine designs of his own. Perrault was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, though Boileau satirized him as a physician turned mason. His other works are "An Abridgment of Vitruvius," "Description of Machines of my Invention," "On the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments," "Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals." B. at Paris, 1613; D. 1688.

PERRAULT, Charles, brother of the preceding, had, from his youth, a fine taste for literature, particularly poetry. Colbert appointed him comptroller-general of the public buildings; and Perrault made use of the influence he had with that minister in promoting the arts and assisting worthy men. He became a member of the French Academy, and was one of the institutors of that of Belles-lettres and Inscriptions. He also contributed to the Memoirs of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. After the death of Colbert he was discharged from his post; on which he devoted himself wholly to letters. His poem on the "Age of Louis the Great," in which he exalted the modern authors over all the ancients, was highly censured and ridiculed. He then ventured to publish his "Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns," which gave still greater offence, and occasioned a violent controversy between him and Boileau. The celebrated fairy tales, known in England as "The Stories of Mother Goose," are said to have been written by him, although they are usually ascribed to his son, Perrault d'Armancourt. B. 1628; D. 1703.

PERRON, Jacob Davy du, *per'-rawng*, a celebrated cardinal, was born of Calvinist parents, and was educated under his father, acquiring a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as well as of the mathematics, philosophy, and history. His proficiency was such that Philip Desportes, abbot of Tyron, reported him to Henry III. of France as a prodigy of memory. Having renounced the Protestant religion, he entered into orders, and became famous as a preacher, but more as a controversialist. His success in converting Protestants was great; and among others whom he brought over to his church, were Henry and John Spondanus. In 1593 he became bishop of Evreux; and, in 1600, had a conference on matters of religion with d'Aubigné and Mornay, in the presence of the king, in which Perron was equally matched. This

conference procured him the dignity of cardinal. He was employed in several important negotiations, and was made grand almoner of France and archbishop of Sens. Du Perron was a man of great policy and ambition, and his learning was various and profound. His favourite authors were Rabelais and Montaigne. He wrote a treatise on the Eucharist, another against King James I. of England, Letters, &c.; which were all collected into 3 vols., with his life prefixed. B. 1556; D. at Paris, 1618.

PERRONER, Jean Rodolphe, *per'-ro-nai*, an eminent French engineer, who was instructed by Beausire, architect to the city of Paris, under whom he made great progress. About 1745 he became inspector of the school of engineers, of which he was afterwards director. France is indebted to him for several of its finest bridges and best roads, the canal of Burgundy and other great works. For his public services he was honoured with the order of St. Michael, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Stockholm. He wrote a description of the bridges which he had constructed, "Memoirs on the Method of Constructing Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 feet." B. at Surénes, 1708; D. 1794.

PERROT, Nicholas. (*See* ABLANCOURT.)

PERROT, Sir John, *per'-rot*, an eminent English statesman, was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI., who had a great partiality for him. At the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring Protestants; but, by the good offices of friends, he was discharged. He assisted at the coronation of Elizabeth, who sent him, in 1572, to Ireland, as lord-president of Munster, which was in a state of rebellion, but, by his promptitude, was quickly reduced to obedience. He was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet on the coast of Ireland, which was threatened with invasion by the Spaniards; and continued cruising there till the necessity for such an enterprise was over. In 1583 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, where he carried things with so high a hand as to give great offence, and he was recalled in 1588, and sent to the Tower. In 1592 he was tried by a special commission, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, was persuaded of his innocence, and respited him; but he fell ill, and died in confinement the same year. B. in Pembrokeshire, 1527.

PERRY, John, *per'-re*, an English engineer, who was invited to Russia by Peter the Great, and was there employed in forming a communication between the Volga and the Don; also in making some other rivers navigable, and improving the Russian navy; for which services he was badly requited. In 1712 he returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Dagenham breach, in Essex, of which he published an account. He was also the author of "The Present State of Russia." D. 1733.

PERRY, James, an eminent political writer, who received his education at the grammar-school and Marischal College, Aberdeen. After being employed in an advocate's office at Aberdeen, he went to Edinburgh, and next to Manchester; finally, he repaired to London in 1771, where he obtained employment upon the newspapers. Subsequently he became part proprietor and editor of the "Morning Chronicle," which, under his management, assumed very great importance among the London newspaper press. In 1810 he was brought to trial before Lord Ellenborough for alleged libel; but, after eloquently defending himself, was found not guilty. B. 1756; D. 1821.

PERSEUS, king of Macedon, *per'-see-oos*, succeeded his father, Philip V., B.C. 179. He endeavoured to form an alliance of the Greek states against the Romans, who thereupon marched an army into Macedonia. In 168 B.C., the Romans, under Paulus Æmilius, met Perseus, who was totally defeated at Pydna. The king fled to Thrace, but afterwards surrendered to the Romans, and was conveyed to Rome. He was then sent to Alba, where he died.

PERSIGNY, Jean Victor Gilbert Fialen, Duc de, *pair-seen'-ye*, a modern French statesman, an enthusiastic supporter of the acts and general policy of Napoleon III. He was minister of the interior in 1860 and 1862, and from 1855 to 1858 was French ambassador at the court of St. James's. He was made a duke in 1863. B. 1812.

PERSIUS, Aulus Flaccus, *per'-si-us*, a Latin satirical poet, who studied, with Lucan, under Cornutus the Stoic, for whom he had a great regard. Persius wrote in the reign of Nero, whom he satirized with great severity. His works are enigmatic, and have been compared, in this respect, to the Greek Lycophron. They have been translated and annotated by Gifford, Dryden, Sir William Drummond, and others. B. at Volterra, Etruria, 34; D. 62.

PERTHES, Christopher Frederick, *pairt'-es*, an eminent German bookseller, who, after experiencing many difficulties in early life, established himself in business at Hamburg, in 1799. In 1822 he left his shop at Hamburg and went to Gotha, where he commenced the publication of the "Almanach de Gotha," and was employed to disseminate the works of Neander, Bunsen, and other celebrated writers. The "General History of the States of Europe," to which many of the first German writers contributed, also issued from his establishment. After organizing a most extensive business concern, he retired from the management about 1838. His correspondence with almost all the celebrities of his day has been published, and is very interesting. B. at Rudolfstadt, 1772; D. 1843.

PERTINAX, Publius Helvius, *per'-ti-năx*, a Roman emperor, who was the son of a dealer in charcoal. He, however, obtained a good education, and was some time an instructor of youth in Liguria; after which he entered the army, and by his bravery obtained rapid preferment. The emperor Aurelius made him consul, and on the death of Commodus, in 193, he was elected to the imperial dignity by the soldiers. He distributed his lands among the people, and sold the property accumulated by his predecessor to pay off the public debt. He also abolished the heavy imposts which had been laid on by Commodus. But although these virtuous acts pleased the senate and the people, the Prætorians rose against and killed him, after he had reigned only a few months. B. about 126.

PERUGINO, Peter, *pai-roo-je'-no*, an eminent Italian painter, was the disciple of Andrea Verocchio, but is chiefly celebrated for being the master of Raffaelle. He was employed by Sixtus IV. to paint several pieces for his chapel. Perugino was very avaricious, and amassed considerable wealth, of which being robbed, the loss occasioned his death in 1524. There are

two pictures by this master in the National Gallery, entitled, respectively, "The Virgin and Infant Christ," and "The Virgin Adoring the Infant Christ." B. at Perugia, 1446; D. 1524.

PERUZZI, Balthasar, *pai-root'-ze*, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, who was employed at Rome by Popes Julius II. and Leo X.; by the former in ornamenting his palace, and by the latter as one of the architects of the church of St. Peter. He was taken prisoner when Rome was sacked by the Constable de Bourbon, but obtained his liberty on painting a picture of the captor. Two of his works are in the National Gallery. B. at Volterra, 1481; D. 1536.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, Caius, *pes-sen'-i-oos ni'-jer*, a Roman emperor, was a native of Aquino. He was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus; and on the death of Pertinax, in 193, the troops of Pescennius appointed him emperor. He was defeated at Issus, in 195, and was killed by some soldiers, while on his flight to the Parthian dominions.

PESTALOZZI, John Henry, *pes-ta-lot'-se*, a celebrated Swiss school teacher, and the founder, upon the continent, of the mutual-instruction or monitorial system, which was about the same time inaugurated in England by Lancaster. (*See* LANCASTER, Joseph.) After completing his education, he devoted himself to the instruction of poor children, and established schools at several places in Switzerland, the last of which was founded at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, and became celebrated throughout Europe; but ultimately, through the dissensions of its teachers, it declined in prosperity. He was the author of a large number of works, more or less closely bearing upon education. B. at Zurich, 1746; D. at Brugg, Switzerland, 1827.

PETAU, Denis, *pet'-o*, an eminent French writer, who entered the society of Jesuits at the age of 22, and became a great ornament and defender of that order. His knowledge was general; but he particularly excelled in chronology, in which science he stood unrivalled. Philip IV. of Spain and Pope Urban VIII. solicited him to settle in their respective states, with the most flattering promises, which he declined, preferring a tranquil life in a monastery. His principal works are "De Doctrina Temporum," in which he applies chronology to history, ancient and modern; "Rationarium Temporum," an abridgment of the former; and the Psalms, translated into Greek verse. He had several controversies with Scaliger, Salmasius, and Casaubon; and published editions of some of the works of the ancient fathers. B. at Orleans, France, 1583; D. at Paris, 1652.

PETER I., of Aragon, *pe'-ter*, was proclaimed king after the death of his father, in 1094. He gained the battle of Alcaraz, and subsequently subdued Barbastro and other places. D. 1104.

PETER II., of Aragon, was the son and successor of Alphonso II., in 1196. He drove away the Vaudois, who had taken refuge in his kingdom, entered into an alliance with Alphonso IX. against Sancho VII., king of Navarre, and in 1212 defeated the Almohades at Tolosa. He was himself subsequently defeated and slain by Simon de Montfort, at Muret, 1213.

PETER III., king of Aragon, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, James I., in 1276. He laid claim to the kingdom of Navarre, but was unsuccessful. Having married the daughter of Manfred, king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and, to effect his purpose, contrived the terrible massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers," or the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day, 1282. For this crime, Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, and the Sicilians laid Aragon under an interdict, and gave Sicily to Charles of Valois; but Peter defended himself successfully against Charles, as well as his own son James, king of Majorca, until his death, which occurred 1285.

PETER IV., king of Aragon, was son and successor of Alphonso IV. He dethroned James II. of Majorca, fought against the Moors of Portugal and Castile, between the years 1340-42, and in 1353 defeated the Genoese at sea, near Alghero. In 1369 he entered into an alliance with Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, against his brother, Henry of Transtamare. He founded the University of Huesca, but his reign was troubled by several revolts. D. 1387.

PETER ALEXIOWITZ I., czar of Russia, called the Great, was the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, and was placed on the throne after the death of his elder brother Theodore, or Feodor, to the prejudice of his other brother Ivan, who was as weak in his intellect as in his constitution. The Strelitzes, a militia which greatly resembled the Janissaries of Turkey, being excited by the Princess Sophia, the sister of Peter, revolted in favour of Ivan; and, to avert a civil war, it was resolved that the two princes should reign in conjunction, with the ambitious Princess Sophia as regent. Russia was at that time in a condition little better than barbarism. In his 17th year Peter married; and when it became apparent that his wife was pregnant, Prince Galitzin rose in insurrection, but was defeated and banished, the Princess Sophia being also sent to a convent, where she remained for the rest of her life. Peter then commenced to reign alone, and his first acts were to reform the army and government, in which, notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, he had great success. In 1696 he took Azof, which he placed in a state of defence against the Tartars. He next turned his attention to the finances, and corrected many gross abuses. The year following he undertook a journey into various parts of Europe, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of arts, sciences, and mechanics. After passing through Germany, he visited Amsterdam, where he entered himself in the company of shipwrights in the dockyard, and worked with great diligence, under the name of Peter Zimmerman. In 1698 he went to England, and paid attention to manufactures and to every public institution. Having conceived the idea of forming a junction between the Don and the Volga, he engaged some English engineers to enter his service for the accomplishment of that great undertaking. From England the czar went to Vienna, intending to go to Italy; but the news of an insurrection in Russia obliged him to hasten home. Several of the insurgents were executed, and the greatest part of the Strelitzes decapitated or sent to Siberia. (*See* ORLOFF.) In 1699 Peter instituted the order of St. Andrew, by way of exciting a spirit of emulation among his subjects, and, in 1703, founded the city of St. Petersburg. The next year he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, but met with small success. This, however, did not discourage Peter, who

at first; but they will, in time, teach us to beat them." This was verified in 1709, by the important victory of Pultowa, in which the greatest part of the Swedish troops were made prisoners, and their king obliged to seek an asylum in Turkey. Peter availed himself of this advantage to seize Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Swedish Pomerania. Among the prisoners was a young girl, whose husband, a sergeant in the Swedish army, whom she had only married the day before, was killed. This young girl subsequently became first Peter's mistress, and afterwards his wife, she being declared czarina in 1711, under the name of Catharine Alexina. In the mean time, the Turks, at the instigation of Charles XII., broke their truce with the czar, whom they completely hemmed in, with his army, on the banks of the Pruth, in 1711. In this perilous situation, he was saved by the presence of mind of the Czarina Catharine. She secretly opened negotiations with the grand vizier, who consented to the terms, and a peace was settled. In memory of this event, the female order of St. Catharine was instituted, of which the czarina became the head. At the close of 1713 Peter had taken all Pomerania, with the exception of Stralsund, from the Swedes. The restoration of tranquillity enabled the czar to make another tour in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France. When in the latter country, he visited the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu, on the sight of which he exclaimed, "Great minister, why were you not born in my time? I would have given you one half of my dominions for teaching me how to govern the other." Meanwhile, Prince Alexis, his son, having joined a party of malcontents, who were displeased at the changes which had taken place both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, the czar caused him to be tried, and the judges sentenced him to death. This decree was not executed; but the prince soon after died, as was said, of an apoplexy. Some degree of suspicion, however, fell upon the father, which was not lessened by the rigorous execution of several of the friends of Alexis. The Tartars having massacred a Russian garrison on the borders of Persia, Peter, in 1722, embarked on the Caspian Sea, and took the city of Derbend, with three provinces, which were afterwards recaptured by Nadir Shah. After this expedition, the czar devoted himself to the internal regulation of his empire; and of the many important establishments and improvements of which he was the author, the following were the principal: a reform among the clergy, and the abolition of the patriarchal dignity; the organization of a numerous army; the formation of a formidable navy; fortifications in all the principal towns, and an excellent civil government in the cities; an academy for naval education; colleges at Moscow, Petersburg, and Kiev; a college of physicians, and a dispensary at Moscow; public lectures in anatomy, a branch of science in which the czar himself had made great progress under Ruysch, at Amsterdam; an observatory, which was also a repository of natural curiosities; a botanical garden, stocked with plants from all parts of the world; printing-offices, and a royal library. But one of the most extraordinary acts of this great man was the founding, upon piles, in a morass, of the city of St. Petersburg. By his last will, he constituted the empress Catharine his successor. "He gave a polish," says Voltaire, "to his people, and was himself a savage; he taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant; from the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa he created a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and able shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the 'Father of his country.'" After his death, Catharine was proclaimed empress, and ruled during two years. B. at Moscow, 1672; D. 1725.

PETER II., emperor of Russia, was the son of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great. He succeeded, in 1727, the empress Catharine, who had declared him grand-duke of Russia the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of the prime minister Menschikoff, who was banished to Siberia. B. 1714; D. 1730.

PETER III., the son of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and of Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, was declared grand-duke of Russia in 1742, by his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, whom he succeeded in 1762. He was a warm admirer of the character of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, and would have imitated him, had his abilities been equal to his wishes. Peter was weak, passionate, and irresolute, and, a few months after his accession, was dethroned by his wife Catharine, who was proclaimed empress, and who caused him to be strangled by her favourite, Count Orloff. B. 1726; strangled, 1762.

PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the Order of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives, was in the service of James, king of Aragon, and by his interest with that prince instituted a religious and military order in 1223, whose province it was to rescue Christian slaves from the infidels. He was very successful in this good work. B. in Languedoc, 1189; D. 1256.

PETER OF SICILY, an historian, who wrote a History of the Manicheans, which contains many curious and important facts. Flourished in the 9th century.

PETER THE CRUEL, king of Castile, succeeded his father, Alphonso XI., in 1350, and commenced his reign by several acts of wanton barbarity. He caused Leonora de Guzman, his father's mistress, to be put to death, and having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, repudiated her shortly afterwards, and sent her to prison, in order that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla, his former mistress, who in turn was abandoned, upon his seeking a marriage with Donna Juana de Castro, a noble lady, who was also cast off shortly after this union; whereupon her brother, a powerful Gallician noble, headed a revolt against Peter. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and after three years of sanguinary warfare, Henry of Transtamare, who was as cruel and cold-blooded as his brother, besieged him in the town of Montiel. Peter requested of Dugueselin, who had joined Henry's standard, to aid his escape; and upon the Frenchman's enticing the king to his tent, he was set upon and murdered by Henry, 1369.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced a military life to embrace that of a pilgrim. At the end of the 11th century, a general alarm was spread that the last day was approaching; on which numbers of persons flocked to the Holy Land

from all countries, with a view of ending their days near the holy sepulchre. Peter was of the number, and on his return to Europe made so pathetic a representation of the state of the Christians in Palestine, to Pope Urban II., that he gave Peter leave to preach up the necessity of a crusade throughout Christendom. The appearance, zeal, and eloquence of the hermit, produced a prodigious effect, and all ranks and ages, of both sexes, pressed eagerly into the service. With a motley army, estimated at 100,000 men, Peter passed through Hungary. In his absence, his followers attacked Solyman's army at Nicea, and all, except a few thousands, perished, "and," says Gibbon, "a pyramid of bones informed their companions of the place of their defeat." Peter remained in Palestine, and was at the siege of Antioch, in 1097; but on his attempting to make his escape, shortly afterwards, was brought back, and compelled to take a new oath of fidelity and obedience to the holy cause. Two years later he was present at the siege of Jerusalem, where he displayed great bravery, and when the place was taken, was made vicar-general. Peter, on his return to France, founded the abbey of Noirmoutier, in the diocese of Liège, where he died, 1115.

Peter, commonly called the Wild Boy, was found in the woods near Hameln, in Hanover, in 1725. He was supposed to be then about 12 years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c., for a considerable time. How long he had been in that state could never be ascertained; but, when found, the remains of a shirt-collar were about his neck. In the following year he was brought to England by order of Queen Caroline, but he could never be taught to speak. He was placed under the care of a farmer at North Church, in Hertfordshire, where he lived on a stipend of £35 a year allowed by government. Notwithstanding his remaining so long in a savage state, and his being quite an idiot, he was harmless and tractable. D. 1785.

Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, *pe'-ter-bur-o*, an eminent English general, who entered the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier, when it was besieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, attached himself to the Prince of Orange, and accompanied him on his expedition to England in 1688. The year following he was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed first commissioner of the Treasury; from which post he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, the earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title. In the reign of Queen Anne he displayed the greatest bravery and skill as commander of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and brought several provinces to acknowledge Charles III. as their king. He was afterwards employed on various embassies, and in 1714 appointed governor of Minorca. Some of his letters are in the works of Pope, with whom he was intimate. It was said of him that he had "seen more kings and more postilions than any man in Europe." B. 1658; D. 1735.

Petermann, August Heinrich, *pe'-ter-man*, a modern German geographer, and superintendent of the celebrated map-establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha. Destined for the church, he was educated at the college of Nordhausen; but a strong predilection for geographical science caused him to become, in 1839, a special pupil in the academy which the learned Berghaus had established at Potsdam. There he made the acquaintance, among other distinguished men, of Humboldt, for whom he executed the "Map of Central Asia." When it was resolved to issue an English edition of the celebrated "Physical Atlas" of Berghaus, Petermann was invited to Edinburgh, where he spent two years in preparing and revising the work. In 1847 he repaired to London, where he became a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He subsequently produced an "Atlas of Physical Geography," with the assistance of the Rev. Thomas Milner; and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa," giving reports of the most recent explorations. In 1854 he accepted the invitation of the duke of Saxe-Coburg to occupy the chair of geography in the university of that place, and soon afterwards established the "Geographical Journal," which Sir Roderick Murchison described, in 1857, as "exercising powerful and salutary influence on the progress of geographical science." B. at Bleicherode, Prussia, 1822.

Peters, Hugh, *pe'-ters*, an English divine, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that theatrical action which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was ordained by Bishop Mountaine, and was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but, having an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he joined the Independents. He went thence to New England; and, at the beginning of the civil war, returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the Parliament. For his share in the events of the time, especially the execution of Charles I., he was hanged and quartered in 1660. B. in Cornwall, 1599.

Petersen, Niels Matthias, *pe'-ter-sen*, a modern Danish antiquary, who, after completing his education at the University of Copenhagen, earned a subsistence as teacher; but, having gained the prize offered by the Society for the Promotion of Danish Literature for the best essay on the history of the Scandinavian languages, he resolved to devote himself to history and philology. In 1829 he obtained the appointment of assistant librarian to the University of Copenhagen. Among numerous valuable works written by him, may be quoted "History of Denmark in Heathen Times," "Handbook of Ancient Northern Geography," and "Voyages and Travels of the Icelanders at Home and Abroad." B. in Funen, 1791; D. 1867.

Petion, Alexander Sabes, *pe'-ti-on*, a negro, who became president of the republic of Hayti, at first served in the French army during the revolt at St. Domingo, and rose to the grade of adjutant-general. He held the fort of Jacmel against Toussaint l'Ouverture, and, after the defeat of his party, repaired to France. He returned with the expedition under General Leclerc; but afterwards quitted the French ranks to join General Dessalines, and became commandant of Port-au-Prince, under king Christophe, in 1806. In the following year he revolted against Christophe, and proclaimed himself President of Hayti, retaining the post until his death. B. 1770; D. 1818.

**Petion**, Jerome, was mayor of Paris at the outbreak of the French revolution, and was for a time the idol of the people of Paris; but was proscribed with the Girondins, in 1793. He escaped from Paris, and fled to the Landes of Bordeaux, where his body was afterwards found, half-devoured by wolves.

**Petis de la Croix**, François, *pet-e'-krwaw*, an eminent French orientalist, who was the son of a professor of the oriental languages. Having been so fortunate as to attract the favourable notice of Colbert, he was sent, in his 16th year, to reside and study in the East. He lived at Aleppo, Constantinople, and Ispahan, and acquired, during his stay, the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages. Returning to Paris in 1680, he was attached to the embassy about to be sent to the sultan of Morocco, before whom he delivered an oration in Arabic, which excited the admiration of the court, in consequence of its fluency and purity. During two years he acted as interpreter to the French expedition against Algiers, and indeed officiated as chief diplomatist in all the transactions which took place about that time between his native country and the eastern courts. In 1692 he received the appointment of Arabic professor at the Royal College of France, and, three years later, was nominated royal interpreter. He wrote extensively; but his works remain, for the most part, in manuscript. The most important of these were a "History of the Conquest of Syria," translated from the Arabic; "History of the Ottoman Empire;" a dictionary of the Armenian language; "The Antiquities and Monuments of Egypt;" and a small work entitled "Ancient and Modern Jerusalem." B. at Paris, 1653; D. at the same city, 1713.—His son Alexander was also an eminent orientalist.

**Petit**, Jean-Louis, *pet-e'*, an eminent French surgeon, who studied under Lettre, Castel, and Maréschal, and in 1726 was invited to attend the king of Poland, whom he cured, as he also did the Prince of Spain in 1734. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, rector of that of Surgery, and was regarded as the first surgeon in Europe during his time. He invented several surgical instruments, and wrote "A System of Surgery," "Treatise on Diseases of the Bones," and dissertations in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." B. at Paris, 1674; D. 1760.

**Petit**, Pierre, a French mathematician, who became geographer to the king, and intendant of the fortifications of France, to which office he was appointed by Cardinal Richelieu. He was the intimate friend of Descartes, and was author of treatises on the Proportional Compass, on the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery, on Sight, on Eclipses, on Preventing the Inundations of the Seine, and on Comets. B. at Montlucon, 1598; D. 1677.

**Petitot**, John, *pet'-e-to*, an unrivalled painter in enamel, who was brought up to the trade of a jeweller; but having made several successful attempts at producing enamels for that branch of industry, he resolved to entirely devote himself to the pursuit. After studying in Italy, he visited England, where he was greatly patronized by Charles I., after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He painted the face and hands of his portraits, and his brother-in-law, Bordier, added the drapery. The most celebrated works of this distinguished [illegible] Charles I. and his family, Charles II., Louis XIV., Anne of Austria, and Maria Theresa. Fifty-six of his portraits are in the museum of the Louvre, but his finest production is a copy of Vandyck's portrait of the Countess of Southampton, in the collection of the duke of Devonshire. He was a zealous Protestant, and resisted the greatest efforts made by the eloquent Bossuet to induce him to embrace Romanism. B. at Geneva, 1607; D. 1691.

**Petöfi**, Alexander, *pet'-o-fe*, a celebrated Hungarian poet, was at first a strolling player, but had long been in the habit of composing songs for his own amusement. In 1843 he became acquainted with the editor of the "Pesth Athenæum," and was by him engaged to compose short lyrics for his paper. These poems soon attracted notice, and speedily became the favourites of the entire nation. Upon the outburst of the Hungarian revolution, he recited one of his songs, "Up, Magyars, up!" to the students of the University of Pesth, who were thereby excited to enthusiasm. Two other of his songs, "Now or Never," and "Battle Song," stirred to fierce action the whole Hungarian people, during the same momentous period. Soon afterwards he became aide-de-camp to General Bem, with whom he served in the campaign against the Russians in Transylvania, and after a great battle there was never seen again. The Hungarian refugees in London declared that he was still living, but he was never afterwards heard of. A collection of his fine songs, under the title of "Sounds from the Past," was published in Leipzic in 1851. B. in Hungary, 1823; D. as supposed, in 1849.

**Petrarch**, Francis, *pe'-trark*, a celebrated Italian poet. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch began his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law; but Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his parents he returned to Avignon, where, in 1327, he saw a young lady in church, and became passionately in love with her. The name of the lady was Laura de Noves: she was 19 years of age at the time, and the wife of Hugh de Sade, a gentleman at Avignon. Despite the poet's handsome person, impassioned pleading, and flattering verses, he could make no impression upon her heart. After struggling in vain to overcome his passion, he retired to Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he poured out his amorous complaints in several pieces. He afterwards travelled in different countries; but with his return to Vaucluse his passion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms, and the delights of his retreat. His name became famous; and he received invitations from the senate of Rome, from the king of Naples, and the University of Paris. He accepted the former, and on Easter-day, 1341, was crowned with laurel in the Capitol, with great pomp: he was also declared a Roman citizen. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura. He was then at Parma; but immediately set out for Vaucluse, where he passed some time in grief. In his copy of Virgil he thus records the fact: "It was in the early days of my youth that Laura, distinguished by her virtues, and celebrated in my verses, first blessed my eyes in the church of Santa Clara, at Avignon, and it was in the same

month of April, at the same time of the morning, in the year 1348, that this bright luminary was withdrawn from our sight, whilst I was at Verona, alas! ignorant of my calamity." In 1352 he returned to Italy, and, at Padua, obtained a canonry; but many years of his life were spent, by invitation, at the courts of the pope and other great Italian potentates. The sonnets of Petrarch are tender and melodious to the greatest degree; but, besides being a great poet, he was a profound scholar and patron of learning. His Latin poems are inferior to the Italian; and he wrote extensively upon theological and philosophical subjects. B. at Arezzo, 1304; D. 1374.

PETRE, Sir William, *pe'-ter*, an eminent English statesman, whose abilities recommended him to Thomas Cromwell; by whom he was employed in state affairs, and appointed a member of the commission for visiting the monasteries. He obtained a large share of the church lands, which he contrived to retain even during the reign of Mary, to whom he was councillor, as he had been to her father and brother. This complying courtier found means to ingratiate himself with Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of her secretaries of state, and member of the privy council. His manors in Essex were very considerable, and are possessed by Lord Petre, his descendant. B. about 1503; D. 1571.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, Titus, *pe-tro'-ni-us*, a Latin poet, who was said to be one of the favourites of Nero, and became proconsul of Bithynia; but being accused by Tigellinus, another of Nero's friends, of being engaged in a conspiracy against that tyrant, he sought a voluntary death by opening his veins as he sat in the bath conversing with his friends. One of his pieces, a supposed satire against Nero, is extremely well written, though very licentious. His other works are a poem on the "Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey," on the "Education of the Roman Youth," on the "Corruption of Eloquence," and on the "Causes of the Decline of the Arts," "The Shipwreck of Lycas," &c. The best edition of his works is that by Burmann, 1743. The style of his writings is as good as their subject-matter is bad. Supposed to have been born near Marseilles, about the commencement of the 1st century A.D.; D. 66.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, emperor of Rome, was born of an illustrious family, and, after being a senator and consul, he seized the throne, by assassinating Valentinian III., in 455. He then married the widow of his predecessor, Eudoxia, who was, however, ignorant of his crime. On becoming acquainted with it, she applied to Genseric, king of the Vandals, who entered Italy with fire and sword, took Rome, and slew the usurper. The Romans were so enraged with Maximus, that they dragged his body about the streets, and threw it into the Tiber. B. 395.

PETTY, Sir William, *pet'-te*, a celebrated English writer on political economy, was the son of a clothier, and received the first part of his education at the school of his native town, after which he went to the university of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he began the study of physic and anatomy, to perfect himself in which he went to Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris. In 1647 he returned to England, and soon afterwards went to Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor of anatomy, and fellow of Brasenose College. He was also chosen one of the council of the Royal Society, upon its establishment. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, where he became secretary to Henry Cromwell, lord-lieutenant of that kingdom. He was one of the commissioners for dividing the forfeited lands; but, in 1658, was dismissed from his employments on a charge brought against him in the House of Commons. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He wrote a great number of books on subjects of practical or political utility, the most important of which were "Political Arithmetic," "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," and a treatise on Money. B. at Romsey, Hampshire, 1623; D. 1687.

PETTY, William. (*See* SHELBURNE, Earl of.)

PEUCER, Gaspard, *poi'-ser*, a German physician and mathematician, who became medical professor at Wittenberg, where he married Melancthon's daughter. He was imprisoned for ten years on account of his opinions; and, while in confinement, wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, with ink made of burnt crusts soaked in wine. His principal works are a treatise on Divination, and a History of his Imprisonment. B. at Bautzen, 1525; D. 1602.

PEYRERE, Isaac, *pai'-rair*, the author of a book endeavouring to prove that Adam was not the first man, for which he was sent to prison at Brussels. By the interest of the Prince of Condé, to whom he was librarian, he obtained his liberty and went to Rome, where he abjured his errors. He also wrote a book on the Restoration of the Jews, an Account of Greenland, and other works. D. 1676.

PEYSONNEL, Charles de, *pai'-son-nel*, a learned French writer, who accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople in 1735, as secretary, and afterwards travelled through Asia Minor, collecting medals and identifying the geographical positions of ancient places. He wrote several dissertations inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. He was also the author of an eulogy on Marshal Villars, a Discourse on Corals, and other pieces. B. at Marseilles, 1700; D. 1757.

PEYSONNEL, Charles de, son of the preceding, became consul at Smyrna, and wrote, among other works, "Historical Observations on the Barbarous People who inhabit the Borders of the Danube and the Euxine," and "Treatise on the Commerce of the Black Sea." B. 1727; D. at Smyrna, 1790.

PEZENAS, Esprit, *pez'-e-na*, a learned French Jesuit, who became professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles. Among other works he translated Maclaurin's Algebra and Fluxions into French, "Baker on the Microscope," Ward's "Young Mathematician's Guide," Smith's "Opties," and other works from the English. His own works consisted of several treatises upon mathematical philosophy. B. at Avignon, 1692; D. at the same city, 1776.

PFEIFFER, Madame Ida, *fi'-fer*, a celebrated German traveller, who states that from her earliest years she was possessed with a longing for travel; but, having married, family cares and duties prevented her from gratifying her passion until she had attained the age of 47 years. At that time her husband was dead, and her two sons were established in life, one as an artist, and the other as a government official.

Accordingly, in 1842 she set forth towards Palestine, that she might "have the ineffable delight of treading those spots which our Saviour hallowed by his presence." In the following year a narrative of her journey was published, under the title of "Journey of a Vienna Woman in the Holy Land." She next went to Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, in 1845, and again published a narrative of her wanderings. In the summer of the following year she left Hamburg for her first journey round the world. Her route, courageously pursued through every form of danger incidental to such an undertaking, was from Vienna to Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, Hindostan, Persia, and Asia Minor. She had been absent from Vienna two years and three months, during which time she had travelled about 40,000 miles by water, and 2760 by land. In 1850 she published her account of this great journey, in a work entitled "A Woman's Journey round the World," which was speedily translated into French and English. In 1851 she went to London, when, after witnessing the opening of the Great Exhibition of Industry, she left the Thames, on board a sailing-vessel, for the Cape of Good Hope. From the Cape she proceeded to Singapore, Borneo, the island of Sumatra, Java, the island of Celebes, Batavia, which last place she left for California. The "execrable city" of St. Francisco was visited: after which she proceeded to Panama and Lima, crossed the Andes, visited the sources of the river Amazon, and returned to Panama. New Orleans, the Mississippi, Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Michigan, and the Falls of Niagara, were the scenes of her subsequent wanderings; Canada and New York succeeded; till, at length, she crossed the Atlantic, and arrived in London at the commencement of 1855. "A Lady's Second Voyage round the World" contained the records of this journey, and, like its predecessors, found great favour with the reading public of France and England. Towards the close of the year 1856, having resolved to visit the island of Madagascar, she set forth upon one of the most perilous of her journeys. In a letter to a friend, she thus wrote:—"I often smile as I think what strange notions people, who only know me through my works, must form of me. Of course they picture me to themselves as more a man than a woman. How wrong they are! You, who are acquainted with me, know that instead of being six feet high, an Amazon, with pistols in my girdle, I am as simple, peaceable, and unassuming as the best of my sex who have never set foot beyond their native village." B. at Vienna, 1795; D. 1858.

PHÆDON, *fe'-don*, a disciple of Socrates, who purchased him of some pirates. After the death of his master, Phædon returned to Elis, his native country, where he founded a sect of philosophers called Elean. Plato affixed his name to a dialogue on the death of Socrates. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PHÆDRUS, *fe'-drus*, a Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which possess considerable merit, and are written with great purity of style, though they are evidently borrowed from the popular fables of the Greeks. Flourished about the 1st century A.D.

PHALARIS, *fal'-a-ris*, became the tyrant or ruler of Agrigentum, in Sicily, B.C. 570. From his youth he showed a cruel and ambitious temper, and delighted in the invention of new instruments of torture. At his command, Perillus, an artist, made a brazen bull, which was hollow, and so contrived that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered Perillus to be the first to make trial of it. The tyrant was himself put to death by his subjects in the same way, B.C. 564. The letters of Phalaris have caused several literary disputes, particularly that between Boyle and Bentley. The best edition of the letters (probably the work of a Sophist in the time of the Cæsars) is that of Schäfer, Leipsic. B. in Crete, in the 6th century B.C.

PHARAMOND, *far'-a-mawng*, according to many historians, was the name of the first king of France, who reigned at Trèves about A.D. 418. To him is attributed the celebrated *Salique law*, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne. D. 428.

PHARNACES I., *far'-na-sees*, king of Pontus, was the son of Mithridates IV., and grandfather of Mithridates the Great. He made war against the king of Pergamus, and reigned between 190 and 156 B.C.

PHARNACES II., king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, was son of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, and revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair, B.C. 63. Pharnaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and, in the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he remained neutral; but Cæsar declared war against and defeated him, B.C. 47, after a struggle of three days only. It was on that occasion that Cæsar wrote to the Roman senate, in allusion to his easy triumph: "I came, saw, and conquered." (*Veni, vidi, vici.*) Pharnaces died shortly afterwards.

PHERECHATES, *fe-rek'-ra-tees*, a Greek comic poet, was contemporary with Plato and Aristophanes. None of his comedies have come down to us in a complete form, and of the seventeen plays which he wrote, only some fragments have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. There is in Plutarch a piece of his on the music of the Greeks. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PHERECYDES, *fer-e-si'-dees*, a philosopher of the isle of Syros, was the disciple of Pittacus and the first who wrote upon natural science and the essence of the gods. He was the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father. There are different accounts of his death; some assert that he died in the island of Delos, and others that he threw himself from the top of Mount Corycius, near Delphi. It is most probable that he died of extreme age. Diogenes Laertius ascribes to him the invention of prosody. Flourished about 544 B.C.—He is not to be confounded with a historian of this name who lived at Athens, between 480 and 456 B.C.; Vossius, however, says they are the same.

PHIDIAS, *fid'-i-as*, a sculptor of Athens, and one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity. He constructed a beautiful statue of Minerva; but being accused of embezzling some of the gold entrusted to him for that work, he was, according to one account, banished. On this he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius,

which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and was deemed one of the wonders of the world. D. about B.C. 432.

PHILEMON, *fi-lē'-mon*, a Greek comic poet, who was contemporary with, and the rival of, Menander, and is asserted to have been the author of 97 comedies. Plautus imitated some of his works. His death is said to have been occasioned, at the age of 97, by laughing at seeing an ass eat figs. B.C. 274.

PHILETAS, *fi-lē'-tas*, a Greek grammarian and poet of Cos, and preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, which are lost. D. about B.C. 290.

PHILIP, *fil'-ip*, was the name borne by several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom were:—

PHILIP II., the son of Amyntas, who succeeded his brother Perdiccas 359 B.C., in his youth displayed great military talents, which were improved by studying under Epaminondas at Thebes. At the beginning of his reign he had to oppose the Illyrians, Pæonians, and Thracians. The two former he disarmed by presents and promises, and the latter were not able to act against him. He then made war against Athens; and, having gained a great victory over the troops of that republic, he restored all the prisoners without a ransom, which generosity produced a peace. Philip then turned his arms against the Illyrians, whom he defeated. After this he took Crenides, a city belonging to the Thracians; and, having made himself master of the gold mines near that place, he employed a number of men in working them, and was the first who had gold coin stamped with his name. His ambition now became boundless: he formed the design of subduing all Greece, and began by besieging Olynthus, a city belonging to Athens, and, having corrupted the principal inhabitants, obtained possession of the place. The Athenians were roused against Philip by the eloquence of Demosthenes; but all the efforts of the orator proved ineffectual when opposed to the arms and gold of the king of Macedon. After vanquishing Greece, Philip resolved to attempt the conquest of Persia, and was for that purpose elected commander-in-chief of the expedition in a general assembly of the Grecian states; but, while preparing for the enterprise, he was assassinated by Pausanias, one of his guards, leaving his vast designs to be accomplished by his son Alexander. Assassinated 336 B.C.

PHILIP V., king of Macedon, obtained the crown at the age of 17, upon the death of his cousin Antigonus, 220 B.C. The beginning of his reign was brilliant, owing to the conquests of his general Aratus, whom Philip, out of jealousy, caused to be poisoned. After the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., he joined Hannibal against the Romans; but the consul Lævinus marched into Macedon, and compelled Philip to sue for peace. The Roman senate being apprised of a secret treaty between Philip and Hannibal, sent Flaminius against the former, who was defeated, and obliged to concede dishonourable terms. At the instigation of his son Perseus, he put to death his eldest son Demetrius, who was accused of designs upon the throne. D. 179 B.C.

PHILIP I., king of Spain, surnamed the Handsome, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany; and, by his marriage with the heiress of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile, he obtained the crown of Castile. B. 1498; D. at Burgos, 1506.

PHILIP II. was the only legitimate son of Charles V. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily, by the abdication of his father, and in the same year married Mary, queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain, having in the previous year given him the government of the Netherlands. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quentin, where, it is said, he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in an engagement, and the other to build a palace to the honour of St. Lawrence. This last he executed at the village of Escurial, near Madrid, and gave to the building the form of a gridiron, in commemoration of the instrument of the saint's martyrdom. In 1559 he made peace with France, and, on his return from the Netherlands to Spain, caused an *auto da fé* to be celebrated, by which several unfortunate victims of the Inquisition were burnt alive. Resolved to extirpate heresy in his dominions, he employed fire and sword with unsparing bitterness in his Italian possessions, but the Netherlands resisted the attempt to establish the Inquisition, and, led by William the Silent, seven provinces succeeded, after a long and terrible struggle, in throwing off the Spanish yoke. (*See* ORANGE, Prince of.) In 1588 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the Invincible Armada, for the invasion of England. This fleet, consisting of 130 ships in all, manned by troops, sailors, and galley-slaves, to the number of nearly 30,000 men, together with 2000 Spanish nobles and their retainers, was almost totally destroyed by storms or by the English ships. When Philip heard of the disaster, he said, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the elements; God's will be done." At the same time that he attacked England he gave his assistance to the Roman Catholic league in France, against Henry IV., hoping thereby to eventually subjugate that country. Philip is accused of sacrificing his son Don Carlos to what he called his "regard for the welfare of the state." The precise reasons for his conduct towards him are not established; but it is certain that the unfortunate young man perished miserably in a dungeon in his 23rd year. The greatest praise that can be accorded to this cold-hearted bigot is, that he gave a certain amount of encouragement to arts and sciences. B. 1527; D. 1598.

PHILIP III., the son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of 20. His reign was unfortunate and imprudent; the king himself being too indolent to rule his dominions, resigned the entire guidance of affairs to his favourite, the duke of Lerma. Spinola took Ostend, after a siege of three years, but with the loss of 80,000 Spaniards. The United Provinces, taking advantage of the exhausted condition of Spain, established their independence under the House of Nassau, and extorted from Philip an acknowledgment of their freedom. In 1609 he issued a decree that all the Moors should quit his kingdom in three days; by which Spain lost above a million of its most useful inhabitants. The lavish expenditure and confused management of the finances during this reign, were among the chief causes of the decline of the Spanish power. B. 1578; D. 1621.

PHILIP IV. succeeded his father Philip III.,

at the age of 16. The same year war was renewed with Holland, and the Spaniards, under Spinola, gained some advantages; but at sea they were totally unsuccessful. In 1635, Philip, at the instigation of his favourite and minister, the Duke Olivarez, declared war against France, which proved very disastrous. He lost Artois; the Catalonians revolted, and put themselves under the protection of France; and Portugal, taking advantage of the distracted state of Spain, secured its independence, and placed on the throne the house of Braganza. Olivarez, the author of these disasters by his negligence and mismanagement, was disgraced; and, in 1659, a disadvantageous peace was concluded with France. B. 1605; D. 1665. Lord Macaulay, in his fifth volume of the History of England, gives us a painfully real portrait of this last of a race of bigots:—"Sometimes he starved himself, sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed. Nor was this strange; for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food. While suffering from indigestion, he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive tremblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdoms when he should be dead."

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Marie Anne of Bavaria, assumed the crown of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favour of the archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance, in which Austria was supported, against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war, memorable in history as the War of the Spanish Succession, was very disastrous to Philip, who lost Aragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia and the kingdom of Naples. In this extremity he was about to retire to Spanish America, when the duke de Vendôme arrived with succours, and by gaining the battle of Villaviciosa, gave a more favourable turn to affairs. The victories of that great general, and those of Marshal Villars, in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The war was renewed in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated in the Mediterranean by Sir George Byng. Peace was restored in 1720, after which, Philip became a victim to confirmed melancholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne to his son Louis, and retired to a monastery. Louis died a few months after, of the small-pox, and Philip was compelled to resume the government. His subsequent conduct was characterized by greater spirit and judgment. In 1733 he entered into an alliance with France against the emperor, and his son Don Carlos conquered Sicily and Naples, of which he became king. In 1734 the royal palace was burnt, and a great number of fine paintings destroyed. In 1736 peace was concluded; but a new war broke out in 1739. B. 1683; D. 1746.

PHILIP I., king of France, succeeded his father, Henry I., in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V., count of Flanders. Philip at the age of 15 lost his faithful guardian. The young king showed at first a warlike spirit, but afterwards gave himself up to licentious pleasures. The most important incident of his reign was his divorce of his wife Bertha, and marriage with Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was excommunicated by the Council of Autun, in 1094; but ten years afterwards he was absolved by the pope, who also approved his marriage with Bertrade. B. 1053; D. 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed Augustus, succeeded his father, Louis VII., in 1180, at the age of 15. Henry II. of England, taking advantage of his youth, invaded France; but Philip put himself at the head of his forces, and compelled Henry to renew the ancient treaties between the two kingdoms. After this, he turned his attention to the regulation of abuses in the government, and to the improvement of the city of Paris. He expelled the Jews from his dominions, under circumstances of great injustice and cruelty. In 1190 Philip accompanied Richard I. of England to the Holy Land, where they took Acre; but dissensions arising between the two monarchs, Philip returned to France. Though he had sworn on the Gospels not to undertake anything against the interests of Richard in his absence, he invaded Normandy, and took some places; but being repulsed at Rouen, made a truce for five years, and in the interval married Ingeburga, Princess of Denmark, whom he afterwards divorced, and espoused the daughter of the Duke of Méranie, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and not absolved till he took back his former wife. Philip gave his assistance to Prince Arthur against his uncle John, king of England; but John having declared himself a vassal of the Holy See, the pope gave countenance to his acts. This giving offence to the English nobility, they made an offer of the throne to Philip, who declined it, but sent to England his son Louis, who was crowned at London in 1216. On the death of John, however, the English barons acknowledged his son, Henry III., and Louis returned to France. B. 1165; D. at Mantes, 1223.

PHILIP III., surnamed the Hardy, was proclaimed king of France in Africa, on the death of St. Louis, his father, in 1270. After concluding a peace with the king of Tunis, whose city the French were besieging, he returned to France, and was crowned at Rheims. Peter of Aragon, having occasioned the horrible massacre of the French in Sicily, called the Sicilian Vespers, Philip marched against him in 1283, and took several towns, but died of a fever on his return, at Perpignan, in 1285. B. 1245.

PHILIP IV., called the Fair, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, in 1285. He became king of Navarre, in consequence of his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Henry I. In 1295, Philip engaged in a war against Edward I., king of England, who formed several powerful alliances with continental princes against the French monarch. In 1302, Philip, while attempting to suppress a revolt of the Flemings, lost the battle of Courtrai, where perished the count of Artois, with 20,000 men. But, in 1304, he gained that of Mons-en-Puelle; in commemoration of which a fine equestrian statue of this monarch was set up in the church of Nôtre Dame, at Paris. This victory was followed by a peace; but Philip was shortly afterwards embroiled in a contest

with Pope Boniface VIII., who pretended to the right of disposing of benefices, which was resisted by the king. On this the pope issued his bull of excommunication, which Philip caused to be burnt. The violent acts of Boniface were condemned by the Popes Benedict and Clement V., the latter of whom assisted Philip in persecuting and abolishing the order of Knights Templars in 1310. B. 1268; D. 1314.

PHILIP V., surnamed the Long, was the younger son of the preceding, and succeeded his brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the salique law, which excluded females from the French throne, in 1316. He made war against Flanders, formed an alliance with Scotland, and expelled the Jews from his kingdom. The leprosy, a disease brought by the crusaders from Palestine, prevailed in a great degree in his reign. B. 1294; D. 1322.

PHILIP VI., or PHILIP OF VALOIS, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, Count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. He ascended the throne in 1328, on the death of his cousin, Charles the Fair. In 1329, Edward III., king of England, did homage for the duchy of Guienne; but in 1337 he assumed the title of King of France, on the pretence of being a grandson of Philip the Fair by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with a few intervals, during many years. In 1346, Edward III. gained the battle of Cressy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men; among whom were John, king of Bohemia, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places in the following year. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. The disasters of his reign were completed in 1348, by the outbreak of a terrible pestilence, which carried off a third portion of his subjects. B. 1293; D. near Chartres, 1350.

PHILIP, physician to Alexander the Great, who cured his master of an attack of fever contracted while bathing in the river Cydnus. Parmenio wrote a letter to Alexander, informing him that his physician had been bribed by Darius to poison him; but the king of Macedonia, having confidence in his physician, took the draught which had been prescribed for him, at the same time handing to Philip the letter he had received. The speedy recovery of Alexander proved the fidelity of his physician. Flourished in the 4th century B.C.

PHILIP, a native of Phrygia, and governor of Jerusalem, where he greatly persecuted the Jews. Antiochus Epiphanes, who had appointed him to that post, left him regent of his kingdom during the minority of his son; but Philip was opposed by Lysias, and slain in battle.

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor on the death of his brother, Henry VI., in 1197. But another party of the electors chose Otho, duke of Saxony, which occasioned a civil war. The pope excommunicated Philip, but afterwards absolved him, and endeavoured in vain to reconcile the contending princes. B. 1178; assassinated at Bamberg, 1208.

PHILIP, Marcus Julius, called the Arab, from being a native of Bostra, in Arabia, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the command of the Imperial guard. In 244 he assassinated the emperor Gordianus the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with much pomp, and permitted great toleration to the Christians; indeed, by some writers, he is stated to have been himself a Christian. In 249 he was defeated by Decius, near Verona, and was assassinated by his soldiery immediately afterwards.

PHILIP OF DREUX, the son of Robert, Count de Dreux, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and became bishop of Beauvais; but the character of his mind more inclined him to warlike affairs than religious exercises. He joined the crusaders, and distinguished himself before Acre, in 1191. Philip II. having declared war against the English, the bishop took up arms in his favour; but was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement. He made an appeal to the pope, who demanded him, as his son, from Richard I. That monarch, however, sent to the pope the bloody armour in which the bishop was taken, accompanied with these words, "See, holy father, if this be thy son's coat." The pope would not recognise the habiliments as canonical, and the bishop remained a prisoner till 1202. He afterwards fought against the Albigenses; and D. at Beauvais, 1217.

PHILIP THE GOOD, duke of Burgundy. Out of revenge for the death of his father, who was slain in 1419, he formed an alliance with Henry V. of England, against Charles II. of France and his successor. He defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons, in 1421, about which time he made war, with success, against the Countess of Hainault, and compelled her to acknowledge him as her heir. It was during this war that Joan of Arc was captured and burnt. (*See* JOAN OF ARC.) In 1435 he was reconciled to Charles VII. The people of Dinan, in the province of Liège, having committed some outrages, Philip sent against them his son, the count of Charolois, who burnt the city to ashes, and put the inhabitants to the sword. This inhuman action being approved of by the father, proves that he had no right to be called the Good. B. 1396; D. 1467.

PHILIPPON, *fil-ip'-uwng*, Baron, a French lieutenant-general, distinguished for his defence of Badajoz, in 1811. He was taken prisoner, and in 1812 made his escape from Oswestry. B. 1760; D. 1836.

PHILIPS, John, *fil'-ips*, a poet, educated at Winchester School, and Christchurch, Oxford; was the author of "The Splendid Shilling," "Blenheim," a poem in praise of Marlborough's victory; and one on "Cyder," formed on the Georgics of Virgil. B. 1676; D. 1708.

PHILIPS, Ambrose, an English dramatic writer and poet, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he wrote his Pastorals, which were greatly admired, and praised by some good writers. Pope, however, ridiculed them with great severity, at the same time that he exempted Philips's "Winter Piece" from his censure. He was also the author of a tragedy of merit, entitled the "Distressed Mother," and an abridged "Life of Archbishop Williams." B. about 1671; D. 1749.

PHILISTUS, *fi-lis'-tus*, a Greek writer, and the favourite of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, who afterwards banished him. In his exile he wrote the History of Sicily, and that of

Dionysius, which Cicero has commended. He was recalled by Dionysius the Younger, but was defeated by Dion in a naval engagement, and put to death, B.C. 356. Some extracts from his writings are included in the "Fragmenta" of Müller.

PHILIDOR, André, *fil'-li-dor*, a French musical composer, but better known as a distinguished chess player. At an early age he became a chorister in the chapel of Louis XV.; but after the changing of his voice he was left without employment. Being an adept at chess-playing, he set out upon a tour through Holland, Germany, and England, and earned, by exhibiting his skill, the means of improving his knowledge of music. In 1753 he set to music Congreve's "Ode to Harmony," which obtained some success. While in London he also devoted much of his time to chess, and produced a work on that art. Retiring to Paris in 1754, he assisted in founding the Opéra Comique. He paid another visit to England in 1774, and there produced a musical work, but soon afterwards began to exhibit himself as a chess-player at Parsloe's Club, in St. James's Street, where, among other feats, he, blindfolded and simultaneously, played and won two games. B. at Dreux, 1726; D. in London, 1795.

PHILLIPS, Edward, *fil'-ips*, one of the nephews of Milton, was educated by his celebrated uncle. He was the author and compiler of several valuable works; but that by which he is best known is the "Theatrum Poetarum, or a complete Collection of the Poets." D. 1680.

PHILLIPS, John, brother of Edward, was also educated under his uncle, whose political opinions he espoused and defended till the Restoration, when he became a writer on the side of royalty.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, a modern English *littérateur*, was the son of a tradesman in London, who brought him up for the stage. At the age of 14 he appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of Richard III.; but, at the instance of some friends, his father afterwards sent him to the University of Göttingen. He next proceeded to Cambridge; but the death of his father called him to London, in order to carry on the business for the benefit of his mother and family. In 1841 he adopted the profession of literature, and wrote "Caleb Stukely" for "Blackwood's Magazine." Subsequently engaged upon the staff of the *Times* newspaper, he contributed to that print many of the best reviews of books which have appeared in its columns. He was for a period "literary director" to the Crystal Palace Company; during which time he wrote the "Crystal Palace Portrait-Gallery" and the "Guide to the Palace and Park." Some of his criticisms upon books in the leading English journal were reprinted, with the title "Essays from the *Times*." Consumptive tendencies had for a long time exhibited themselves previous to his death, which was at length brought about by that malady. B. in London, 1815; D. 1854.

PHILLIPS, John, an eminent modern geologist, professor of geology at the University of Oxford, and assistant general secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an active worker in the paths of geological science for nearly half a century, and assisted in many great works connected with his favourite pursuit, from the date of the "Map of the Strata of England and Wales" to the great undertaking,—the "Geological Survey of the United Kingdom." He edited or arranged twenty-seven volumes of the Reports of the British Association; and in the "Bibliography of Geology" of Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, thirty-one treatises of his on geology are enumerated. The most important of his other works are, treatise on Geology in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire," "Rivers, Mountains, and Seacoast of Yorkshire," and "Geological Map of the British Isles." To the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," "Penny Cyclopædia," &c., he contributed many valuable articles on branches of geological science. In 1858-59 he was president of the Geological Society. B. 1800.

PHILLPOTS, the Rt. Rev. Henry, D.D., *fil'-pots*, for 39 years Bishop of Exeter, was educated at the cathedral school at Gloucester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1795. He became fellow of Magdalen College, but was not ordained until 1803. Three years after he became chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, and took an active part in the controversy against the Roman Catholic church which raged about that time. After obtaining no less than five livings and two prebendal stalls in little more than ten years, he received the rich living of Stanhope, in Durham, and in 1828 was made Dean of Chester by the Duke of Wellington, when he ceased to write as heretofore against the Roman Catholics. In 1830 he became bishop of Exeter. He was an able debater and an earnest churchman, ready at all times to do battle against error of any kind, but apt to carry out his intolerance of opposition to his views with a pertinacity that savoured of persecution. He was equally opposed to Romanism and Calvinism. B. at Bridgewater, May 6, 1778; D. at Bishopstowe, near Torquay, Sept. 18, 1869.

PHILOPŒMEN, *fil-o-pe'-men*, general of the Achæans, who displayed great bravery in defending his native city against Cleomenes III., king of Sparta; and, in 208 B.C., defeated the Ætolians in a battle near the Larissus. For this he was made captain-general; and shortly afterwards slew Machanidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon, near Mantinea, with his own hand. Nabis, the successor of Machanidas, defeated Philopœmen at sea; but he recovered this loss on land, took Sparta, razed its walls, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The Messenians having revolted, Philopœmen marched against them, but was taken prisoner by falling from his horse. Dinocrates, the Messenian general, threw him into prison, and caused him to be poisoned, 182 B.C. B. in Arcadia, about 253 B.C.

PHILOSTRATUS, Flavius, *fi-los-trai'-tus*, a famous Greek sophist, who resided at Rome, where he was patronized by Julia, wife of Septimius Severus. He wrote the "Life of Apollonius of Tyana," a pretended philosopher. It is an extravagant romance, full of fables. He also wrote the "Lives of the Sophists," and a commentary upon the heroes of Homer. Flourished towards the close of the 2nd century.

PHILOXENUS, *fi-lox'-e-nus*, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, lived at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who banished him to the stone-quarries for censuring his verses. B. at Ephesus, about 380 B.C.

PHLEGON, *fle'-gon*, called Trallianus, from the place of his birth, a city of Lydia, was

the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a "History of Marvellous Things;" also a "History of the Olympiads," part of which is extant. He is said to have mentioned the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion. This passage caused a controversy between Whiston, Chapman, and others, in the 18th century. The best edition of his remains is that of Westermann, 1839. Flourished in the 2nd century.

PHOCAS, *fo'-kas*, emperor of the East, usurped the throne by murdering the emperor Maurice and his children, in 602. Khosru or Chosroes II., king of Persia, made war on him and took several of the Asiatic provinces of the Eastern empire. At last, roused by his cruelties, Heraclius, governor of Africa, conspired against and slew Phocas, in 610.

PHOCION, *fo'-shi-on*, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, who was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He displayed great eloquence, and opposed Demosthenes when that great orator endeavoured to rouse the Athenians to declare war against Philip. Phocion saw in that measure the ruin of Athens; but, when the war commenced, he manifested the patriotism and talents of a brave general. Philip and Alexander made several attempts to corrupt him, but in vain. Phocion held the generalship at Athens forty-four times; but, notwithstanding his splendid virtues and abilities, he could not escape persecution. He was accused of treachery, and deposed, on which he fled; but was taken and poisoned, B.C. 317.—His son Phocus was a man of licentious character; but he avenged the fate of his father upon his accusers, and erected a statue to his memory.

PHOCYLIDES, *fo-sil'-i-dees*, a Greek poet and philosopher, was a native of Miletus. There is a poem extant, which is by some critics attributed to him. Flourished about 530 B.C.

PHORMION, *for'-mi-on*, an Athenian general, who succeeded Callias, B.C. 432, and gave great proofs of his courage in the Peloponnesian war, and in defeating the fleets of the Lacedæmonians. He sold his estates to pay his army, and refused the rank of commander-in-chief.

PHOTIUS, *fo'-shi-us*, patriarch of Constantinople, whose learning was great, and advanced him to several high offices in the state; after which he entered into orders; and, on the deposition of Ignatius, aspired to the patriarchate, which he obtained in an irregular manner in 853, but was nevertheless confirmed in the appointment in 858. This occasioned a schism, and Photius exercised great severities on those who adhered to Ignatius. He was deposed in the following year. Photius, however, contrived to gain the favour of the emperor Basil, who restored him to the patriarchal see upon the death of Ignatius, in 877. But, in 886, Leo caused him to be again deprived, and confined in a monastery, where he died. His works are, "Myriobiblion," a Commentary on several authors of antiquity; "Nomocanon," or a collection of the canons of the Church; and a collection of theological and controversial works. B. at Constantinople, early in the 9th century; D. in Armenia, about its close.

PHRYNICUS, *frin'-i-kus*, a Greek writer, who composed a treatise on the Attic verbs and nouns, and "The Sophistical Apparatus," a collection of Greek phrases. Flourished about 175. —There were two others of this name, the one a tragic poet, and the other a general.

PIAZZI, Joseph, *pe-ad'-tse*, an Italian astronomer, was born at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered into the order of the Theatines; and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in the latter city. About this time he visited Paris and London, and entered into a correspondence with the most celebrated European astronomers. In 1801 he discovered a new planet, which he named Ceres Ferdinandea, and in 1805 he made a new catalogue of 7646 fixed stars. This distinguished astronomer produced various treatises and memoirs of great importance to the science, and was a member of many learned institutions. B. 1746; D. 1826.



PICARD, Jean, *pik'-ar*, a French astronomer, who became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1666, and five years afterwards was sent by the king to Uranienborg, which was built by Tycho Brahe to make celestial observations. Picard brought with him from Denmark many manuscripts of Tycho's. He was engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of France. He wrote treatises on Levelling, Dioptrics, Measures, the Measurement of the Earth; and "Journey to Uranienborg; or, Astronomical Observations made in Denmark." B. in France, 1620; D. 1682.

PICCINI, Nicholas, *pe-che'-ne*, a celebrated Italian musical composer, whose first masters were Leo and Durante. From Italy he went to Paris in 1776, where the connoisseurs were divided in opinion between him and Glück. At the Revolution, Piccini returned to Naples, where he was proscribed as being a Jacobin; on which he went again to France, where he remained until his death. His principal operas are "La Cecchina," "Iphigenia in Tauris," and "Roland." B. at Bari, Naples, 1728; D. 1800.

PICCOLOMINI, James, *pik'-ko-lo-me'-ne*, a cardinal, whose real name was Ammanati, but which he changed out of respect to Pope Pius II., his patron, who was of the Piccolomini family. He became successively bishop of Massa and Frascati, and, in 1461, cardinal. Sixtus IV. seized his property after his death, and applied it to the building of an hospital. He wrote a "History of his Own Times," and Letters, which have been printed. B. at Lucca, 1422; D. 1479.

PICCOLOMINI, Alexander, held the offices of archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Siena, where he wrote several dramatic pieces of reputation. His other works are, a treatise on the Sphere, "Theory of the Planets," "Moral Institutes," &c. He was the first who wrote on philosophical subjects in Italian, Latin having been theretofore used by the learned. B. at Siena, 1508; D. 1578.

PICCOLOMINI, Octavio, an Austrian general, who became famous during the Thirty Years' War, and was the favourite of Wallenstein, who confided to him his projects for turning his arms against the emperor. Piccolomini, however, betrayed the confidence, revealed the whole plot to the Imperial government, and was one of those commissioned to take Wallenstein, dead or alive. He became a prince of the empire, but disgraced his renown by great cruelty. He is a prominent character in Schiller's play of "Wallenstein." B. 1599; D. 1656.

PICHEGRU, Charles, *peezh'-groo*, a celebrated general of the French republic, who came of humble parentage, but received a good education

at the military college of Brienne; after which he entered the army, and rose to be sergeant. The Revolution elevated him to the rank of general, and, in 1794, he succeeded General Hoche in the command of the army of the north. Shortly after, he relieved Landau, and compelled the English to evacuate the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conquest. In 1797 he was elected a member of the legislative body; but his opposition to the Directory, and his speeches in favour of the royalist emigrants, occasioned an accusation against him as designing to restore royalty. He was ordered, without trial, to be transported to Cayenne, whence he escaped to England, where he remained till the spring of 1804, when he went to Paris, where he was apprehended and sent to the Temple. Three weeks afterwards he was found strangled in his bed, by means of a silk handkerchief twisted round his neck, and tightened with a short stick. The body was examined and exposed, and a laboured account published, to make it appear that he had laid violent hands on himself; but the circumstances warrant the suspicion that he was assassinated. B. at Arbois, France, 1761; D. 1804.

Pichler, Caroline, *peezh'-ler*, an eminent German novelist, who commenced a literary career at an early age, by contributing short poetical pieces to the almanacs. She subsequently produced a number of historical novels, some of which appeared before Sir Walter Scott commenced his career. The best of these novels were "Frederick the Fighter," "Henrietta of England," "The Siege of Vienna," and "The Swedes in Prague." As a dramatist she was less successful; but her "Pictures of the Times," and "Memorable Events of my Life," became highly popular in Germany. About a year after her death, a collected edition of her works was given to the world, and consisted of sixty volumes. As a novelist, she displayed considerable constructive skill, and often wrote with great pictorial effect; but her style was generally marred by too great diffuseness. B. at Vienna, 1769; D. 1843.

Picken, Alexander, *pik'-en*, a Scottish miscellaneous writer, who commenced his literary career by the publication of a volume of "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland," which was shortly followed by the "Sectarian" and the "Dominie's Legacy," and at a later period by "Traditionary Stories of Old Families," which was designed to embrace the legendary history of Great Britain and Ireland. A novel called "The Black Watch," founded on some early incidents in the history of the 42nd Highlanders, was published posthumously. B. at Paisley, 1788; D. 1833.

Pickersgill, Henry William, *pik'-ers-gil*, a modern English painter and Royal Academician, who, after completing his career as a student, embraced the historical style of art. He subsequently devoted himself to portraits, and became one of the most fashionably patronized artists in that walk in England. Elected R.A. in 1825, he, ten years later, succeeded to the office of librarian to the Royal Academy. In the British collection at the South Kensington Museum, there is a portrait by him of Robert Vernon, the generous donor of the Vernon collection to the nation. There is also another work of his, entitled "A Syrian Maid," in the same gallery. B. about 1782; D. 1868.

Pickersgill, Frederick Richard, a modern English painter, and relative of the preceding, was a student of the Royal Academy, and, in 1840, exhibited his first picture, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous." In 1843 he gained one of the £100 prizes, for his cartoon entitled "The Death of King Lear," and, in 1847, won one of the first-class prizes of £500 for his oil-painting of "The Burial of Harold," for which he was afterwards paid an additional £500 on its purchase for the House of Lords. About the same time he became A.R.A., and, in 1857, R.A. One of his best pictures—"Florimel in the Cottage of the Witch"—is in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum. Among his most important works may be mentioned, "The Adoration of the Magi," "The Christian Church during the Persecution by the Pagan Emperors at Rome," "Samson Betrayed," and "Love's Labour Lost." B. in London, 1820.

Picton, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., &c., *pik'-ton*, a gallant British officer, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 12th regiment of foot in 1771. He served on the Gibraltar station till 1778, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 75th. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and, after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797, rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. Whilst holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the torture on a female slave, and, being told it was a customary practice, did so without inquiry. The girl, who was only fourteen years of age, was accordingly *picketed*, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft committed by her paramour. For this act of cruelty the governor was, in 1807, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright career. However, in 1809, he was again employed by his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid, but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo, General Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell in the moment of victory, having just repulsed one of the most fierce attacks made by the French. A monument to his memory was, by vote of Parliament, erected in St. Paul's cathedral. B. 1758; killed, 1815.

Pierre, Bernardin de St., *pe'-air*, an eminent French writer, who was educated for the profession of a civil engineer, and obtained employment under the French government. Quitting his native country, he went to Russia, where he was engaged to execute several important surveys; but having presented to Count Orloff a plan for establishing a colony of foreigners upon the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, under republican government, he met with such a reception as decided him to leave that country. He repaired to Poland, with the intention of taking arms against Russia, but fell deeply in love at Warsaw, and forgot military

glory in admiring the beauty of a Polish maiden. After spending some time in Germany, he returned to France, and soon afterwards joined an expedition, the ostensible object of which was to form a republican colony in the island of Madagascar; but discovering that his fellow-voyagers were in reality going thither to obtain a supply of slaves, he abandoned them, and landed in the Isle of France (Mauritius), where he spent two years. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself to literature, and produced his beautiful little story of "Paul and Virginia," which has become a classic in every European language. His other works were, "Studies of Nature," "Harmonies of Nature," "The Indian Cottage," "Narrative of a Journey to Russia;" and several plays. When the Revolution burst forth, he was reduced to great distress, which was afterwards alleviated by the generous patronage of Joseph Bonaparte. The emperor subsequently bestowed a pension upon him, and added to it the cross of the Legion of Honour. A complete edition of his works, with his biography attached, was published at Paris in 1836. B. 1737; D. 1814.

PIGNOTTI, Lorenzo, *peen-yot'-te*, an eminent Italian writer, who was a physician and professor of medicine at Florence and Pisa, counseller of the latter university, and further distinguished himself as a naturalist, poet, historian, and antiquary. His poems form six volumes, and he also produced some highly popular fables. A "History of Tuscany" by him was a learned work, but was considered too liberal in its tendencies by the court of Rome, who condemned it to be burnt. B. in Tuscany, 1739; D. 1812.

PILES, Roger de, *peel*, a celebrated French painter and writer on painting, who, in 1662, became tutor to the son of the president Amelot, with whom he made a tour to Rome, where De Piles had ample opportunities for gratifying the taste which he possessed for the fine arts. The younger Amelot being appointed ambassador to Venice, De Piles accompanied him as secretary; and afterwards attended him in the same capacity to Lisbon and Switzerland. In 1692 he was sent by Louis XIV. to the Hague, ostensibly as a picture-dealer, but in fact to negotiate with those who were friends to France. The object of his mission being discovered, he was sent to prison, where he wrote his "Lives of the Painters." On his return to France he obtained a pension. He was a member of the Academy of Painting, and a great admirer of Rubens, whom he imitated with success. Besides the above work, he wrote a treatise on "Anatomy, adapted to Painting and Sculpture," and a "Course of Painting." B. at Clamecy, 1635; D. 1709.

PILKINGTON, Letitia, *pilk'-ing-ton*, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, from whom she was separated on account of the irregularity of her conduct. After this she settled in London, where she subsisted partly by writing, and partly by the bounty of her friends. She wrote "The Roman Father," a tragedy; and "The Turkish Count, or London Apprentice," a comedy; "Memoirs" of her life; and various poems, &c. B. 1712; D. 1750.

PILPAY, or BIDPAI, *pil'-pay*, an Indian Brahmin and philosopher, who was, it is believed, a governor of part of Hindostan, and counsellor to an Indian king, whom he instructed by fables, which have been translated into almost as many languages as the Bible. These celebrated fables or tales are said to be drawn from an old Sanscrit work in five books, called the "Pancha Tantra." They have been translated into English by Sir William Jones.

PINCHBECK, Thomas, *pinch'-bek*, an English mechanician, who invented several machines, and first used an alloy of copper and zinc, which was an imitation of gold, and was called after his name. D. in London, 1783.

PINDAR, *pin'-dar*, the prince of lyric poets. In his youth he bore away the poetical prize from Myrtis, but was less successful in his contest with Corinna, who defeated him five times. It is said, however, by some authors, that she owed her victory less to her poetry than to her charms. At the Olympic games, where women were excluded, Pindar conquered all his rivals, and received the greatest honours. Part of the presents allotted to Apollo were ordered to be given to him, and a statue was erected to his honour at Thebes. When the Spartans took Thebes, they spared the house of Pindar, as did Alexander the Great. The best edition of this poet is that by Böckh, Leipzic, 1811. There is an English translation by Cary. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PINDAR, Peter. (*See* WOLCOT.)

PINELLI, John Vincent, *pe-nail'-le*, a learned Italian, who fixed his residence at Padua, where he formed a magnificent library, stored with rare books and valuable manuscripts. The most learned men in Europe were among his correspondents, and his literary treasures were always open for their use. B. at Naples, about 1530; D. 1601.—A descendant of his, Maffæus Pinelli, was a printer at Venice, where he formed a very valuable library, which was brought to London, and there sold by auction. D. at Venice, 1785.

PINGRÉ, Alexander Gui, *păn'-grai*, a clever French astronomer, who became librarian of St. Génévieve, at Paris. In 1760 he was sent to the South Sea, to observe the famous transit of Venus over the sun's disc. He was afterwards employed to prove the timepieces of Le Roy, and was admitted a member of the French Academy and of the Institute. His works are, "State of the Heavens from 1754 to 1757," "Memoirs of Discoveries made in the South Seas," "An Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets," "Translation of Manilius's Astronomics," and a portion of a projected "History of Astronomy in the 17th Century." B. at Paris, 1711; D. 1796.

PINKERTON, John, *pin'-ker-ton*, a Scottish writer, who was bred to the bar, but devoted himself to literary pursuits. For half a century he continued to produce works in various departments of knowledge, many of which were of a valuable and important character. Among the rest, he gave to the world "A General Collection of Voyages and Travels," "The History of Scotland," "Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland," several collections of ancient Scottish poems, and "Walpoliana." B. at Edinburgh, 1758; D. at Paris, 1826.

PINSON, Richard, *pin'-son*, a native of Normandy, who became servant to William Caxton, and afterwards printer to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He printed Magna Charta, and several books, which are now scarce and valuable. D. about 1530.

PINTELLI, Baccio, *pin-tail'-le*, a celebrated Italian architect, who designed the famous

Sistine chapel at Rome. He also built the Ponte Sisto over the Tiber, several churches, and the old library of the Vatican. After the death of his patron, Sixtus IV., he was invited to Urbino by Frederick, the second duke; and designed for him the ducal palace and some churches. His designs were made upon such excellent principles that several of his buildings still remain in a state of perfect preservation; and his bridge over the Tiber, although nearly 400 years old, is yet as substantial as a new fabric. B. at Florence early in the 15th century; D. at Urbino about 1494.

PINTO, Ferdinand Mendez, *pin'-to*, a Portuguese traveller, who was at first in the service of a Portuguese gentleman; but being of an adventurous turn of mind, he resolved to make a voyage to India, where he arrived in 1537. During the subsequent twenty-one years he led a life of constant vicissitude; at one time the owner of large treasures, at another pining in captivity. He travelled in the East Indies, China, Japan, and Siam; sometimes on land, sometimes in command of a vessel manned by daring adventurers. In 1558 he returned to Portugal, and composed a narrative of his voyages and adventures for the amusement of his children. This work is a curious one, but wholly unreliable, in consequence of a large admixture of fiction. B. near Coimbra, about 1510; D. 1583.

PINTURICCHIO, Bernardino, or BERNARDINO, Betti, *pin-too-rik'-ke-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, who belonged to the school of Perugino, and excelled in historical subjects and portraits. In the latter walk he was extensively employed; and had, among other highly-born sitters, Cæsar Borgia, Queen Isabella of Spain, and Giulia Farnese. B. at Perugia, 1454; D. at Siena, 1513.

PIOMBO, Sebastiano del, *pe-om'-bo*, a celebrated Italian painter, who was a disciple of Giorgone, and painted historical and portrait pieces. One of his finest works,—"The Raising of Lazarus," is in the National Gallery in London. Later in life, he quitted his profession to assume the functions of keeper of the signet to Pope Clement VII., whence rose his name Del Piombo, "of the lead," in allusion to the lead of the seal. Many of the designs for his pictures were furnished by Michael Angelo; Sebastiano supplying the fine colouring which characterized his style. B. at Venice, 1485; D. 1547.

PIOZZI, Mrs., *pe-ot'-se*, an English authoress, and the friend of Dr. Johnson, was the daughter of John Salusbury, a gentleman of Carnarvonshire, and having appeared in the London world of fashion with much success, became the wife of Mr. Thrale, a rich brewer of Southwark. It was as Mrs. Thrale that she made the acquaintance of the great lexicographer; but after she became a widow in the 18th year of her marriage, she retired to Bath with her four daughters. At Bath, she met Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian music-master, whom she married in 1784. This union, which took place shortly before Dr. Johnson's death, led to the breaking up of their long friendship. After the Doctor's death, she produced her "Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the last twenty years of his life," which work Boswell declared to have been written in a spiteful and revengeful spirit. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot) took the opposite view, and wrote his satirical poem called "Bozzy and Piozzi" thereupon. Besides the work just named, Mrs. Piozzi wrote "The Three Warnings," a poem; "Observations and Reflections made in the course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany;" "British Synonomy," &c. Her "Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains," which contain many interesting facts relative to Dr. Johnson, have been recently published. B. about 1739; D. at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

PIRANESI, John Baptist, *pe-ra-nai'-se*, a celebrated Italian architectural engraver, who was remarkable for a bold and free style of drawing, which he generally executed upon the plate at once by etching with aquafortis. He kept an establishment at Rome for the production of architectural engravings, which became famous throughout Europe. His works, consisting of triumphal arches, bridges, buildings, and other remains of antiquity, occupy 29 folio volumes. B. at Venice, 1720; D. at Rome, 1778.

PIRANESI, Francis, was son of the preceding, and, like him, a celebrated engraver and draughtsman. He took part in the revolution at Rome, and upon the arrival of the French in that city, repaired to Paris, where he produced a splendid collection of Roman antiquities. His works consist of 29 folio volumes. B. 1748; D. 1810.

PIRON, Alexis, *pe'-rawng*, a French dramatic poet, who was the son of an apothecary, and was educated for the law, but was prevented from establishing himself in practice in consequence of a reverse of fortune experienced by his parents. After living in obscurity till his 30th year, he repaired to Paris, where he became employed as a writer for the stage, producing, among other plays, the "Métromanie," one of the best French comedies in existence. He subsequently wrote satirical poems and epigrams, and sought to become a member of the Academy; but being unsuccessful, he retaliated by keenly satirizing the members of that body. Piron was a man of infinite wit and humour, but his works are too often defaced by licentiousness. He wrote his own epitaph, which was as follows:—

"Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not
even an Academician."

His works were collected and published in 7 volumes, in 1776. B. at Dijon, 1689; D. 1773.

PISISTRATUS, *pi-sis'-tra-tus*, tyrant of Athens, was a descendant of Codrus and a relative of Solon, and distinguished himself early in life by his courage, particularly at the taking of Salamis; but after nobly serving his country, he endeavoured to enslave it. To effect his object he had recourse to an extraordinary device. Having inflicted several wounds on himself, he appeared before the people, and pretended that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. The Athenians believed the tale, and assigned him a guard, which he increased, and by that means made himself master of the citadel. The citizens out of fear acknowledged him their ruler; but Megacles and Lycurgus united their forces and expelled Pisistratus from Athens. Shortly after, Megacles offered to assist Pisistratus, on condition of his marrying his daughter; to which the tyrant consented, but afterwards used her so ill, that her father gathered a force and compelled him to quit the city. After an exile of thirteen years, he made himself master of Marathon, and having taken Athens by surprise, put to death all the friends of Megacles. He

built an academy, which he furnished with a valuable library; made the first collection of the poems of Homer, and died in possession of the sovereign power, 527 B.C.

PISO, *pi'-so*, an eminent Roman family, which produced some great men; as—PISO, Lucius Calpurnius, surnamed Frugi, on account of his frugality. He was consul 149 B.C., and terminated the war in Sicily. He composed annals and orations, which are lost.—PISO, Caius, consul 67 B.C., was the author of a law to restrain the factions which usually attended the election of the chief magistrates.—PISO, Cneius, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved with great cruelty. He was charged with poisoning Germanicus, on which account he destroyed himself, A.D. 20.—PISO, Lucius, a senator, who attended the emperor Valerian into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he assumed the imperial title, but was defeated by Valens, and put to death in 261.

PITCAIRNE, Archibald, *pit'-kairn*, an eminent Scotch physician, who studied divinity and afterwards law at the University of Edinburgh, but quitted both those professions for mathematics and medicine. After publishing a thesis, in which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood was known to Hippocrates, he, in 1692, accepted an invitation from the curators of the University of Leyden to assume the professorship of medicine, but returned to Edinburgh about a year afterwards. He published "Dissertationes Medicæ;" also wrote some Latin poems of the satirical kind, chiefly against the principal authors of the Revolution. The celebrated Boerhaave was one of his pupils at Leyden. B. at Edinburgh, 1652; D. 1713.

PITHOU, Pierre, *pe-too*, a learned French lawyer, who was educated a Huguenot, and narrowly escaped in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Afterwards embracing the Roman Catholic faith, he became attorney-general in the chamber of justice of Guienne. He defended the rights of the kings and church of France against the court of Rome with great ability. His most important works are,—"Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church," "Commentaries on the Customs of Troyes," "Notes on various Authors." To Pithou we are indebted for the first publication of Phædrus, the "Novellæ" of Justinian, and other ancient remains. B. at Troyes, 1539; D. 1596.

PITHOU, François, brother of the preceding, became attorney-general in the chamber of justice established under Henry IV. He discovered the manuscript of the fables of Phædrus, which he published in conjunction with his brother. His own works were, "Body of the Canon Law," and "The Laws of the Romans compared with those of Moses." B. 1544; D. 1621.

PITOT, Henry, *pe'-to*, an eminent French mathematician, who acquired the mathematics without a master, and in 1724 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His work on the theory of manœuvring ships was translated into English, for which he was elected a member of the Royal Society. He was appointed chief engineer of Languedoc and inspector-general of the canal. The city of Montpellier being in want of water, Pitot constructed an aqueduct, which supplied that place from a distance of three leagues. B. at Aramont, Languedoc, 1695; D. 1771.

PITS, or PITSEUS, John, *pits*, an English biographer, who was educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester; after which he went to Rheims, where he taught rhetoric and Greek. The civil wars breaking out in France, he retired to Loraine, and obtained a canonry in the church of Verdun. The duchess of Cleves appointed him her confessor, and on her death he became dean of Liverdun. His work, "Lives of the Kings, Bishops, Apostolical Men, and Writers of England," is his principal production. B. in Hampshire, 1560; D. at Liverdun, 1616.

PITT, Christopher, *pit*, an English poet and divine, who is known by excellent translations of the "Æneid," Vida's "Art of Poetry," and some pleasing poems. B. 1699; D. 1748.

PITT, Thomas, founder of the illustrious family of that name, towards the end of the 17th century went to the East Indies, as governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for £20,400, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumour having prevailed in England that the governor gained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having given the slander currency by a sort of poetical adoption of it in the following couplet—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away,"

Pitt published a refutation of the calumny. In 1716, Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four Parliaments for Old Sarum and Thirsk, and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory. B. 1653; D. 1726.

PITT, William, earl of Chatham, the celebrated English statesman, was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford. He was for some time a cornet of dragoons; but, in 1735, quitted the army, on being chosen member of Parliament for the borough of Old Sarum. He exerted himself strenuously in opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and produced such an effect, by his eloquence and power, in lowering the tone of that minister, that the duchess of Marlborough, who hated Walpole, bequeathed him a legacy of £10,000. On the change of administration in 1746, he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and paymaster-general of the army, which places he held till 1755. The next year he was appointed secretary of state, but in a few months afterwards was again out of office. An efficient administration being desired in 1757, he again became secretary of state. The stupendous statesmanlike qualities of his mind now began to reveal themselves. He soon acquired an immense ascendancy over both the Parliament and the ministry, and the war in which the country was then engaged with France began to assume a new aspect. A fresh impetus was given to every department of the government, and the enemy was beaten both on land and at sea. In all directions the most brilliant actions were performed on the continent, whilst in other parts of the globe the flag of Great Britain was completely triumphant, several valuable places, both in America and the East Indies, being added to her possessions. Such was the state of affairs on the death of George II.; soon after which, a change taking

place by the coming of Lord Bute into power, Mr. Pitt resigned. The peace of 1763 followed; but it was not popular, and, in 1766, a new administration was formed, in which Mr. Pitt had a share as lord privy seal; and at this time he was created Earl of Chatham. This ministry, however, being ill-arranged, was dissolved in 1768. The differences which had already arisen between Great Britain and her American colonies roused his eloquence against those coercive measures which ultimately led to the war of Independence and the separation of the United States from the mother country. For some time previous, the popularity of Pitt had been on the wane, but it was now revived with all its former splendour. The end of his days, however, was at hand. As he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject of American independence, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1778, he was overpowered, and fell down in a fit of convulsions: from this he never sufficiently rallied to give hopes of a permanent recovery, but, on the 11th of the following month, breathed his last, and was solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the national expense. B. at Boconnoc, Cornwall, 1708; D. 1778. His lordship left a widow, who was created a baroness in her own right, with a pension of £3000 a year. She died in 1803, at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, an estate which had been left to Lord Chatham by Sir Thomas Pynsent, from admiration of his character.

PITT, William, an illustrious English statesman, was the second son of the great Earl of Chatham. His elementary education was received under the eye of his father at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire. His private tutor was the Rev. Dr. Wilson, afterwards canon of Windsor; but his education was principally conducted by the earl himself, whose favourite son he was, and who saw in him the seeds of that greatness which would confer additional glory on the name of Pitt. In 1773 he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where "although he was little more than 14 years of age," says one of his tutors, "and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, his proficiency in the learned languages was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth." At Cambridge he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; and on leaving the university was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. He went the western circuit once or twice, but never had much practice. In 1780 he stood for the University of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of Sir James Lowther (afterwards earl of Lonsdale), he was returned to that Parliament for the borough of Appleby. As a senator he soon displayed his great oratorical talents in opposition to Lord North and the American war. His manner was thus described:—"His voice is rich and striking, full of melody and force; his manner easy and elegant; his language beautiful and luxuriant. He gave in this first essay a specimen of eloquence not unworthy the son of his immortal parent." In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the representation in Parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne obtained the office of first lord of the Treasury,



and Pitt was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, he being at the time in his 24th year. Peace with the Americans and with Spain and France was concluded by this administration, which soon gave way to what was called the Coalition ministry, formed by Lord North and Mr. Fox, and their respective friends. But Mr. Fox's India Bill, which was carried in the Commons, occasioned another change; and the ministers being deprived of their places in 1783, the important offices of first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer were conferred on Mr. Pitt. In the following month he brought forward a new bill for the better government of India, which was rejected. On this the Parliament was dissolved, and the premier, who was returned for the University of Cambridge, again brought forward his bill for the regulation of India, and carried it triumphantly in both Houses. Soon after this a commercial treaty with France was entered into, the terms of which were highly advantageous to England. About this time also he adopted other beneficial measures relative to the finances, for extinguishing the national debt by a sinking fund; established a new constitution for the East-India Company, and passed acts for the relief of the Roman Catholics. It is impossible to embrace all the great points of his administration, combining, as it does, so much of the history of England and of the world. During the king's illness, Pitt gained great popularity by taking constitutional ground, in strenuously maintaining, against Fox, the right of Parliament, and not of the Prince of Wales, to settle the regency. The French Revolution, which shook the basis of political affairs throughout Europe, next burst forth. The execution of Louis XVI. occasioned the ministry to dismiss the French ambassador, and this was followed by a war, which lasted eight years. In 1800 Pitt effected the union of Ireland to Britain, and soon afterwards retired from office. The peace of Amiens, signed under the Addington administration, was of short duration, and a new war ensued. In 1804 Mr. Pitt returned to his former office, but he was surrounded with difficulties, as many of his former colleagues had joined the standard of opposition, and he might almost be said to have been left to wield the energies of the state alone. He effected another coalition with Russia and Austria against France, which failed. In the mean time, a gouty habit and unremitted mental exertions, together with a too free indulgence in wine, had completely undermined the constitution of this wonderful man, who succumbed to the vexation and pressure of troubles induced by the non-success of the European coalition against France, upon which he had set his heart. His character, if it lacked the fire and vigour of his father, was nevertheless noble and imposing. All that his greatest enemies, even in his own time, could pretend to charge him with, was ambition; while they were compelled to allow him the merit of vigorous application to business, uncommon eloquence, profound financial wisdom, and, above all, perfect disinterestedness. Though he had remained in power during so many years, he died in debt, which the Parliament resolved to discharge. His remains were also interred at the public expense, in the same vault with his father. Besides his official situations, he was warden of the Cinque Ports,

governor of the Charter-house, master of the Trinity-house, and high steward of the University of Cambridge. B. at Hayes, Kent, 1759; D. at Putney, 1806.

PIUS I., *pi-us*, pope, succeeded Hyginus in 142, and condemned the heresy of Valentinian. D. 157.

PIUS II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) in 1431 became secretary to Cardinal Capranica, at the council of Bâle, and acted in the same capacity to Cardinal Albergotti, who sent him to Scotland to negotiate a peace between England and that country. He afterwards displayed great talents in the disputes between Eugenius and the Council of Bâle, which he defended against the pope. The emperor Frederick III. made him imperial secretary, and employed him in several embassies. In 1456 he obtained a cardinalship, and two years later was elected pope. He began his pontificate by annulling all that he had maintained at the Council of Bâle, issuing a bull, in which he declared void all appeals from the papal decree to a general council. Pius was about to dispatch a fleet against the Turks when his death took place. His principal works are, —"Memoir of the Council of Bâle;" "History of the Bohemians;" "On Cosmography;" "Treatise on Education;" "Poem on the Crucifixion;" "Letters;" a romance entitled "Euryalus and Lucretia;" and a Memoir of his own life. B. at Corsignano, Siena, 1405; D. at Ancona, 1464.

PIUS III. (Francesco Piccolomini,) nephew of the preceding, was elected pope in 1503, but died in less than a month afterwards.

PIUS IV. (cardinal de' Medici), rose by merit to several high employments, in 1549 obtained a cardinalship, and, on the death of Paul IV., in 1559, was elected pope. He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Trent, after the closing of that assembly in 1564. In the following year a conspiracy was formed against his life by Benedict Accolti and others, who were executed. This pope was not of the celebrated Medici family of Florence. B. at Milan, 1499; D. 1565.

PIUS V. succeeded the preceding in 1566. He was a Dominican, and had been created by Paul IV. bishop of Sutri, and cardinal and inquisitor-general in the Milanese, where he displayed great bigotry and cruelty. After his election to the papal chair he issued a bull, in which the jurisdiction of the Roman church was sought to be carried to an extravagant pitch. Pius made war against the Turks, which produced the famous battle of Lepanto, wherein the latter were defeated. He was a cruel persecutor, and enforced the mandates of the Inquisition throughout Italy. B. in Piedmont, 1504; D. 1572.

PIUS VI. (John Angelo Braschi). Benedict XIV. created him treasurer of the apostolic chamber, and Clement XIV. conferred upon him the cardinalship. He succeeded that pontiff in 1774. Shortly after his election he wrought some important reforms in the public treasury, and completed the magnificent museum in the Vatican, which he filled with monuments, vases, medals, and other ancient remains found in the Ecclesiastical States. But the greatest act of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine Marshes, a project which had baffled several of the Roman emperors and many of the popes. These marshes occupied the whole of the valley extending from the Apennines to the sea, commencing at the port of Astura, covering the coast of Terracina, and reaching to the kingdom of Naples. This great tract contained nearly 200 square miles, and through the perseverance of Pius VI. a large proportion of it was rendered fit for cultivation. He also constructed on the side of the canals formed to carry off the water of the marshes, a beautiful road nearly 40 miles long, ornamented with rows of poplars. Besides this great enterprise, this pontiff built several handsome edifices at Rome, and founded some hospitals. The emperor Joseph II. having suppressed several monasteries, and decreed all the religious orders in his dominions free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of this revolution to the Holy See, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his efforts could not divert the emperor from his designs. On his return to Rome, the pope became embroiled with the courts of Naples, Modena, and Venice, chiefly with regard to the right of presenting to ecclesiastical benefices. The French revolution was, however, fraught with more serious consequence to the papal see. Upon a mere pretext, the French Convention ordered General Bonaparte to enter the Ecclesiastical territory, when, having taken several places, he compelled the pope to purchase a peace by a contribution of thirty millions of livres (£1,200,000), and the delivering up of the finest works of painting and sculpture. In 1797 a band of French revolutionists excited a tumult at Rome, and being driven to the house of the French Ambassador, were there headed by General Duphot, who, together with several of the French, was slain. Upon this, General Berthier entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in his capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died. His body was interred in a private manner; but in 1802 it was taken up and conveyed to Rome, where it was interred with great pomp. B. at Cesena, in the Papal States, 1717; D. 1799.

PIUS VII. (Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti) was at first a Benedictine monk, but became, at the age of 40 years, bishop of Tivoli. In 1785 he was created a cardinal, and, after the death of Pius VI., was elected to the papal chair in 1800, by a conclave of thirty-five cardinals, after several months' deliberation at Venice. In the following year he entered Rome, which city was shortly afterwards evacuated by the French. The relations between Pius VII. and Bonaparte, then first consul, were at the outset of a sufficiently cordial nature. A concordat was signed between the republic and Rome, and in 1804 Pius repaired to Paris, where, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, he was present at the coronation of Napoleon as emperor. The misfortunes of the pope commenced in the following year. The emperor suddenly sent his troops to Ancona in 1805, and, shortly afterwards, Civita Vecchia was seized. Napoleon also wished Pius to annul the marriage between his brother Jerome and Miss Patterson, an American Protestant lady, which the pope refused to do. (*See* BONAPARTE, Jerome.) Other grounds of quarrel were found by the emperor, who wrote to the pope from Dresden, "that he must not take him for a Louis le Débonnaire; that his anathemas would

never make his soldiers drop their muskets; that, if provoked too far, he (Napoleon) could separate the Romish church from the greater part of Europe, and establish a more rational form of worship than that of which the pope was the head, and that such a thing was easy in the actual state of people's minds." In the following year a French force took possession of Rome, and, shortly afterwards, the finest provinces of the papal territory were united to the kingdom of Italy. It was in vain that Pius remonstrated: Napoleon declared that, unless he forthwith entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the kingdom of Naples and Italy, "he would lose his temporal sovereignty, and remain bishop of Rome, as his predecessors were during the first eight centuries, and under the reign of Charlemagne." After remaining some time as a prisoner in his palace on the Quirinal, Pius was suddenly taken off, under French escort, to Grenoble, whence he was conveyed to Sarona, in the Riviera of Genoa. In 1812 he was taken to Fontainebleau, but still remained obdurate, and refused to sanction Napoleon's separation from Josephine. The defeat of the French in Germany, as well as the previous disaster in Russia, caused Napoleon to give way before his passive but inflexible opponent. In 1814 he sent him back to Italy; but Pius, instead of proceeding to Rome, stopped at Cesena, his native town. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, Pius proceeded to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in reforming the civil institutions of his dominions. He created a new police, abolished torture and the punishment of death for offences against religion, extirpated the banditti of the Campagna, and put an end to several vexatious feudal imposts. B. 1742; D. at Rome, 1823.

Pius VIII. (Cardinal Castiglione) became pope in succession to Leo XII., in 1829. After a short pontificate of one year, he died, 1830.

Pius IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti) became pope in succession to Gregory XVI. in 1846. Born of a noble Italian family, his youth was characterized by mildness and a charitable disposition. In his 18th year he went to Rome, with the intention of entering the body-guard of the pope; but having been seized by an epileptic attack, he, upon recovering, resolved to devote himself to the service of the Church. After completing his studies at the college of Volterra, he was ordained a priest, and dispatched upon a mission to Chili, in 1823. Upon his return, two years later, he became president of the hospital of St. Michael. In 1829 his zeal was rewarded by an appointment to the archbishopric of Spoleto, from which he was, in 1832, translated to Imola; and became cardinal under Gregory XVI. in 1840. Upon the death of Gregory, in 1846, the conciliatory and pious character of Cardinal Ferretti gained him the tiara. The first measures of the new pontiff were of a popular and liberal character: he disbanded his Swiss guard; granted to political offenders, amounting to 2000, a general and unconditional amnesty; reformed civil abuses, and lightened the burthens of his people to a very considerable extent. But the spirit of republicanism, which awoke at Paris in 1848, spread throughout Europe; and at Rome, as elsewhere, the people rose against their ruler. A republic was proclaimed; and Pius IX., after remaining some time a prisoner in his palace, fled in disguise to Gaëta. These events produced a complete reaction in the weak and vacillating mind of the pontiff. All the liberal tendencies of his policy disappeared under the influence of his minister, Cardinal Antonelli, and under his fear of republican institutions. He called upon the great Catholic powers of France, Austria, Spain, and Naples to re-establish his authority. Meanwhile, Mazzini had arrived at Rome, where he was proclaimed triumvir. In 1849 a French army marched upon Rome, and succeeded in restoring the pope to his throne. He was not destined, however, to hold the "patrimony of St. Peter" intact, for in 1860 the greater part of his territory was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy. Three events in the life of Pope Pius will be remarked in history:—the promulgation of an edict by which a Roman Catholic hierarchy was re-established in England, and in consequence of which a bill was passed by the English houses of Parliament forbidding papal bishops to bear ecclesiastical titles in England; the doctrinal decision as to the Romish dogma of the immaculate conception; and the great Œcumenical Council which was assembled in 1869 for the purpose of declaring the infallibility of the popes of Rome. B. at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, 1792.

Pizarro, Francisco, *pe-zar'-ro*, a famous Spanish adventurer, who discovered and conquered Peru, was the natural son of an officer, and was in his youth employed by his parent to tend pigs. He grew to manhood without being able either to read or write, but he had a bold and enterprising spirit, and the discovery of the New World opened to him a suitable theatre in which to win wealth and renown. After fourteen years of distinguished services, he joined Diego de Almagro in an expedition, the object of which was to explore the gold regions to the south of Panama. In 1524 he sailed from Panama with one ship, eighty men, and four horses, and after a lapse of three years, during which he and his followers experienced every form of hardship, the country in which gold and silver abounded was found. He then went to Spain, and obtained from Charles V. the title of governor and captain-general of the newly-discovered country. With the assistance of Cortes, he equipped an expedition, with which he proceeded to Peru, where he surprised and captured several towns, and gained great booty. After founding a Spanish colony at the mouth of the river Piura, he proceeded inland to Caxamarca. A civil war was at that time raging in Peru, and the inca Atahualpa requested Pizarro's aid against his brother Huascar. At Caxamarca the precious metals were used not only for ornaments, but for ordinary utensils; and the sight of so much wealth inflamed his cupidity to such a degree that he resolved to make himself master of Atahualpa's person. When the inca came to Pizarro's quarters, he was treacherously seized, and confined in a room twenty-two feet long by sixteen feet broad. Shortly afterwards, Atahualpa offered to fill this apartment with gold as high as the Spanish adventurer could reach, if he would set him free. The offer was instantly accepted, and although the impatience of the Spaniards was too great to allow of all the promised treasure being collected, the hoard was so great, that after a fifth part had been reserved for the crown, and another portion for Almagro's party, Pizarro and his companions had 1,528,500 ounces

to divide among them. After wringing all he could from the unfortunate Atahualpa, Pizarro inhumanly put him to death in 1533, and then proceeded to capture the city of Cuzco, where great treasure was taken. In 1534, Ferdinand, one of Pizarro's brothers, laid the royal share at the feet of Charles V., whereupon the Spanish leader was confirmed in his power, while to Almagro, his rival, was granted all the country that might be conquered southward of Pizarro's vice-royalty. Whilst Pizarro was engaged in settling the government of Peru, Almagro proceeded to conquer Chili. In 1536, the Peruvians having risen against the Spaniards, Almagro marched to their relief; but after defeating the insurgent natives, he took prisoners Pizarro's brothers. Almagro himself subsequently fell into the hands of his more enterprising rival, by whom he was brought to trial and executed, in 1538. Thus left alone in power, Pizarro began to rule in a despotic and partial manner, whereat many of the Spanish adventurers became alienated and attached themselves to Almagro's son. In 1541 a conspiracy was formed against Pizarro; he was surprised at midday, set upon, and after a most determined resistance, himself and a few devoted followers were slain. B. at Truxillo, 1480.—Gonsalvo, one of his brothers, was acting as governor of Quito at the date of Pizarro's murder, and subsequently succeeded in gaining supreme power throughout Peru. After retaining this position during three years, he was, in 1548, defeated and taken prisoner by Guasca, whom Charles V. had created viceroy. He was brought to trial, condemned as a rebel, and executed almost immediately afterwards.

Planche', James Robinson, *pla'-shai*, a modern English writer and dramatist, who was descended from a French family which came to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Early in life he wrote a burlesque, entitled, "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," for a private performance, which was afterwards accepted by the committee of management of Drury Lane Theatre, where it was produced with complete success in 1818. This unexpected piece of good fortune determined the young author to apply himself to dramatic writing; and, during the subsequent forty years, he wrote about two hundred plays, some of the most successful of which were the charming extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris. He also adapted several of the plays of the old dramatists, and was at one period engaged to design the costumes for the Shaksperean dramas placed upon the stage of Covent Garden Theatre. For the series called the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," he wrote a "History of British Costume;" the articles on costume in Knight's "Pictorial Shakspeare," as well as the articles "Costume and Furniture" in the "Manners and Customs," chapters in the "Pictorial History of England" were also from his pen. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1830, but retired from it in 1852. A course of travel in the north of Europe led to his producing "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," and "Descent of the Danube." Not the least valuable of his many excellent efforts was his translation of the Fairy Tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy, Perrault, and others. In 1854 he received the appointment of Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, and was made Somerset Herald in 1856. Among his works on heraldic subjects may be named "Regal Records," and "The Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded upon Truth." B. in London, 1796.

Plantagenet, *plan-taj'-e-net*, the surname of a line of English kings, who were of French origin on the paternal side, Henry II. of England, the first of the line, having been the son of Geoffrey V., duke of Anjou, and of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. The Duke of Anjou was named Plantagenet because he usually wore a sprig of broom—in Latin, *planta genista*, in French *plante genêt*—in his cap. Henry II. ascended the English throne in 1154, and his descendants reigned during 331 years, the last monarch of the line being Richard III., who fell at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. In the 14th century the line became divided into two great rival factions, that of York and of Lancaster, or the parties of the Red and White Roses. (*See* Henry II., III., IV., V., and VI.; Richard I., II., and III; Edward I., II., III., IV., and V.; and John.)

Plantin, Christopher, *plan'-tă*, a celebrated French printer, who settled at Antwerp in 1555, and became distinguished for the beauty and correctness of his productions. His editions are extremely valuable. His chief work was a polyglot Bible, executed by order of Philip II. of Spain. B. in Touraine, 1514; D. 1589.

Platina, *pla-te'-na* (Bartholomew Sacchi), a learned Italian historian, who, on going to Rome, was patronized by Cardinal Bessarion, by whose means he was appointed apostolical abbreviator; of which post he was deprived by Paul II. Platina wrote a letter to that pontiff, who sent him to prison and caused him to be tortured. Subsequently, Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He was the author of a "History of the Popes;" a "History of Mantua;" the "Life of Nerio Capponi," and other works. B. near Mantua, 1421; D. 1481.

Plato, *plaï'-to*, an illustrious Greek philosopher. His father was Ariston, the son of Aristocles; on his mother's side he was descended from Solon. His first master was Dionysius the grammarian; and afterwards he received instructions in gymnastic exercises from Ariston, an Argive wrestler, who, according to some accounts, gave him the name of Plato, because of the broadness of his shoulders and the robustness of his person. His former name was Aristocles, which was that of his grandfather. He next applied to the study of music and poetry, and composed some pieces intended for Olympic exercises; but on hearing Socrates deliver a long discourse, he burnt them, and became his disciple; some of his epigrams, however, are still preserved. He was a disciple of Socrates for about ten years; and upon his death, in 399 B.C., Plato left Athens, and travelled into different countries in search of knowledge. At Cyrene he studied geometry and other branches of mathematics; thence he went into Egypt, where, during thirteen years, he sought to learn all that the priests could teach him. He next visited Italy, and settled at Tarentum, where he formed an intimacy with Eurytus and Archytas. He afterwards made a voyage to Sicily, to observe the wonders of that island, particularly Mount Etna. In Sicily he became acquainted with Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, whom he was unfortunate enough to offend, and who induced the Spartan ambassador, in whose vessel Plato was returning home, to sell him for a slave at Ægina; but his purchaser

having given him his freedom, he repaired to Athens, where he commenced teaching in the garden of the Academy whence his philosophy was called the Academic. At the request of Dion, the uncle of Dionysius the Younger, he made a second voyage to Sicily, where he was received with great honour; but finding that his advice was not heeded by the youthful tyrant, who chose rather to imitate his father, he returned to Athens, where he gained a number of followers. After making a third journey to Syracuse, he settled in his native city, and there spent the remaining years of his life in literary and philosophical pursuits. The philosophy of Plato is so sublime, his morality so pure, and his views of the Divine Being and a future state so clear, that he has been thought to have had a knowledge of the Mosaic writings; a supposition which, considering his long residence in Egypt, is not improbable. The best editions of Plato are,—the Greek text, edited by Bekker, and published at Berlin, 1823; a complete French translation, by Victor Cousin; a partial translation into German, by Schleiermacher; and an English version by Taylor. Some of his principal writings have been translated and published in Bohn's Classical Library. B. at Athens, B.C. 429; D. 347 B.C.

PLATOFF, Count, *pla'-tov*, hetman of the Cossacks, served in the campaign of 1806-7 against the French, and subsequently defeated the Turks in several engagements in Moldavia. He was opposed to Napoleon during the advance of the grand army into Russia, in 1812. He experienced several defeats, particularly at Grodno; but in the subsequent retreat of the French, his Cossacks proved as destructive as a plague to the fugitives. In the campaigns of 1814-15 he signalized himself chiefly by allowing his Cossacks to plunder without restraint. B. about 1765; D. 1818.

PLAUTUS, Marcus Accius, *plaw'-tus*, a Latin comic dramatist, was a man of humble birth, and settled at Rome, where his plays were performed with great applause. There is more intrigue and plot in his pieces than in those of Terence; the humour, also, is extremely natural and entertaining. Only twenty are extant. A good English translation is that entitled "Bonnel Thornton's Comedies of Plautus, translated into Familiar Blank Verse." B. at Sarsina, in Umbria, about 227 B.C.; D. 184 B.C.

PLAYFAIR, John, *plai'-fair*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who, in his 18th year, became a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was only excelled by two older men. In 1785 he was appointed joint professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1805, succeeded to the chair of natural philosophy at the same seat of learning. He was a supporter of Dr. Hutton's geological theories, and, in 1802, published "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," an improved edition of which he contemplated, and, with that view, made a geological tour in Italy, France, and Switzerland. He published "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" and "Elements of Geometry." To the "Edinburgh Review" he contributed many articles on astronomical and mathematical subjects, as well as several to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. at Bervie, near Dundee, 1749; D. at Edinburgh, 1819.

PLAYFAIR, William, brother of the preceding, was an ingenious projector and author. After serving an apprenticeship to a millwright, he was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham. On going to London, he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speculations, and became a fertile writer on politics and other subjects. His most important publications are, "A Commercial and Political Atlas," "An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations," "France as it is," "History of Jacobinism," and "British Family Antiquity." B. 1759; D. 1823.

PLAYFAIR, Lyon, an eminent modern chemist, who was sent from Bengal, in the East Indies, to receive his education at the University of St. Andrew's, and having shown a taste for chemical science, was, in 1834, placed under Professor Graham at Glasgow. In the following year he went to India, but shortly afterwards returned to Europe, and having resumed his chemical studies under his former teacher, at University College, London, passed to the celebrated laboratory at Giessen, in 1838. Under Liebig he made great progress in organic chemistry; and after taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Giessen, returned to London, where he produced some translations of the great German chemist's "Reports on the Progress of Organic Chemistry." In 1843 he became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution of Manchester, and in that position became very popular. Nominated a member of the Health of Towns Commission, he drew up several of the reports of that body. His next appointment was as chemist to the Museum of Economic Geology, then in Parliament Street; but when the new building in Jermyn Street was commenced, the arrangements of the laboratory were placed under his charge. He was one of the most active commissioners of the Great Exhibition in 1851, for his services was created a Companion of the Bath, and was further rewarded by Prince Albert with the appointment of gentleman usher in his household. He subsequently became joint-secretary, and, at a later period, sole secretary of the department of science and art. Dr. Playfair published some valuable analyses of coal-gas in the "Memoirs" of the Museum of Economic Geology, and several lectures upon the products exhibited in the Crystal Palace of 1851. Throughout his career he displayed great scientific knowledge, was the discoverer of some new chemical compounds, and was one of the best chemical analysts of his time. B. in Bengal, East India, 1819.

PLEYEL, Ignace, *plī'-el*, a German musical composer, who studied his art under Vanhall and Haydn, and during a long tour in Italy. In 1783 he received the appointment of chapel-master at Strasburg cathedral, and while holding that office composed a number of masses and other pieces of sacred music, which were consumed by a great fire which occurred in the city. Become famous for his compositions, he was, in 1791, invited to London, where he was so liberally rewarded for his efforts that he was enabled to purchase an estate near Strasburg. During the French revolution he narrowly escaped the guillotine. About that period he also began to lose his hold upon the popular musical taste, a change which induced him to abandon the science of music for the trade of music-publisher and pianoforte-manufacturer; and after acquiring a fortune, retired to an estate

near Paris. B. at Rupperstahl, near Vienna, 1757; D. near Paris, 1831.

PLINY, Caius Plinius Secundus, *plin'-e, plin'-e-as*, called the Elder, was of an illustrious family, and in his youth bore arms with reputation; after which he was admitted to the college of augurs. Vespasian appointed him procurator of Spain, in which office he conducted himself with strict integrity, devoting the day to public affairs and the night to study. His mind was stored with various knowledge, and he was an indefatigable observer of the works of nature. To this spirit of observation he sacrificed his life; for, lying at Misenium, in the Gulf of Naples, with a fleet which he commanded, he was surprised at an extraordinary cloud issuing from Vesuvius. He immediately moved his vessel so as to be enabled to land at the foot of the mountain to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon: but the sulphureous exhalations from the burning lava overcame him, and he was suffocated. Of all the works of Pliny none remain but his "Natural History," which, says Cuvier, "is one of the most precious monuments left us by antiquity." It is a perfect encyclopædia of ancient science, and is divided into 37 books, treating of astronomy, meteorology, the theory of the earth, geography, botany, zoology, agriculture, medicine, mineralogy, sculpture, painting, &c. B. it is supposed, 23 A.D.; D. 79.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, was the nephew of the preceding, who adopted him as his son and heir. He had Quintilian for his master, and advanced so rapidly, that at the age of 19 he pleaded in the forum with an eloquence equal to that of the greatest orators of his time. When Trajan was elevated to the throne, he conferred the consular dignity on Pliny, who, at the desire of the senate, pronounced that fine oration which is extant, entitled the "Panegyric on Trajan." He was some time after appointed governor of Pontus and Bithynia, where he abolished the arbitrary imposts and stopped the persecution of the Christians, of whom he gave a liberal account to the emperor. After his return to Rome, he settled at Comum, his native place, where he established an academy and library for young men who had not the means of education. Pliny was a liberal patron of men of virtue and learning. For Quintilian he always retained the greatest regard, and gave his daughter a handsome dowry on her marriage. Of the many works of this writer, only his "Epistles" and "Panegyric on Trajan" remain. He also wrote the "History of his own Times," of which Tacitus speaks in high terms. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1734. Hearne, Lord Orrery, and Masson, have furnished English translations of them. B. about 62; D. about 116.

PLOT, Robert, *plot*, a learned English antiquary and naturalist, who became secretary to the Royal Society in 1682, and published their "Transactions" from No. 143 to 166. He was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and professor of chemistry at Oxford. He was also nominated historiographer to the king, and Mowbray herald extraordinary. His works are, the "Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire," papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an essay on the "Origin of Springs," in Latin. B. in Kent, 1641; D. 1696.





PLOTINUS, *plo-ti'-nus*, the most celebrated of the neo-Platonic philosophers. After studying for eleven years under Ammonius, he travelled into Persia and India, where he acquired a great store of knowledge. He served in the army under Gordian; but, when that emperor was slain, Plotinus effected his escape, and went to Rome, where he opened a school of philosophy, and had many disciples. His works were printed at the Oxford University press, in 3 volumes, 1835. B. at Lycopolis, Egypt, 204; D. in Campania, 274.

PLOWDEN, Edmund, *plow'-den*, an eminent English lawyer, who was educated at Cambridge; whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, which profession he quitted for the law. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed. They consist of a collection of cases from Edward VI. to the middle of the reign of Elizabeth. B. in Shropshire, about 1517; D. 1585.

PLUCHE, Noel Antoine, *ploozh*, a French writer, who became professor of rhetoric in the college of Rheims, entered into orders, and subsequently went to Paris, where he taught geography and history. His principal works are, "Spectacle de la Nature," of which there are several English translations; "The History of the Heavens," an inquiry into the origin of mythology and idolatry (this has also been translated into English); and "On the Mechanism of Languages." B. 1688; D. 1761.

PLUKENET, Leonard, *pluke'-net*, an eminent English botanist, who was doctor of physic; but, notwithstanding his great merit, was neglected till the close of life, when he was appointed superintendent of the garden at Hampton Court, and royal professor of botany. He published several "Collections of Botany," and his Herbal, containing 8000 plants, is in the British Museum. B. 1642; D. 1706.

PLUMIER, Charles, *ploo'-me-ai*, an eminent French botanist, who at first studied mathematics, but afterwards applied himself to natural history. Louis XIV. sent him to America, to collect plants useful in medicine, and he made three voyages for that purpose. The king rewarded him with a pension, and appointed him royal botanist. He was on the eve of undertaking a fourth voyage, but died as he was about to embark. His works are, "Description of the Plants of America," "Treatise on American Ferns," "The Art of Turning," two dissertations on Cochineal, in the "Journal des Savans," &c. B. 1646; D. near Cadis, 1706.

PLUNKET, Oliver, *plun'-ket*, archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, who was accused of having attempted to excite an insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Ireland against Charles II. On that charge he was condemned to death, and after execution his body was quartered, in 1681. B. 1616.

PLUNKET, William Conyngham, first Lord, an Irish lawyer and statesman, who, having distinguished himself by his oratorical talents while a student at Trinity College, Dublin, was returned to the Irish Parliament through the influence of the earl of Charlemont. In 1787 he was called to the bar, and obtained such a large practice that, by the year 1807, he had acquired a fortune. In the same year he was returned to the British House of Commons, when he attached himself to the Whigs, and became a powerful orator of that party. In 1827 he was created lord chief justice of the Common

Pleas in Ireland, and a peer of the United Kingdom. During the passage of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill he was the constant adviser of the duke of Wellington in the English House of Lords. In 1830 he became lord chancellor of Ireland, which post he retained until the year 1841. Lord Plunket's later years were spent apart from political life, in retirement at his estate in Ireland. He was a great and impassioned orator; but though he has been compared to Pitt and Burke, he was too deficient in the profounder principles of legislation to have been equal to those statesmen. As a lawyer, he was more brilliant than sound, more dexterous than learned. B. at Newton, Cork, 1764; D. near Bray, Ireland, 1854.

PLUQUET, François André Adrien, *ploo'-kai*, an eminent French writer, who entered into orders and obtained a canonry, which he quitted to assume the professorship of history at the College of France, in 1776. He belonged to the party of Fontenelle, Montesquieu, and Helvetius; and, among other important works, wrote "An Examination of Fatalism," "Dictionary of Heresies," "On Sociability" (in this work he combated the opinion of Hobbes, and proved that man is beneficent and religious); "The Classical Books of the Empire of China," and "On Luxury." B. at Bayeux, 1716; D. 1790.

PLUTARCH, *ploo'-tark*, a celebrated Greek biographer and moralist, who studied philosophy in the school of Ammonius, at Delphi; and so greatly was he esteemed by his countrymen, that, when but a young man, he was associated in a deputation to the proconsul of the province, on an important mission, which he discharged with honour. He is stated to have afterwards travelled through Greece and into Egypt, and his observations in the latter country are believed to have led to his producing a treatise on Isis and Osiris. One account, but not a perfectly reliable one, declares that, when he visited Rome, he was received with flattering marks of distinction by Trajan, who raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. It is certainly ascertained that he resided at Rome, where he delivered lectures in Greek upon philosophy, and enjoyed the friendship of Lucan, the younger Pliny, Martial, and others. At an advanced age he retired to his native town. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The last wrote a list of his father's works, which were numerous. The most celebrated of his works are his "Lives of Illustrious Men," in delineating which he has shown great impartiality, an abhorrence of tyranny and vice, and an accurate acquaintance with the human mind. His "Morals" also contain many valuable observations and curious narratives. The best edition of his works is that of Henry Stephens, Greek and Latin, 1572. His "Lives" have been translated into English by Dryden, by Langhorne, and by Professor Long. His "Morals" have also been translated into English. B. at Chæronea, Bœotia, about 48; D. at the same place, at a very advanced age.

POCOCK, Edward, *po'-kok*, a learned English divine and orientalist, who, at the age of 14, was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1629 he entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. While there, he improved himself in the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic languages, which he had before studied at the university. He was also employed by Archbishop Laud in purchasing ancient manuscripts and coins; and that prelate having founded an Arabic lecture at Oxford, appointed Mr. Pocock the first professor. He returned home in 1636; but afterwards made another voyage to the East, and remained there four years. On his arrival in England, he found his patron in the Tower and the kingdom in commotion. In 1648 he was nominated to the Hebrew professorship, with the prebend of Christchurch annexed; he published in the same year his "Specimen Historiæ Arabum." In 1652 he was one of those concerned in preparing the intended edition of the Polyglot Bible. His principal works were—"Porta Mosis; or, The Six Prefatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides;" "The Annals of Eutychius;" "Abu-l-farajii Historia Dynastarum;" "Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel;" a Syriac version of the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of John, and that of Jude. B. at Oxford, 1604; D. 1691.

POCOCK, Isaac, an artist and dramatist, whose father distinguished himself as a marine painter; and Isaac appearing to have a genius for the same art, was placed first with Romney, and afterwards studied under Sir William Beechy. He gained the first prize given by the British Institution, by the production of his historical picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. He afterwards painted other pictures, but becoming independent, he retired to Maidenhead, where he occasionally used both his pencil and pen, and produced many dramatic pieces, the greater part of which were successful. He was the author of about 40 melodramas, farces, and operatic pieces; among which were, "The Miller and his Men," "Hit or Miss," "John of Paris," "Robinson Crusoe," "Montrose," &c. B. 1782; D. 1835.

POE, Edgar Allan, *po*, an eminent American writer, who was the son of a strolling player, and was in childhood left an orphan, but was adopted by Mr. Allan, a wealthy merchant. He accompanied that gentleman to England in 1816, and was placed at a school at Stoke Newington. Returning to his native country in 1822, he was sent to an academy at Richmond, and at a later period to Charlottesville University, Virginia. His career at school and college was brilliant, so far as the acquirement of learning was concerned, but was marked by so much extravagance and irregularity, that it terminated in his expulsion from the last-named establishment. He soon afterwards quarrelled with his generous protector, in consequence of the latter's refusal to pay some of his gambling debts. Intending to proceed to Greece, at that period struggling to throw off the tyranny of the Turks, he went to Europe, but, although he never reached his destination, he wandered about the continent until he was seized by the police of St. Petersburg, for being engaged in a drunken riot. The American ambassador procured his release, and sent him home, where he was kindly received by Mr. Allan. In a short time, however, he had a serious quarrel with Mr. Allan, who declared he would never see or assist him again. A small volume of poems which he had published, had been so successful as to lead Poe to believe that he might rely upon literature as a means of subsistence; but deeming himself slighted, he soon afterwards

enlisted as a private soldier. Some military friends rescued him from this position; upon which he again adopted a literary career. He readily obtained employment upon the magazines and periodicals; but his unfortunate predilection for strong drinks always lost him what his great talent had secured. Towards the close of 1848, he joined a temperance society, but unhappily was weak enough to accept the invitation of some friends to drink, while staying at Baltimore, and became so utterly inebriated that he fell down in the streets. On being picked up, he was conveyed to an hospital, where he expired on the following day. His works consist of "Eureka, a Prose Poem," one volume of poetry, and two of tales. B. at Baltimore, United States, 1811; D. in the same city, 1849.

POELEMBERG, Cornelius. (*See* POLEMBERG.)

POERIO, Carlo, *po-eer'-e-o*, a modern Neapolitan statesman, who was the son of Baron Joseph Poerio, counsellor of state and attorney-general of the high court of justice at Naples. Carlo was educated at Florence under the most able professors, but returned to Naples in 1828, where he commenced practice as an advocate, and distinguished himself by eloquently defending the principles of representative government, for which he was three times prosecuted by the ruling powers. When a constitutional government was proclaimed at Naples, in 1848, Poerio was appointed under-secretary for home affairs, and afterwards became minister of public instruction. When Bomba suddenly and infamously destroyed the constitution, Poerio was, with other enlightened members of the state, imprisoned. During ten years he suffered all the horrors of a Neapolitan dungeon, but obtained his release from the late king of Naples in 1859. With Settembrini and many other patriots, he was placed on board a ship, which was ordered to proceed to the United States. But the patriots, who greatly outnumbered the crew of the vessel, sent a deputation to the captain, informing him that, without wishing to employ force, they had resolved to steer the ship into the nearest British port. The exiles were in consequence landed at Cork, and soon afterwards Poerio and his companions proceeded to London. He subsequently returned to his country, and was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1860. B. 1803; D. 1867.

POGGENDORFF, John Christian, *pog'-gen-dorf*, an eminent German physician, who in 1834 was appointed professor of physics at the university of Berlin, and in 1838 became member of the Academy of Sciences. In his work entitled "The Magnetism of the Voltaic Pile," he was the first to demonstrate and apply the principles of the multiplier. In 1824 he assumed the direction of the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," which, under his editorship, became one of the first of the scientific journals of Germany. With Liebig and Wœhler, he afterwards undertook a "Dictionary of Chemistry," and subsequently produced a "Biographical Dictionary of Mathematicians and Naturalists," and "Studies for a History of the Exact Sciences." His scientific researches have been principally directed towards electricity and magnetism. He invented a galvanometer, another instrument for producing a constant current of electricity, and made some important discoveries relative to galvanic polarization, &c. B. at Hamburg, 1796.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, John Francis, *pod'-jo bratch'-che-o-le'-ne*, a learned Italian historian, whose merit procured him the office of secretary to Pope Boniface IX. and several of his successors. While he was at the council of Constance, he was employed in searching for ancient manuscripts in that city, of which he discovered several. From Constance he went to England, where he continued for some time, and then returned to Rome; but, in 1435, settled at Florence, married, and became secretary to that republic. His principal works are—"Funeral Orations," "History of Florence," "De Varietate Fortunæ," "Epistles," a collection of witticisms, a Latin translation of Diodorus Siculus, and editions of several ancient writers discovered by him, particularly Quintilian and Ammianus Marcellinus. B. at Terranova, Florence, 1380; D. at Florence, 1459.—His son James translated his father's "History of Florence" from the Latin into Italian; also the "Life of Cyrus" from the Greek, and other works. He was put to death for being concerned in the conspiracy of the Pazzi in 1478.

POIRIER, Germain, *pwoi'-ri-ai*, an eminent French chronologist and antiquary, was of the order of Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was one of the writers of "The Art of Verifying Dates," and undertook, in conjunction with Precieux, the 18th volume of the "Collection of the Histories of Gaul and France," begun by Bouquet. B. 1724; D. 1803.

POISSON, John B., *pwoir'-sawng*, an eminent French geographer, who produced a "Physical and Political Atlas of the whole World," the atlas for the "Universal Geography" of Malte-Brun, and several of the maps accompanying the works of Humboldt. He also constructed several fine globes, one of which is preserved in the Louvre museum. B. 1761; D. at Valence, 1831.

POISSON, Raymond, *pwois'-sawng*, a celebrated French actor and dramatic writer, who was gentleman of the chamber to the Duc de Crequi, but quitted that service for the stage. His pieces are, "The Baron de la Crasse," "The Good Soldier," "The Fool of Quality," and some others. B. about 1620; D. 1690.

POISSON, Simeon Denis, an eminent French mathematician, who, in 1811, was appointed professor of mechanics in the Normal School at Paris, and subsequently became examiner of the Polytechnic School, member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Council of Public Instruction, and baron and officer of the Legion of Honour. He was one of the most profound mathematicians of his time, and largely contributed to the scientific journals. His dissertations chiefly relate to the mathematics of magnetism, heat, the gases, capillary attraction, gravitation, &c. He excelled in applying the methods of mathematical analysis to questions of physics. A monument to his memory was erected in his native town. B. at Pithiviers, 1781; D. at Paris, 1840.

POIVRE, Peter, *poivr*, an eminent French naturalist and traveller, who entered the Congregation of Missionaries and was sent to China, where he was imprisoned during two years. In his passage to Europe the vessel was attacked by the English, and Poivre had his arm carried off. He subsequently quitted the ecclesiastical state, and was sent by the French India Company, in 1749, to open a commercial establishment in Cochin-China, and was also appointed intendant

of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree and other valuable plants. He wrote "The Voyage of a Philosopher," a treatise on the "Dyeing of Silks," and "The History and Manners of China," &c. B. at Lyons, 1719; D. at the same city, 1786.

POLE, Reginald, *pole*, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Richard Pole, Lord Montague, and of Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV., and cousin-german to the mother of Henry VIII. At the age of 12 he was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he made considerable progress in learning. In 1517 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and two years after, the deaneries of Exeter and Wimborne. About this time he went to Italy for improvement, upon a liberal establishment from his relation Henry VIII. He returned to England in 1525, and was held in great favour by the king, on account of his engaging manners and accomplishments; but, when that monarch avowed his design of divorcing his queen, Pole opposed it, and went to Italy. Henry having assumed the supremacy over the Church, and caused Dr. Sampson to write a defence of that title, sent the book to Pole, who returned an answer to it under the title "Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica." This gave such offence that his preferments and pensions were taken from him; but he was abundantly compensated by the pope and emperor. The former made him cardinal in 1536, and appointed him nuncio to France and Flanders. At home, however, he was declared a traitor, and a price was set upon his head. He was one of the legates at the Council of Trent, where he attended as long as his health permitted. On the death of Paul III. he narrowly missed election to the popedom. Queen Mary was no sooner settled on the English throne, than Pole was appointed legate to reduce England to submission to the papal see; but, before he set out, the act of attainder which had been passed against him was repealed. He arrived in 1554, and was magnificently received and lodged in the palace at Lambeth. Shortly after he met the Parliament, and pronounced the papal absolution of the kingdom. The day after the death of Cranmer, he took upon himself the title of archbishop of Canterbury, having been promoted to that dignity some time before. He was also elected chancellor of both universities, which he visited by commission. He behaved with moderation to the Protestants, and was displeased with the conduct of Gardiner and the other persecuting prelates. He survived Queen Mary only sixteen hours. Besides his book against Henry VIII. and his defence of it, he wrote several pieces in favour of the papal authority and the doctrines of the Church of Rome. It is difficult to absolve Cardinal Pole from all acquiescence in the dreadful persecutions which took place in Queen Mary's reign; but his mild and honourable disposition seems totally at variance with the fearful acts which disgraced that period. B. at Stourton, Staffordshire, 1500; D. at Lambeth, 1558.

POLEMBERG, Cornelius, *pol'-lem-bairg*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, at the invitation of Charles I., visited England, where he painted several cabinet pictures of great beauty. His landscapes are particularly fine. On the disturbances breaking out between the King and Parliament, he returned to his native country.

B. at Utrecht, 1586; D. at the same city, 1660.

POLEMON, *pol'-e-mon*, a Greek philosopher, who in his youth led a dissolute life; but, passing the school of Xenocrates one day, inflamed with wine, he entered in order to ridicule the philosopher. The discourse of Xenocrates on the misery of intemperance had such an effect that Polemon became his disciple and successor. After this change he drank nothing but water during the rest of his life. B. at Athens, about 340 B.C.; D. 270 B.C.

POLEVOY, Nicolas Alexiewitch, *pol'-e-voi*, an eminent Russian writer, who was the son of a merchant settled in Siberia. He never went to school, but was taught reading in his sixth year by his sister. He was a prodigious reader, and, while still a mere child, wrote a drama, a manuscript newspaper, and a "History of Peter the Great." "At last," he says, in his Autobiography, "I became my father's walking dictionary in geography and history, for my memory at that time was such as I have never met with in anybody else. To learn by heart a whole tragedy cost me nothing. In a word, if I must describe my mental progress up to the year 1811, it was this,—I had read about a thousand volumes, of all kinds and sorts, and remembered all that I read." In 1812 his father had settled at Moscow, when the city was destroyed by fire on the advance of Napoleon I.; after which event he returned to Irkutsk, where young Polevoy spent several years as clerk to his father, who wished him to become a man of business, while the inclinations of the son were wholly towards literature. In secret he learnt the French and German languages, and in 1817 sent an account of the emperor Alexander's visit to Kursk to the "Russian Courier," which was his first essay in print. He continued his contributions, and repaired to St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of the most distinguished literary men; and proceeding to Moscow, established there the "Moscow Telegraph," in 1825. The succeeding twenty-one years were occupied in incessant literary labour. He was a journalist, an historian, a romance-writer; he produced essays, tales, translations of Shakspeare, and a multitude of dramas, tragedies, and comedies, at a rate faster than criticism could follow. His most important works are, a "History of the Russian Nation," which was left incomplete at his death; "Sketches of Russian Literature;" Dramatic Works and Translations; and Lives of Napoleon, Peter the Great, and Suwarrow. His translation of "Hamlet" was played with great success at Moscow in 1837. B. at Irkutsk, 1796; D. 1846.

POLIDORO. (*See* CARAVAGGIO.)

POLIGNAC, Melchior de, *po'-leen-yak*, a celebrated French cardinal, who was descended from one of the oldest families in France, and received his education at Paris, where he, at the same time, defended the philosophy of Aristotle and that of Descartes with great ingenuity. In the disputes between the pope and the court of France, Polignac rendered great service by bringing about a reconciliation. Louis XIV. sent him as ambassador to Poland to procure the election of the prince of Conti, after the death of John Sobieski. In this he failed, and on his return to France was for some time in disgrace. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and in 1712 assisted in negotiating the treaty of Utrecht. In the

next year he received from Pope Clement XI. the dignity of cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was exiled to his abbey of Anchin, and was not recalled till 1721. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and in 1732 commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. Cardinal Polignac wrote an excellent Latin poem, entitled "Anti-Lucretius." B. at Puy, Languedoc, 1661; D. at Paris, 1741.

POLIGNAC, Prince Jules de, minister and favourite of Charles X., was the son of the due de Polignac and his duchess, the favourite and confidante of Marie Antoinette. At an early age he joined the count of Artois, then in exile, and was appointed his aide-de-camp. In 1804 he returned to France, where he and his elder brother engaged in a plot against the first consul; on the discovery of which he was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Even after the expiration of this term he was detained in custody, but contrived to effect his escape in 1813. After fulfilling various missions in the interests of the Bourbons, he was, upon their restoration to the throne of France, sent as ambassador to the court of England. From that post he was recalled in 1829 by Charles X., who appointed him minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. But his acts excited general dissatisfaction, and his reactionary policy led to the fall of Charles X. and the expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons from the French throne. During the revolution of 1830 he obstinately refused all compromise, and, after the triumph of the people, attempted to escape under a disguise; but was taken at Granville, conducted to Paris, and brought to trial before the Court of Peers, which condemned him to imprisonment for life, with the loss of all his titles and orders. After being detained for several years in the fortress of Ham, he was pardoned in 1836; upon which he repaired to England; but subsequently returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his days in strict privacy. This blundering statesman was, apart from politics, an honourable and worthy man; but his public acts may be assumed to have sprung from the prejudices of his birth and education, and his blind faith in the principles of the old régime. B. at Paris, 1783; D. 1847.

POLIZIANO, or POLITIANUS, Angelo, *po-lish-i-ai'-nus*, a learned Italian writer, whose poetical talents recommended him to the patronage of Lorenzo and Julian de' Medici, the former of whom made him tutor to his children. He discharged this trust so well as to be appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. His principal works were, "History of the Confederacy of Pazzi," a Latin translation of Herodian, "Greek Epigrams," "Latin Epistles," "Bucolic Poems," a "Treatise on Anger," and "Orfeo," the earliest form of the libretto of an opera extant. B. in Tuscany, 1454; D. 1494.

POLLIO. (*See* ASINIUS.)

POLLOK, Robert, *pol'-lok*, a Scotch poet, who was educated for the church, but produced, before he had attained his 26th year, a very remarkable poem, entitled "The Course of Time." Upon the recommendation of Professor Wilson, Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, published the work, which attracted the most unqualified admiration in the religious world. It speedily ran through several editions; having in the year 1857 attained its twenty-first. The young poet's constitution was frail, and was undermined by his intense application. He was preparing to start for Italy, but D. at Southampton, 1827; B. in Renfrewshire, 1799.

POLO, Marco, *po'-lo*, a celebrated old Venetian traveller, whose father and uncle left Venice in 1250 for Constantinople, travelled up the Euxine, and afterwards proceeded to Bokhara, where they acquired the Mongol language; they next joined the suite of the Persian ambassador, with which the brothers proceeded to the court of Kubla Khan, in Chinese Tartary. The Venetians were well received by Kubla, who commissioned them to carry a letter to the pope, in which he asked that a hundred learned men might be sent into his dominions. They arrived safely at Venice in 1269, after an absence of nineteen years. In 1272, the two brothers, and Marco Polo, the son of Nicolo, together with two Dominican friars, again set forth into the interior, from the coast of Syria; but the friars, becoming too frightened to proceed, left the three Venetians to prosecute by themselves their journey into central Asia. In 1275 they arrived at the camp of Kubla Khan, who soon afterwards dispatched Marco Polo on several missions to China and India; and Marco was thus the first European who visited China. In 1291 the three Venetians were permitted to accompany an embassy to Persia, and, after travelling through China, they embarked at Fo-Kien, and sailed thence for Persia. From Persia they set sail for Venice, which they reached in 1295. Venice was at that period at war with Genoa, and Marco Polo was placed in command of one of the war-galleys of the state; but, being taken prisoner, was conveyed to Genoa. While in captivity he dictated to a fellow-prisoner the narrative of his adventures. This MS. he afterwards corrected on regaining his liberty, and caused a French translation to be made of it. The work was published at Venice in 1559. It is one of the most interesting and valuable of the ancient works on geography. Marco Polo was B. about 1250; D. about 1323.

POLYÆNUS, *pol'-i-é'-nus*, a Macedonian, who wrote a work entitled "The Stratagems of War," dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus. There are several editions of this book in Greek and Latin. It was translated into English by R. Sheppard, 1793. Flourished about the middle of the 2nd century A.D.

POLYBIUS, *po-lib'-i-us*, a Greek historian, whose father, Lycortas, was a distinguished Grecian general, and taught his son the principles of philosophy and policy. Philopœmen was his instructor in the art of war. Polybius displayed great skill and courage in several expeditions during the war between the Romans and Perseus, king of Macedon. When that monarch was defeated, Polybius was taken prisoner and sent to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Scipio, whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthagena, and to that of Numantium. Polybius, on the death of Scipio, was greatly afflicted, and retired into private life. Part only of his "Universal History" of his own time, in Greek, remains, which was translated into English by Sir Henry Sheares, in 1698. B. at Megalopolis in Arcadia, about 204 B.C.; D. about 122 B.C.

POLYCARP, *pol'-i-karp*, bishop of Smyrna, and a martyr of the Christian church, was the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. He made a journey to Rome in 160, to settle the contro-

versy respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter. On his return to Smyrna, in 166, he was condemned to the flames by the proconsul. His martyrdom is affectingly related in a letter from the church of Smyrna to the churches of Pontus; and there is also extant an epistle of his to the Philippians, published by Usher, with those of Ignatius, in 1617. B. 71.

Polycletus, *pol-i-kle'-tus*, a sculptor of Sicyon, in the Peloponnesus, who was the rival of Phidias. It is reported that Polycletus, by way of convicting the critics, exhibited a statue for public animadversion, offering to correct the faults that should be noticed. On producing it a second time, amended exactly according to the errors which had been pointed out, he placed by it another, formed according to his own judgment. The observers unanimously approved this last, and censured the former; on which Polycletus said, "That which you condemn, is your own work; that which you admire, is mine." Flourished about 440 B.C.

Polydore Vergil. (*See* Vergil.)

Pombal, Don Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, Marquis de, *pom'-bal*, a Portuguese statesman, who served during some time in the army; but abandoning a military life, retired to his estate until 1739. In 1745 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the Countess Daun, a relation of the famous marshal of that name. In 1750 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and had the principal share in the administration. He displayed great talent, encouraged agriculture and commerce, placed the marine on a respectable footing, and instituted several excellent regulations; but he disgraced his public life by his avarice. He, however, distinguished himself by his honourable conduct after the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. By his means the city was speedily restored, and the public calamity relieved. But his influence at court created him many enemies; and at length a conspiracy was formed against him and the king, which was discovered, and the authors and agents severely punished. Being suspicious that the Jesuits were concerned in this plot, he caused them to be expelled from the kingdom. On the death of Joseph II., in 1777, the power of Pombal was destroyed, and he was exiled from court. B. at Soura, Coimbra, 1699; D. at Pombal, 1782.

Pomey, François, *po'-me*, a French Jesuit, who published, among other learned works, "Treatise on the Funerals of the Ancients," "Pantheum Mysticum," and "An Account of the Heathen Mythology," of which Andrew Tooke gave an English translation, without acknowledgment. B. 1618; D. 1673.

Pomfret, John, *pom'-fret*, an English poet and divine, who entered into orders, and obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire. On account of a passage in his poem entitled "The Choice," Bishop Compton was for some time very much prejudiced against him. His poems possess little merit, but were once very popular. B. at Luton, 1667; D. 1703.

Pompadour, Jeane Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness of, *pom'-pa-door*, mistress of Louis XV., was the daughter of a butcher, and at an early age married M. D'Etioles, the nephew of the farmer-general Normand Tourneham. While hunting in the forest of Senart, on the borders of which Tourneham held an estate, the king had an opportunity purposely afforded him of seeing Madame D'Etioles, with whose charms he was immediately enamoured. She was created marchioness of Pompadour in 1745, and retained a complete ascendancy over the heart of Louis till her death. The marchioness is stated in her "Memoirs" to have taken a considerable share in the political affairs of her time, particularly the war of 1756. B. 1721; D. at Versailles, 1764.

Pompeius, Cneius, *pom-pe'-yus*, commonly called Pompey the Great, was the son of Pompey, an able general, under whom he studied the art of war, and with such success, that at the age of twenty-three he was fitted to command three legions, which he raised at his own expense, and with which he joined Sylla. Three years afterwards he recovered Sicily and Africa, and became so great a favourite with the army that Sylla recalled him. He obeyed the mandate, though his soldiers wished him to resist the orders of the dictator. Sylla received him with expressions of friendship, and saluted him with the appellation of Imperator: he also obtained the honours of a triumph. After the death of Sylla, Pompey compelled Lepidus to quit Rome; and brought the war against Sertorius in Spain to a victorious conclusion, for which he obtained a second triumph, B.C. 73, and, at the same time, was elected consul. In his consulate he restored the tribunes, exterminated the pirates, gained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates, and made numerous conquests in the East. After these exploits he entered Rome, and was honoured with a third triumph. But his glory and vain character procured him many enemies; to counteract whom he joined with Crassus and Cæsar in forming the first triumvirate, B.C. 60. To strengthen this alliance, he married Julia, daughter of Cæsar; but these two great men became rivals, in consequence of Pompey's being chosen sole consul, B.C. 52. On the death of Julia, he married Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, whom he associated with himself in the consulate. Cæsar held the government of Gaul, when the senate, at the solicitation of Pompey, passed a decree commanding him to quit the army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. War now broke out between the two generals, who encountered each other on the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated, and fled, but was assassinated on landing in Egypt. B. 106 B.C.; killed 48 B.C.

Pompey, Cneius Magnus, eldest son of the preceding, endeavoured to avenge his father's murder upon Cæsar; but was defeated at Munda, in Spain, and was shortly afterwards slain, B.C. 45.

Pompey, Sextus Magnus, younger son of Pompey, waged a successful war against Octavian; but being defeated by the latter in a great sea-fight, B.C. 36, he fled to Asia, and was put to death at Miletus, B.C. 35.

Pompignan, Jean Jacques le Franc, Marquis of, *pom'-peen-yawng*, a French writer, who was admitted a member of the Academy in 1760; on which occasion he had the courage to deliver an inaugural discourse in defence of Christianity, which drew upon him a number of satires and lampoons from Voltaire and the other infidels of that society. His works consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of Virgil's "Georgics," &c. B. at Montauban, 1709; D. 1784.

Pompignan, Jean George le Franc de, brother of the preceding, was a prelate of the French church. He wrote—"Critical Essay on the Present State of the Republic of Letters;" on

the Secular Authority in matters of Religion; "Scepticism convicted by the Prophecies:" "Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself." B. at Montauban, 1715; D. 1790.

POMPONATIUS, Peter, *pom'-po-naŭ'-shi-us*, a learned Italian, who taught philosophy at Padua and other cities in Italy, with extraordinary reputation. In his book "De Immortalitate Animæ," printed at Bologna, in 1516, he maintained that a future state was no part of the Aristotelian philosophy, but a matter of religious faith. This position occasioned a violent controversy, and Pomponatius, though supported by Cardinal Bembo, was regarded as an atheist. B. at Mantua, 1462; D. 1525.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, Julius, *pom-po'-ni-us*, a name given to Peter of Calabria, who went to Rome, where he was distinguished for his talents, till he was falsely accused of conspiring against Pope Paul II. He then retired to Venice; but, after the death of Paul, returned to Rome, where he became suspected of atheism, on account of his enthusiasm for the ancient philosophy. His principal works are, "The Lives of the Cæsars," editions of Sallust, Pliny the Younger, and some of the works of Cicero; Commentaries on Quintilian, Columella, Virgil, &c. B. in Calabria, 1425; D. 1498.

PONIATOWSKI, Stanislaus, Count, *pon'-e-a-tow'-ske*, a Polish nobleman, who distinguished himself as general of the Swedish army of Charles XII. It was through his bravery that Charles was enabled to effect his escape after the battle of Pultowa, and he afterwards succeeded in winning over the Porte to support the unfortunate monarch against the Russians. He subsequently returned to his native country, where King Augustus appointed him general of the royal guard and treasurer of Lithuania. He also enjoyed the favour of the elector of Saxony, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Poland. By that monarch he was appointed castellan of Cracow, one of the highest posts in the country. One of his sons became king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. B. 1678; D. 1762.

PONIATOWSKI, Joseph, Prince, a distinguished Polish general, who at first served in the Austrian army, and when his countrymen rose against Russia, fought under Kosciusko; but, upon the defeat of that general, Poniatowski sought a refuge at Vienna. When the French entered Warsaw, in 1806, he was appointed to the command of the Polish army which was to co-operate with the French against Russia. In 1812 Napoleon gave him the command of the 5th corps of the "grand army," which was composed of Poles. In the subsequent battles he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery, and covered himself with glory in the retreat from Moscow. Shortly before the battle of Leipsic he was created a marshal of France. B. at Warsaw, 1763; drowned in the Elster, 1813.

PONSONBY, Sir Frederick Cavendish, K.C.B., *pon'-son-be*, a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, the second son of the Earl of Bessborough, was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23rd light dragoons in 1807. During the Peninsular war he had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself, and was regarded as the *beau ideal* of a cavalry officer. At Talavera, Barossa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he performed some most brilliant exploits, and during the whole of the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, a day seldom passed without his being more or less engaged with the enemy's advance. He closed his career on the field of Waterloo, where, in the absence of his commanding officer, General Vandeleur, who had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons, he observed a French column rapidly advancing into the small valley which lay between the two armies. There was not a moment to lose; Colonel Ponsonby, calculating the column at about 1000, exclaimed, "They must not be allowed to come further," and with his well-known cry, "Come on, 12th!" dashed against the enemy, followed by his men. At the very moment when they had driven their opponents back into the enemy's lines, the colonel received a cut on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Colonel Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground. There he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French trailleur, rode over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was at length accosted by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him until morning, when a cart conveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds, but ultimately recovered. He became a major-general in the army, K.C.B., and colonel of the royal dragoons, besides enjoying the honour of four foreign orders of knighthood. B. 1783; D. 1837.

PONTOPPIDAN, Eric, *pont-op'-pi-dan*, an eminent Danish divine, who was professor of theology in the university of Copenhagen, and, in 1747, became bishop of Bergen. He wrote extensively upon the history and antiquities of his country. The most important of his works were,—"A History of the Reformation in Denmark," and another upon the History, Antiquities, and Migrations of the old Danish races. B. in Jutland, 1698; D. at Bergen, 1764.

POPE, Sir Thomas, *pope*, a patron of learning, received his education at Eton school, and afterwards studied the law. At the age of 28 he became treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, and was shortly afterwards appointed visitor of religious houses, in which situation he conducted himself with moderation. In 1540 he was knighted and made master of the jewel-house in the Tower. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity College, Oxford. B. at Dedington, Oxfordshire, 1508; D. in London, 1558.

POPE, Alexander, a celebrated English poet, whose father was a linendraper in the Strand, London. His parents being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was placed, at eight years of age, under a priest named Taverner, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages. Meeting with Ogilby's "Homer" about this time, he was so much pleased with the work that it became his favourite book; and when he was at school, at the age of ten, he turned some of the events of Homer into

a play, which was performed by the upper boys, the master's gardener representing Ajax. At the age of twelve, Pope retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased an estate. Here he formed his intention of becoming a poet, and wrote his "Ode on Solitude," which appears as the first-fruits of his poetic genius. It was here also that he first met with the works of Waller, Spenser, and Dryden; but, on perusing Dryden, he abandoned the rest, and studied him as a model. In his sixteenth year he wrote his "Pastorals;" the "Essay on Criticism," "Rape of the Lock," and "Windsor Forest," quickly following. The "Essay on Criticism," notwithstanding the youth of the author, is one of the finest poems in the language, and contains the soundest rules; but his genius shone to greater advantage in his "Rape of the Lock," founded on the circumstance of Lord Petre's cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair. About 1713, the poet being then in his twenty-fifth year, he published proposals for a translation of the "Iliad," in which he met with such great encouragement, that he was enabled to purchase a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his parents in 1715. After completing the "Iliad," he undertook the "Odyssey," for which also he obtained a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in this work by the learning and abilities of Broome and Fenton. In 1721 Pope published an edition of Shakspeare. The reputation which he had acquired by the success as well as the merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among the inferior classes of writers, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. His temper was too irritable and too little under control to permit his taking no notice of them; and in 1728 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled "The Dunciad," in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and, what was worse, exposed to ridicule many worthy and gifted individuals who had given him no offence. In 1733, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke, he employed his pen upon a moral and philosophical subject, the result of which was his "Essay on Man," an ethical poem addressed to that statesman. Of this work it is needless to speak; for, whatever may be thought of its leading principle, it possesses refined thoughts and substantial beauties. He next wrote satires, in which he attacked several persons of rank. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works when he was carried off by asthma. In person Pope was small and crooked; yet there was much animation and elegance in his countenance, except when he was labouring under his hereditary complaint, the headache. His friendships appear to have been capricious, and he had no small portion of vanity in his disposition; to which, and self-interest, almost all considerations were readily sacrificed. The best editions of Pope are Warburton's, in 9 volumes, and those of Bowles and Roscoe. The latest and best memoir of the poet was recently brought out under the auspices of J. W. Croker and Mr. Peter Cunningham. B. in London, 1688; D. 1744.

Poppæa Sabina, *pop-pe'-a sa-bi'-na*. The most celebrated of this name was a Roman matron, who married a knight, by whom she had a son. Her personal charms captivated Otho, who was then one of Nero's favourites. He carried her away, and married her; but Nero, who had seen her accomplishments, soon deprived him of her, and sent him out of Italy. After he had taken this step, Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, and married Poppæa. The cruelty of the emperor did not, however, long permit her to share the imperial dignity. She died of a kick which she received from him when advanced in pregnancy, about 65 A.D.

Pordenone, John Anthony Licinio Regillo, *por'-dai-no'-nai*, an eminent Italian painter, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of Giorgione, and the rival of Titian. The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. B. 1483; D. 1539.

Porphyry, *por'-fi-re*, (Porpherius, *por-fir'-i-us*), a platonic philosopher, who studied eloquence at Athens, under Longinus; and philosophy at Rome, under Plotinus, whose life he wrote. His learning was great, and he composed many works, one of which, against the Scriptures, was burnt by order of Theodosius the Great. B. at Tyre, 233; D. at Rome, 304.

Porphyrogenitus, *por-fi-ro-jen'-i-tus* (*See* Constantine VI.)

Porsenna, or Porsena, *por-sen'-na*, or *por'-se-na*, ruler of Clusium, a city of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne. At first successful, he would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Horatius Cocles stood at the head of a bridge, and resisted the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. (*See* Cocles, Horatius.) This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scævola, who had entered his camp with the intention of murdering him, burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude, he no longer dared to make head against so brave a people. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. The story of Porsenna's attack upon Rome forms the subject of one of Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Porson, Richard, *por'-son*, a celebrated Greek scholar, who was the son of a parish clerk in Norfolk. Through the liberality of Mr. Norris, a gentleman of that county, he was enabled to pursue his studies at Eton. A similar act of liberality on the part of Sir George Baker was the means of his proceeding to Cambridge, where he continued his studies in a most distinguished manner till, in 1790, he was unanimously elected regius professor of Greek. Until the establishment of the London Institution, Porson struggled with poverty, having only the £40 a year afforded by his professorship to subsist upon; but on being appointed chief librarian to the last-named institution, with a salary of £200 per annum, his circumstances became comparatively easy. Although one of the greatest scholars England has produced, Porson published very little, his "Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms upon the Greek Writers," and his edition of the "Lexicon of Photius," being his most important efforts. B. at East Ruston, Norfolk, 1759; D. 1808.

Porta, James della, *por'-ta*, a celebrated Italian architect, who built the Gregorian chapel, several fine churches, and other structures, and finished the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome, in 1590. The Villa Aldobrandini, now called Belvedere, is one of his best works. B. at Milan, about 1530; D. at Rome about 1595.—His nephew, William

della Porta, was an eminent sculptor, and restored the legs of the Farnese Hercules.

**Porta**, John Baptist, a learned Neapolitan writer, who invented the camera obscura, and acquired a great reputation by his works on science, particularly mathematics, medicine, and natural history. He held assemblies of learned men in his house, which were condemned by the court of Rome, on the absurd charge that the object of their meetings was the discussion of magic. Some writers have claimed for Porta the discovery of the telescope; but the most competent critics admit that Galileo is the only person to whom that honour is due. His principal works are, "Treatise on Natural Magic," in Latin; another on Physiognomy, mixed with Astrology, and other delusions of his age. B. about 1550; D. 1615.

**Portal**, Antony, *por'-tal*, an eminent Italian physician, who went to reside at Paris, and there became the friend of Buffon, a member of the Academy of Sciences, professor at the College of France, and president of the Academy of Medicine. At the restoration he was appointed consulting physician to the king. He was an industrious writer, his most important publication being a "History of Anatomy and Surgery," first produced in 1773. B. 1742; D. 1832.

**Porter**, Anna Maria, *por'-ter*, an English novelist, who, while a child, residing with her mother at Edinburgh, made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, then in his youth. Her first attempts in fiction are said to have sprung from the suggestions of the future novelist, who used to relate stories to her. Her chief works are, "The Hungarian Brothers," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Mariendorpt," and "The Knight of St. John." She was also the authoress of a collection of ballad-romances, and other poems. B. at Durham, about 1781; D. near Bristol, 1832.

**Porter**, Jane, an English novelist, was the sister of the preceding, and the authoress of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Pastor's Fireside," "The Field of Forty Footsteps," &c. These novels display certain powers of description and skill in construction; but enjoy, at the present time, but little of the great popularity they once had. B. 1776; D. 1850.

**Porter**, Sir Robert Ker, an English painter, and the brother of the two preceding novelists, produced some battle-pieces of an extraordinary size. His "Storming of Seringapatam," exhibited in the Strand in 1800, was 120 feet in length; "The Siege of Acre" and "The Battle of Agincourt" (hung in the Guildhall), were also of large dimensions. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the emperor of Russia, and painted upon the walls of the Admiralty, at St. Petersburg, "Peter the Great Planning the Port of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg." He went to Spain in 1808, and accompanied the army of Sir John Moore until the battle of Corunna: he was also a spectator of the great Russian campaign of Napoleon while in Russia, an account of which he published on his return to England. In 1813 he was created a knight by the Prince-regent. During the interval 1817-20 he travelled with his wife, the Princess Mary de Sherbatoff, in Georgia, Persia, and Armenia, and published a work on that tour in 1822. Several years later he obtained the appointment of British consul at Venezuela, which post he filled until the year 1841. During the concluding years of his life he painted few pictures, and those chiefly upon sacred subjects. B. at Durham, about 1778; D. at St. Petersburg, 1842.

**Porter**, George Richardson, an eminent statistical writer, was educated for a commercial career; but meeting with ill-success in trade, he resolved to devote himself to statistical literature. In 1832 he received an appointment at the Board of Trade, and, in his various employments therein, displayed so much energy and intelligence, that he rose to a secretaryship of the board, at a salary of £1500 per annum, in 1841. He was one of the founders of the Statistical Society, and a constant contributor to its Journal. To the same body he was also elected treasurer, upon the retirement of Mr. Hallam in 1841. His most important work, entitled "The Progress of the Nation," was commenced in 1836, and completed about 1840; but several new and enlarged editions were subsequently put forth. His other works were a translation of Bastiat's "Popular Fallacies regarding General Interests," a section of "The Admiralty Manual of Scientific Engineering," edited by Sir J. F. Herschel, and a portion of the "Geography of Great Britain," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and the "Tropical Agriculturist." B. in London, 1792; D. at Tonbridge Wells, 1855.

**Portus**, Francis, *por'-tus*, an eminent Greek professor, who filled the chair of classical literature at Padua, Modena, and Ferrara. Having embraced the reformed faith, he quitted Italy and went to Geneva, where he obtained a professorship in 1562. His works are, additions to the Greek Dictionary of Constantine; commentaries upon Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other ancient authors. B. in the island of Crete, 1511; D. at Geneva, 1581.

**Porus**, *por'-us*, king of part of India, near the river Hydaspes, on the banks of which he was defeated by Alexander, who, asking him how he would be treated,—"As a king," said Porus. This answer so pleased the victor, that he not only restored to him his dominions, but added thereto several provinces. He was treacherously put to death by Eudamus, B.C. 317.

**Posidonius**, *pos-i-do'-ni-us*, an astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished before Ptolemy, and undertook to ascertain the circumference of the earth, which he made to be 30,000 furlongs.—There was a Stoic philosopher of the same name, who was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and taught with reputation at Rhodes. Josephus charges him with having invented the calumny against the Jews, that they worshipped the head of an ass. Cicero makes several allusions to his writings. Flourished about 100 B.C.

**Postel**, Guillaume, *pos'-tel*, a French mystic, was sent by Francis I. into the East, to collect manuscripts, and on his return was appointed royal professor of mathematics and languages. He lost this post, however, in consequence of his extraordinary opinions, and went to Rome, where he turned Jesuit; but was expelled from the order and imprisoned, for maintaining that the authority of councils was superior to that of popes. On gaining his liberty he went to Venice, and formed an intimacy with an old woman who had given herself up to mystic reveries. Postel started the strange notion that women had been left without redemption, which was now accomplished by Mother Joan, the

name of this visionary. For his wild fancies he was again imprisoned; but recovered his liberty, and returned to Paris. He afterwards wrote a retractation, and was restored to his professorship; but again relapsed, and was confined in a monastery. He wrote a great number of works on theology and the oriental languages. B. in Normandy, 1510; D. 1581.

Posthumus, Marcus Crassus Latianus, *pos'-thu-mus*, a Roman general, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 261. He defeated the Germans in several actions, and displayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but having refused to allow his soldiers to plunder Mayence, they rose against and slew him and his son, in 267.

Potemkin, Gregory Alexandrovitch, *po-tem'-kin*, a Russian general favoured by Catharine II. He entered the cavalry of the Russian guard at an early age, and, having attracted the notice of Catharine, by his tall and handsome person, she made him minister of war; in which capacity he suggested the idea of taking the Crimea from the Turks. In 1787 he renewed the war against Turkey, and put himself at the head of the army. The year following he took Otshakov, and put its inhabitants to the sword. He acquired prodigious riches, was appointed field-marshal of Russia, grand hetman of the Cossacks, and possessed almost uncontrolled power. He was a man of debauched principles, and an inordinate epicure, which produced a disorder that carried him off. His remains were interred under a magnificent mausoleum at Cherson. He is said to have aspired to the duchy of Courland and to the kingdom of Poland. B. near Smolensk, about 1740; D. 1792.

Pott, Percival, *pot*, an eminent English surgeon, who was elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, in 1764, became fellow of the Royal Society. He invented some surgical instruments, and wrote a treatise on "Hernia," another on "Wounds of the Head," and "Observations on the Fistula Lachrymalis." B. in London, 1713; D. 1788.

Potter, Paul, *pot'-ter*, an eminent Dutch painter, excelled in painting landscapes with cattle, and in representing the effect of the meridian sun upon objects. His "Bull" is universally admired as an extraordinary piece of animal-painting: it is in the museum at the Hague. B. at Enckhuysen, 1625; D. 1654.

Potter, John, a learned English prelate, who was educated at the University of Oxford, and became an eminent tutor. On being appointed chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, he removed to Lambeth, and, in 1708, became regius professor of divinity. In 1715 he was preferred to the see of Oxford, whence, in 1737, he was translated to Canterbury. He wrote "Antiquities of Greece," "Discourse on Church Government," an edition of Lycophron, an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, and some theological works. B. in Yorkshire, 1674; D. 1747.

Potter, Robert, a learned English divine, who made several excellent translations of classical authors, the most important of which were his Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He was also the author of a vindication of Gray, the poet, against Dr. Johnson. B. 1721; D. 1804.

Pottinger, Sir Henry, *pot'-tin-jer*, an English diplomatist, who went to India as cadet in 1804, and, by his energy and ability, rose in succession to the posts of judge and collector at Ahmednuggur, in the Deccan, political resident at Cutch, and president of the regency of Scinde. In 1839 he was further honoured by being created a baronet; and, upon the outbreak of war between England and China, was sent to the latter country as ambassador extraordinary. After acting with much decision in concert with Admiral Sir William Parker, he succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese authorities a treaty of commerce. At the conclusion of the war, he was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Hong Kong, and knight grand-cross of the Bath. Upon his return to England, in 1844, the House of Commons voted him a pension of £1500 per annum. In 1846 he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a post he vacated to assume the governorship and command-in-chief of the presidency of Madras, which he held till 1854. In all these employments he exhibited the best qualities of a public administrator. B. 1789; D. at Malta 1856.

Poussin, Nicholas, *poos'-sã*, an eminent French painter, who studied in Italy, where he applied himself principally to landscape. On his return to France, in 1639, he was named first painter to Louis XIII., and provided with apartments in the Tuileries. He was also appointed to ornament the gallery of the Louvre; but being thwarted in his plans while executing that great work, he went to Rome, and continued to reside there until his death. Eight fine pictures by him are in the National Gallery. A set of his pictures, entitled the "Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome," are included in the collection of the earl of Ellesmere. B. at Andely, Normandy, 1594; D. at Rome, 1665.

Poussin, Gaspar, an Italian painter, of French extraction, and whose real name was Dughet; but he took that of Poussin, his sister having married Nicholas Poussin. His landscapes, particularly those which represent landstorms, are very fine. Six of his paintings are contained in the National Gallery. B. at Rome, 1613; D. at the same city, 1675.

Powell, Edward, *pou'-el*, an English Roman Catholic priest, who was ordered by Henry VIII., in 1523, to write a work against Luther and in favour of the Pope; but having, at a later period, maintained the same views in opposition to his former royal patron, he was condemned to be hanged and quartered in 1540.

Powell, Sir John, bart., an eminent and honest lawyer, was born of a very ancient and wealthy family at Pentrymeyrick, in the parish of Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire. He was a judge in the Court of King's Bench, in 1688, and distinguished himself so much by his integrity and ability on the trial of the seven bishops, that James II. deprived him of his office, but he was restored to it at the Revolution, and sat there until his death, in 1696. In Heber's "Life of Jeremy Taylor" it is stated that he was a pupil of that distinguished man, and was offered the great seal of England if he would have decided against the bishops. When every effort to influence him against the bishops had failed, the court, it is said, made the same attempt upon his eldest son Thomas, who for many years represented the county of Carmarthen in Parliament, which reaching the judge's ears, he sent for him, and told him that if he accepted of any place, or the promise of any place under government, he should consider it as intended to bias his judgment, and would disinherit him; and,

as to himself, he would rather live upon his cockle-bank at Langharne, than do anything so repugnant to his conscience.

POWELL, Rev. Baden, an eminent English mathematical professor, who received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and, in 1827, became Savilian professor of geometry in the same university. During his long connexion with Oxford, he was one of the most energetic supporters of reform, and a constant advocate for the introduction of a more extensive system of teaching with respect to the natural sciences than was there pursued. The nature of his researches will be seen by an enumeration of his principal works or contributions to scientific journals. These are—"Elementary Treatise on Experimental and Mathematical Optics;" "Revelation and Science;" "The Connexion of Natural and Divine Truth; or, the Study of the Inductive Philosophy considered as subservient to Theology;" "Tradition Unveiled;" Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, the Philosophy of Creation, the Plurality of Worlds; a revised edition of Dr. Pereira's work upon "Light;" an "Historical View of the Mathematical Sciences," contributed to Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia;" and a large number of papers on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, furnished to the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Reports of the British Association," and "Taylor's Scientific Memoirs." He was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," a work which deeply agitated the religious world. B. in London 1796; D. 1859.

POWERS, Hiram, *pow'-ers*, an eminent modern American sculptor, was the son of a small farmer in Windsor county, Vermont, U.S. On the death of his father, being left in poor circumstances, he was compelled to maintain himself by his own exertions. After finding employment in an hotel, a provision-store, and a clockmaker's shop, he made the acquaintance of a foreign artist, and, having from his youth been an adept at drawing, quickly learnt the art of modelling in plaster from his tutor. He then obtained employment in the Cincinnati Museum as a modeller in wax. Whilst thus engaged, he assiduously cultivated his artistic powers, and with so much success, that, in 1835, he was enabled to set himself up at Washington as a modeller of busts. Two years later he proceeded to Italy, which for a long period had been a cherished idea. In that land of art his progress was very rapid. The first work by which he acquired fame as a sculptor was an "Eve," in marble. In 1851, his "Greek Slave" was placed in the Great Exhibition of London, where it became an object of popularity to a most remarkable degree. From that period his fame became European, and he was everywhere admitted to be a highly-gifted representative of American art. His other works were, a "Fisher-boy," the "United States," for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; "Washington," "California," "La Penserosa," and a number of portrait busts of the most distinguished statesmen and public men of his native country. B. at Woodstock, in Vermont, U.S., 1805; D. 1873.

POWNALL, Thomas, *pow'-nal*, an English writer and politician, who, in 1753, went to America, and was appointed governor of New Jersey and afterwards of South Carolina. He returned to England in 1761, and, several years later, entered the House of Commons, where he opposed the war with America. He wrote a treatise on the "Antiquities of Roman Gaul," "Intellectual Physics," an essay on the "Nature of Being," a treatise on "Old Age," "Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe," and other works. B. at Lincoln, 1722; D. at Bath, 1805.

POZZO DI BORGO, Charles André, Count, *pot'-so de bor'-go*, a Corsican nobleman, who was sent, in 1791, as deputy to the National Assembly, to thank that body for having annexed Corsica to France; but afterwards returned to his native island, and struggled, in concert with General Paoli, for the establishment of a free government, under English protection. In 1797, the English having abandoned Corsica, he repaired to London, where he became the leader of the French refugees. In 1803 he went to Russia, and entered the diplomatic service of that country. The emperor Alexander appointed him his ambassador to Louis XVIII., in 1814, and, as the envoy of Russia, he took part in all the acts of the Holy Alliance. He was present, as Russian commissioner, at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a wound; and afterwards was one of those who suggested that Napoleon should be exiled from Europe. He represented the emperors Alexander and Nicholas at the court of France until the year 1834, when he returned to St. Petersburg. Shortly afterwards he resumed his former post at Paris, and in 1835 repaired to London as ambassador extraordinary of the czar. In 1839 he retired from public affairs, and took up his residence at Paris. B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1764; D. at Paris, 1842.

PRAED, Winthrop Mackworth, *praid*, an English poet and prose writer of celebrity, who commenced his literary career by contributing to the "Etonian," and "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." He was called to the bar in 1829, and in the following year entered parliament, where he offered a resolute opposition to the Reform Bill. A complete edition of his works appeared in 1864. B. 1802; D. 1839.

PRATT, Samuel Jackson, *prat*, a novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, in early life went on the stage, but relinquished that pursuit, and subsequently became an itinerant lecturer, a bookseller, and, lastly, an author by profession. He settled at Bath, where, under the fictitious appellation of Courtney Melmoth, he published several novels and poems. The principal of his poems were, "The Tears of Genius, on the Death of Goldsmith," "Sympathy," and "Landscapes in Verse." His best novels were, "Liberal Opinions," "Emma Corbett," "The Pupils of Pleasure," and "Family Secrets." Besides these works, he published "Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia," "Gleanings in England," "Harvest Home," "The Fair Circassian," a tragedy; and some others. B. 1749; D. 1814.

PRATT, Charles. (*See* CAMDEN, Earl of.)

PRAXAGORAS, *prăx-ag'-o-răs*, a Greek historian, who was a native of Athens, and wrote a history of the sovereigns of that country, and another of Constantine; also one of Alexander the Great. Flourished about 345.

PRAXITELES, *prăx-it'-e-lees*, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who executed several fine statues, in bronze and marble, of Bacchus, a satyr, Venus, and Apollo. An ancient copy of one of his works, the "Apollo Sauroctonos," is the only example of his genius extant. He excelled in the grace, tenderness, and finish of his works, and was esteemed as second to

Phidias only. Phryne, a celebrated Thespian courtesan, was his mistress, and served as the model for his statues of Venus. He also executed a series called "The Labours of Hercules," for the temple erected to that hero at Thebes. Two of his sons acquired fame as sculptors. Praxiteles is supposed to have been B. about 360 B.C.; D. about 280 B.C.

PRESCOTT, William Hickling, *pres'-kot*, a celebrated American historian, who came of a New England family of high honour. His grandfather, Colonel William Prescott, commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill; his father was an eminent judge at Boston. In 1811 he was sent to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1814. While at college, he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye; and the sight of the other became so impaired as to compel him to abstain from any lengthened course of study. Happily, his father's circumstances were such as to preclude the necessity of his toiling for bread. He early determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after quitting college, being advised to travel, he went to Europe, and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France, and Italy. At the end of that time he returned to his native country with restored health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. His marriage took place soon after, and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. But he laboured at his task under circumstances which would have crushed many men. "While at the university," he says, "I received an injury in one of my eyes which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; while twice in my life since I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading or writing for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for my History of Ferdinand and Isabella; and in my disabled condition, with my transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and, in time, I became so far familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad) that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purpose of composition." But the difficulties of composition had yet to be overcome. Dictation was at first tried; but finding that he could not attain the force and freedom he required, he was compelled to relinquish that mode. A writing-case for the blind was obtained from London, and "with this instrument," continues Prescott, "I have written every word of my historicals. This *modus operandi* exposes me to some embarrassments; for as one cannot see what he is doing on the other side of the paper, any more than a performer on the treadmill sees what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make corrections. This requires the subject to be pretty thoroughly canvassed in the mind, and all blots and erasures to be made then, before taking up the stylus. This compels me to go over my composition to the extent of a whole chapter, however long it may be, several times in my mind before sitting down to my desk. When there, the work becomes one of memory rather than of creation, and the writing is apt to run off glibly enough." In 1838 the first of the historical works composed under so many difficulties was produced, under the title of "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic of Spain." The work became universally successful, and was translated into French, Spanish, and German. Its author was immediately elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. Prescott's literary industry was not checked by the success of his first work. He immediately devoted himself to the delineation of another brilliant period in the history of Spain, the fruits of which appeared in 1843, in a work in three volumes, called "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," which was received with even greater favour than that which had greeted the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella." The literary world recognised in it the same careful research, the same accuracy of statement, the same persuasive sweetness and beauty of style. In 1847 he published the "History of the Conquest of Peru," a work of kindred and commensurate excellence to that of the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." The historian next devoted himself with unabated ardour to the preparation of a work of wider range and broader scope,—the "History of the Reign of Philip II." He had become one of the great literary names of the age, and everywhere both public and private collections were thrown open to him. It was while preparing himself for the composition of the last-mentioned work that he paid a brief visit to England, where he was cordially received by individuals of the highest literary and social distinction, and where the favourable impression created by his works was confirmed by his prepossessing manners and appearance. He took ample time for the task which he destined to be the great performance of his life. The first two volumes of the work appeared in 1855; and the highest expectations formed by the public were justified. In the following year he produced an edition of Robertson's "Charles V.," to which notes and a supplement, containing an account of the emperor's life after his abdication, were added. In the last year of his life he published the third volume of his "History of Philip," which, unfortunately, did not complete the work. His other works consist of essays upon Italian, Spanish, English, and American literature, and a memoir of Brockden Brown, the American novelist. He obtained the highest acknowledgments of literary distinction. The University of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its kind, in being elected a corresponding member of the class of moral and political philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the Spanish historian. Of most of the learned societies of Europe he was a member. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1796; D. 1859.

PRICE, Richard, *price*, an English dissenting minister and political writer, who, at the commencement of the American war, distinguished himself by his zeal on behalf of republicanism, and published pamphlets on "Civil Liberty" and "Civil Government," for which he received the thanks of the city of London. He also wrote "Observations on the National Debt," in which he endeavoured to prove that the kingdom was on the eve of bankruptcy. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, he preached a discourse at the Old Jewry, in which he exulted over the misfortunes of the royal family of France, in such a manner as to call forth the keen animadversions of Burke. His principal works were, "On the Importance of Christianity," "A Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," "Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Priestley." B. at Tynton, Glamorganshire, 1723; D. 1791.

PRICE, Rev. Thomas, a distinguished Welsh scholar, whose life was passed as pastor to different congregations of his countrymen. The object of his life was to rescue Welsh literature from the neglect into which it had fallen. In 1829 he made a tour in Brittany, and published an interesting account of that country. His principal works are,—"An Essay on the Influence which the Welsh Traditions have had on the Literature of Europe," a "Critical Essay on the Language and Literature of Wales," "History of Wales and the Welsh Nation, from the early ages to the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffyd," and an Essay upon the "Comparative Merits of the Remains of Ancient Literature in the Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Languages." B. in Brecknockshire, 1787; D. 1848.

PRICHARD, Rees, *pritch'-ard*, a Welsh divine and poet, who was educated at the University of Oxford, and spent his life as a rural pastor in his native country. His poems in Welsh, on religious subjects, have been often printed, and are very popular in Wales. B. about 1574; D. 1644.

PRICHARD, James Cowles, an eminent English physician and ethnologist, who received his education for the medical profession at Edinburgh. His inaugural thesis, when taking his M.D. degree, was on the physical history of mankind, and to that subject his attention continued to be devoted till, in 1813, his "Physical History of Mankind" was produced. In that work, not only anatomy and physiology, but also philology, was introduced, to found a systematic history of the races of mankind. This work has been several times reprinted, has been translated into French and German, and is generally admitted to be one of the best works of its class. Dr. Prichard also devoted much attention to the study of nervous and mental diseases, and was appointed visiting physician to the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum, and in 1845 became one of the commissioners of lunacy. He was fellow of the Royal, and president of the Ethnological Society, and, upon the installation of the late duke of Wellington as chancellor of the University of Oxford, Dr. Prichard was nominated M.D. of that seat of learning. His principal works were, "On the Crania of the Laplanders and Finnanders," "On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Language," "An Analysis of Egyptian Mythology," "On the Different Forms of Insanity in relation to Jurisprudence," and a "Review of the Doctrines of the Vital Principle." B. at Ross, Herefordshire, 1785; D. in London, 1848.

PRIDEAUX, John, *pre'-do*, a learned English prelate, who was admitted to Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and, on the death of Dr. Holland, was chosen rector. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of divinity, in which he displayed considerable talents. He also served the office of vice-chancellor, and in 1641 was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester; but was deprived of the revenues in the civil war. He wrote extensively upon grammar, logic, and theology, and was described as "a plentiful fountain of all sort of learning." B. in Devonshire, 1578; D. 1650.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, a learned English divine, who, in 1676, published, under the title of "Marmora Oxoniensia," an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on them, which gained him great reputation; it also procured him the patronage of chancellor Finch, who gave him a living at Oxford. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend of Norwich, of which cathedral he became dean in 1702. Being disabled from public duty, through an ill-performed surgical operation, he devoted himself to composition, and produced his "Connexion of the Old and New Testament," an admirable work, which was translated into several languages, and passed through numerous editions. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Directions to Churchwardens," "The Life of Mahomet," "The Original Right of Tithes." B. in Cornwall, 1648; D. 1724.

PRIESSNITZ, Vincent, *preese'-nitz*, the founder of the hydropathic system, or system of curing diseases by water, was the son of a farmer in Austrian Silesia, and, after receiving some education in the town school, was put to the work of the farm. After remaining at this employment for several years, his mind was turned to the subject of the "water-cure" by a singular accident. One day, while taking a cart loaded with barley to the fields, the horse became restive, bit him with his teeth, and, throwing him down, dragged the cart over his body. Two of his ribs were broken, and a medical man declared that, even if he recovered, he would remain a cripple for life. The future water-doctor, however, contrived, by placing himself in a certain position, so to expand his lungs, that his ribs were replaced; while, with a copious use of cold water, he kept down the inflammatory symptoms. In a short time he was quite recovered, and then commenced applying, in other cases, the treatment which had proved so beneficial in his own. He studied medicine, and, in time, formed an establishment at Gräfenberg, which was soon resorted to from all parts of Germany. Between the years 1829 and 1843 he had treated 1050 patients successfully, using neither medicine, bleeding, nor blistering. Water, open air, exercise, plain diet, and cheerful society, were his only remedies. B. 1799; D. 1851.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, *preest'-le*, an English natural philosopher and theologian, who, at the age of 22, became assistant minister to an Independent congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk; after which he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheshire, where he also kept a school. In 1761 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the

academy there. His connexion with that institution ended in 1767, when he accepted an invitation from the dissenters at Leeds, where he published several theological works, which attracted considerable notice and led to a sharp controversy. In 1773 he went to reside with the earl of Shelburne as librarian and companion. Several years afterwards he appeared as a champion of the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which he had his friend Dr. Price for an opponent. While thus engaged in metaphysical and theological disputations, he pursued his philosophical inquiries with ardour; the result of which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in separate publications, particularly his "Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air." His engagement with Lord Shelburne having been brought to an end, Dr. Priestley, with a pension of £150 a year, retired to Birmingham, where he became pastor of a congregation of Unitarian dissenters in 1780. He there published several of his works; as, "Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry," and the "History of the Corruptions of Christianity." This last brought him into a controversy with Dr. Horsley. Dr. Priestley, however, still persevered, and published his "History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ." In 1791 a riot happened at Birmingham, owing to an imprudent meeting of some of his friends to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille. Several houses were pulled down and burnt, and Dr. Priestley's among the rest; by which he lost his library, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus. In consequence of this disgraceful transaction, he retired to London, and for some time officiated as pastor to the Unitarian congregation at Hackney, of which Dr. Price had been minister. But his mind being greatly depressed by late events, he went to America in 1794, and settled at Northumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned bodies in different parts of the world. He lived to see his phlogistic system of chemistry universally exploded; yet he persisted in defending it to the last. He was also equally tenacious of his Socinianism. His writings are too various to be enumerated. The principal and best are his "Charts of History and Biography," his "History of Electricity," the "History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours;" lectures on the "Theory and History of Language," and on the "Principles of Oratory and Criticism." B. near Leeds, 1773; D. in America, 1804.

**Prim**, Don Juan, Marquis de los Castillejos, *prim*, a Spanish general and statesman, who took an active part on the side of Isabella II. in the civil war that followed her accession. Like most of the Spanish statesmen of his time, he was sometimes in favour and sometimes in disgrace, until his trial and imprisonment for alleged high treason compelled him to retire awhile from public life. In 1853-54 he fought on the side of Turkey in the Russian war, and in 1859–60, greatly distinguished himself in the war between Spain and Morocco, for which he was made a marquis and grandee of Spain, in 1861. In 1866 and 1867, he headed two movements against the government of Isabella II., but was compelled through their utter failure to leave Spain. He was not, however, destined to be long an exile, for in 1868 the troops and navy declared against the queen, who retired to France. Prim then became minister for war in the provisional government, and held the same post, with that of prime minister, during the regency of Serrano. B. 1814; assassinated 1870.

**Pringle**, Thomas, a Scotch poet and writer of works of travel, was the son of a farmer, and was educated at the grammar-school of Kelso and the university of Edinburgh. After publishing several minor effusions, he started the "Edinburgh Monthly Magazine," having among his coadjutors Lockhart, Dr. Brewster, Hogg, and Wilson. In the first number appeared an article on the "Gipsies," gratuitously supplied by Scott. This magazine afterwards became the property of the Messrs. Blackwood, and in time its title was changed to that of "Blackwood's Magazine." Pringle had, however, separated from the periodical, and after experiencing some pecuniary embarrassments, he, in 1820, went out with his brothers, who were farmers, to the Cape of Good Hope. The families of the Pringles had accompanied them, and soon a tolerably prosperous community was formed. Through the influence of Scott and others, he subsequently obtained the post of librarian to the government at Cape Town. He also set up an academy, and started a newspaper, and was apparently on the high road to fortune, when his print, "The South-African Journal," having been declared by the governor to contain a libel upon him, Pringle fell under the ban of the government authorities, and in time became ruined in his prospects. In 1826 he repaired to London, and sought to obtain the sum of £1000 as compensation for his losses, but without success. The remaining years of his life were spent as a working literary man. His chief works were, "A Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," "An Account of English Settlers in Albany, South Africa," and several small collections of poems. His two works on Africa are exceedingly interesting, and give a picturesque, but at the same time truthful narrative, of what the author had seen. His poetry is fluent and pleasing. B. at Blaiklaw, Teviotdale, 1789; D. 1834.

**Prinsep**, James, *prin'-sep*, an eminent Oriental scholar, who went out to India at an early age as a subordinate in the Mint department at Benares. In that city he collected a valuable mass of observations, which he published in an important work, entitled "Sketches of Benares." In 1832 he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," which was produced at Calcutta, to which place he had some time previously removed. In 1832 he succeeded Wilson as secretary of the Asiatic Society. One of the most important of his later researches was the deciphering of some inscriptions which had baffled all previous Oriental scholars. He likewise devoted himself to a profound study of Bactrian coins, and by his enlightened and indefatigable efforts succeeded in obtaining an almost unbroken series, from the days of the successors of Alexander the Great to modern times. He likewise furnished articles on chemistry, Indian antiquities, and numismatics to the journal of which he was the editor. B. 1800; D. 1840.

**Prior**, Matthew, *pri'-or*, an eminent English poet. Losing his father when young, his care devolved upon his uncle, a vintner, near Charing

Cross, who sent him to Westminster school, but afterwards took him home with the intention of bringing him up to his own business. Prior, nevertheless, still pursued his classical studies as occasion permitted, which proved the means of his advancement; for happening to explain a disputed passage in Horace, to some company at his uncle's house, the earl of Dorset, one of the party, became his patron, and sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with the Hon. Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, a burlesque upon Dryden's "Hind and Panther," in a poem entitled the "Story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse." The earl of Dorset introduced him to court after he left the university; and in 1690 he was appointed English secretary to the congress at the Hague, and gave so much satisfaction that King William made him gentleman of his bedchamber. In 1697 he was secretary at the treaty of Ryswick; in 1700 he was for a short time secretary of state. In 1713 he was appointed secretary to the embassy in France; and had not been long there, when, going to see the curiosities at Versailles, the officer in attendance showed him the fine paintings by Le Brun of the victories of Louis XIV., asking at the same time whether King William's actions were also to be seen in his palace: "No, sir," answered Prior, "the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen everywhere but in his own house." In 1715 he was arrested by order of the House of Commons, and committed to prison. He was even excepted from the act of grace; but, in 1717, he recovered his liberty without being brought to trial. Besides his poems, which are easy, lively, and elegant, he wrote the "History of his Own Times." B. either in Dorsetshire or London, 1664; D. at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, 1721.

PRISCIANUS, *pris'-i-ai'-nus*, an eminent Roman grammarian, whose work, "De Arte Grammatica," is the most complete ancient treatise on the subject extant. His works were printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice, in 1476. From several expressions in his works, he is believed to have been a Christian. He was so exact in his judgment and criticisms, that to "break Priscian's head" became a proverb for false grammar. Flourished in the 6th century.

PROBUS, Marcus Aurelius, *pro'-bus*, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, rose to the highest military rank. After the death of the emperor Tacitus in 276, the Eastern army proclaimed Probus, as the reward of his valour and integrity. He was also acknowledged by the senate; after which, he turned his arms against the Gauls and Goths, whom he completely subdued. He next defeated the Samaritans, and made an advantageous peace with Persia. The interval of peace he employed in rebuilding cities and occupying his soldiers in useful works. The Persians again taking up arms, Probus prepared to attack them, but was murdered by his troops at Sirmium, in 282. B. 232.

PROCIDA, Giovanni di, *pro-che'-da*, an Italian gentleman, lord of the island of Procida, who distinguished himself as physician to the emperors Frederic II. and Conrad IV., both of whom loaded him with honours and possessions. Having been despoiled of a great portion of his wealth by Charles of Anjou, he formed the resolution of depriving him of his crown, and placing it upon the head of Peter III., king of Arragon. With infinite subtlety, he organized a conspiracy against Charles in 1282, and was one of the prime movers of the great massacre of all the French in Sicily, known in history under the name of the "Sicilian Vespers." He became, at a subsequent period, the confidential adviser of the Arragonese princes of Sicily. B. about 1225; D. about 1303.

PROCLUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE, *pro'-klus*, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote against the Christian religion, and in one of his works sought to prove that the world is eternal. He also composed Commentaries upon Plato, and other works. D. at Athens, 485.

PROCOPIUS, *pro-ko'-pi-us*, a Greek historian, whom Justin I. took into his confidence, honoured him with the title of Illustrious, and appointed him secretary to Belisarius. He wrote a "History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths," also a "Secret History." The best edition of his works is that of Bonn (in the series of Byzantine Historians) 1838. Flourished about the 6th century.

PROCOPIUS OF GAZA, a Greek rhetorician and theologian, who wrote commentaries on the books of the Kings and Chronicles, and on Isaiah, printed in Greek and Latin. Flourished about 520.

PROCTER, Bryan Waller, *prok'-ter*, a modern English poet, generally known under the pseudonym of Barry Cornwall. He was educated for the legal profession, and, during many years, held an important appointment as one of the commissioners of lunacy. His first volume of poems was produced in 1819, under the title of "Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems." His "English Songs," Memoir and Essay prefixed to an edition of Shakspeare, "Marcian Colonna," and others, evinced, in their author, the possession of a graceful and refined order of mind. Some of his songs became popular; and one of his tragedies (that entitled "Mirandola"), which was produced at Covent-garden Theatre, was highly successful. A collection of some charming essays and tales in prose by him was published in America. B. about 1790.

PRODICUS, *prod'-i-kus*, a sophist and rhetorician, who taught at Athens, and had for disciples Euripides, Socrates, Isocrates, and Xenophon. The Athenians put him to death, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth. Flourished 435 B.C.

PROPERTIUS, Sextus Aurelius, *pro-per'-shi-us*, an eminent Latin poet, who was the esteemed friend of Mæcenas, Ovid, and Tibullus. His elegies are usually printed with those of Catullus. A translation of them by "Oxford Hands" appeared in 1685. B. about 56 B.C.; D. 16 B.C.

PROTAGORAS, *pro-tag'-o-ras*, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, who was at first a porter. He became the disciple of Democritus, to whose system he added remarks, doubting whether the gods existed or not, for which his books were burnt at Athens, and the author banished. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

PROTOGENES, *pro-toj'-e-nees*, a celebrated Greek painter, who was the rival of Apelles, but there existed a close friendship between them. Flourished about 332 B.C.

PROUDHON, Pierre Joseph, *prood'-awng*, a modern French writer on political economy, who acquired considerable notoriety in 840 by publishing a work entitled "What is Property?" a question which he himself answered in the

first line of his work as follows: "All Property is Robbery." His other works, which are principally remarkable for their Utopian and impracticable character, are, "The Solution of the Social Problem," and a "System of Contradictions in Political Economy." In 1849 he attempted to form a "People's Bank" at Paris; but the scheme was broken up by the condemnation of M. Proudhon to three years' imprisonment, for alleged libel; upon which he took to flight but returned soon after and submitted to his sentence, and regained his liberty in 1852. For a pamphlet directed against the government of Napoleon III. and the Romish church, in 1858, he was again sentenced to a fine and imprisonment, on which he retired to Brussels, where he remained till his death in 1865. B. 1809.

**Prout, Samuel**, an eminent English water-colour painter, who was the companion of Haydon in their student days; but, unlike that ambitious artist, Prout drew from nature "the ivy-mantled bridges, mossy water-mills, and rock-built cottages which characterize the valley scenery of Devon." He was fortunate enough to attract the notice of John Britton the antiquary, and accompanied him as draughtsman in a tour through Cornwall. In 1805 he went to London, where he maintained himself by executing drawings for the print-sellers of the metropolis, and by teaching. In time he won a high position, and began to produce his remarkable lithographic facsimiles of drawings made upon the continent of Europe. The most important of these were "Sketches made in Flanders, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c." He also wrote "Hints on Light and Shade, Composition, &c." B. at Plymouth, 1783; D. 1852.

Prudentius, Clemens Aurelius, *proo-den'-shi-us*, a Latin poet, who was successively an advocate, a magistrate, and a soldier, and distinguished himself in all these professions. His Latin poems were printed by Elzevir in 1667, with the notes of Heinsius. Flourished in the 4th century.

Prynne, William, *prin*, an eminent English lawyer, who, in 1632, was tried in the Star Chamber for writing a libel against the queen, under the title of "Histriomastix; or, a Discourse on Stage Plays." For this he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to lose both his ears, and to pay a fine of £3000. In another pamphlet he attacked Laud and the bishops, for which he was condemned to lose the remainder of his ears, to pay a fine of £5000, to be branded on both cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. These atrocious sentences were rigidly carried into effect. The House of Commons released him in 1641. He sat in the Long Parliament; but, though he had been active in promoting the rebellion, he was an enemy to Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote a very large number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; also the "History of Archbishop Laud," and the "Lives of Kings John, Henry III., and Edward I." B. at Swainswick near Bath, 1600; D. 1669.

Psalmanazar, George, *sal-ma-na'-zar*, a notorious impostor, who is supposed to have been a native of France. After obtaining a good education in a monastery, he went to Germany, where he pretended to be a Japanese converted to Christianity. Being reduced to distress, he entered a Scotch regiment in Flanders, the chaplain of which brought him to England, where he passed for a native of Formosa, and, to support the character, lived upon raw flesh. He wrote a pretended Formosan grammar, and a history of that island, which imposed upon many learned persons. At length the deceit was discovered, and Psalmanazar was abandoned by his patrons. He next engaged with the booksellers in compiling the "Ancient Universal History," his share of which shows considerable erudition. His latter years made ample amends for his former irregularities. B. about 1679; D. in London, 1753.

Ptolemy Lagus, or Soter, *tol'-e-me*, first Greek king of Egypt, was the natural son of Philip of Macedon. He was the favourite and one of the best generals of Alexander the Great, on whose death he obtained Egypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, to which, on the death of Perdiccas, he added Cœle-Syria, Phœnicia, Judæa, and the isle of Cyprus. He made Alexandria his capital, where he built a light-house called the Pharos, as a guide to pilots for that harbour. He encouraged literature and formed an academy, with a museum, at Alexandria. Ptolemy is said to have written the "Life of Alexander the Great," and other works, which are lost. D. 283 B.C.

Ptolemy Philadelphus, son and successor of the above, obtained his surname (which signifies brother-loving) in ridicule, for having put to death his two brothers. Ptolemy formed an alliance with the Romans. He was a great encourager of commerce, for which purpose he built a city on the Red Sea. He also constructed considerable fleets, both there and in the Mediterranean. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and caused the Scriptures to be rendered into Greek, in that version called the Septuagint. D. 247 B.C.

Ptolemy Euergetes, the son and successor of the preceding, declared war against Seleucus Callinicus, to avenge the death of his sister Berenice. Ptolemy made himself master of Syria and Cilicia, and was extending his conquests when the news of a revolt called him to Egypt. He soon quelled the insurgents, and by the prudence of his reign acquired the name of "Euergetes," or benefactor. He was poisoned by his own son, 222 B.C.

Ptolemy Philopator ("father-loving"), ironically so called, from his cruelty in poisoning his father. He also put to death his mother, brother, uncle, and sister, and is said to have exposed a number of Jews, on a plain, to the fury of his elephants; but those animals, instead of destroying the intended victims, fell upon the Egyptians; on which the tyrant, out of fear, conferred great favours on the Jewish nation. D. 205 B.C.

Ptolemy Epiphanes, or "Illustrious," succeeded his father Philopater, and, at the age of 14, assumed the reins of government. During his minority, Antiochus the Great conquered large portions of his kingdom; but afterwards restored them to Ptolemy, when he gave him his daughter in marriage. Ptolemy was poisoned B.C. 181.

Ptolemy Philometor, son and successor of the preceding, having declared war against Antiochus Epiphanes, was taken prisoner by him. The Egyptians then placed Physcon, his brother, on the throne, whom Antiochus deposed, and restored Philometor, who died of



MURAT, JOACHIM.



NAPIER OF MAGDALA, LORD.



MOZART, JOHANN C. WOLFGANG.



NAPOLEON I.

*Plate XXV.*

a wound received in battle against Alexander Balas, king of Syria, B.C. 146.

PTOLEMY PHYSCON, so called from the prominence of his belly, succeeded his brother Philometor, and was a cruel and sensual tyrant. On account of the persecutions which they endured, the people of Alexandria emigrated into Asia; and his subjects having revolted against him, he murdered his son Memphitis from suspicion. D. 117 B.C.

PTOLEMY LATHYRUS ("gray pea"), so called from an excrescence on his nose resembling a pea, succeeded his father Physcon; but was soon after driven to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who gave the crown to her son, Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus having mustered an army, invaded Judæa, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched to Egypt, but was unsuccessful. On the death of Alexander he ascended the throne. D. 81 B.C.

PTOLEMY AULETES, which surname he obtained from his skill in playing on the flute, was the illegitimate son of the preceding, and ascended the throne after the death of his father. He ceded Cyprus to the Romans, with a large tribute, which so displeased his subjects, that they revolted, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. By the help of his allies, he recovered his dominions, and put his daughter to death. D. 51 B.C.

PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, or BACCHUS, king of Egypt, the son of the preceding, ascended the throne with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, according to the will of his father. Pompey the Great, who had been his guardian, fled into Egypt after his defeat at Pharsalia, and was murdered by him. Ptolemy, who was no more faithful to Cæsar than he had been to his rival, was drowned in the Nile, after being defeated by the Romans, B.C. 48.

PTOLEMY, Claudius, an eminent Egyptian geographer and mathematician, is celebrated for his "System of the World," in which he placed the earth as the centre of the system, round which sun, planets, and stars revolved. His "Geography" describes the whole world as it was known in his day, and was the great textbook of the science of which it treats until the 15th century, when the discoveries of the Venetians and Portuguese demonstrated its errors. A small but correct edition of this curious work was published in the "Tauchnitz Classics," in 1843. A very curious map, giving a view of Ptolemy's known world, was furnished by Gosselin, in his "Researches upon the Geography of the Ancients," published at Paris 1813. Flourished at Alexandria early in the 2nd century.

PUBLICOLA. (*See* VALERIUS, Publius.)

PUBLIUS SYRUS, *pub'-li-us*, a comic poet of Syria, who was at first slave to a patrician named Domitius, who gave him his liberty. His works are lost, but some quotations from them are preserved in the writings of ancient authors. Flourished at Rome, about 40 B.C.

PUFFENDORF, Samuel de, *poof'-fen-dorf*, an eminent writer on universal jurisprudence, studied at Leipsic, where he applied himself to philosophy, law, and the mathematics. In 1658 he was appointed tutor to the son of Coyer, ambassador of the king of Sweden to the court of Denmark; but war breaking out between the two countries, the family of the ambassador was thrown into prison, and Puffendorf with the rest. There he composed his treatise on "Universal Jurisprudence," which was printed at





the Hague in 1660. This work obtained for him the professorship of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg; whence, in 1670, he removed, by the invitation of the king of Sweden, to Lunden, and was appointed professor in the university of that city. He was afterwards created a baron, and historiographer, by the Swedish monarch. In 1688 he went to Berlin, where he became counsellor of state. His other works are, "History of Sweden from 1628 to 1654;" "History of Charles Gustavus;" "History of Frederic William the Great, elector of Brandenburg;" and treatise on "The Law of Nature and Nations." B. at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1632; D. at Berlin, 1694.

PUGIN, Augustus, *pu'-gin*, an eminent French architectural draughtsman, who settled in London, and became an assistant to the architect Nash. He also published a number of works on architecture, the most important of which were, —"Specimens of Gothic Architecture from various Edifices in England;" "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy;" and "Gothic ornaments." B. 1762; D. 1832.

PUGIN, Augustin Welby Northmore, an eminent English architect, and the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired the elementary principles of his art. He was next engaged as the designer of furniture for the apartments at Windsor Castle, and subsequently devoted himself to the production of Gothic designs for furniture, gold and silver smith's work, &c. About 1841 he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith, and soon afterwards became extensively employed in designing ecclesiastical structures for the service of that church. From his plans, churches, chapels, convents, and schools were erected throughout Great Britain. His best works are, the cathedral church of St. Marie, at Derby; the cathedral of St. George, Southwark, London; and the Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For the earl of Shrewsbury, who was his constant patron, he built a monastery and church at Alton Towers; he also designed the gateway to Magdalen College, Oxford. His latest employment was the designing and superintendence of the interior of the new palace at Westminster. His chief literary works were,—"Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments;" "True Principles of Pointed, or Christian Architecture;" and "An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture." He unfortunately outlived his mental powers. B. 1810; D. 1852.

PUJOL, Alfel de, *poo-zhol'*, one of the most able French painters of the 19th century, was born at Valenciennes, the native town of Watteau, and at a very early age became a pupil of David, whose peculiar manner—that of a school now nearly extinct—he inherited. In 1810, his picture of "Jacob blessing Joseph's Children" attracted the attention of connoisseurs, and in the following year "Lycurgus presenting the Heir to the Throne" obtained the grand prize, and laid the foundation of the painter's reputation. Few artists were more industrious than M. de Pujol. Besides his many oil paintings—among which the most famous is "St. Stephen preaching the Gospel," in the Valenciennes museum—he was the author of several frescoes in the churches of St. Sulpice and St. Roch, and in the Paris Bourse; and took part in the decorations of the library of the Louvre, and the Diana Gallery at Fontainebleau. He became a

member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1835, when he succeeded Baron Gros, and was also an officer in the Legion of Honour. B. 1785; D. 1861.

PULCHERIA, St., *pul-kee'-ri-a*, empress of the East, was the daughter of the emperor Arcadius, and ruled in conjunction with her brother, Theodosius the Younger. On his death, in 450, she espoused Marcianus, and associated him in the government. She convened the council of Chalcedon in 451, and liberally patronized learned and religious men. B. 399; D. 453.

PULCI, Luigi, *pool'-che*, an eminent Florentine poet. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "Morgante Maggiore," in which are blended sacred and profane matters in a very extraordinary manner. The finest passage in the poem is the episode of the death of Roland in the pass of Roncesvalles. B. 1431; D. 1487.

PULSZKY, Ferencz Aurel, *pool'-ske*, an Hungarian politician and writer, who, after completing his education as an advocate, accompanied his uncle, M. Fejervary, an eminent Hungarian antiquary, on a tour through Germany, Italy, and Great Britain. In 1840 he became a member of the Hungarian diet; but having lost his seat at a subsequent election, devoted himself to political literature, and, among other employments, acted as Hungarian correspondent of the "Allgemeine Zeitung." Upon the outbreak of the revolution in Hungary, he was sent by Kossuth upon a mission to England, to secure the support of that power for Hungary. In his absence, the Hungarian cause was lost. After Kossuth's arrival in England, Pulszky became his intimate companion, and accompanied him on his tour through America. A description of his American journey was published in a volume entitled "Red, White, and Black;" he also wrote "Diary of a Tour in Great Britain," and, in conjunction with his wife, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary." B. 1814; D. 1866.

PULTENEY, William, *pult'-ne*, earl of Bath, an English statesman, became a member of the House of Commons early in life, and at the prosecution of Walpole in 1712, defended him with great eloquence. When George I. ascended the throne, he was appointed secretary at war under Walpole; but he subsequently became a severe and constant antagonist of that minister, until at length he succeeded in depriving Sir Robert of his place; after which he was created earl of Bath, and was admitted of the privy council. He had been a popular idol up to this time; but then, in the words of Chesterfield, sank "into insignificance and an earldom." B. 1682; D. 1764.

PURBACH, George, *poor'-bak*, a German mathematician, so called from his native place, a village of that name in Germany, studied philosophy and divinity at Vienna; but devoted himself principally to astronomical pursuits, translated Ptolemy's "Almagest," invented some astronomical instruments, constructed tables, and made numerous observations. B. at Purbach, near Linz, 1423; D. at Vienna, 1461.

PURCELL, Henry, *pur'-sel*, an eminent English musical composer, was brought up in the king's chapel; at the age of 18 was made organist of Westminster Abbey, and, in 1632, one of the organists of the chapel-royal. His church music is in the grandest style, and his operas are very fine. Dryden, whose songs he set, has paid a fine compliment to his talents. His beautiful songs were published in a collection entitled "Orpheus Britannicus." B. in London, 1658; D. 1695, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

PURCHAS, Samuel, *pur'-kas*, a learned English divine and writer, who was educated at Cambridge, and, after entering into orders, obtained the vicarage of Eastwood, in Essex, in 1604; but, having conceived the idea of compiling a collection of voyages, he removed to London, in order to prosecute his studies, and left his living to his brother. After settling in London, he was presented to the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, and was also appointed chaplain to Archbishop Abbot. His works are as valuable as they are curious: "Purchas, his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation unto this Present," the materials for which he derived from upwards of 1300 authors. He also produced "Purchas, his Pilgrims;" the difference between which and the preceding is thus stated by himself:—"These brethren, holding much resemblance in name, nature, and feature, yet differ in both the object and the subject; that being mine own in matter, though borrowed, and in the form of words and method; whereas the Pilgrims are the authors themselves, acting their own parts in their own words." He also wrote "Microcosmos; or, the History of Man," and some sermons. B. in Essex, 1577; D. 1628.

PUSCHKIN, Alexander, Sergievitch, *poosh'-kin*, the Byron of Russia. Whilst a student he neglected his studies for poetry, and immediately after quitting the Academy he began to exercise his talents in writing verses to liberty; but these political views were unsuited to Russia, and the poet was compelled to accept an appointment at Odessa. Siberia would doubtless have been his destination had he not brought out, at the same time, a patriotic poem relative to Vladimir, the Charlemagne of his country. In 1822 he produced his "Prisoner of the Caucasus," which was not as successful as his later works; such as "The Gipsies," "Onægin," and "Poltowa." The great popularity of these latter poems led to his recall. He secured the favour of the emperor Nicholas, who appointed him historiographer, with a pension of 6000 roubles. After this his opinions underwent an almost total change. His last efforts were almost entirely confined to prose composition; but his labours were brought to a sudden and unfortunate termination by his being shot in a duel with an officer. The emperor bestowed a pension upon his widow and family, and ordered a fine edition of the poet's works to be produced at his own expense. B. at St. Petersburg, 1799; killed, 1837.

PUSEY, Dr. Edward Bouverie, *pu'-se*, an English divine, and the chief instrument of that movement in the established church of England which has been called the Anglo-Catholic and the Puseyite movement, was educated at Oxford, where, about 1822, he was elected fellow of Oriel College. In 1833 he commenced the publication of the Oxford "Tracts for the Times." These tracts, together with his sermons and letters, evinced a desire for the re-establishment of ceremonies and forms which had not been in use in the English church since the Reformation. He incurred the displeasure of most of his ecclesiastical superiors; but, on the other hand, succeeded in finding a band of strong partisans

among the clergy of England. Dr. Pusey wrote several volumes of sermons, adapted some Roman Catholic devotional works for the use of the established church, and edited the "Anglo-Catholic Library." B. 1800.

PUTNAM, Israel, *put'-nam*, an American republican general, was destined for the occupation of a farmer, and continued in that avocation till the French and Indian war broke out, when, at the age of 36, he took service in the English army, and from his known courage and energy, received the command of a company of light troops or "rangers," at the head of which he performed prodigies of valour during ten years. When the dispute between his country and England commenced, he was following the quiet life of a farmer and tavern-keeper; but the first blood that was shed roused all his fiery energy. He was nominated major-general by Congress; and at Bunker's Hill, New York, and during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, showed himself one of the bravest and most devoted of the patriot leaders. But in 1779 he was stricken with paralysis, and was prevented from participating in the final triumphs of his countrymen. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1718; D. at Brooklyn, Connecticut, 1790.

PYE, Henry James, *pi*, an English poet-laureate, who was educated at the University of Oxford, and produced several volumes of poems, and a translation of Aristotle's "Poetics," which obtained for him the office of laureate in 1790. He was also a member of Parliament, a magistrate, and a commissioner of police. His verses are both poor and tame. D. in Berkshire, about 1745; D. 1813.

PYM, John, *pym*, an English statesman, who received his education at the University of Oxford, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the law. The representative of a good Somersetshire family, he early entered the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself as a bold and eloquent debater. As member for Tavistock, in Devonshire, he was one of the most energetic opposers of the measures of Charles I., and in 1626 acted as one of the managers of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1640 he delivered a remarkable speech to the House of Commons, in which he declared that the earl of Strafford was the "principal author and promoter of all those counsels which had exposed the kingdom to so much ruin." The impeachment of Strafford was the result of this oration. Against Laud he also delivered an eloquent speech; and his power and influence became so great during the crisis which speedily ensued, that he was called "King Pym." In 1641, Pym delivered a speech to the Lords upon presenting petitions which had been received by the lower house, of such eloquence and boldness, that the Commons voted him their thanks. In the subsequent struggle between Charles and the Parliament, Pym was nominated lieutenant of the ordnance; but his death occurred shortly afterwards. D. in Somersetshire, 1584; D. 1643.

PYNE, James B., *pine*, a modern English painter, who was articled to a solicitor, but upon the expiration of his apprenticeship devoted himself to landscape-painting. In 1835 he went to London, and after labouring steadily during several years, at length attracted notice as a vigorous and able landscape-painter. Besides his paintings, he produced several collections of lithographic drawings, the chief of which were "The English Lake Districts," and "Windsor and its Surrounding Scenery." B. at Bristol, 1800; D. 1870.

PYRRHO, *pir'-ro*, a Greek philosopher, who founded the Pyrrhonian or first sceptic school, which doubted the truth of everything. After studying under Anaxarchus, he followed in the train of Alexander's army into India, where he attended the Gymnosophists, and acquired a knowledge of the doctrines of the Persian magi. After his return to Greece he lived a retired life, but obtained many disciples.

PYRRHUS, *pir'-rus*, king of Epirus, was an infant when his father was slain; but was saved from the fury of the insurgents by some faithful servants, and conveyed to Glaucias, king of the Illyrians, who brought him up and restored him to his throne. He was obliged to take Neoptolemus as a partner in the government; but the latter having attempted his life, Pyrrhus defeated him, and henceforth reigned alone. His reign dates from 295 B.C. He seized a great part of Macedonia, but was defeated and driven out of the country by Lysimachus, 283 B.C. In 281 B.C. he went to assist the Tarentines against the Romans; and, though he fought under great disadvantages, defeated them upon the banks of the Siris. He afterwards went to Sicily, and contributed to expel the Carthaginians; but, in sailing to Tarentum, his fleet was defeated, and only a few of his ships escaped. He afterwards laid siege to Sparta, but without success. He was slain in an attempt on Argos, by a tile which a woman threw on his head from the top of her house, 273 B.C. He introduced into warfare the celebrated Pyrrhic phalanx. The biography of Pyrrhus is one of the finest in Plutarch.

PYTHAGORAS, *pi-thăg'-o-răs*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, studied in Egypt many years, and, after travelling over a great part of Asia, returned to his native place; but, finding that Polycrates had usurped the government at Samos, he went to Crotona, in Italy, where he taught philosophy with great reputation. Students came to him from all parts, on whom he imposed a probationary silence for five years; after which they were required to place their property in the common stock. He greatly reformed the manners of the people of Crotona and its neighbourhood, and several of his disciples became excellent legislators, particularly Zeleucus. He was the first to assume the title of philosopher, and held that the sun was in the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolved round it with the other planets. His other principles were less rational, for he maintained the doctrine of a transmigration of souls, and the unlawfulness of eating animal food. B. at Samos, about 570 B.C.; D. about 504 B.C.

PYTHEAS, *pith'-e-ăs*, a Greek traveller, who was the contemporary of Aristotle, and rendered himself famous by his skill in mathematics. He travelled into various countries and made numerous discoveries, particularly with respect to the length of the days in different climates, and the obliquity of the ecliptic. In his "Description of the Ocean," he states that he sailed through the English Channel and as far as Thule, generally supposed to be Iceland.

PYTHEAS, a rhetorician of Athens, who opposed Demosthenes, and sarcastically said that his orations smelt of the lamp.

PYTHIAS. (*See* DAMON.)

# Q

**Quadrio**, Francis Xavier, *quad'-re-o*, a learned Italian writer, whose principal works are, "On the Italian Poetry," "History of Italian Poetry," "Historical Dissertations upon the Valteline." B. 1695; D. at Milan, 1756.

**Quarles**, Francis, *quawrles*, an English poet, who received the appointment of cupbearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and queen of Bohemia, after which he became secretary to Archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London. He was a zealous royalist, for which his estates were sequestrated and his goods plundered. The loss of his manuscripts is said to have preyed so much upon his spirits as to occasion his death. He wrote several works, the best known of which is his "Emblems, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics." Pope is supposed to have been considerably indebted to his works. B. near Romford, Essex, 1592; D. 1644.

**Quatremere de Quincy**, Antoine Chrysostom, *kat'-re-mair*, an eminent French archæologist, who became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1790; but having declared himself in favour of a constitutional monarchy, was thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, and remained there thirteen months. His royalist principles subsequently led to his being condemned to death by the Directory; but he contrived to effect his escape. Under the empire he was allowed to return to his native country, where he led a retired and studious life. At the restoration of the Bourbons he received the appointments of royal censor, intendant-general of the public arts and monuments, and member of the Council of Instruction. He subsequently became member of the French Institute, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and deputy for the department of the Seine. His principal works were, "Dictionary of Architecture," "The Arts of Design in France," and lives of Raffaelle, Canova, and Michael Angelo. B. at Paris, 1755; D. 1849.

**Quattromani**, Sertorio, *quat'-tro-ma'-ne*, a learned Italian writer, who, through the influence of Paul Manutius, was admitted into the library of the Vatican, where he studied the Greek writers with great avidity. He was afterwards taken into the service of the duke of Nocera, who held him in great esteem. After the death of his patron, he accepted an invitation from the Prince de Stigliano, but did not long remain in his service. He translated the "Æneid" into Italian verse; and his works were printed together at Naples in 1714. B. at Cosenza, Naples, about 1541; D. about 1606.

**Querini**, Angelo Maria, *quai-re'-ne*, a celebrated Italian cardinal, who at the age of 17 entered the order of Benedictines. In 1710 he travelled in Germany, whence he passed to Holland, England, and France, in which countries he contracted an intimacy with the most learned men of the age, particularly Newton, Bentley, Fénélon, and Montfaucon. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. Cardinal Querini formed a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican. His most important works were a Latin treatise upon the Antiquities and History of Corfu; a Literary History of Brescia; Lives of Popes Paul I., II., and III.; and an edition of the Letters of Cardinal Pole. B. at Venice, 1680; D. at Rome, 1755.

**Quesnay**, François, *kes'-nai*, a learned French physician, who became consulting physician to Louis XV., king of France, who granted him letters of nobility on curing the dauphin of the small-pox. He was also member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He gave much attention to agricultural and economic science, the study of which latter he may be said to have introduced into France, and upon which he wrote several treatises. He was the principal of the Society called Economists. His chief works are, "On the Effects of Bleeding;" "Physical Essay on the Animal Economy;" and "Treatise on Fevers." B. 1694; D. 1774.

**Quesnel**, Pasquier, *kes'-nel*, a celebrated French controversialist, who studied theology, after which he became distinguished by his learning and piety; but being a zealous Jansenist, was obliged to retire to Brussels, where he published his "Reflections on the New Testament," which work was attacked by the Jesuits, and occasioned so much controversy, that Pope Clement XI. issued his famous bull, called "Unigenitus," against Quesnel's book. Through the intrigues of the Jesuits he was thrown into prison, and put in irons; but he effected his escape, with the assistance of a Spanish gentleman. He wrote a number of pieces of practical and controversial divinity. B. at Paris, 1634; D. at Amsterdam, 1719.

**Quevedo y Villegas**, Francis, *kai-vai'-do*, an eminent Spanish author, who cultivated both poetry and prose, and his works were much esteemed; but some of them gave such offence that the author was thrown into prison, where he remained. The best edition of his works was published at Madrid in 1794, by Sancho, in 11 vols. 8vo. His "Visions of Hell" have been translated into English. B. 1580; D. 1645.

**Quillet**, Claude, *keel'-lai*, a French physician and Latin poet, who, to avoid the resentment of Cardinal Richelieu, retired to Rome, where he wrote his "Callipædia," a Latin poem, on the art of having beautiful children. In this piece he satirized Cardinal Mazarin, who, instead of punishing him, gave him an abbey. In 1656, Quillet published a new edition of his poem, dedicated to the cardinal, substituting an eulogy instead of satire. He also wrote a Latin poem called "The Henriad." His "Callipædia" has been translated into English by Rowe. B. 1602; D. 1661.

**Quin**, James, *quin*, an eminent English actor, who was intended for the law; but, having a strong inclination for the stage, joined a company of players, and, after performing at Dublin and other places with applause, was engaged at Covent Garden, where he played Falstaff with the greatest success. He became the first actor of his time till Garrick appeared. In 1746 the rival actors performed together in the "Fair Penitent," and exhibited an astonishing display of powers. Quin was employed by Frederick, Prince of Wales, to instruct the royal children in elocution; and when he was informed of the graceful manner in which George III. delivered his first speech from the throne, he emphatically said, "Ay, it was I who taught the boy to speak." About this time he obtained a pension, having retired from the stage some years before. B. in London, 1693; D. at Bath, 1766.

**Quinault**, Philip, *ke'-nolte*, a French dramatic poet, who is considered the first author of

French operas. He also produced several tragedies and comedies of considerable merit. He was a member of the French Academy, and obtained a pension from Louis XIV. The works of Quinault were printed at Paris, with his Life, in 1715. B. at Paris, 1635; D. 1688.

QUINCEY, Thomas de. (*See* DE QUINCEY, Thomas.)

QUINET, Edgar, *ke'-nai*, a modern French author and statesman, who, after pursuing his educational career in his native country with some distinction, repaired to the university of Heidelberg, where he completed his education in the most brilliant manner. In 1828 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission dispatched to the Morea, and in 1839 became professor of foreign literature to the Faculty of Letters at Lyons. An eloquent and ardent advocate of republicanism, the principles of which he defended both in his writings and in the councils of the nation, he was, after the *coup d'état*, expelled from France. He took up his residence at Brussels, and devoted himself entirely to literature. As an author he was very prolific and diverse. His most important works were, "Modern Greece," "Art in Germany," "Liberty of Discussion in Religious Matters," "The Austrian, French, Spanish, and Neapolitan Crusade against Rome," which was an energetic protest against the attacks made upon the republic of Rome in 1848; "The Philosophy of the History of France," and a dramatic poem. He also contributed many interesting and valuable articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In 1852 he married, at Brussels, the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. B. at Bourg, Ain, 1803.

QUINTANA, Manuel José, *keen-ta'-na*, a celebrated Spanish poet, who pursued the profession of advocate until the French invasion of Spain (1808), when he resolved to devote his pen to the denunciation of the French intruders. He drew up the manifestoes of the insurrectionary juntas, established a weekly periodical, wherein he persistently attacked the French, and, indeed, in many forms, proved himself the most eloquent and energetic literary antagonist with whom they had to contend. But, at the same time, he was an advocate for free government, and his opinions found no favour with Ferdinand VII. Upon his return to Spain, Quintana was seized, and imprisoned during six years, and was subsequently banished to an obscure town in Estremadura. In 1828 he was permitted to return to Madrid, in consequence of his complying with King Ferdinand's request that he should write an ode upon the occasion of his third marriage. Honours and fortune followed: he was appointed director-general of studies and of public instruction; became a senator and a peer, and received in public a crown of laurel from the queen of Spain. His odes written in favour of liberty are regarded as among the finest specimens of Spanish poetry. Mr. Prescott translated several of his prose biographies. B. at Madrid, 1772; D. at the same city, 1857.

QUINTILIAN, or QUINTILIANUS, Marcus Fabius, *quin-til'-i-ăn*, *quin-til-i-ai'-nus*, a celebrated orator and critic. At the commencement of the reign of Galba, he opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, where he taught with great reputation, and was liberally rewarded by the government. He also pleaded in the forum, and was intrusted by Domitian with the education of his nephews. His "De Institutione Oratoria" may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric ever written. This invaluable work was discovered by Poggio Bracciolini in 1417, in the abbey of St. Gall. The best edition is that of Burmann, 1720, Leyden. B. either in Spain or at Rome, about 42; D. about 117.

QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNÆUS, *quin'-tus*, a Greek poet, who wrote, in imitation of the style of Homer, a continuation of the "Iliad." The work was discovered by Cardinal Bessarion in Calabria, in the 15th century. Select translations from it appeared at Oxford in 1821. Lived in the 5th century.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Roman historian, of whose life nothing is known, but who is supposed to have been the writer spoken of by Suetonius. He wrote the "Acts of Alexander the Great, King of the Macedonians," in ten books, two of which are lost. The clear style of the work has caused it to become a classic, although it is more a romance than a history, and is full of errors in geography and chronology. There are many editions of it, and an English translation was made by Digby in 1726. Supposed to have flourished at the beginning of the 1st century.

QUIROS, Fernandes de, *ke'-rose*, a Spanish navigator, who was employed by Philip III. in making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. In 1605 he discovered the Society Isles and other places. D. at Panama, 1614.

## R

RABAUD DE ST. ETIENNE, Jean Paul, *ra-bo*, a French Protestant minister, who became a member of the National Convention of France. He was proscribed, with other members of the Girondist party, and fled; but was taken and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined. He wrote, "A Letter on the Life and Writings of Count de Ghibelin;" "Letters on the Primitive History of Greece;" "Considerations on the Interests of the Third Estate." B. at Nimes, 1741; guillotined, 1793.

RABELAIS, François, *ra'-be-lais*, a celebrated French writer, was the son of an apothecary, and became a monk of the order of St. Francis. He afterwards entered a convent of Benedictines, but finding that a monastic life was distasteful to him, he determined to abandon the monastic life. He then studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and became professor in 1531. The chancellor Duprat having abolished the privileges of that university, Rabelais was deputed to wait on him, and succeeded in obtaining a reversal of that decree. The cardinal du Bellay, ambassador to Rome, appointed him his physician, and took him in his suite. On his return to France he was rewarded with a prebend in an abbey, and the benefice of Meudon, which offices he filled until his death. His principal work is the famous satirical romance entitled the "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel." In this work, wherein acuteness, wit, and humour overflow, even to riotousness, Rabelais, under the guise of allegory, ridiculed all the great personages of his country. The monks, especially, were lashed in the severest manner. The work consisted of five parts, which appeared separately between 1533 and 1564. Urquhart's English translation of this romance is very fine and spirited. Besides the above

piece, he wrote some medical works and numerous letters. B. at Chinon, Touraine, 1483; D. at Paris, 1553.

RACHEL, Eliza Rachel Felix, usually called, *ra'-shel*, a celebrated French actress, who was the daughter of a Jew pedlar. The family gained a livelihood by periodically visiting various towns in Germany and Switzerland, at length settled for a time at Lyons, and in 1830 went to reside at Paris. Sarah, her elder sister, used to sing at the various cafés, to the accompaniment of an old guitar, while Rachel went from table to table to collect the offerings of the spectators. On one of these occasions the young minstrels attracted the notice of M. Choron, the founder of the Institution for the Study of Sacred Music, and he, more particularly noticing Rachel, took both sisters under his charge. After a short time, however, he found that the sonorous organ of the young Jewess was better suited for declamatory expression than for music, and he transferred her, as a pupil, to a dramatic instructor. Under this tutor she laboured unwearicdly during four years, until she obtained a true conception of the highest classical characters, although she had a secret longing for the lighter creations of Molière. She next became a student at the Conservatoire, and, in 1837, made her *début* at the Gymnase, but with little success. In the following year, however, she took the Parisian public by surprise, and excited the greatest enthusiasm by her performance of Camille, in "Les Horaces," at the Théâtre Français. The Parisian critics were startled by her powerful acting, by the originality of her conceptions, and, above all, by a certain concentrated power of expression which thrilled to the soul of the hearer. In the same year she performed other classical parts, such as Emile, in "Cinna;" Monime, in "Mithridate;" and the chief character in "Phèdre." Her popularity reached the highest point at once, and her salary, which was 4000 francs in the first year, became 20,000 in the second. In after-years her income varied from 300,000 to 400,000 francs. In course of time she extended her repertoire by the representation of parts in modern works, and attracted crowded audiences by her performance in Adrienne Lecouvreur, Lady Tartuffe, and Louise de Lignerolles. Up to her very last season she continued to study regularly, and a strong proof of her progress was to be found in the successive changes and very decided improvements which took place in her enactment of the part of Phèdre, always a fine performance, but in later years a truly grand one. In London she was always welcomed at her periodical visits to the St. James's Theatre; but, although great things had been expected from a trip across the Atlantic, her efforts at New York were far from being a real success. Never of a robust constitution, the arduous labours of her profession at length led to an illness which cut her off prematurely. B. at Munf, Switzerland, 1820; D. at Cannes, 1858. —Her four sisters, and brother Raphael Felix, were also more or less distinguished as performers upon the French stage.

RACINE, John, *ra'-seen*, a celebrated French poet, who was educated in the society of Port Royal, where he gave his principal attention to the Greek tragic poets. His first publication was an ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. in 1660, which procured him a present of 100 louis-d'or. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of "Thébaide," which was followed, in 1666, by "Alexander." Till this time he wore the ecclesiastical habit, which he now renounced. Nicole, in a letter written against Descartes, having charged the dramatic poets as poisoners of the soul, Racine replied in a severe manner. In 1667 appeared his "Andromache," which was attacked by several critics, particularly St. Evremond. His next piece was the tragedy of "Britannicus," which far surpassed his former productions. In 1677 appeared his best tragedy, that entitled "Phèdre," which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, and occasioned violent controversies between the partisans of the respective poets. The intrigues of his rivals so irritated Racine, that he resolved to abandon the drama. Through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, Racine was associated with Boilcau in writing the "History of Louis XIV.," a work which was never published. About this time he consented to write his sacred drama of "Esther," at the desire of Madame de Maintenon, and it was acted by the young ladies of her educational establishment of St. Cyr, in 1689. His best piece of this kind was his "Athalie." At the instance of his patroness, Madame de Maintenon, Racine drew up a memorial upon the best mode of alleviating the miseries of the people, which, falling under the king's eye, he was so displeased as to banish the poet from court. His health had for a long time been in a frail condition, and the loss of the court favour so greatly increased his sufferings, that, after lying ill for two years, he died. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote canticles or hymns for the use of St. Cyr; the "History of Port Royal;" "Letters and Epigrams," &c. Racine was not equal to Corneille in vigour and genius, but he surpassed him in variety, tenderness, and elegance. His style is perfect. B. at Ferté-Milon, Aisne, France, 1639; D. 1699.

RACINE, Louis, a French poet, son of the preceding, embraced the ecclesiastical state, but Cardinal Fleury gave him a civil appointment. He wrote several good poems; "Reflections on Poetry;" a prose translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost;" Life of his father; and other works. B. at Paris, 1692; D. 1763.

RACLE, Leonard, *rakl*, an eminent French architect, who, in 1786, obtained a prize from the academy of Toulouse, for a memoir on the construction of an iron bridge of a single arch of 400 feet span. He also wrote others on the properties of the cycloid, and on regulating the course of the Rhone. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire, whose house at Ferney he built. B. at Dijon, 1708; D. 1792.

RADCLIFFE, Alexander, *răd'-kliff*, an English poet, who wrote a burlesque on Ovid's Epistles, a poem called "News from Hell," and other works of a like nature. D. about 1700.

RADCLIFFE, John, an eminent English physician, took up his bachelor's degree in physic at Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards commenced practice, and obtained a considerable reputation. In 1682 he took his doctor's degree, and not long after removed to London, where he rose to the top of his profession. Astonishing things are related of his skill and ready wit. He attended King William III., who having shown him his swollen ankles, and asked what he thought of them, "Why, truly," said Radcliffe, "I would not have your majesty's

two legs for your three kingdoms," which uncourtly answer gave great offence. In 1713 he was chosen member of Parliament for Buckingham. To the University of Oxford he was a munificent benefactor, particularly by founding the famous library which is called by his name. B. at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650; D. 1714.

RADCLIFFE, Mrs. Anne, an eminent English romance-writer, whose works abounded in incidents of the terrible, the mysterious, and the wildly imaginative type. Her talent was undoubted, and her success great, which induced a crowd of inferior imitators to attempt the same order of composition. In 1789 she produced the "Castles of Athlin and Dumbayne," and, in subsequent years, published the "Mysteries of Udolpho;" "The Forest; or, the Abbey of Saint Clair;" and other romances. She was also the author of "A Tour in Holland." All her works were translated into French, and were very popular on the continent, as well as in England. B. in London, 1764; D. 1823.

RADETZKY DE RADETZ, Field-marshal Count Joseph, *ra-detz'-ke*, a celebrated Austrian general, commenced his military career as cadet in a cavalry regiment in 1784. Called to participate in the long struggle against Napoleon, and having won his way to the rank of major-general, having fought at Agram and Erlingen,—in the battles of 1813, '14, and '15, he gained honourable laurels, inasmuch as he defended the independence of his country; and at Kulm, Leipsic, and Brienne, exhibited great skill and bravery; but afterwards he became nothing else than the able executioner of the decrees of a despotic government. Having been successively governor of Ofen in Hungary, and Lemberg in Poland, he was, in 1822, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. In 1848 the people of Milan rose against their Austrian oppressors, and after a gallant struggle drove them out of the city. Radetzky retreated upon Verona, to await the arrival of reinforcements. Shortly afterwards, Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, joined the popular cause, and crossing the Adige, placed his army between the Austrian commander and the troops which were marching to his aid. In the end, however, the old marshal proved too skilful a strategist for the Piedmontese king, and after many severely contested battles, Charles Albert was signally defeated at Novara. This battle decided the fate of the Italian cause, and Austrian tyranny was again triumphant in Lombardo-Venetia. After 73 years of service in the Austrian armies, he was permitted to resign at the commencement of the year 1857. B. in Bohemia, 1766; D. 1857.

RADZIWIL, *rad'-zi-vil*, the house of, an ancient Polish family of Lithuania, which commenced to figure in history in the 14th century. Nicholas Radziwil, the first of the name, was created by Jagellon, grand-duke of Lithuania, palatine of Wilna. The most celebrated of his descendants were—Nicholas, palatine of Wilna and governor of Livonia, under Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland. He signalized himself by his valour against the Teutonic knights in 1557, and against the Russians, whom, in 1565, he completely defeated. He abjured the Catholic for the Protestant religion, which he propagated zealously, and at his own expense produced a Polish translation of the Bible, which was condemned at Rome. B. about 1500; D. 1567. His descendants reverted to the Roman Catholic faith. —Charles Radziwil, palatine of Wilna, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Russians, and was the great rival of the powerful Czartoryski family. Nominated, in 1762, governor of Lithuania, by Augustus II., king of Poland, he energetically combated Russian influence; but, not succeeding in preventing the dismemberment of his native country, went into exile, but returned to Poland shortly before his death, which took place in 1790.—A lady of this house secretly married Sigismund, king of Poland, in 1548.

RAEBURN, Sir Henry, *rai'-bern*, an eminent Scotch artist, who was brought up to his father's trade, which was that of a goldsmith; but, having shown great taste and skill in miniature-painting, he was sent to London and afterwards to Italy, for the purpose of improving himself as an artist. In 1787 he returned to Edinburgh, where he became a popular portrait-painter, and continued to reside there until his death. He received many marks of honour both at home and abroad; was elected member of the academies of Florence and of New York, and became an R.A. in 1815. His best portraits were those of Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Sir Francis Chantrey, Lord Eldon, and Professor Playfair. When George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, he created Raeburn a knight. As a draughtsman he was correct and vigorous, and his colouring was rich and harmonious. B. near Edinburgh, 1756; D. 1823.

RAFFAELLE, or RAPHAEL, Sanzio, *ra'-fa-ail'-lai, ra'-fa-el*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose father, an artist of some eminence, after teaching him the rudiments of the art, placed him under Perugino. At Florence he studied the famous cartoons of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo; after which he went to Rome, where he was employed by Pope Julius II. in the embellishment of the Vatican. He also painted several fine pieces for Francis I. of France, who liberally rewarded him. Leo X. employed him in designing the cartoons for the tapestry to be hung in the Sistine chapel. These drawings were sent to Flanders to be copied; and, after remaining there a century, seven were bought by Charles I. They are now at the South Kensington Museum. The works of this eminent painter of modern times are numerous, but are chiefly to be found at Rome. In the National Gallery there are a St. Catherine, portrait of Julius II., a portion of a cartoon, and the "Vision of a Knight," with the original pen-and-ink drawing. The university of Oxford possesses a fine collection of his drawings. B. at Urbino, 1483; D. at Rome, 1520.

RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford, *raf'-fels*, an eminent English statesman and naturalist, who became a clerk in the India House at an early age, and in that capacity displayed so much zeal and talent as to be chosen, in 1805, to fill the post of under-secretary to the government of Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales Island. His ability was so great, that in a short time he rose to the secretaryship, but was compelled to vacate that office in 1808, in consequence of ill-health. He went to Malacca, where he devoted himself to the study of the Malay language, and in 1809 published an essay thereon. In 1811 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, which had been taken from the Dutch. During the five years that he held this post, he made extensive reforms in the government and abolished slavery. At the same time he collected a vast and valuable body of information relative

to the geology, geography, and natural products of the island. These materials he subsequently classified and published, after his return to England, in a work entitled "The History of Java." In 1818 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, where, as formerly, he was distinguished by his enlightened measures as an administrator, and emancipated the slaves. At Singapore he founded a commercial station, and a college for the study of Anglo-Chinese and Malay literature. He returned to England in 1824; but, unfortunately, the ship in which he had first embarked took fire, and almost the whole of the valuable collection of animals, plants, manuscripts, and drawings which he had formed, was totally destroyed. He was the founder and first president of the Zoological Society, and presented the museum of that body with a fine collection of preserved animals. B. at sea, off Jamaica, 1781; D. 1826.

RAGLAN, James Henry Fitzroy Somerset, Lord, *rāg'-lan*, a modern English general, who left the Westminster school in his 16th year to enter the British army as cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons. After accompanying the British ambassador to Constantinople in 1807, he was placed upon the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently became his aide-de-camp. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, which was marked by the victories of Rolica, Talavera, Vimiera, and Busaco. In the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and in the subsequent operations, he evinced distinguished merit. At Waterloo he lost his right arm, and was subsequently created K.C.B. and a colonel. After the conclusion of the war he fulfilled the diplomatic duties of secretary and minister in the embassy at Paris. In 1819 he became military secretary to the duke of Wellington, both in the Ordnance and at a later period at the Horse Guards. Upon the death of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan was called to still higher military duties. He was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and, at the outbreak of the war between England and Russia, was selected to take the command of the British army destined to defend the Turkish empire. Under his directions, and in conjunction with the French troops led by Marshal St. Arnaud, the British army signally defeated the Russians, and in two hours carried the intrenched and fortified position on the heights of Alma. It has been ascertained that he was for carrying Sebastopol by a *coup-de-main*, but gave way to the wishes of the French commander, who desired to take the fortress by investment. The repulse and defeat of the enemy at Balaklava, and the daring intrepidity of the army at Inkermann, took place under his command; but he succumbed to disease before the final success of the operations which he himself had inaugurated. His remains were conveyed to England; a pension of £1000 per annum was settled upon his widow, and one of £2000 upon his son. B. 1788; D. before Sebastopol, 1855. (*See* Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea.")

RAGOTZKY, Sigismund, *ra-gotz'-ke*, an Hungarian magnate, who was elected prince of Transylvania upon the death of Stephen Botkay in 1607. D. about 1610.

RAGOTZKY, George, prince of Transylvania, entered into an alliance with the Swedes, against Poland, in 1659. He was slain in action with the Turks, 1661.

RAGOTZKY, Francis Leopold, prince of Transylvania, an Hungarian patriot, who was, in 1701, appointed chief by the revolted Hungarians, and displayed in that capacity signal bravery and address. After holding Hungary separate from Austria during ten years, he, upon the proclamation of peace between the inhabitants of that country and the emperor, went to France, and thence to Constantinople, where he was held in great esteem. B. 1676; D. in Turkey, 1735.

RAGUENET, Francis, *rag'-nai*, a French historian, who obtained a prize from the Academy in 1689, for a discourse on the "Merit of Martyrdom." In 1704 he published a "Comparison between the Italians and the French, with regard to Music and the Opera," in which he maintained the superiority of the former. This work occasioned a literary warfare. His other works are, "The Monuments of Rome; or, a Description of the Works of Art, &c., in that City;" the "History of Oliver Cromwell;" "History of the Old Testament." B. at Rouen, 1660; D. 1720.

RAGUSA, Augustus Frederick de Marmont, Duke of, *ra-goo'-sa*, a celebrated general and marshal of France, received a complete and regular military education at the college-school of Châlons, and, after entering the army, attracted at Toulon the favourable notice of Bonaparte, who made him his aide-de-camp. He accompanied that general to Italy in 1796, and fought in almost every subsequent engagement, winning high honour for his great skill, bravery, and readiness of resource, till at length he was selected by Bonaparte to carry to Paris the twenty-two colours captured from the enemy. In the Egyptian campaign he was a general of brigade, and, in 1799, was one of the officers who accompanied Bonaparte in his perilous flight from Egypt. Between the years 1805 and 1814 he was one of the most conspicuously skilful and courageous of all Napoleon's subordinates. At Ulm, during the conquest of the province of Styria; at Wagram; as the successor to Massena in Portugal; and at Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, he bore a distinguished part. Against an allied force of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, numerically four times greater than his own, he obstinately defended Paris, in 1814. But when the enemy's artillery began to sweep the city from the heights of Montmartre, he received instructions from Joseph Bonaparte which permitted him to evacuate the French capital. He then went over to the allies with his entire force, thus deserting the cause of the emperor for ever. He was subsequently employed by Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the latter of whom commanded him to repress the revolt of 1830: he was, however, defeated by the people, and became an object of odium with his countrymen. His name was struck off the rolls of the French army, and he was banished from his native country. He spent the remainder of his life away from France, and devoted his leisure to the composition of some excellent treatises upon military science. His "Memoirs" appeared at Paris in 1856. B. at Châtillon-sur-Seine, 1774; D. at Venice, 1852.

RAIKES, Robert, *raiks*, an English philanthropist, who was the son of a printer of Gloucester, and was himself bred to the same trade.

Having acquired a fortune in trade, he employed it in acts of charity, and in providing instruction to the inmates of the county bridewell and to the children and workmen employed in the factories. He established a number of Sunday schools, requiring only "clean hands, clean faces, and combed hair" in their attendants. In all his noble efforts he was very successful. B. at Gloucester, 1735; D. 1811.

Raimbach, Abraham, *raim'-bak*, an eminent English engraver, was of Swiss descent on his father's side, and was, at an early age, placed as an apprentice to an engraver. His first work was the key to Copley's "Death of Chatham." An assiduous student of his art, he went on increasing in skill, till, in the year 1812, he became engraver for Sir David Wilkie. During the remainder of his life he was employed by that artist to reproduce his works, the excellence and popularity of which enabled him to acquire large sums by their sale. His best prints after Wilkie were the "Rent Day," "The Village Politicians," "The Cut Finger," "The Parish Beadle," "Blind-Man's-Buff," and "Distraining for Rent." After his death, his autobiography was published by his son; it was entitled "Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach, including a Memoir of Sir David Wilkie." The work is full of interest, and contains a pleasing account of the engraver's visit to the museum of the Louvre at Paris, during the short interval of peace in 1802. B. in London, 1776; D. 1843.

Raimondi, Marc Antonio, *rai-mon'-de*, a celebrated Italian engraver, who was employed by Raffaelle to engrave his drawings. Clement VII. ordered him to be imprisoned for having engraved a series of obscene designs after Julio Romano, illustrating the sonnets of Aretino; but the pope having been shown his superb engraving of the "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," pardoned him, and became his patron. When Rome was taken by the Spaniards, in 1527, Raimondi lost everything he possessed, and fled to Bologna, where he continued to work until his death. The British Museum possesses a fine collection of his engravings, some of which are valued at £60 per impression. B. at Bologna, about 1488; D. about 1546.

Rainolds, John, *rai'-nolds*, a learned divine, and president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was considered the leader of the Puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court conference, in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of the authorized translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. B. 1549; D. 1607.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, *räl'-e*, a celebrated English navigator, author, and courtier, who, receiving the rudiments of his education at home, was, about 1568, sent to Oriel College, Oxford, where "he was worthily esteemed a proficient in oratory and philosophy;" but did not long remain there; for, having an enterprising spirit, he entered into the troop of gentlemen volunteers who went to the assistance of the Protestants of France, where he continued about five or six years. He subsequently joined the expedition of General Norris in the Netherlands, in aid of the cause of the Prince of Orange. Soon after his return he engaged with his brother-in-law, Sir Humphry Gilbert, in a voyage to America, whence they returned in 1579. The next year he was in Ireland, where he distinguished himself against the rebels of Munster. On his return to England he introduced himself to the notice of Queen Elizabeth by a romantic piece of gallantry. Her majesty, while taking a walk, stopped at a muddy place, hesitating whether to proceed or not; on which Raleigh took off his new plush cloak, and spread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded the sacrifice of a cloak with a handsome suit to the owner. Being still intent upon making discoveries, he, in 1584, fitted out a squadron, which endeavoured to establish the colony called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia; but almost the only fruits of the expedition were the bringing of the tobacco-plant and the potato to England. After spending £40,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony, he abandoned the scheme to a mercantile corporation. Meanwhile he had been made a knight, captain of the queen's guard, a lord warden of the Stannaries, and lieutenant-general of Cornwall. In the defeat of the Spanish armada, in 1588, Sir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he received distinguishing marks of favour from the queen. In 1591 he sailed on an expedition against the Spanish fleet, but without success. About the same time he incurred the queen's displeasure by an intrigue with one of her maids of honour, whom he afterwards married. In 1595 he sailed to Guiana, and destroyed the capital of Trinidad. The year following he took a distinguished part in the capture of Cadiz. Honours were lavished in abundance upon him, and he obtained the lordship of St. Germaine, in Cornwall. Sir Walter was one of those who brought about the fall of Essex, and remained in the favour of the queen till her death; but, in the succeeding reign, his fortunes changed. He was stripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treason, on a charge the most frivolous, and without the least evidence. He remained in the Tower thirteen years, during which he wrote several works on various subjects of great importance, the best of which was the "History of the World," which was published in 1614. The year following he was released, in consequence of the flattering account which he had given of some rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty, he sailed to that country, in search of those pretended mines, instead of discovering which, he burnt the Spanish town of St. Thomas, and returned to England, where, on the complaint of Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, he was apprehended, and, in a most unprecedented manner, beheaded on his former sentence. His works are historical, philosophical, poetical, and political. As an author, Hume declares him to be the "best model of our ancient style;" and Hallam speaks of him as "less pedantic than most of his contemporaries, seldom low, and never affected." The appearance and character of this poet, courtier, navigator, statesman, and military and naval commander, are thus sketched by Aubrey;—"He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his nævе was that he was damnable proud. He had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, and long-faced." Altogether, he was one of the most remarkable men of a remarkable age. B. at Hayes, Devonshire, 1552; beheaded at Westminster, 1618.

Ralph, James, *rälf*, an American writer, was originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and went thence, in 1725, to London, where he published a poem entitled "Night." He also wrote

a "History of England," and several political pamphlets. Pope has given him a place in his "Dunciad," where he exclaims,—

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls."

D. about 1700; D. at Chiswick, 1762.

RAMLER, Charles William, *ram'-ler*, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, became teacher of the belles lettres at Berlin; where his "Lyrical Anthology" procured him the name of the German Horace. He also composed oratorios, and translated some works into his native language. B. 1725; D. 1798.

RAMEAU, Jean Philippe, *ra'-mo*, a celebrated French musician, who, after practising as organist at his native place, discharged the same office in the cathedral of Clermont. In 1733 he produced his opera of "Hippolytus," which was followed by several others, and greatly admired. But it was as a theorist in music that Rameau excelled; and on account of his two works, the "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony" and the "Code of Music," he was called the Newton of that science. Louis XV., to whom he was composer, conferred on him the title of nobility and the order of St. Michael. B. at Dijon, 1683; D. 1764.

RAMMOHUN ROY, *ram'-mo-hoon*, a distinguished Orientalist, who came of a high order of the Brahminical caste. While still a youth, he evinced heretical tendencies; and he states, "when about the age of sixteen, I wrote a manuscript, calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This, together with my known sentiments on that subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond, the bounds of Hindostan. When I had reached the age of twenty, my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; but my continued controversies with the Brahmins on the subjects of their idolatry and superstition, and my interference with their custom of burning widows and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity towards me; and, through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me." After the death of his father, in 1803, he openly broke with the Brahmins, and wrote several works exposing their errors. He published an English translation of portions of the "Vedas" in 1817, and subsequently became part proprietor of an English newspaper called the "Bengal Herald." A series of selections from the New Testament, entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," translated into Sanskrit and Bengalee, was his next publication. In 1830 he was sent to England as ambassador from the king of Delhi, who at the same time conferred upon him the title of rajah. He was on the eve of returning to his own country when he was seized with illness, which terminated in his death. He was a frequent attendant in the Unitarian chapels in England, and held that a belief in the divine mission of Christ was perfectly consistent with the doctrines laid down by the Sanskrit writers on the Brahminical faith. He wrote and spoke English, Bengalee, Persian, Hindostanee, and was further acquainted with French, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Arabic. He was as acute as a diplomatist, as he was enlightened and cultivated as a man. His representations to the British court led to the king of Delhi's receiving an addition to his income of £30,000. B. in Bengal, 1774; D. near Bristol, 1833.

RAMSAY, Andrew Michael, *răm'-sai*, usually called the Chevalier Ramsay, a Scottish author, who was educated at Edinburgh; after which he became tutor to a nobleman's son at the university of St. Andrew's. In 1710 he was at Cambray, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic religion by the celebrated Fénélon, whose life he wrote. He was afterwards employed as tutor to the duke de Château-Thierry, and made knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was also engaged by the son of James II., called the Pretender, in instructing his children. His works are, "Discourse upon Epic Poetry," "Essay upon Civil Government," "Remarks on Shaftesbury's Characteristics," "History of M. de Turenne," "Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion." B. at Ayr, Scotland, 1686; D. in France, 1743.

RAMSAY, Allan, a Scotch poet, who, at an early age, went to Edinburgh, where he became apprentice to a barber, but subsequently distinguished himself by several ingenious poems and songs in the Scotch dialect. His principal performance is a pastoral, entitled "The Gentle Shepherd." B. in Scotland, 1685; D. 1758.

RAMSAY, Allan, a Scotch portrait painter, and son of the preceding, whose early studies in drawing were made without the aid of any tutor; but he afterwards improved his skill by a visit to Italy. Lord Bute became his patron; and, through his means, he was introduced to George III., whose principal painter he became in 1767. The English school of portrait-painting was in a very crude condition at that period; but Ramsay was perhaps superior to most of the predecessors of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Two of his portraits of George III., when Prince of Wales, were engraved. He was an accomplished man beyond the immediate range of his profession, and was acquainted with the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French languages. B. at Edinburgh, 1713; D. at Dover, 1784.

RAMSAY, David, an American physician and historian, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised at Charleston, South Carolina. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of Congress. He laboured zealously with his pen to promote the independence of his country; and among his publications are, "The History of the American Revolution," "The Life of Washington," and "The History of South Carolina." But his most elaborate work, consisting of a series of historical volumes, entitled "Universal History Americanised, or an Historical View of the World, from the earliest Records to the Nineteenth Century," &c., was published after his death. B. 1749; shot by a maniac, 1815.

RAMSDEN, Jesse, *rams'-den*, an excellent English mechanician, who was at first a clothworker, but in his 23rd year apprenticed himself to a mathematical instrument maker in London. He pursued his new employment with so much success that he was engaged by the best mathematical instrument makers in the metropolis, and was enabled in 1768 to open a shop in the Haymarket; but in 1775 he removed to Piccadilly, where he carried on business till his death.

He greatly improved Hadley's quadrant or sextant; and invented a machine for dividing mathematical instruments, for which he received a premium from the Board of Longitude. Mr. Ramsden also improved the construction of the theodolite, and the barometer for measuring the heights of mountains. The pyrometer, for denoting the expansion of bodies by heat, also employed his talents; and he made many important discoveries and improvements in optics. He improved the refracting micrometer, the transit-instrument and quadrant, and procured a patent for an improved equatorial. His mural quadrants were admirable, and much sought after. Mr. Ramsden was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1786. B. in Yorkshire, 1735; D. 1800.

Ramus, Pierre, *ra'-moos*, a French philosopher and mathematician. His birth was mean, and he received his education in the college of Navarre, where he was a servant. He studied with such ardour as to be admitted to the degree of master of arts; his thesis on which occasion was an attack upon the doctrine of Aristotle, which occasioned a violent controversy, and Ramus was prohibited from teaching. But, in 1551, he was nominated to the professorship of philosophy and eloquence in the College of France. He was also obnoxious to the Sorbonne from being a Protestant; and in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, this learned and worthy man fell a victim. His principal works are, treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry; Greek, Latin, and French Grammars; a "Life of Cicero," with remarks on the Latin language; "Animadversions upon Aristotle;" "Commentaries upon Quintilian," &c. B. at Cuth, Picardy, about 1515; killed at Paris, 1572.

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista, *rai'-moo-se'-o*, was Secretary of the Council of Ten at Venice, and ambassador from that republic to France, Switzerland, and Rome. He made the first collection of voyages and travels that is known; the first volume of which appeared at Venice, 1550. B. at Treviso, Venetia, 1485; D. at Padua, 1557.

Randolph, Sir Thomas, *ran'-dolf*, an English statesman, who was banished to France in the reign of Mary, on account of his religion. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and rewarded him with knighthood, the offices of chamberlain of the exchequer and mastership of the posts. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia is contained in Hakluyt's "Voyages." B. in Kent, 1523; D. 1590.

Randolph, Thomas, an English poet, who was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who used to call him his son. His poems abound with wit and humour. He was the author of several dramatic pieces. B. at Badby, Northamptonshire, 1605; D. 1635.

Randolph, Thomas, a learned English divine, who became fellow, and afterwards president, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He wrote an answer to the "Essay on Spirit," a valuable discourse on Jephthah's vow, and several sermons. B. about 1710; D. 1788.

Randolph, John, a learned prelate, son of the preceding, studied at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated, and in 1785 was elected to the regius professorship of divinity. He became, successively, bishop of Oxford, Bangor, and London. He was the author of "Prælectio de Linguæ Græcæ Studio," &c., "Sylloge Confessionum," "Concio ad Clerum," &c. B. 1749; D. 1813.

Randon, Jacques Louis, Count, *ran'-dawng*, a distinguished French general and marshal was an illustration of the famous saying of the time of the empire, that every French soldier carried the baton of a marshal of France in his knapsack. He was but a sergeant in 1812, and gained the epaulette of a sub-lieutenant by gallant conduct at the battle of Moskowa. His bravery and skill as an officer, during the various campaigns in Africa, between 1838 and 1846, led to his rapid advancement. He was minister of war under the Republic, and under the second Empire he became governor-general of Algeria. In 1856 he was created marshal of France, and, soon afterwards, minister of war. B. at Grenoble, 1795.

Ranke, Leopold, *rank*, an eminent modern German historian, who at the outset of his career was engaged as teacher in the gymnasium of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; but having had from his earliest years a strong predilection for historical studies, he devoted all his leisure to the composition of a "History of the Roman and German People from 1494 to 1535;" on the publication of which, in 1824, it was found to be so full of accurate and discriminating knowledge, that its author received the appointment of professor of history in the University of Berlin. The government of Prussia next granted him the means of prosecuting his researches among the archives of Vienna, Rome, and Venice. The historian was thus enabled to produce his "Princes and Nations of South Europe in the 16th and 17th Centuries," and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688." In 1836 his reputation was established on the most substantial basis by his great work entitled "The Popes of Rome: their Church and State," of which an excellent translation was made by Mrs. Austin, and which likewise formed the foundation of one of Lord Macaulay's best essays. For about four years he edited the "Historical and Political Gazette," a print which, being deemed too liberal in its views, was suppressed in 1836. In 1841 he became historiographer of Prussia. The most important of his subsequent works were, "History of Germany during the Reformation," translated into English by Mrs. Austin; "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," and "History of Prussia during the 17th and 18th Centuries," and a "History of Servia and the Servian Revolution." B. near Naumberg, Prussian Saxony, 1795.

Rantzau, Josias, Count de, *rant'-so*, a French marshal in the 17th century, was descended from an illustrious family in Holstein, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1635 he went to France with the chancellor Oxenstierna; and Louis XIII. being pleased with his agreeable manners, made him a major-general, and gave him the command of two regiments. He served under the duke of Orleans and the great Condé, with high reputation, rose to the rank of marshal, completed the conquest of Flanders, and was made governor of Dunkirk in 1646; but becoming an object of suspicion to Cardinal Mazarin, was confined 11 months in the Bastille, and died soon after his liberation, in 1650. During his different campaigns he was so often severely wounded, that at last he had but one eye, one ear, one arm, and one leg.

RAPHAEL. (*See* RAFFAELLE.)

RAPHELENGIUS, François, *ra-fel-lain'-je-oos*, a distinguished French critic, who studied the learned languages at Paris, after which he went to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. On his return, he published learned editions of several ancient writers, with notes, and was employed on the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, printed in 1571. He was appointed professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden. His other works are—a Hebrew Grammar, an Arabic Lexicon and a Chaldaic Dictionary. B. near Lisle, 1539; D. at Leyden, 1597.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, Paul de, *rap'-ĭ*, a French advocate, who afterwards became a historian. Obliged to leave France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he visited England and Holland; and in 1688 accompanied William of Orange to England, and obtained a military command in Ireland; but, being wounded at the siege of Limerick, he disposed of his commission. He afterwards became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, whom he accompanied on his travels. His "History of England," which is very excellent, was printed at the Hague in 1724, and was afterwards translated into English by Nicholas Tindal. D. at Castres, 1661; D. at Wesel, 1725.

RAPP, Jean, Count de, *rap*, a French general, attracted notice by his skill and bravery in the early progress of the revolutionary wars; was aide-de-camp to General Desaix during his campaigns in Germany and Egypt, and filled the same situation under Bonaparte when first consul. In 1802 he was employed in the subjugation of Switzerland, defeated the Russian Imperial guard, and took Prince Repnin prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz. He was appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807, and after the retreat of the French army, defended the city with consummate ability and valour, till he was compelled by famine to capitulate. Returning to France in 1814 he was received with distinction by Louis XVIII., but joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was, however, again taken into favour by the king, and died lieutenant-general of the cavalry in 1821. B. 1772.

RASK, Erasmus Christian, *rask*, an eminent Danish philologist, who displayed an extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of languages from his earliest years. He was the son of parents in the humblest circumstances; but his talents procured him patrons, who furnished him with the means of prosecuting his studies, first at the university of Copenhagen, and subsequently in Russia, Sweden, and Finland. In 1808 he was employed in a subordinate capacity at the University library at Copenhagen, but was subsequently sent, at the cost of the Danish government, to Persia and India, whence he brought home a most valuable collection, consisting of upwards of a hundred old and rare oriental manuscripts. His later years were passed in the uninterrupted prosecution of his philological labours, and in the fulfilment of his duties as historical professor in the university of Copenhagen. His most important works were—an Armenian Dictionary; Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Investigations concerning the Northern or Icelandic Language; Spanish and Frisian Grammars; and a treatise on "The Age and Authenticity of the Zendavesta." B. in the island of Funen, 1787; D. 1832.

RASPAIL, François Vincent, *ras'-pail*, a modern French chemist and writer on scientific subjects, who, in 1825, was appointed editor of the natural history section of the "Bulletin des Sciences." Before that period he had been a successful writer upon scientific questions for various French journals. Two of his works were as remarkable for their originality as for their general excellence. These were, the "Natural History of Health" and the "Médecine et Pharmacie Domestique," the last of which was most efficiently reproduced in an English form by Dr. G. L. Strauss, in a work entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, Plain Instructions in the Art of Preserving and Restoring Health." M. Raspail was a man of strong political feelings, and, both with sword and pen, fought for the cause of republicanism. Under Louis Philippe he was twice imprisoned for his opposition to the government, and also from 1849 to 1854. On his release he retired to Belgium, but subsequently returned to France. B. at Carpentras, 1794; D. 1878.

RASTALL, or RASTELL, John, *răs'-tel*, an old English printer, who pursued his calling in London. His wife was the sister of Sir Thomas More, whose "Dialogues on the Worship of Images and Relics" he printed. He was himself an author, translator, and compiler, and is said to have written the "Anglorum Regum Chronicon, or Pastyme of People," which was included in the "Collections of English Chronicles" published in 1811. D. in London, 1536.

RATTAZZI, Urbano, *ra-tad'-se*, an Italian statesman, was a native of Alessandria, and at the age of twenty-one took his doctor's degree. He first practised at the bar of Turin, but was induced to remove to Casale in 1838, and in less than a year from that date had established a reputation as one of the most judicious and able lawyers in Italy. In the struggles of 1848, Signor Rattazzi acquired so much renown by his high attainments and liberal opinions that the electors of Alessandria returned him as their representative in the Assembly of Turin. He had scarcely arrived to take his seat there before he was intrusted by M. Casati with the ministry of public instruction. The latter minister, however, lived but a short time after this appointment, and Rattazzi occupied a distinguished place among the Opposition party. In 1849 the Abbé Gioberti, who was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, conferred upon him the office of keeper of the seal, which office he shortly afterwards exchanged for that of minister of the interior. On the fall of Gioberti from power, Rattazzi succeeded him as president of the council, where he used his influence to advance the impatient policy of Charles Albert, and, in the disastrous defeat which resulted from the measures adopted, remained firmly attached to his party. In 1853, Ratazzi was again appointed minister of the interior, and held that office till 1859, when, after the treaty of Villafranca, he superseded Count Cavour in the presidency, but was shortly afterwards compelled to relinquish the direction of affairs to the firmer hand of Cavour. In 1861, after acting for some time as president of the Chamber, Rattazzi once more became prime minister, having ousted Baron Ricasoli from power; but was himself forced to resign in the following year. He held office once more as premier of the kingdom of Italy for a few months in 1867. B. 1808.

RAUCH, Christian, *rouk*, a modern German sculptor, who received instruction from Canova

and Thorwaldsen. He was extensively employed by the various governments of Germany, and produced a large number of works, some of them of great excellence. The statues of Göthe, Schiller, and the monument to Frederick the Great of Prussia, were his best productions. A reduced model of the last work is contained in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. in the principality of Waldeck, 1777; D. 1857.

RAVAILLAC, François, *ra-vai-'yak*, a French regicide, who at first assumed the religious habit of the Feuillans, but was expelled on account of his fanatical views. He afterwards became deranged in intellect by the discourses of the leaguers, and, conceiving that Henry IV. of France was not a true Catholic, he assassinated him in 1610. He was torn to pieces by wild horses. B. at Angoulême, about 1579.

RAVENSCROFT, Thomas, *rai'-vens-kroft*, an eminent English musical composer, who was educated in St. Paul's choir, and in his 15th year became bachelor of music of the University of Cambridge. His fine collection of part-songs, including the famous "Canst thou love and lie alone?" was first published in 1611. In 1621 he produced "The whole Book of Psalms, &c., composed into Four Parts by sundry Authors," which included contributions from the father of John Milton, Tallis, and Morley. Ravenscroft himself produced the justly-admired Bangor, St. David's, and Canterbury tunes. He is also supposed to have edited the famous collections of melodies known as the "Pamelia" and "Deuteromelia," a selection from which was printed by the Roxburgh Club in 1822. B. 1592; D. about 1640.

RAWLINSON, Richard, *raw'-lin-son*, a learned English antiquary, who collected materials for a continuation of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" and "History of Oxford," which, with an account of his travels, he bequeathed to the University of Oxford, as well as a collection of medals and books. He also founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship in the same university; and his heart, agreeably to his own desire, was put in a marble urn and placed in St. John's College chapel. He published a translation of Fresnoy's "Method of Studying History," and other works. B. about 1700; D. 1755.

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, an eminent decipherer of the cuneiform inscriptions. In his 16th year he entered the military service of the East India Company, from which he retired in 1856, having won his way to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also created a K.C.B., and appointed a director of the East India Company. His first efforts in the department of knowledge for which he became famous were in 1833, when he copied and read the Behistun inscriptions, in Kurdistan. While political resident at Bagdad, in 1843, he studied the inscriptions of Nineveh. He contributed many papers to the journals of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies; and in 1852 published "Outline of the History of Assyria, as collected from the Inscriptions discovered by A. H. Layard in the Ruins of Nineveh." He also put forth a "Memorandum on the Publication of the Cuneiform Inscriptions," and was employed to furnish copies of the Inscriptions discovered at Nineveh and Babylonia. B. at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, 1810.

RAY, John, *rai*, a highly eminent English botanist, whose father was a blacksmith, but gave his son a good education at Braintree, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became fellow and Greek and mathematical lecturer. While at the university, he cultivated the study of botany, which was then in a very neglected state; but, by his example and exertions, it became a favourite pursuit. In 1660 he published, in Latin, his "Catalogue of Plants Growing in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge," which laid the foundation of his "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum." The same year he was ordained by Bishop Sanderson; but in 1662 quitted his fellowship. After this he made numerous journeys over the kingdom with his friend Mr. Willughby and others, in search of botanical and zoological facts. He also accompanied the same gentlemen on an extensive tour over the continent of Europe, of which he published an account in 1673. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1667, and contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions" of that learned body on subjects of natural history. In 1679 he fixed his residence near Black-Notley, Essex, where he continued perfecting his collections and works till his death. His botanical and zoological writings laid the foundations of the classification of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. His other works were, "Three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Conflagration of the World;" several volumes attempting a classification of the whole animal kingdom; a translation of Rauwolf's "Travels in the East." After his death were published his "History of Insects," and a collection of "Philosophical Letters" between himself and several of his correspondents. Cuvier says that his labours "may be considered as the foundation of modern zoology; for naturalists are obliged to consult them every instant, for the purpose of clearing up the difficulties which they meet with in the works of Linnæus and his imitators." B. at Black-Notley, near Braintree, Essex, 1627; D. 1705.

RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François, *rai'-nal*, a French historian, who entered early into the society of Jesuits, and on taking priest's orders became a celebrated preacher, but quitted his order in 1748; on which he fixed his residence at Paris, where he had recourse to literature as a means of support. In 1770 he published his celebrated work, the "Philosophical and Political History of the European Commerce in both Indies," which obtained him a great reputation. In 1781 he published, at Geneva, a new edition of his history, greatly improved and enlarged. In 1791 he addressed a letter to the National Assembly, in which he exposed the dangerous course in which they were engaged, and predicted the evils which would result from revolution. His other works are, "History of the Stadtholdership;" "History of the Parliament of England;" "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England;" "On the Revolution of the English Colonies in North America." B. at St. Geniez, 1713; D. 1796.

READE, Charles, D.C.L., *reed*, a modern English novelist of great power and originality, who was called to the bar in 1843, after a successful career at Oxford, which culminated in his being made fellow of Magdalen College. His best work, perhaps, is "Never too late to Mend," while his latest, bear-

ing on the detestable outrages sanctioned by the trades-unions, appeared in 1869. B. 1814.

**Reaumur**, Réné Antoine Ferchault, Sieur de, *rai-aw'-mur*, an eminent French philosopher, who was educated for the legal profession, but abandoned it for the study of mathematics, philosophy, and natural history. In 1708 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His principal works are, "A History of Insects;" "A History of the Rivers of France;" and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He was the inventor of the valuable instrument known as Réaumur's thermometer. Of his work on insects, Cuvier declares "that he unceasingly excites our curiosity by new and singular details. His style is diffuse but clear, and the facts which he relates may always be depended upon." B. at Rochelle, 1683; D. 1757.

**Reboul**, Jean, *reb'-ool*, a modern French poet, was the son of a locksmith, and himself followed the calling of a baker until the year 1839, when he repaired to Paris, where a brilliant reception awaited him, in consequence of the great popularity his poems had attained in the capital. The merit of bringing him before the public was due to M. de Lamartine, who addressed to the baker-poet one of his harmonies, entitled "Genius in Obscurity." He published several collections of poems, some of which ran through as many as six editions. His songs are frequently of the Anacreontic order. One of his tragedies was produced upon the French stage in 1850, and obtained a great and deserved success. In 1848 he was sent to the Constituent Assembly as the representative of his native department. B. at Nimes, Gard, 1796 D. 1864.

**Recorde**, Robert, *rek'-ord*, an English physician and mathematician, was the first who wrote on algebra in the English language. B. about 1500; D. in London, 1558.

**Redding**, Cyrus, *red'-ding*, an English *littérateur*, who, after editing the "Plymouth Chronicle" and other prints, went to Paris to undertake the literary direction of "Galignani's Messenger," an English journal founded in the French capital after the second return of the Bourbons. He subsequently became sub-editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," while under the editorship of Thomas Campbell, and after discontinuing his connexion with that periodical, became editor of several provincial newspapers. He published, among other works, a "Naval Gazetteer," "Every Man his own Butler," and a "History and Description of Modern Wines." B. in Cornwall, 1785; D. 1870.

**Redesdale**, John Freeman Mitford, Baron, *reeds'-dale*, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, was educated at New College, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar. Devoting himself to chancery practice, he soon obtained a high reputation; and, in 1782, published "A Treatise on Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery." He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1789 he was chosen M.P. for Beeraiston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in that capacity assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Sir John Scott (Lord Eldon) as attorney-general in 1799; and in 1801 was elected speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Mr. Addington. He was raised to the peerage in 1802, and made lord chancellor, and a member of the privy council in Ireland; but resigned the seals in March, 1806, in consequence of the death of Pitt. B. 1748; D. 1830.

**Reed**, Isaac, *reed*, a critic and miscellaneous writer, was bred to the profession of a conveyancer, which he relinquished for literary pursuits. He published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited the Seatonian prize poems, and revised and enlarged Dodsley's "Old Plays." He afterwards published the "Biographia Dramatica," and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the "Repository;" but his most important work is an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 volumes, which he extended afterwards to 21 volumes, embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elucidations of former commentators, with much original information. He was also a great book collector, and after his death his library was sold by auction, the sale lasting 39 days. B. 1742; D. 1807.

**Redgrave**, Richard, *red'-graiv*, a modern English painter, whose early youth was spent in his father's office, where he was employed in making designs and working drawings. In 1826 he became a student of the Royal Academy; eleven years later he obtained his "first success" as an artist, on exhibiting his picture of "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," at the British Institution. From that period he gradually rose to a foremost position in his profession. In 1840 he became associate, and in 1857 an academician. His best paintings are — "The Sempstress," an illustration of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt;" "A Poet's Study," "Solitary Pool," "Little Red Ridinghood," "The Midwood Shade." His work entitled "The Country Cousins" is an excellent one, and was painted for Mr. Vernon. It now belongs to the nation, and may be seen in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. He was appointed head master of the government school of design, and published an "Elementary Manual of Colour." B. in London, 1804.

**Redi**, Francis, *rai'-de*, an Italian naturalist, who became professor of philosophy at Pisa, and physician to the grand-duke Ferdinand II. of Tuscany. He assisted in compiling the Dictionary of the Academy Della Crusca, and wrote some poems; but is chiefly known by his works on natural history, which are—"Experiments on the Generation of Animals," "Observations on Vipers," "Experiments on Natural Curiosities brought from India." B. at Arezzo, 1626; D. at Pisa, 1698.

**Rees**, Abraham, *rees*, a laborious compiler, who came of a family of dissenting clergymen. He was, during 20 years, professor of mathematics in the Dissenters' College at Hoxton, and afterwards became professor of theology and the natural sciences at the new college at Hackney. He first published an enlarged edition of the Encyclopædia of Chambers, and subsequently produced a work of the same kind himself, under the title of the "New Encyclopædia," in which work he was assisted by several talented men. B. in Wales, 1743; D. in London, 1825.

**Reeve**, Clara, *reev*, a novelist, was the daughter of a clergyman, and possessed great learning, which she displayed in her first literary essay, a translation of Barclay's "Argenis." Among her subsequent productions are, "The

Progress of Romance," "Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon," "The School for Widows," and a tale called "The Old English Baron." D. at Ipswich, 1773; D. 1803.

REGIOMONTANUS, *re-gi-o-mon-tai'-nus*, a German astronomer, whose real name was Müller, studied at Vienna under Purbach, whom he succeeded in the chair of astronomy, 1461. He was taught the Greek language by Theodore Gaza, and was thus enabled to read Ptolemy and other mathematicians of antiquity. He visited several countries, and received marks of distinction from sovereign princes, particularly Sixtus IV., who made him archbishop of Ratisbon, and employed him in reforming the calendar. He wrote extensively upon astronomy. B. in Germany, 1436; D. at Rome, 1476.

REGNARD, Jean François, *rain'-yar*, a French comic writer, who was fond of travelling, and in a voyage from Genoa to Marseilles was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried to Algiers, where by his skill in cookery he obtained the favour of his master; but being detected in an intrigue, was condemned to suffer death or turn Mohammedan. The French consul being made acquainted with the affair, ransomed him and sent him to France, after which he travelled through Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. His dramatic works, which rank next to Molière's, were published in 1823. B. 1656; D. 1709.

REGNIER, Mathurin, *rain'-yai*, a French satirical poet, who secured the patronage of Cardinal Joyeuse, and obtained a pension and a canonry. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris, 1822. B. 1573; D. 1613.

REGNIER, François Seraphin, a learned French author, whose talents recommended him to the patronage of the duke de Crequi, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1662. While there, he wrote Italian sonnets in so good a style as to be admitted a member of the Academy della Crusca. In 1684 he succeeded Mezeray as secretary of the French Academy. His most important works were a French grammar; an Italian translation of Anacreon; French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian poems; and a history of the disputes of France with the court of Rome. B. at Paris, 1632; D. 1713.

REGNIER, Claude Antoine, duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, practised as an advocate at Nancy, was a member of the Constituent Assembly, retired from public affairs during the Reign of Terror; but after the fall of Robespierre became a member of the Council of Ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the elevation of Bonaparte as first consul; in 1802, was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c.; and in 1813 became president of the legislative body. B. 1736; D. 1814.

REGULUS, Marcus Attilius, *reg'-u-lus*, a Roman consul, who, in his second consulate, defeated Amilcar and Hanno in a naval engagement off the coast of Sicily. This victory was followed by another on land, and the reduction of several places. The Carthaginians sued for peace, which was refused. Xantippus, a Spartan commander, coming with reinforcements to the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, who was taken prisoner. The Carthaginians subsequently sent him as envoy to Rome to propose terms of peace, but on the condition of his return. Regulus advised the senate not to comply with the terms, for which the Carthaginians put him to a cruel death, 251 B.C. The senate gave his widow leave to avenge her husband's death on some illustrious Carthaginians, which she did with such barbarity as obliged them to stop her progress.

REICHARDT, John Frederic, *ri'-shard*, a musical composer and author, studied under Kant, was director of the Italian Opera at Berlin, and subsequently had the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his compositions, which are very numerous, are the "Tamerlane" of Morel, and the "Panthea" of Berquin. His literary productions are, "Familiar Letters written during a Journey in France in 1792, and again in 1803 and 1804," "Familiar Letters on Vienna," &c.; and "Napoleon Bonaparte and the French People under his Consulate," &c. B. 1751; D. 1814.

REID, Thomas, *reed*, a learned Scotch divine, who was educated at the parish school of Kincardine and at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where, in 1752, he became professor of philosophy. In 1764 he succeeded Dr. Adam Smith in the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow. His chief works are "An Inquiry into the Human Mind," and "Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man." B. in Kincardineshire, 1709; D. 1796.

REID, Major-General Sir William, a distinguished English general of engineers, who received his education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and began his career as lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1809. He became captain in 1814, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1837, brevet-colonel in 1851, and major-general in 1856. Within a year of receiving his first commission he was sent to the Peninsula, and served to the end of the war. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of the forts and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, and the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and was wounded at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian. He was present at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816. In 1832 he was employed at Barbadoes in rebuilding the government offices which had been destroyed by a hurricane in the preceding year; and then he first conceived the idea of endeavouring to trace the laws which govern the movements of these agents. Subsequently, as governor of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Malta, as chairman of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as the author of the "Law of Storms," he rendered signal services to his country. At the close of the Exhibition he was made a K.C.B., and the government of Malta was conferred upon him, which he administered during the Crimean war. His well-known work on the "Law of Storms"—that is, on the laws of motion of the tropical whirlwinds—was founded in a great measure on his own experience in the West Indies, where he had been on military duty before his government of Bermuda. This work is not merely a theoretical investigation, but of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas, both of the East and West Indies. B. at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, 1791; D. 1858.

REID, Captain Mayne, a modern novelist, who was the son of a minister of the Irish Presbyterian church, and was designed for the ecclesiastical profession; but being possessed with an ardent desire to see the world, he abandoned

his theological studies, and, before he had attained his twentieth year, set out for America. He resided for some time upon the banks of the Red River, hunting and trading with the Indians. In 1840 he was at New Orleans, where he joined a body of volunteers, who were about to proceed against the Mexican armed bands which had invaded Texas. After five years of a wandering life upon the prairies of Missouri, he repaired to Philadelphia, and having spent a few months as a writer for the journals, joined the American army with the rank of captain. In the war against Mexico, he signalized himself by his bravery on several occasions. In 1849 he intended to take service under the popular banner of the Hungarians; but the unexpected capitulation of Gorgei having put an end to the struggle, his hopes of military employment in the cause of liberty were frustrated. He next entered upon a literary career, and produced a series of novels, which met with a very successful reception. The best-known were "The Rifle Rangers," "The Scalp-Hunters," "The White Chief," and "Oceola," which latter first appeared in the pages of "Chambers's Journal." At a later period he employed himself in producing works for juvenile perusal; and here again he became a favourite with a large number of readers. His success may be attributed to the fact that he wrote in a vigorous and graphic style, and describes incidents and scenery which have ever been attractive to youthful minds—viz., such as are to be found in the Far West, and among the wandering Indian tribes. B. in Ireland, 1818.

REINHOLD, Erasmus, *riné-holte*, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, who was professor at the university of Wittenberg, and wrote some mathematical and astronomical works of a most important and valuable nature. B. at Saalfeld, 1511; D. 1553.

REINHOLD, Charles Leonard, a German metaphysician, who received his education among the Jesuits, but quitted them to pursue the study of philosophy. He afterwards repaired to Weimar, where he married the daughter of Wieland. In 1786 he published "Letters upon the Philosophy of Kant," and in the following year was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena, where his lectures were very numerously attended. In 1794 he went to Kiel, where he held the professorship of philosophy until his death. Reinhold was among the first to appreciate and propagate the theories of KANT; but he subsequently leant towards the ideas of Fichte. He conceived that a great deal of the misconception of the views of these philosophers arose from the obscurity of their language; and consequently undertook to compose a work the object of which was to reform the phraseology adopted in metaphysical works. He was a most prolific writer. He also produced a "Letter to Lavater and Fichte, respecting the Belief in God." B. at Vienna, 1758; D. at Kiel, 1823.

REISK, John, *riske*, a learned German writer, who published a treatise "On the Sibyls and other Oracles," "On Ahasuerus and Esther," "On the Malady of Job," "On the Images of Jesus Christ," and other works of erudition. B. 1641; D. 1701.

REISKE, John James, a learned German critic and physician, who became rector of the college of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic, and published, among many other learned works, "Oratores Græci," an edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, the works of Plutarch, and a Latin translation of Abulfeda's "History of the Arabs." B. in Saxony, 1716; D. 1774.

RELAND, Adrian, *rai'-land*, a learned Dutch writer, who, at the age of 24, was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwyk; whence he removed to Utrecht, on being appointed professor of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities. His principal works are "Dissertations on the Medals of the Ancient Hebrews," "Introduction to Hebrew Grammar," an edition of Epictetus, and a magnificent work upon the Antiquities of Palestine. B. at Alkmaar, in Holland, 1676; D. at Utrecht, 1718.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN, Paul, *rem'-brant*, an eminent Dutch painter and etcher, acquired his art under several of the best painters of Amsterdam, and early in life grew famous. He had many pupils, whom he employed in making copies of his works, which he retouched and sold for large sums. His love of money was intense, and at his death he left a large fortune. In painting historical subjects he was less successful than in portrait, where he displayed a brilliancy of colouring and a power of light and shade that was truly astonishing. His best etchings realize from 30 to 100 guineas. Several fine paintings of his are in the National Gallery. B. near Leyden, 1606; D. at Amsterdam, 1669.

REMI, ST., *rem'-e*, archbishop of Rheims, converted Clovis to Christianity, and baptized that monarch. D. 533.

REMI, Joseph Honoré, advocate in the Parliament of Paris, who wrote a burlesque called "Days," in opposition to Young's "Night Thoughts;" but his principal work is an eulogy on Chancellor de l'Hôpital, which was crowned by the French Academy in 1777, and censured by the Sorbonne. He also wrote the eulogies of Molière, Colbert, and Fénélon. B. 1738; D. at Paris, 1782.

REMUSAT, Jean Pierre Abel, *re'-moo-să*, an eminent French orientalist, and professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the College of France. He acquired, without the assistance of a tutor, the Chinese, Thibetian, and Mantchou languages. He was one of the founders of the Asiatic Society at Paris, and became conservator of the oriental manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale. His attainments as a Chinese scholar were very high, and he produced a number of works on the most difficult languages in the world, of a most excellent character. His principal productions were,—"Elements of the Chinese Grammar;" "Researches upon the Tartarian Languages;" a "History of Buddhism;" an edition of a Chinese novel, entitled "The Two Cousins;" and a volume of Chinese tales. He also contributed several valuable articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and to the "Journal des Savans." B. at Paris, 1788; D. 1832.

RENAN, Joseph Ernest, *rai-nan*, a French philologist, who has acquired celebrity for his "Life of Jesus," published in 1863, and, in a lesser degree, for his knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and other Eastern languages. In 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria, and there visited many of the localities mentioned in the New Testament in connection with Our Saviour, whom Renan seeks to divest of his divine attributes. B. at Tréguier, Cotes-du-Nord, 1823.



NEWTON, SIR ISAAC.



NELSON, LORD.



O'CONNELL, DANIEL.



ORANGE, WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.

Renaudot, Theophrastus, *ren'-o-do*, a French physician, was the first who published, in France, a gazette, so called, as is supposed, from the Venetian coin *una gazetta*, for which such papers were originally sold at Venice. Renaudot obtained the privilege of publishing the "Gazette of France" for himself and family. His other works are, "An Abridgment of the Life of the Prince de Condé," and the "Life of Cardinal Mazarin." B. at Loudun, 1583; D. 1653.

Renaudot, Eusebius, a learned French writer, and grandson of the preceding, entered into orders, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of the Arabic, Syriac, and Coptic languages. The Cardinal de Noailles took him to Rome, where Clement XI. gave him the priory of Fossey, in Brittany. On visiting Florence, the grand-duke gave him apartments in his palace, and the Academy of that city chose him a member. He was also a member of the French Academy and of other learned societies. His most important works are, a continuation of Nicole's book on the "Perpetuity of Faith," "History of the Jacobite Patriarchs of Alexandria," in Latin; "A Collection of the Ancient Oriental Liturgies," "Account of India and China," translated from the Arabic; and a translation of the "Life of Athanasius" from the Arabic. B. at Paris, 1646; D. 1720.

Reni, Guido. (*See* Guido.)

Rennell, Major James, *ren'-nel*, an eminent English geographer, who, early in life, entered the navy, and served under Admiral Parker at the taking of Pondicherry. At the age of 20 he abandoned the naval for the military service, having entered the engineers of the East India Company. Under Lord Clive he served with considerable distinction, was wounded, and gained the rank of major. In 1782 he returned to England, and henceforth pursued his investigations in geography, history, and topography. He produced—"Map and Memoir of Hindostan;" "Marches of the British Army in the Peninsula of India during the Campaign of 1791;" "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy;" "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with a very valuable atlas; an "Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean," a work which Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, afterwards extended and improved. Major Rennell also published, "Geographical System of Herodotus explained and examined," and a learned commentary upon the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks." Mungo Park was much indebted to his patient research and great acquirements in the production of his work on his African travels. He was a member of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its "Transactions," as well as to those of the Antiquarian Society. A most interesting paper, read to the latter body, was his disquisition on the landing-place of Julius Cæsar in Britain. After his death, his remains were honoured with a place in Westminster Abbey. Though unacquainted with the Greek language, and knowing Herodotus only through a most inefficient translation, he, by virtue of his unrivalled sagacity, produced a work illustrative of "the father of history" which entitles him to the highest reputation as a geographer. B. near Chudleigh, Devonshire, 1742; D. 1830.

Rennie, John, *ren'-ne*, a Scotch mechanician, and civil engineer, was the son of a farmer, and from his earliest youth had a great inclination for the study of what is termed "mechanical drawing." He also studied chemistry and mechanics under Drs. Black and Robison at Edinburgh, and, after working during some time as an operative mechanist, repaired to London about 1780. He was at first employed in the metropolis to superintend the construction of steam-engines and machinery; but, at a later period, became engaged in designing and erecting public works. He built a bridge at Kelso, the celebrated Waterloo Bridge over the Thames, and the Southwark iron Bridge over the same river. The Grand Western Canal, from the mouth of the Exe to Taunton; the Aberdeen Canal, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, were his best works in inland navigation. He was no less distinguished as a designer of docks; London Docks, the East and West India Docks, and those of Greenock, Leith, and Liverpool, attesting to his great acquirements as a civil engineer. The designs for London Bridge were made by him, but were carried to completion by his son, Sir John Rennie, after his death. He likewise furnished plans for the improvement of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Pembroke; erected the pier at Holyhead, and designed the enlargements of the harbours of Berwick, Newhaven, &c. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. at Phantassie, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 1761; D. in London, 1821.—His sons, George and John (the latter of whom was knighted on the completion of London Bridge), were also distinguished civil and practical engineers, and executed many important works, both in Great Britain and on the continent.

Repp, Thorlieff Gudmunsson, *rep*, an eminent modern Icelandic writer, who for a short time held the post of under-librarian to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. He contributed articles to the "Penny Cyclopædia," "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Blackwood's Magazine;" and, among other important works, produced, with Ferrall, a Danish and English Dictionary, and an edition of the "Sagas" in Icelandic. B. 1794.

Repton, Humphrey, *rep'-ton*, an eminent English "landscape gardener," who, between the years 1785 and 1811, was engaged in improving the gardens of the English nobility and gentry throughout the kingdom. He published several works upon his profession, which were afterwards re-edited and improved by Mr. Loudon. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1752; D. 1818.

Rethel, Alfred, *rait'-el*, a celebrated German painter, whose genius for art was evinced at an early age; as, in his 15th year, he produced a series of crayon drawings, the composition, truthfulness of outline, and correct expression of which were very remarkable. His first large subject in oil was entitled "The Establishment of Christianity in Gaul," in which was displayed rare originality of treatment. Among his later pictures was one of which a strange story is told; it was called "Nemesis Pursuing a Murderer," and was of such a forcible and harrowing character as to cause its owner, a certain personage of high rank, who had been guilty of some undiscovered crime, and who had won the painting in a lottery at Frankfort, to become a lunatic. Rethel subsequently produced a series of frescoes, which are admitted to rank among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of German art. At a later period he

took up his residence at Rome, where he devoted himself to the composition of a series of paintings illustrative of the campaigns of Hannibal. Not less remarkable for vigour of imagination and power of design, were his book illustrations; among which may be cited, "Death, the Consoler and the Avenger," and his drawings made for "Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible." B. 1816.

RETZ, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de, *raitz*, was descended from a powerful and wealthy family, and was educated for the church, a profession little suited to his unscrupulous and debauched disposition. In 1643 he was named coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris, his uncle; but, while he was soliciting the highest dignities in the church, he fought several duels. In the civil wars of the Fronde he raised a regiment, to which he gave the name of Corinth, because he was titular archbishop of that place. At length he made peace with the court, on condition of his being created a cardinal; but he still continued to cabal against the government, for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes. He made his escape from the latter place, and travelled in several countries. In 1661 he returned to France, and obtained his pardon and the abbey of St. Denis. This turbulent prelate wrote "Memoirs" of his own life, and the "History of the Conspiracy of Count Fiesco." B. at Montmirail, 1614; D. at Paris, 1679.

RETZSCH, Moritz, *raitch*, an eminent German designer, who, after studying at the Dresden Academy, became, in 1824, professor of painting in the same institution. It was not as a painter, however, but as a designer, that he became famous. His etchings in outline, illustrative of Göthe and Shakspeare, are works of great beauty and power, and became as popular in England as in the native country of the artist. He also produced a set of illustrations to Bürger's "Lenore," and to several poems of Schiller. B. at Dresden, 1779; D. 1857.

REUTER, Julius, *roi'-ter*, a clever German, who, in 1849, first conceived the idea of setting up a great central office in connection with all parts of the world for the transmission of commercial and political intelligence, which he carried out in London from 1851 to 1869, when he sold his business to the British Government, who were then buying up the rights of all the British telegraph companies. B. about 1815.

REYNIER, Jean Louis, *rai'-ne-ai*, a Swiss, who entered the corps of engineers of the French army, and rose by his skill and valour to the grade of adjutant-general in 1794, and to that of general of brigade in the following year. He served under Moreau in the army of the Rhine in 1796, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and signalized himself by his bravery at the battle of the Pyramids. He defeated 20,000 Turks before El-Arish. After the murder of General Kleber he became involved in a dispute with his successor, quitted Egypt in 1801, and was, upon his return to France, disgraced and exiled. Recalled in 1805, he was given a command, and took part in the conquest of Naples and Calabria. He was subsequently minister of war at Naples, and fought at Wagram, in Spain, and in Russia, but was taken prisoner at Leipsic in 1813. Recovering his liberty, he repaired to Paris, where he resided until his death. He left some works upon Egyptian antiquities, &c. B. 1771. D 1814.

REYNIER, Jean Louis Antoine, was brother of the preceding, and became a government official under Murat at Naples. He wrote, among other works, "Public and Rural Economy of the Ancient Peoples," and "Egypt under the Romans." D. about 1820.

REYNOLDS, Sir Joshua, *ren'-olds*, a celebrated English painter, was the son of a clergyman, and was intended for the profession of medicine; but having a great taste for drawing, he resolved to make painting his profession, and accordingly was placed, in his 18th year, under Hudson, the portrait painter. In 1749 he went to Italy, on board the vessel of the Honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After studying the works of the most illustrious masters at Rome during two years, he returned to London, where he found no encouragement given to any other branch of the art than portrait painting. He was thus under the necessity of complying with the prevailing taste, and in that walk soon became unrivalled. The first picture by which he distinguished himself, after his return, was the portrait of Commodore Keppel. He did not, however, confine himself to portraits, but painted several historical pictures of high and acknowledged merit. When the Royal Academy was founded, in 1768, he was appointed president, which station he held, with honour to himself and advantage to the arts, till 1791, when he resigned it. He was also appointed principal painter to the king, and knighted. His literary merits, and other accomplishments, procured him the friendship of the most distinguished men of his time, particularly Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and Garrick; and Sir Joshua had the honour of instituting the celebrated literary club of which they were members. He was likewise a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and was created doctor of laws by the universities of Oxford and Dublin. Sir Joshua's academical discourses on painting display the soundest judgment, the most refined taste, a perfect acquaintance with the works of the greatest masters, and are written in a clear and elegant style. B. at Plympton, Devonshire, 1723; D. 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

RHAM, Rev. William Lewis, *ram*, a modern writer upon scientific agriculture, was of Dutch parentage, but brought to England at an early age. After completing his education at the university of Cambridge, he entered upon holy orders, and was appointed to a living in Norfolk. He wrote the agricultural articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," the greatest portion of which was subsequently reproduced in a work entitled "The Dictionary of the Farm;" an "Essay on the Analysis of Soils," and "Flemish Husbandry," for the "Library of Useful Knowledge." He was likewise a contributor of articles upon agriculture and rural matters to the "Gardener's Chronicle." B. at Utrecht, 1778; D. at Winkfield, Berkshire, 1843.

RHAZES, *rá'-ses*, a famous Arabian physician of great learning, who wrote a great number of works upon medicine. His treatise upon small-pox and measles is the most ancient account of those disorders extant. D. at Bagdad about 932.

RIBAS, Joseph de, *re'-bas*, a general in the Russian army, was a native of Naples, and being at Leghorn at the time Alexis Orloff arrived there with his fleet for the purpose of carrying off the natural daughter of the

empress Elizabeth, whom Prince Radziwil had taken to Rome and then abandoned, he assisted in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catharine II. the reward of his services. After attending on the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff, in his travels, he obtained a regiment of carabineers; and in 1790 commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilia and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Having again signalized himself in her service, both as an officer and a diplomatist, the empress in 1792 made him a rear-admiral, and gave him a pension of 20,000 roubles.

RIBERA, Anastasius Pantaleon de, *re'-bai-ra*, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain. On account of his wit he was entertained at the court of Philip IV. His poems, printed at Saragossa in 1640, are of the burlesque kind. B. at Madrid, 1586; D. 1660.

RIBERA, José. (*See* SPAGNOLETTO.)

RICARDO, David, *re-kar'-do*, an English writer upon political economy, who was educated for a commercial career by his father, a member of the London Stock Exchange. Having acquired a large fortune in the same pursuit, he in 1819 entered the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself in the debates upon subjects of finance. As a writer, his fame mainly depends upon his work entitled "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation;" but he likewise made several important contributions to political science in his essay on the "Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock," "Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency," "Protection to Agriculture," &c. In financial questions he took a foremost part, both in the parliamentary debates, and as the author of "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes," and "Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee." He remained in Parliament until his death. B. in London, 1772; D. 1823.

RICASOLI, Bettino, Baron, *re-cas'-o-le*, an Italian statesman, a native of Tuscany, was educated at Florence, and for many years tacitly acquiesced in the system of government pursued by the grand-duke. After 1848, however, he endeavoured to induce the Tuscan ruler to grant fair and moderate concessions to his people; but failing in his efforts, retired from the arena of politics for a time, protesting, however, against the intrusion of the Austrians. After the battle of Novara and the return of the grand-duke, he took no further part in public affairs till 1856; and on the Austrians being compelled to withdraw, and the abdication of the grand-duke in 1859, he actively exerted himself in promoting the incorporation of Tuscany with the Italian kingdom. In 1860 an unsuccessful attempt was made upon his life, and in the March of that year he undertook the chief post in the government of Tuscany. When Count Cavour died in 1861, Baron Ricasoli's high character and reputation for capacity and patriotism pointed him out as the proper successor of Italy's great statesman, and he accordingly became premier, in which position he endeavoured to carry out the policy of Cavour. His somewhat stern and cold manners, however, made him distasteful to the king, and in 1862, a court intrigue induced him to resign, when he was succeeded by M. Rattazzi, and retired into private life until 1866, when he again became premier, resigning once more in 1867. He has always enjoyed the respect of all parties in the country. B. 1809.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, Sir Paul, *re'-ko*, an English writer and diplomatist, who in 1661 became secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, ambassador to Constantinople, and while there wrote "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," published in London, 1670. He was subsequently consul at Smyrna during eleven years; and in 1685 became secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, in Ireland. King William appointed him his resident for the Hanse Towns, where he remained ten years. His other works were, "A Continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks;" "A Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes;" "A Translation of Vega's Royal Commentaries of Peru." B. about 1625; D. 1700.

RICCI, or RIZZI, Sebastian, *rit'-che*, an eminent Italian painter, who visited and worked in Vienna, Paris, and London, at all which places he acquired considerable distinction. He decorated the ceilings and staircases of several mansions of the English nobility, and painted a picture of the Ascension in the cupola of Chelsea Hospital. The staircase of Montague House, afterwards the British Museum, was also painted by him. After residing in London during ten years, he quitted it when Sir James Thornhill was appointed to paint the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, a task which he deemed himself better qualified to perform. B. 1659; D. 1734.

RICCI, Laurence, an Italian Jesuit, and the last general of the order, to which office he was elected in 1758; but when the society was suppressed in 1773, Ricci and some of his fraternity were confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1775. B. 1703.

RICCOBONI, Luigi, *rik'-ko-bo'-ne*, an Italian actor and dramatic writer, who performed at the Italian Theatre in Paris during some years; but in 1729 renounced the stage from religious scruples. He wrote several comedies, and a "Discourse of the Reformation of the Theatre;" observations on "Comedy" and on the "Genius of Molière;" "Historical Reflections on the Theatres of Europe," and a "History of the Italian Theatre." B. at Modena, about 1674; D. 1753.

RICH, James Claudius, *rich*, an eminent Oriental scholar, who was born in France, but was brought to England while an infant. By the time he had attained his fifteenth year, his remarkable talents for the acquisition of the Oriental languages enabled him to become versed in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Syriac, and Turkish. These acquirements gained for him, in 1803, the appointment of writer in the service of the East India Company. He afterwards became secretary to the consul-general in Egypt; but that functionary having died before Mr. Rich had entered upon his duties, he was permitted to travel through Egypt and Turkey, for the purpose of acquiring the Turkish and Arabic languages and dialects. Disguised as a Mameluke, he travelled in Syria and Palestine, and, trusting to his knowledge of the manners of the country, entered the grand mosque at Damascus, with the pilgrims who were proceeding to Mecca. In 1807 he returned to Bombay, where he took up his residence at the house of Sir James Mackintosh, whose daughter he married. In 1808 he proceeded to

Bagdad, as resident of the East India Company. While holding that post, he made a valuable collection of manuscripts, gems, and coins found at Nineveh, Bagdad, and Babylon; and also amassed the materials for his "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which was published first at Vienna, and subsequently in England. In 1813 he was compelled by the state of his health to leave Bagdad; and he proceeded to Paris, stopping at Constantinople on his way; but returned to his duties in 1815. He was awaiting instructions at Shiraz from Bombay, in which presidency he had received an appointment, when his death took place. His most important works were, "Second Memoir on Babylon," and "Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan." His collection of coins, manuscripts, &c., was purchased from his widow for the British Museum. B. near Dijon, France, 1786; D. at Shiraz, 1821.

RICHARD I., *rich'-ard*, duke of Normandy, was the son and successor of William, surnamed "Longsword." He took part in the elevation of Hugh Capet to the French throne. D. 996.

RICHARD II. was son and successor of the preceding, and formed an alliance with Robert II., king of France. His dominions were troubled by several internal dissensions, which he succeeded in quelling. He was succeeded by his eldest son Richard. D. 1027.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry II., in 1189. His reign commenced with a fearful riot, and massacre of the Jews. In 1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip Augustus of France; but dissensions taking place between the two kings, the latter departed from Palestine. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed the most impetuous valour against Saladin, whom he defeated near Cæsarea; and having made a truce, embarked in a vessel which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany; but being discovered by his enemy, Leopold duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and sent to the emperor Henry VI., who kept him confined in a castle in the Tyrol, bound with chains. At length he was ransomed by his subjects for 100,000 marks, and landed at Sandwich in 1194, after which he was crowned a second time. Philip Augustus having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army; but a peace was concluded in 1196. The war was renewed in 1199, and Richard, in besieging the castle of Chaluz, in Aquitaine, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died. B. at Oxford, 1157; D. 1199.

RICHARD II. was the second son of Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and succeeded Edward III., his grandfather, in 1377. In his minority he displayed remarkable promptitude in quelling the dangerous insurrection headed by Wat the Tyler, in Smithfield. When that insurgent was slain by Walworth, lord mayor of London, the young king, then about fifteen years of age, rode up to the irritated populace, and said, "Follow your king; I will be your leader, and redress your grievances." The people, struck with astonishment, obeyed the call, and dispersed quietly to their own homes. When the government had thus quelled the revolt, no grievances were redressed, but, instead, more than 1500 people were executed on the scaffold. The remainder of Richard's reign was unfortunate. Discontents prevailed among the nobility, of which Henry duke of Lancaster, availed himself, and assumed the title of king. (*See* HENRY IV.) Richard was betrayed into his hands by the earl of Northumberland in 1399, taken to London, and confined in the Tower, where he abdicated the throne before the assembled magnates of the kingdom. B. at Bordeaux, 1366; supposed to have been assassinated at Pontefract Castle, 1400.

RICHARD III. was the brother of Edward IV., and created duke of Gloucester. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he was himself proclaimed king in 1483. The duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, subsequently conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately and landed at Milford, in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, who soon increased. He then marched against Richard III., whom he encountered at Bosworth Field, where, after performing prodigies of valour, the king was slain, and his crown being found, it was placed on the head of Henry. The character of Richard III. has been most variously represented by different historians: Walpole declared that all the crimes attributed to him were mere fabrications. It is, however, certain that he was a man as unscrupulous as he was talented, energetic, and determined. B. at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1452; killed, 1485.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, earl of Cornwall, titular king of the Romans and emperor of Germany, was the son of John, king of England, and was elected to his German titles in 1256, but resided only a short time in the country. At the battle of Lewes, in 1264, he was taken captive by De Montfort, and was imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle. From his natural daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Maurice de Berkeley, the earls of Berkeley claim to be descended. D. at Berkhampstead, 1272.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, an old English historian, who was a monk of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, wrote upon Saxon and British history, and a "Description of Britain" in Latin, the manuscript of which was discovered at Copenhagen in 1747. The historian Gibbon declares that the author "shows a genuine knowledge of antiquity very extraordinary for a monk of the 14th century." By some critics the genuineness of the work has been doubted, but it is included in a volume of Bohn's "Antiquarian Library." His "Historia ab Hengista" commences with the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. D. about 1402.

RICHARD, Louis, an eminent French botanist, was dispatched by Louis XVI. to Guinea and Martinique, where he made a rich and vast collection of plants. During the Revolution he remained in obscurity, but subsequently became professor of botany and a member of the French Institute. He produced an excellent edition of Bulliard's "Elementary Dictionary of Botany," and was also the author of a "Manual of Botany," which is a classical work in France. He likewise wrote articles on botany for various French scientific journals. B. at Versailles, 1754; D. 1821.

RICHARDSON, Jonathan, *rich'-ard-son*, an English portrait painter, who was one of the best English artists before Reynolds. He also wrote the "Theory of Painting," and an essay upon the art of criticism as it relates to painting. B. about 1665; D. in London, 1745.

RICHARDSON, Samuel, an eminent English novelist, was the son of a joiner, whose circumstances did not permit him to give the future author more than a very ordinary education; after which he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, a printer in London. At the expiration of his time, he became foreman and corrector of the press in his master's establishment. At length he set up in business for himself, first in a court in Fleet Street and afterwards in Salisbury Square. He became one of the foremost printers in London; and, by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, obtained the printing of the journals of that House. In 1754 he was chosen master of the Stationers' Company, and in 1760 purchased a moiety of the patent of law-printer to the king. In 1740 he made his first appearance as author, by publishing "Pamela," the outline of the plot of which he had heard some years before; and, says he, "I thought, if written in an easy and natural manner, suitable to the simplicity of it, it might possibly turn young people into a course of reading different from the pomp and parade of romance-writing, and, dismissing the improbable and marvellous, with which novels generally abound, might tend to promote the cause of religion and virtue." This work, which may be considered as the precursor of the regular English novel, at once became highly successful, and encouraged the author to proceed in the same career. His next performance was "Clarissa Harlowe," which is esteemed his masterpiece, though his novel of "Sir Charles Grandison" possesses great beauties. Besides these works, he published a volume of "Familiar Letters" for the use of young people; an edition of Æsop's Fables, with reflections; and a paper in the "Rambler." His correspondence with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his life, by Mrs. Barbauld. Richardson possessed an amiable and friendly disposition, and had a strong sense of religion. B. in Derbyshire, 1689; D. 1761.

RICHARDSON, Joseph, a lawyer and poet, was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1774; became a student of the Middle Temple in 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. He wrote "Criticisms on the Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," two satirical works on public characters, which were very popular at the time; and "The Fugitive," a successful comedy. B. in Northumberland; D. 1803.

RICHARDSON, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. He accompanied Lord Catheart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; and was for more than 40 years professor of humanity at Glasgow. Among his works are, "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," "Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters," "Observations on the Study of Shakspeare," poems, and tales. D. 1814.

RICHARDSON, Dr. Charles, a modern English philologist, who was educated for the profession of the law, but quitted it for philology. In 1805 he produced his "Illustrations of English Philology," and subsequently undertook the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His greatest work was completed in 1837, under the title of "Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language," which is, in many respects, superior to that of Dr. Johnson. His subsequent works were on the study of languages, some remarks upon certain doubtful passages in the writings of Shakspeare, and a number of valuable articles upon philology, inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine." B. 1775; D. 1865.



RICHARDSON, Sir John, an eminent Arctic traveller, who was in 1801 sent to the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the royal navy as assistant-surgeon. In 1819 he was attached to the Arctic expedition under Captain (Sir John) Franklin, as surgeon and naturalist, and again in 1825. After nearly two years of arduous service, he returned in 1827, and published an account of his services, in a narrative which was attached to the great work produced by Captain Franklin. After distinguishing himself by his works on the zoology of the northern parts of British America, he became, in 1838, physician to the fleet, in 1840 inspector of hospitals, and in 1846 was created a knight. In 1847, no tidings having been obtained of the vessels which had been dispatched to the Arctic regions under Sir John Franklin, three expeditions were sent out by the British government, the command of one of which was intrusted to Sir John Richardson. He started from Montreal, in Canada, in April, 1848, and returned to the same place at the close of the following year. He published a narrative of his journey, in a work entitled "The Arctic Searching Expedition: a Journal of a Boat-voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea, in Search of the Discovery-ships under Sir John Franklin." This work contained a large amount of valuable information relative to the geology, natural history, and the mode of life of the Indians and Esquimaux inhabiting the country through which the expedition passed. As a naturalist he produced some important works, the chief which were, "The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror*, under the command of Sir James Ross, during the years 1839-43;" the "Fossil Mammals" to the "Zoology of Captain Kellett's Expedition in 1845-51," and "Notes on the Natural History of Captain Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition, during the years 1852-54." B. at Dumfries, 1787; D. 1865.

RICHELIEU, Armand du Plessis de, *reeshl'-yu(r)*, a celebrated French cardinal and statesman, who, after completing his studies in divinity, repaired to Rome, in order to obtain the bishopric of Luçon from the pope. On his return to France, he advanced himself into favour by an insinuating address, and for his eloquence was appointed almoner to Mary de' Medici, through whom he obtained, in 1616, the appointment of secretary of state; but the death of his friend the Marshal d'Ancre occasioned his temporary disgrace, on which he retired to Avignon. Louis XIII., however, recalled him to the ministry, and he soon took the lead in the management of public affairs. Having a great hatred towards the Calvinists, he pressed the siege of Rochelle in person, and, by his vigorous efforts, compelled it to surrender in 1628. He next devoted himself to the humbling of the house of Austria, at that period the greatest power in Europe. Gregory XV. made him a cardinal, and he was also created a duke and peer of France. Notwith-

standing his ambition and cruelty, he had great qualities. He founded the French Academy, established the royal botanical garden, and was a liberal patron of men of letters. He wrote his own "Memoirs," which were published at Paris in 1823. B. at Paris, 1585; D. 1642.

RICHELIEU, Louis François Armand du Plessis, duke of, a French marshal, was a scion of the same family as the cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was admitted into the court of the regent, duke of Orleans, and largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716 for fighting a duel with the Count de Gacé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador in a conspiracy against the regent. He subsequently joined the army, and distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philipsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced the duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Closterseven, and devastated the electorate of Hanover. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and concluded his long career in 1788. B. 1696.

RICHELIEU, Armand Emanuel du Plessis, duke of, grandson of the preceding, emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited France, when Bonaparte endeavoured to attach him to his service; but he returned to Russia, and in 1803 was appointed governor of Odessa, which city, by his prudent measures, he raised from insignificance to a high pitch of prosperity. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, and, returning with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was appointed president of the council of ministers, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He soon resigned this post, but again held the office of prime minister in 1820. B. 1776; D. 1822.

RICHMOND, Legh, *rich'-mond*, a clergyman of the established church, became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and afterwards rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He is principally known as the author of "Annals of the Poor," containing the "Dairyman's Daughter," and other devotional tales. He also wrote a work entitled "The Fathers of the English Church," &c. B. at Liverpool, 1772; D. 1827.

RICHTER, Jean Paul Frederic, *reezh'-ter*, a distinguished German author, was the son of a village pastor, under whom he received his earliest education, but was afterwards sent to school, and finally, in 1780, to the university of Leipsic, where, although he suffered extreme want, he pursued a brilliant career. Having no other means of support, he determined to apply himself to literature, and produced two or three works, but obtained little success in his new employment. In 1785 he returned to the cottage of his mother, then a widow. He next found employment as tutor in a family, and continued to be thus engaged till his published works began to attract the attention of the German public. In 1798 he took up his residence at Weimar, his name having by this time become esteemed by the best critics of his country. He made the acquaintance of Schiller, Wieland, and others, and after residing at various places, repaired to Baireuth, where, in 1807, he received an annual pension of 1000 florins. Henceforth his life flowed on in the uneventful pursuit of literature. As a writer he is distinguished by his originality, profound learning, and, indeed, obscurity; for even among his countrymen a key to his works has been found necessary. An excellent translation of a fine work by him, entitled "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," has been published. In "Carlyle's Miscellanies," some interesting essays on Richter's works are to be met with. Carlyle has likewise translated some specimens of the great German author in his "German Romance." B. near Baireuth, 1763; D. 1825. —The name of Richter has been borne by several learned German writers; one of whom, Charles Frederic Richter, wrote some esteemed works upon Biblical antiquities. D. 1812.

RICORD, Philip, *rik'-o*, an eminent modern French physician, who went to Paris in 1820 to study his profession under Dupuytren, Lisfranc, and other celebrated men. He subsequently became the most extensively employed physician of the French capital, and although he specially studied and illustrated by his writings some particular forms of disease, he displayed, both in his works and in his writings, a profound acquaintance with all the ills that afflict humanity. So clear and elegant is the style in which his works are written, that his compatriots surnamed him the "Marivaux of Medicine." Among his more important works were a collection of observations and researches communicated to the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Medicine. B. at Baltimore, U.S., 1800.

RIDLEY, Nicholas, *rid'-le*, a learned English bishop and martyr, who received his education at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1524. His great abilities and piety recommended him to the notice of Archbishop Cranmer, through whom he was made chaplain to the king. In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the see of Rochester, and had a principal share in framing the Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies. In 1550 he was translated to the bishopric of London, and by his interest with the young king he obtained the foundation of the noble charities of Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's in Southwark. On the decease of Edward, he unfortunately joined the friends of Lady Jane Grey, for which, and his zeal in the Reformation, he was by Queen Mary sent to Oxford, to dispute with some of the popish bishops, and on his refusing to recant, was burnt there opposite Baliol College, in company with Bishop Latimer, in 1555. He wrote against transubstantiation, and his sermons and letters were printed after his death. B. in Northumberland, about 1500.

RIEGO, Raphael del Riego y Nunez, *re-ai'-go*, a Spanish patriot, who fought against the French in 1808, and was made prisoner; and, upon recovering his liberty, in 1814, became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Asturias. He shared in the conspiracy of 1819, and when Quiroja and others were arrested, raised the standard of revolt, proclaimed the constitution of the Cortes, released Quiroja, overran Andalusia, forced Ferdinand VII. to accept the constitution, and was nominated captain-general of Aragon. In 1823 he attempted to oppose the French army which had come to the assistance of Ferdinand, but was captured, and delivered to the government of the king, who

put him to death. He was the author of the patriotic hymn, sung in 1820, which bears his name.

RIENZI, Cola, or Nicola Gabrino di, *re-ain'-dze*, an obscure Roman, who had received an excellent education, which was improved by a strong will and vigorous understanding. He was sent by his fellow-citizens to Clement VI., at Avignon, in order to prevail upon that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleased the pope, though it did not persuade him. Rienzi, on his return, formed the design of making himself master of Rome, with the title of tribune. Having gained a considerable number of partisans, he entered the Capitol, harangued the people, and elevated the standard of liberty. He designed to unite the whole of Italy into one great republic, with Rome for its capital. For some time he was successful, his government was popular, and even Petrarch wrote in his favour, comparing him to Brutus. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, and, having lost the popular favour by his arrogance and tyranny, he was compelled to seek safety in flight, but was taken and put to death. The incidents of his life form the basis of one of the finest of Bulwer's novels, that called after the Roman tribune's name. B. about 1310; slain in a revolt, 1352.

RIGALTIUS, or RIGAULT, Nicholas, *re'-golte*, a learned French philologist, was educated among the Jesuits, who endeavoured to prevail upon him to enter their order, which he refused, and embraced the profession of an advocate. On Casaubon's going to England, Rigault succeeded him as librarian to the king, who appointed him procureur-general of the supreme court of Nancy. He was afterwards intendant of the province of Toul. His works are—excellent editions of Martial, Juvenal, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with observations and notes upon other classics. B. 1577; D. 1654.

RIGAUD, Hyacinthe, *re'-go*, an eminent French portrait painter, who became director of the Academy of Painting, and was granted letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael, by Louis XV. He has been called the Vandyck of France. B. at Perpignan, 1659; D. 1743.

RILEY, John, *ri'-le*, an English artist, who, after the death of Sir Peter Lely, gained considerable reputation and employment as a portrait painter. B. in London, 1646; D. 1691.

RINUCCINI, Octavius, *re'-noo-che'-ne*, an Italian poet, who accompanied Mary de' Medici to France, and became gentleman of the chamber under Henry IV. The operas of Rinuccini are greatly admired, and his poetry is elegant. B. at Florence, about 1560; D. 1621.

RIPON, Frederick John Robinson, Earl of, *rip'-on*, an English statesman, and popularly known as "Prosperity Robinson," from the glowing colours in which he was in the habit of depicting the commercial condition of the country, was the younger son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, and received the rudiments of his education at Sunbury, but was afterwards placed at Harrow, where he was the schoolfellow of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston, and also of Lord Byron. From Harrow he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and graduated M.A. in the following year. In 1804 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Hardwicke, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1807 he was returned





for Ripon, which he continued to represent for twenty years. After filling various subordinate offices, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1818, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1834, created Viscount Goderich, and made secretary for the Colonies in 1827, and on the death of Mr. Canning in the autumn of that year became prime minister, which position, however, he held only for a few months. On the formation of Lord Grey's ministry in 1830, he resumed the seals of the Colonial office, which post he held till 1833, when he was appointed lord privy seal, and was created earl of Ripon. In 1834 he retired from the Grey ministry; and in 1841 accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade under Sir Robert Peel. He subsequently presided over the Board of Control, and finally retired from official life on the breaking up of Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1846. B. 1782; D. 1859.

RIPPERDA, John William, Baron de, *rip-pair'-da*, a Dutch adventurer, who was descended from an ancient Spanish house, served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch service during the war of the Spanish Succession, and in 1715 was nominated ambassador to the court of Spain, where he gained the favour of Philip V., who made him a grandee of the kingdom and minister of war and finances; but afterwards he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned at Segovia. He escaped thence, and, going through Portugal, reached England; whence he went to Holland. Lastly, he made a voyage to Marocco, where he turned Mohammedan, but endeavoured to introduce a new religion, compounded of Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism. B. at Groningen, about 1680; D. at Tetuan, 1737.

RISTORI, Adelaide, *ris'-to-re*, an eminent Italian actress, was the daughter of a strolling player, and played, herself, children's parts at the age of four years. At 15 she attracted the notice of the famous tragic actress Charlotte Marchionni, who gave her some invaluable counsel. Upon her marriage with the young Marquis del Grillo, she retired from the stage; but was induced to return to it by the triumphs she obtained when playing, for a single occasion, at the benefit of one of her old friends. She was playing at Rome in 1849, and divided her time between the theatre and her duties as an attendant upon the wounded in hospital. In 1855 she appeared at Paris, where she excited the utmost enthusiasm. On repairing to London, shortly afterwards, an equally brilliant reception greeted her; which she also experienced in Germany and Russia. The talents of Madame Ristori were rich and varied: tragedy, comedy, and even broader dramatic works, were all within the compass of her genius. B. at Cividale, 1821.

RITSON, Joseph, *rit'-son*, an English lawyer and eminent antiquary. He became a conveyancer in Gray's Inn; but having purchased, in 1785, the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy, he devoted the remainder of his life to literature. His principal works are "Observations on Johnson and Steevens' Edition of Shakspeare," "Cursory Criticisms on Malone's Edition of Shakspeare," "Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry," "Collections of English and Scotch Songs," "English Anthology," "Metrical Romances," "Bibliographia Poetica." B. at Stockton, Durham, 1752; D. 1803.

RITTENHOUSE, David, *rit'-ten-house*, an emi-

nent American astronomer, who served his apprenticeship to a clockmaker, and was afterwards a farmer; but pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies with such success, that, in 1769, the American Philosophical Society requested him to make observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, which he performed with great accuracy. He succeeded Franklin as president of the above-named society. Several of his papers are in the American "Transactions." B. at Philadelphia, 1732; D. 1796.

RITTER, Karl, *rit'-ter*, a modern German geographer, who, upon the completion of his studies at the university of Halle, became tutor in a nobleman's family, and made a tour with his pupils in Italy, France, and Switzerland. In 1820 he was appointed professor extraordinary of geography in the university of Berlin, after which time he devoted himself to his favourite science. His most important works were, "Portico of a History of the European Peoples before Herodotus," "Geography in Relation to the Character and History of Mankind," "An Introduction to Universal Comparative Geography," "A Glance at the Sources of the Nile," and "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population." He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London. B. at Quedlinberg, 1779; D. 1859.

RIVAROL, Anthony de, *re'-va-rol*, a French writer, who translated Dante's "Inferno," and published a "Discourse on the Universality of the French Language," crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1784; "Letters on Religion and Morality;" "A Little Almanack of Great Men," a satire; "Letters to the French Nobility;" "The Political Life of La Fayette;" and "Prospectus of a new Dictionary of the French Language." B. at Bagnols, 1757; D. at Berlin, 1801.

RIVIERE, Mercier de la, *rev'-e-air*, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the Parliament of Paris in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and, on his return, published his noted work, entitled "L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des Sociétés Politiques." D. 1794.

RIZZIO, or RICCIO, David, *rit'-se-o*, an Italian musician, who played and sung with equal excellence, and, accompanying the ambassador of the duke of Savoy to the court of Mary, queen of Scotland, became the favourite of that princess, who made him her secretary for foreign languages. This gave such offence to Henry Darnley, her husband, that he and his associates assassinated Rizzio in her presence, in 1566. (*See* MARY STUART.)

ROBERT I., king of France, *rob'-ert*, was the second son of Robert the Strong, and younger brother of Eudes, who also became king of France. He was chosen king at Soissons, in 922, to the prejudice of Charles the Simple. He was, however, killed at the battle of Soissons in the following year. Hugh the Abbot was his son, and Hugh Capet the Great his grandson.

ROBERT II., king of France, called the Sage and Devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married his cousin Bertha, but Pope Gregory V. declared the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his second wife the daughter of the Count of Arles and Provence. B. about 970; D. 1031. He was an accomplished prince.

ROBERT I., duke of Normandy, surnamed the Magnificent and the Devil, succeeded his father, Richard III., having, it is said, poisoned his elder brother Richard. He repressed several revolts in his dominions, attacked Baldwin III., Count of Flanders, and attempted to defend Alfred and Edward, the sons of Edmund, who had been excluded from the English throne by Canute. To expiate the errors of his youth, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but died upon his return, it is said of poison. He left only one son, the celebrated William the Conqueror. D. at Nicæa, 1035.

ROBERT II., duke of Normandy, was the eldest son of William the Conqueror. He had recourse to arms against his father, who was compelled to cede the duchy of Normandy to him. He sold nearly a third of his territories to his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry I. of England, for the sum of £3000. The latter invaded Normandy in 1105, and, after a sanguinary battle beneath the walls of Tenchebrai Castle, Robert, with 400 of his knights, was taken prisoner. He was afterwards confined for the remainder of his life in Cardiff Castle. Some historians assert that his sight was taken away by his merciless brother Henry, but William of Malmesbury declares that his only punishment was that of solitary imprisonment during twenty-eight years. D. 1087; D. 1133.

ROBERT I., king of Scotland. (*See* BRUCE, Robert.)

ROBERT II., king of Scotland, was the son of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, who had married a daughter of Robert Bruce, and was the founder of the house of Stuart, the name of the office held in the royal household by their ancestors being adopted as a surname by the family when they came to the crown. During the infancy and exile of David II., the successor of Bruce, the Steward held the reins of government in conjunction with the earl of Moray. The portrait of this gallant founder of a line of Scottish and English kings was thus given by Fordun: "He was a comely youth, tall and robust, liberal, gay, and courteous; and for the innate sweetness of his disposition, generally beloved by true-hearted Scotchmen." When David II. was taken prisoner by the English at Neville's Cross in 1346, the Steward was for the third time appointed regent, and, during the subsequent 11 years, administered the affairs of the kingdom with remarkable sagacity. In 1359, two years after the release of the king, the Steward was created earl of Strathearn, and, upon the death of David, in 1371, was declared king by the title of Robert II. After the demise of Edward III. of England, hostilities were renewed between the two countries, and, while the English laid waste the north in one direction, the Scotch advanced into England, and appeared before Carlisle. After a short truce, the battle of Otterburne, or Chevy Chase, was fought, between the English, under Earl Percy, and the Scotch, under Earl Douglas. The Scotch were victorious, but at the cost of their leader's life. King Robert had now grown old and infirm, and the nobles of the kingdom began to regard Robert, his son, as their leader. In 1389 he retired to his estate in Ayrshire, and remained in seclusion until his death. D. 1316; D. 1390.

ROBERT III., king of Scotland, was the son and successor of the preceding. During the

first nine years of his reign he ruled in peace; but, in 1399, Henry IV. of England marched, at the head of a large army, into Scotland as far as Edinburgh, which city was successfully defended by the duke of Rothesay, the king's eldest son. In 1401 Hotspur (Henry Percy) advanced to Preston, in East Lothian, and the king's troubles were augmented by the death, at the age of 24, of his eldest son, the duke of Rothesay, who had been seized, imprisoned, and, it is supposed, murdered, by his uncle, the duke of Albany. Shortly afterwards, his army was twice defeated by the English, and the king, suspicious of the ambitious designs of his brother, the duke of Albany, sent his only surviving son, James, earl of Carrick, to France; but the prince was captured on his voyage by an English vessel. (*See* James I. of Scotland.) This last misfortune broke the heart of the Scottish king. B. about 1340; D. 1406.

Robert, Hubert, an eminent French architectural painter, who made drawings of nearly all the great monuments and buildings of Rome. His most celebrated pictures are,—"The Catacombs of Rome;" "The Burning of the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris;" "The Tomb of Marius;" and "The Musée Napoléon." B. 1733; D. 1808.

Robert, Leopold, an eminent French painter, who studied under Gerard and David, and perfected his talents in Italy, where he executed many of his finest pictures. His greatest works are, the "Neapolitan Improvisatore," "The Reapers," and "Venetian Fishermen." B. 1794; committed suicide at Venice, 1835.

Robert, Nicholas, an eminent French miniature-painter, who also excelled in depicting flowers, plants, and insects. For Gaston, duke of Orleans, he painted a magnificent collection of miniatures of all those objects. It is preserved in the Cabinet du Roi at Paris. B. at Langres, about 1710; D. 1784.

Robert of Geneva was elected pope by fifteen cardinals, in 1378, and took the name of Clement VII. He was recognised as head of the Church in Spain, France, Scotland, and Sicily, whilst the rest of the Christian world acknowledged Urban VI. as the true pontiff. This double election caused a long schism, which continued till some time after his death. D. at Avignon, 1394.

Robert of Gloucester, an old English historian, whose Chronicle of English affairs was written in verse, and ends shortly before the commencement of the reign of Edward I. He is supposed to have been a monk in the abbey of Gloucester, but nothing is known as to his personal history. There are several copies of his work, which was edited by Hearn, and published in 1724. Lived in the 13th century.

Robert of Lincoln, surnamed Grosseteste or Greathead, an English prelate, who, in 1235, succeeded to the diocese of Lincoln. He was a learned divine, and a firm supporter of the rights of the English church against the pope, the king, and several of the most powerful persons. He made a number of translations from the Greek, some of which have been printed. B. about 1175; D. 1253.

Roberts, David, an eminent Scotch painter, who was intended for the trade of a house-painter, but who, about 1821, went to London, where, during several years, he worked as a scene-painter, in conjunction with his friend Stanfield. By degrees he abandoned scene for architectural painting, and having obtained some success in the latter walk, he visited Spain in 1832, and upon his return, published a collection of drawings, entitled "Spanish Sketches," which fixed his reputation. From that period his rise was rapid; he became A.R.A. in 1839, and two years afterwards a full academician. To enumerate a few of the best subjects of this confessedly the finest architectural painter of his time, will serve to show the bent of his genius. Perhaps the greatest work of the kind which has ever been given to the world is his "Holy Land, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia," a collection of lithographs which were admirably reproduced upon stone by Mr. Louis Haghe. His best Eastern pictures were,—"The Outer Court of the Temple at Edfou," "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," and the "Statue of the Vocal Memnon on the plain of Thebes." His "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul at Antwerp" is a magnificent effort of pictorial art, and is contained in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum. "Rome," "Christmas-day in St. Peter's at Rome," "Approach to the Grand Canal," are among his best Italian subjects. B. at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, 1796; D. 1864.

Robertson, William, *rob'-ert-son*, an historian and divine of the church of Scotland, was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity; and, having entered into orders, became one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, and was offered considerable preferment in the church of England, which he declined. His first work was the "History of Charles V.," in which are displayed superior powers of discrimination, together with an elegant and very luminous style. For this he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. He was also elected principal of the university of Edinburgh. His other works were, "The History of Scotland," not altogether void of partiality; the "History of America," and an "Historical Disquisition concerning India." He was a man of amiable manners and brilliant accomplishments. B. at Edinburgh, 1721; D. 1793.

Robertson, Thomas William, one of the most talented and original dramatic authors of the nineteenth century, and a contributor to many of the serials of the day. His best comedy is "Society," although it is nearly equalled by "David Garrick," "Ours," "Caste," "Home," and "School." His novels, "David Garrick," founded on his comedy of that name, and "Stephen Caldricke," appeared originally in "The Young Englishwoman," one of Beeton's popular magazines. B. January 9, 1829.

Robespierre, François Maximilien Joseph Isidore, *robes'-pe-air*, the famous French revolutionist, was the son of a provincial advocate, and was educated at the expense of the Bishop of Arras. After completing his studies at Paris, he entered upon the profession of the law, but with no great success. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and in a short time rose to be the chief of the Jacobins. He declared that "France must be revolutionized," and was soon named public accuser. Having risen to power, he, to maintain it, had recourse to the most cruel expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the streets were deluged with blood.

At length a conspiracy was formed against him: he was accused of seeking his own aggrandizement by getting rid of his old colleagues, and was condemned to death. He was taken, but contrived to effect his escape, and marched against the Convention; yet he had not sufficient personal courage to turn the tide once more in his own favour, and was again taken prisoner. He attempted to destroy himself by a pistol-shot, but only succeeded in breaking his jaw, and in that condition was, with twenty-two of his associates, dragged to the scaffold. His character has been severely decried, but deservedly so. He was cowardly and cruel, but eloquent and unmercenary. His partisans surnamed him the "Incorruptible," and at his death he was worth but 50 francs. B. at Arras, 1759; guillotined, 1794.

Robins, Benjamin, *rob'-ins*, an eminent English mathematician and artillerist. His parents were Quakers; but he abandoned that form of faith soon after he had settled in London as teacher of mathematics. He distinguished himself by confuting a memoir by Bernouilli on the "Force of Bodies in Motion," and by a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's "Treatise on Quadratures." In 1742 he published his "Principles of Gunnery," the result of his own experiments,—an admirable work, which is without a superior in its particular walk, even at the present day. He also contributed to the improvements in the royal observatory at Greenwich, and in 1749 was appointed engineer in general to the East India Company. B. at Bath, 1707; D. at Madras, 1751.

Robinson, Rev. Edward, *rob'-in-son*, a learned American divine, who, upon the completion of his educational career, repaired to Paris, and afterwards to Halle, in Prussia, in order to study the Oriental languages and literature. After spending some time in the Holy Land, he in 1841 produced his "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," a very learned and valuable work. After his return to his native country, he became professor of Biblical literature in the Theological Seminary at New York. He also translated the Greek Lexicon of Buttmann and the Hebrew Lexicon of Gesenius; and wrote a "Commentary on the Apocalypse," "Dictionary of the Bible," and "Harmony of the Four Gospels," in English. B. in Connecticut, U.S., 1794; D. 1863.

Robison, John, *rob'-i-son*, a Scotch mathematician, who became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow. In 1770 he accompanied Admiral Sir Charles Knowles to Russia, and was made director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt. On his return to his native country, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. He was the author of the "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," some of the articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and a curious work entitled a "History of the German Illuminati." B. at Boghall, Stirling, 1739; D. at Edinburgh, 1805.

Robson, George Fennel, *rob'-son*, a distinguished painter of landscapes in water-colours, and also eminent as a draughtsman, whose first publication was a view of the city of Durham, with the profits of which he made a tour in the Scottish Highlands, the result of which was a work entitled "Outlines of the Grampian Mountains." This brought him fame and emolument; and he continued to produce many excellent works, the most prominent of which are a "View of London Bridge before Sunrise," and "Picturesque Views of English Cities." B. at Durham, 1788; D. 1833.

Rob Roy, *rob roi'*, "Robert the Red," a famous Highland freebooter, whose real name was Robert Macgregor, but who took that of Campbell in consequence of the clan Macgregor being outlawed. Previously to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the standard of the Pretender, he had been a trader in cattle; but the duke of Montrose having deprived him of his lands, he made reprisals upon the property of the latter. During some time he continued to levy "black mail" upon his enemies, notwithstanding every effort made to capture him. This bold, active, and courageous outlaw is the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. B. about 1660; D. subsequently to 1743.

Robusti, Jacopo. (*See* Tintoretto.)

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, *ro'-kam-bo*, Count de, marshal of France, entered the army at the age of 16; in 1746 became aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the command of the regiment of La Marche, distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, where he was wounded. He won fresh laurels at Creveldt, Minden, Corbach, and Clostercamp; and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with an army of 6000 men to the assistance of the United States of America. Having landed in Rhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis. Rochambeau was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI., and, after the revolution, was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and after satisfactorily vindicating his conduct, which had been impugned by the journals, retired to his estate, near Vendôme, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was subsequently arrested, and narrowly escaped suffering death during the domination of Robespierre. In 1803 Bonaparte granted him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the Legion of Honour. His "Mémoires" were published in 1809. B. 1725; D. 1807.

Roche, Regina Maria, *rotsh*, a novelist, among whose productions, which were very popular in their day, were "The Children of the Abbey," "The Nocturnal Visit," "The Monastery of St. Columb," &c. B. 1765; D. 1845.

Rochefort, William de, *roosh'-for*, a French writer, who was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and published a faithful and elegant translation of Sophocles. He also wrote a "Refutation of Mirabaud's System of Nature," and other works. B. at Lyons, 1731; D. 1788.

Rochefoucauld. (*See* La Rochefoucauld).

Rochejaquelein. (*See* La Rochejaquelein.)

Rochester, John Wilmot, earl of, *ro'-ches-ter*, a celebrated English nobleman and poet. He displayed unusual powers of wit and a fertility of imagination; but he disgraced his fine qualities by the most dissolute principles and licentious conduct. His days were shortened by intemperance, but he died sincerely penitent. His satirical poems are keen, but defaced by obscenity and impiety. It must be mentioned to his credit, that before his death

he ordered all his licentious writings to be destroyed. On one occasion his bold wit found expression in a mock epitaph written upon the door of Charles II.'s bedroom:—

"Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
Who never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one."

B. in Oxfordshire, either 1647 or 1648; D. 1680.

ROCHON, Alexis Marie, *rosh'-awng*, a French astronomer and navigator, who became in 1784 curator of the cabinet of physics and optics to the king. In 1790 he was despatched to London on a mission relative to the reform of the weights and measures, and was subsequently appointed member of the commission for regulating the French coinage, and of the French Institute. In 1790 he constructed a lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour of Brest. He wrote extensively upon scientific subjects, his most important works being, "Memoirs upon Mechanics and Natural Philosophy;" and "Essay on Ancient and Modern Money." He also wrote, "Voyages in the East Indies and in Africa," and a "New Voyage to the South Sea." B. at Brest, 1741; D. 1817.

ROCKINGHAM, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of, *rok'-ing-ham*, an English statesman, who was the son of the first marquis of Rockingham. In 1750 he entered the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took a foremost part in the debates of that assembly. Horace Walpole, however, in his "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.," makes several uncomplimentary references to the future prime-minister. In 1752 he says of him, "The young marquis of Rockingham entered into a debate so much above his force, and partly applied the trite old apologue of Menenius Agrippa, and the sillier old story of the fellow of college, who asked why we should do anything for posterity, who had never done anything for us!" His consistent and honourable character, and his steady adherence to the principles of Whiggism, nevertheless enabled the young statesman to rise gradually but certainly. He became a knight of the Garter in 1760, and five years later was appointed first lord of the Treasury, and prime-minister, holding office during a year. Upon the retirement of Lord North from the head of affairs in 1782, the marquis of Rockingham again succeeded to power, and held place until his death, which took place a few months afterwards. B. 1730; D. 1782.

RODERICK, *rod'-e-rik*, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain, was the son of Theodofred, duke of Cordova, who had been deprived of his sight by King Witiza; but Roderick revolted against, and, after defeating, deprived him of his crown. The sons of Witiza sought the aid of the Moors, who prepared to invade Spain; and in 710 landed, under the command of Tarif, at Tartessus, now Tarifa. In the following year the Moors again landed in greater force, at the foot of the rock of Calpe. The expedition was under the command of Tarik, and the place of landing was termed Gebel Tarik, which became corrupted into Gibraltar. The Arabs advanced into the interior, and were met at Medina Sidonia by Roderick, with a large but badly-disciplined army. A series of desperate engagements, occupying nine days, ensued, and resulted in the defeat of the Goths, the flower of whose chivalry, together with Roderick himself, were slain. Scott, Southey, and Irving have chosen the conquest of Spain by the Moors for the subject of some of their most admirable works. D. 711.

RODGER, Alexander, *rod'-jer*, a modern Scottish poet, was the son of a farmer in Midlothian, who, having emigrated to Hamburg, Alexander joined his mother's relatives in Glasgow, and there became a weaver; and while engaged in this way, added to his income by giving lessons in music, for which he had considerable talent. He became connected, in 1819, with a political journal intended to advocate reforms in the representation of the people in Parliament and otherwise, and in consequence was prosecuted and committed to prison for what were then called "revolutionary practices." On his release, he became inspector of cloths at Barrowfield printworks, Glasgow, and ultimately became connected with various newspapers published in the western Scottish metropolis, in which occupation he continued till his death. Rodger published two volumes of "Poems and Songs," which became extremely popular in the west of Scotland. His writings are pervaded by a fine vein of humour; and his political productions show considerable satiric power. In his songs, which are the most valuable of his works, he is more the poet of the home affections than of external nature. Personally he was exceedingly popular with his compatriots, was fond of society, and from his kindly and genial humour, was always a welcome guest wherever he appeared. A monument to his memory has been erected in the necropolis of Glasgow. B. 1784; D. 1846.

RODNEY, George Brydges, Lord, *rod'-ne*, a gallant English admiral, who entered the navy in his twelfth year, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1759 he became rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace. In 1761 he was sent against Martinique, which island, together with Santa Lucia and Grenada, he captured, and for his services was created a baronet. Owing to an electioneering contest for Northampton and other causes, he was reduced to such a state of pecuniary embarrassment as to be obliged to reside on the continent, where, during the American war, he was tempted by the Count de Sartines, by brilliant offers, to enter into the French service. These overtures he refused; of which De Sartines liberally informed the British government, by whom Sir George was recalled home, and obtained a command. In 1780 he defeated the Spanish fleet and took several ships. This was soon after followed by a more splendid victory and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara. But the most important exploit of this brave admiral was the defeat of the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the West Indies, in 1782, when the French admiral and a number of his ships were taken. For this he was created a peer and obtained a pension. B. at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, 1718; D. 1792.

RODOLPH OF HAPSBURG. (*See* RUDOLPH.)

RODRIGUEZ, Ventura, *ro'-dre-gais*, a Spanish architect, who in 1733 assisted in making the designs for the new palace at Madrid. In 1752 he became professor of architecture in the Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid. He designed a very large number of the cathedrals, colleges, and churches throughout Spain, and was justly styled by his countrymen the restorer of architecture in his native country. B. 1717; D. 1785.

**Roe**, Sir Thomas, *ro*, an English statesman, who in 1614 was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, at whose court he remained nearly four years; of which embassy he published a very curious and interesting account. He subsequently acted in the same capacity at Constantinople. During his residence in the East he made a large collection of valuable manuscripts in the Greek and Oriental languages, which, in 1628, he presented to the Bodleian library. He also brought over the famous Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, sent from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. In 1629 he was sent to negotiate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, in which he succeeded. In 1641 he went as ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made a privy councillor and chancellor of the Garter. B. in Essex, about 1580; D. 1644.

**Roebuck**, John, *ro'-buk*, a physician and natural philosopher, was educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, and engaged in practice at Birmingham. He devoted his attention particularly to chemical experiments; and, in conjunction with Mr. Garbett, established a sulphuric acid manufactory at Preston Pans, in Scotland, which proved very successful; and in 1759 also founded the celebrated Carron ironworks. An attempt to work mines of coal and salt, on the estate of the duke of Hamilton, however, caused his ruin. B. at Sheffield, 1718; D. 1794.

**Roebuck**, John Arthur, a modern English politician, who went at an early age to Canada, but returned to England in his twenty-third year to study for the English bar, to which he was called in 1831, and in the following year was returned as member of Parliament for Bath. This seat he lost in 1837, but was re-elected in 1841. He again lost this seat in 1847, but was returned, unopposed, for Sheffield in 1849. As an "extreme liberal," he sided with no great party in the house, but chose rather the part of an independent critic of the measures which were proposed in the national council-chamber. His powers as an orator were considerable, though strongly tinged with asperity, a quality which often brought him into collision with the Whigs. He became queen's counsel in 1843, and was also chairman of several companies. As an author he produced a "History of the Whig Party;" "The Colonies of England;" and likewise contributed to the "Westminster Review." In 1855 he moved for an inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, which being carried against the Aberdeen ministry, they resigned. As chairman of that committee, he acted in such a manner as to earn from the nation the gratitude due to the efforts of an honest and independent politician. B. at Madras, 1801; D. 1879.

**Roelas**, Juan de las, *ro'-ai-las*, a celebrated Spanish painter, who is supposed to have studied under Titian, at Venice. "No one," says Ford, in his "Handbook of Spain," "ever painted the sleek grimalkin Jesuit like Roelas." His best works are,—the "St. Iago," in the cathedral of Seville; a "Holy Family with Jesuits," and a "Nativity." B. about 1560; D. 1625.

**Roemer**, Olaus, *re(r)'-mer*, a Danish astronomer, who was educated at Copenhagen, and, on visiting Paris in 1671, became mathematical tutor to the dauphin. He also received a pension from Louis XIV., assisted Cassini and Picard in making the survey of France, and, during his ten years' stay in the kingdom, made many important discoveries in astronomy, as well as inventing some new and excellent forms of astronomical apparatus. In 1681 he was recalled to his native country, and received from the king of Denmark the appointment of professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. His celestial observations, under the title of "Basis Astronomiæ," were printed by his pupils in 1735. B. in Jutland, 1644; D. 1710.

**Roger of Hoveden.** (*See* Hoveden.)

**Rogers**, John, *roj'-ers*, an eminent English divine, who became chaplain to the factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the Bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI. he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, where he was a frequent and zealous preacher. He was the first person executed in the succeeding reign, being burnt at the stake in Smithfield in 1555.

**Rogers**, John, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He wrote an able treatise on the indivisibility of the Church, against Hoadly, and Sermons. B. in Oxfordshire, 1679; D. 1729.

**Rogers**, Woods, an English navigator, who belonged to the royal navy in 1708, when he was invited by the merchants of Bristol to take the command of an expedition to the South Sea. He set sail with two vessels, taking out Dampier as a pilot. Passing to the south of Tierra del Fuego, in January, 1709, they entered the Pacific Ocean, and in February arrived at the isle of Juan Fernandez, where they found Alexander Selkirk; they then visited the coast of California, crossed the Pacific, and returned to England in October, 1711. Captain Rogers was afterwards employed to extirpate the pirates who infested the West Indies. D. 1732.

**Rogers**, Samuel, an eminent English poet, was the son of a London banker, in whose house of business he was placed, after having received an efficient private education. From his earliest years he had a predilection for poetry, and, at the age of twenty-three, produced his first volume of verses, under the title of "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems." Between the appearance of his first publication and that of his second, "The Pleasures of Memory," which was given to the world in 1792, he travelled upon the continent and in Scotland. Six years later he brought out another volume, after which he remained silent during fourteen years; for he added nothing to his poetical works until the year 1812, when he published a fragment entitled "Columbus." During this interval, however, he had retired from active participation in the affairs of the bank, and had given himself to the cultivation of the friendship of the celebrities of his time. "The house of Rogers, in St. James's Place, became a little paradise of the beautiful, where, amid pictures and other objects of art, collected with care and arranged with skill, the happy owner nestled in fastidious ease, and kept up among his contemporaries a character in which something of the Horace was blended with something of the Mæcenas." "Jaqueline" was put forth in 1814; "Human Life" in 1819; and in 1822, the poet, then sixty years of age, produced the first part of his "Italy." The complete edition of this latter poem was not published until 1836, when it appeared in a magnificent form, having been illustrated, under his own direction, by Stothard, Turner, and Prout, at a cost of £10,000. Up to

his ninety-first year he wrote an occasional piece, composed, like all his works, with laborious slowness, and polished line by line into elegance. That Rogers was a shrewd observer and brilliant talker, besides a poet, is evinced by the publication of his "Table Talk," which appeared after his death. "We have in his works a classic and graceful beauty," says an eminent critic; "no slovenly or obscure lines; fine cabinet pictures of soft and mellow lustre, and, occasionally, trains of thought and association that awaken or recall tender heroic feelings." He had been in the habit of taking constant exercise till within a short time before his death, and was at last only prevented from appearing in public by an accident with which he met in the streets. B. at Newington Green, near London, 1762; D. 1855.

ROGERS, Henry, a modern English essayist, who received his education at Highbury College, and, for some time, officiated as an Independent preacher. Relinquishing this employment in consequence of ill-health, he became professor of the English language and literature in University College, London, which post he subsequently vacated to assume the chair of philosophy at Spring Hill Independent College, Birmingham. He contributed extensively to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review;" and selecting subjects similar with those which had been formerly chosen by Lord Macaulay, he won a high position by his able and elegant treatment of them. A collection of his essays, critical, historical, biographical, and speculative, was published in 1850, and again, in an enlarged form, in 1855. As a writer upon the religious opinions of the present time he was very successful, and produced, among other popular works upon that subject, "The Eclipse of Faith," and a "Defence" of that book, in reply to Mr. Francis Newman. He also wrote "The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A.," with an analysis of his writings; and "General Introduction to a Course of Lectures on English Grammar and Composition." B. at St. Albans, Herts, 1806.

ROGET, Peter Mark, *ro'-zhet*, a modern physician and physiologist, who studied his profession at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in practice at Manchester, where he became physician to the lunatic asylum and fever hospital. He repaired to the metropolis at a later period, and was elected fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and lecturer on physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. His works were both numerous and important, the chief of them being one of the Bridgewater treatises; treatise on "Physiology and Phrenology;" articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine;" and papers published in the "Transactions" of various learned and scientific societies. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Astronomical, Zoological, Geographical, and Entomological Societies. Apart from the scientific researches which engaged his pen, he produced an excellent work, entitled "A Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, arranged and classified so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas, and assist in Literary Composition." B. in London, 1779; D. 1869.

ROHAN, Henry, Duke of, *ro'-an*, Prince of Leon, distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and thereby obtained the friendship of Henry IV., after whose death he





became the chief of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIII.; but upon the taking of Rochelle and the establishment of peace in 1629, he retired to Venice, where he was chosen generalissimo of the armies of the republic against the imperialists. He was subsequently recalled by the king, who employed him in the Grisons against the Germans and Spaniards. But the duke in 1637 gave up his command, and entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, by whose side he received a mortal wound at the battle of Rheinfelden. He wrote the "Interests of Princes;" "The Perfect Captain; or, an Abridgment of Cæsar's Commentaries;" "On the Government of the Thirteen Cantons;" and Memoirs. B. in Brittany, 1579; D. 1638.

ROHAN, Louis, Prince of, generally called the Chevalier de Rohan, who became colonel of the guard under Louis XIV., was a brave but unprincipled man, and engaged in a plot to deliver Quillebœuf to the Dutch, which being discovered, he was sentenced to death. B. about 1635; executed, 1674.

ROHAN, Cardinal de, a French prelate, who became the dupe of the Countess de Lamotte and others, by whom he was induced to purchase for Queen Marie Antoinette a magnificent collar of diamonds, in the hope of obtaining her favours. On the discovery of the affair, he was, in 1785, brought to trial before the Parliament and acquitted, but was exiled from the French court. B. 1734; D. 1803.

ROHAULT, Jacques, *ro'-holte*, a French philosopher, who became a zealous defender of the Cartesian system, of which he published a popular view. Of this work Dr. Samuel Clarke gave an edition, with notes, adapting it to the Newtonian system. He was also the author of "Elements of Mathematics," and a treatise on Mechanics. B. at Amiens, 1620; D. 1675.

ROLAND, *ro'-land*, a celebrated hero of chivalric romance, was one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he is by some stated to have been. His character was that of a brave warrior,—devoted and loyal. He was appointed commandant of the Marches of Brittany by Charlemagne, whom he afterwards accompanied to the conquest of Spain. Returning from that expedition, he fell into an ambuscade at Roncesvalles, where, together with the flower of the French chivalry, he perished in 778. His adventures are celebrated in the famous continental romance entitled the "Chanson of Roland." He is also the hero of the "Roland Amoureux" of Bojardo, and of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. The town of Rocamadour, in France, pretends to be in possession of the "Durandal," or the celebrated sword of Roland.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, Jean Marie, a French statesman, who was designed for the church; but, relinquishing his studies, became engaged in commercial pursuits. In time, his commercial abilities being very great, he became inspector-general of the manufactories of Picardy, and afterwards of those of Lyons, of which city he was subsequently nominated deputy to the Constituent Assembly. In 1792 he became minister of the interior, but did not long retain the office. When the party of Girondists, to which he belonged, was proscribed, he fled from Paris, leaving his wife, who refused to accompany him, behind. He retired to Rouen, where, on hearing of the execution of

his wife, he ran himself through the body, in 1793. He wrote some works on the cotton and linen manufactures, "Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta," and a "Dictionary of Manufactures and Arts." B. 1732.

ROLAND, Marie Jeanne Philipon, the wife of the preceding. Her father was an engraver named Philipon, who was eminent in his profession, and gave her an excellent education. At the age of twenty-five she married M. Roland, though there was a great disparity in their ages. She rendered important services to him in his capacity of minister of the interior; and most of the official writings which he published were the production of her masculine mind. On his flight, she was sent to the prison of the Abbaye, and, after an imprisonment of some weeks, was released; but she had scarcely reached her own house before she was again apprehended. In her last confinement she wrote an interesting work, entitled "An Appeal to Posterity," or Historical Notices, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of herself. At length she was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, and sentenced to the guillotine, which she endured with great fortitude, saying, as she looked on the statue of Liberty, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" B. at Paris, 1754; guillotined, 1793.

ROLLIN, Charles, *rol'-lă*, a celebrated French writer, who, after studying in the college of Plessis and at the Sorbonne, became successively professor of languages, rhetoric, and eloquence. In 1694 he was appointed rector of the university of Paris, where he revived the study of Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the academical exercises. His principal works were, an edition of Quintilian; treatise on "Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres;" "Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians" "History of Rome from the Foundation of that City to the Battle of Actium;" and "Miscellaneous Pieces." B. at Paris, 1661; D. 1741.

ROLLO, *rol'-lo*, a chieftain of Norway, who, being driven from that country by the king of Denmark, landed in Normandy, which was ceded to him by Charles the Simple in 911. Rollo embraced the Christian religion in the following year, and was baptized by the name of Robert. He assumed the title of duke of Normandy, married Giselle, the daughter of the French king, and was the ancestor of William the Conqueror. D. either in 920 or 927.

ROMAGNOSI, Gian Domenico, *ro-man-yo-se*, a distinguished Italian jurist, who became doctor of law of the university of Parma in 1786. He commenced practice as an advocate, and soon became celebrated. He also published several legal works, which were well received in Germany, as well as in his native country. In 1806 he was invited by Napoleon I. to Milan, to assist in the compilation of a criminal code. In the following year he became professor of civil law in the university of Pavia. On the downfall of Napoleon in 1814, he lost all his public appointments, and henceforth devoted himself to private teaching and to the composition of works on jurisprudence. His legal treatises, which are regarded as among the soundest in the whole range of Italian legal literature, were very numerous. The best known are, "Code of Criminal Procedure for the Kingdom of Italy;" "Fundamental Principles of Administration;" "Introduction to the Study of Universal Public Law;" and several treatises supplied to the "Statistical Annals of Milan." A monument to his memory was raised at Milan. B. near Piacenza, 1761; D. at Milan, 1835.

ROMAINE, William, *ro'-main*, an English divine and theological writer, who, upon entering into orders, became a frequent preacher before the university of Oxford, till his strongly Calvinistic sentiments caused him to lose his appointments at that seat of learning. He then removed to London, where he continued to preach in various churches, to large congregations, almost till his death. He was the editor of Calasio's "Concordance to the Hebrew Bible," in which he made some unwarrantable alterations to serve the Hutchinsonian doctrine. B. at Hartlepool, 1714; D. in London, 1795.

ROMANA, Don Peter Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la, *ro-ma'-na*, a Spanish general, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1793 to 1795; and commanded the auxiliary Spanish corps of 14,000 men which was sent to the north of Germany by Napoleon; but when Spain rose against the domination of France, La Romana, aided by an English squadron, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen, and conducting them home in safety. During 1809 and 1810 he displayed great talents both as a general and a statesman. B. 1761; D. 1811.

ROMANO, Giulio, *ro-ma'-no*, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, whose family name was Pippi, was the disciple of Raffaelle, who made him his heir. His greatest pictures are, "The Fall of the Giants," and "The Battles of Constantine." He built some fine structures at Mantua, where he was patronized by the duke. B. at Rome, 1492; D. 1546.

ROMANOFF, Michael, *ro-ma-nov'*, czar or emperor of Russia, was elected by a council of the states at Moscow in 1613; but had to combat the rival pretensions of Sweden and Poland. After a short war, he concluded a peace with Sweden in 1617, by which he ceded to Gustavus Adolphus a large portion of territory. In the following year he signed a truce with Ladislas IV., king of Poland, who had advanced to the walls of Moscow. Directed by the sage counsels of his father, Michael would have advanced the civilization of his country, had not his death prematurely taken place in 1645. He left his throne to his son Alexis. The dynasty of Romanoff reigned in Russia from the year 1613 until 1762, when it became extinct in the person of the empress Elizabeth, who died without issue. It was succeeded by the dynasty of Holstein-Gottorp, with which it was connected by ties of marriage, Charles Peter Ulric, who reigned after Elizabeth, under the name of Peter III., being the son of her sister Anna Petrowna, duchess of Holstein-Gottorp, and daughter of Peter the Great.

ROMANUS I., *ro-mai'-nus*, emperor of the East, was an Armenian, and became a soldier in the army of the emperor Basil, whose life he saved in a battle against the Saracens, which proved the foundation of his fortune. Constantine VI., whose daughter he espoused, associated him in the empire in the year 919. He displayed great military talents, and to his other eminent qualities added the virtues of humanity and piety. D. 948.

ROMANUS II., called the Younger, was the son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he

poisoned and succeeded in 959. He died of intemperance or of poison in 963.

ROMANUS III. obtained the Imperial throne by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the Younger, in 1028. He was a weak prince, and was murdered by his wife, 1034.

ROMANUS IV., surnamed Diogenes, succeeded, in 1067, Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudocia he married. He defeated the Mohammedans, who had ravaged the empire, but, in 1071, was taken prisoner by the sultan Alp Arslan, who, however, set him at liberty on paying a heavy ransom. He was subsequently dethroned by Michael, the son of Constantine Ducas, who deprived him of his eyes. D. 1071.

ROMANZOFF, Peter Alexandrovitch, Marshal, *ro'-man-zov*, a celebrated Russian general, who, in the reign of Catharine II., distinguished himself by his victories over the Turks at Bender, Ismail, and other places. In 1771 he crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Shumla, where the Turks were encamped. After the signature of peace in 1774, the empress loaded him with honours, and appointed him governor of the Ukraine. D. 1796.

ROMANZOFF, Nicholas, Count, an eminent Russian statesman, son of the preceding, who, after holding various minor offices, became minister for foreign affairs in 1807. He was present at the interview between Napoleon I. and Alexander at Erfurt in the following year; signed the treaty of peace with Sweden in 1809; the treaty of alliance with Spain in 1812; and, in 1814, retired from public life, in order to devote himself to the cultivation of letters and the arts. At his expense were produced the "Diplomatic Code of Russia," "History of the Byzantine writer, Leo Diaconus," a Russian translation of the "History of the Mongols and Tartars by Abdul-Ghazi." In 1814 he dispatched a Russian expedition under Captain Kotzebue, upon a scientific voyage round the world, entirely at his own cost. He likewise invited Mr. Heard, an Englishman, to superintend the formation of Lancasterian and Industrial schools upon his estate of Homel, in the government of Mohilev. B. 1753; D 1826.

ROMBOUTS, Theodore, *rom'-boots*, a Dutch painter, who was the disciple of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversational pieces, and attempted to rival Rubens, but without success. B. at Antwerp, 1597; D. 1637 or 1640.

ROMILLY, Sir Samuel, *rom'-il-le*, an eminent English lawyer, whose father, a jeweller, was the son of a French Protestant, who had taken refuge in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Samuel was designed for the trade of his parent, and, being of a serious and retiring disposition, employed his leisure in remedying the defects of the very limited education he had received. The pecuniary means of his father having become considerably increased, he was articled at his own desire to a clerk in chancery; but at the expiration of his term in 1778, instead of resting satisfied with his clerkship in chancery, he resolved to qualify himself for the profession of a barrister. In 1783 he was called to the bar. After remaining for several years with but little employment, he attracted the favourable notice of Lord Lansdowne, who conceived a high opinion of his abilities, in consequence of the perusal of a small effusion by him, entitled "On the Constitutional Power and Duties of Juries,"





His rise was henceforth certain and rapid. After attaining to a large practice as a chancery lawyer, he, in 1800, became king's counsel; in 1806 he was knighted, appointed solicitor-general, and elected a member of Parliament. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his impressive eloquence on the Whig benches. He advocated the reform of Parliament, the abolition of the slave-trade, the mitigation of the severity of the criminal code, and the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. He published one of his speeches, in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Criminal Law, as it relates to capital punishment, and on the mode in which it is administered." Throughout the remaining years of his life he nobly persevered in his efforts to effect an amelioration of the terribly severe laws relative to the execution of criminal justice; there being, at that period, almost 300 crimes punishable by death. After the dissolution of Parliament in 1818, he was elected for Westminster; but having about that time lost his wife, his mind was affected to such a degree that, in a fit of delirium, he put an end to his life. B. 1757.

ROMNEY, George, *rum'-ne*, an excellent English painter, who was apprenticed to an itinerant artist, whom he soon surpassed. In 1762 he went to London, where he became a favourite portrait painter. As soon as he had realized a sufficiency to enable him to visit Italy, he crossed the Alps, and, after studying there with avidity, returned to London, where he rapidly acquired fame and fortune. B. at Dalton, Lancashire, 1734; D. at Kendal, 1802.

ROMULUS, *rom'-u-lus*, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was placed among the vestals, but being delivered of these two children at a birth, declared that the god Mars was their father. Amulius, who had usurped the throne of Numitor, his brother, caused the children to be thrown into the Tiber, where they were found by Faustulus. On coming of age, they discovered their origin, put Amulius to death, and reinstated Numitor. A difference, however, arose between the two brothers, and Romulus put Remus to death. He afterwards founded the city of Rome, by collecting a number of strangers, and died B.C. 716.—Such is the story given by Plutarch, but modern writers, following the researches of Niebuhr, declare that for the most part it is little more than a poetical legend.

RONGE, Johannes, *ronj*, a modern German religious reformer, who was the son of a small farmer, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. In 1842 he was, however, deprived of his charge for publishing a letter to the Bishop of Breslau, in which he denounced the "Holy Coat," then being exhibited at Trèves, as an imposture. The religious movement inaugurated by that epistle led to the foundation of a German Catholic church independently of the papacy. Ronge was regarded as the apostle of the new church, and travelled over his native country making converts. He was called a "second Luther," and in a few years assisted in instituting upwards of 200 societies; but, subsequently to the revolution of 1848, the German governments determined to suppress these new congregations. Ronge became an exile in England, where he devoted himself to preaching to his fellow-countrymen in London, and to the propagation of Froebel's system of

infant education; upon which subject he published a book, entitled "A Practical Guide to the English Kinder-Garten (Children's Garden), being an Exposition of Froebel's System of Infant Education." B. at Bischofswalde, Silesia, 1813.

**Ronsard**, Pierre de, *ron'-sar*, a French poet, who was page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards served James V., king of Scotland; in which country he remained two years, and then returned to France, where he was employed in several negotiations of importance. He subsequently retired from court, and, on taking orders, obtained some ecclesiastical benefices. His poems were in his age so much esteemed as to procure him the title of the "Poet of France." B. in the Vendômois, 1524; D. near Tours, 1585.

**Rooke**, Laurence, *rook*, an English astronomer, who, in 1652, was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy at the University of Oxford, which chair he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and wrote "Observations on Comets;" "Directions to Seamen;" "Method of Observing the Eclipses of the Moon;" and "Observations on the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter." B. in Kent, 1623; D. 1662.

**Rooke**, Sir George, a gallant English admiral, who entered the navy at an early age, and rose by his merit to the first honours of his profession. He gave evident proofs of his skill and courage in many expeditions, particularly in burning thirteen of the French ships at La Hogue, and in the glorious action off Vigo. In 1704 he took Gibraltar by bombardment, after which he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet off Malaga, in which desperate fight the English lost 2000 and the French 3000 men. Notwithstanding these eminent services, he was, by the influence of the Whig party, obliged to resign the command; whereupon he retired to his estate. B. in Kent, 1650; D. 1709.

**Roome**, Edward, *room*, an English lawyer, who became solicitor to the Treasury. He wrote some satirical papers called "Pasquin," against Pope, who gave him a place in his "Dunciad." He was also the author of a dramatic piece called "The Jovial Crew." D. 1729.

**Rosa**, Salvator, *sal-va'-tor ro'-sa*, an eminent Italian painter, who excelled in painting combats, sea-pieces, and landscapes of romantic scenery, with banditti. He painted with the greatest rapidity, and was also a musician, poet, architect, and an excellent comic actor and improvisatore. His satirical poems so deeply irritated his enemies, that he was compelled to seek an asylum under the Medici at Florence. There is a landscape by him in the National Gallery. B. near Naples, 1615; D. at Rome, 1673.

**Rosa**, Francisco Martinez de la, *ro'-sa*, a distinguished Spanish patriot, statesman, and author, who, when not yet out of his teens, was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the university of Granada; and as just about this time the national enthusiasm against Bonaparte was at its height, he is said to have turned his professorial chair into a "patriotic tribune." Not being of the age fixed by law for members of the Cortes, he was unable to enter political life at this time, and in 1810 paid a visit to England, and while in London, in 1811, published his celebrated epic poem, "Saragossa," in honour of that city's patriotism. He then went to Cadiz, where, without being elected a deputy, he was nominated secretary of the commission on the liberty of the press. During the siege of Cadiz he produced two dramatic pieces of a patriotic character—"Lo que puede un empleo" and "La Vinda de Padilla" (a tragedy)—both of which tended powerfully to inflame the ardour of the besieged. After the triumph of Spanish liberty, and the vote in favour of the constitution of 1812 (which was mainly due to his efforts), he was named member of the Cortes for Granada. But he had made himself particularly obnoxious to Ferdinand VII., and in 1814 was sent to a subterranean dungeon, where he remained for six months, standing on the inviolability of his person as a deputy, and flatly refusing all overtures of submission. He was therefore banished to Africa among thieves and cut-throats. When the revolution of Riego occurred, Martinez was recalled, and nominated deputy in the Cortes in 1820; and for many years afterwards was mixed up in the turbulent arena of Spanish politics and revolutions, being sometimes in power, sometimes in opposition, and not unfrequently in exile. His political views appear to have undergone considerable modification, for while chief of the cabinet from March, 1834, to June, 1835, he promoted the famous royal decree which abrogated the constitution of 1812, principally his own work, but granted guarantees, and confirmed the existence of the two Chambers. In 1839-40 he was in a kind of voluntary banishment in Paris, and Regent Espartero made him ambassador of Spain in that city. In 1842-3 he was ambassador of Spain in Rome. After the restoration of Christina, he entered Narvaez's cabinet, and again went as ambassador to Paris in 1847, and held the office till 1851, when he was elected president of the First Chamber. In 1857 he was appointed secretary of state in Armero Mon's cabinet, and under O'Donnell became president of the council of state. He is described by one of his biographers as "an eloquent orator, a courageous citizen, and a universally-esteemed politician." Senor Martinez de la Rosa will, however, probably owe his reputation with posterity to his literary productions. He published five volumes of his works in 1827 ("Obras Literarias"), in which are his three dramas, "Edipo," "Morayma," and "La Conjuracion de Venecia." A very successful comedy of his may be named also, "La Higa en casa y la Madre en la Mascara" ("The Daughter at Home and the Mother at the Ball"). Some of his other works were, "El Arte Poetica" ("Lyrical Works"), two novels, "Herman Perez del Pulgar" and "Isabella de Solis;" a History of the French Revolution, and six volumes of various works published in the "Spanish Library." He was perpetual secretary of the Academy, and president of the University Council. B. 1789; D. 1862.

**Rosamond Clifford**, *ros'-a-mond*, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford. She was the favourite mistress of Henry II., who is reported to have secreted her in a labyrinth at his palace of Woodstock, where, according to some writers, she was discovered and poisoned by Eleanor, queen of that monarch. But it seems more certain that she died in the nunnery of Godstow, in Oxfordshire. She had two sons by Henry—William, called Longsword, and Jeffery, archbishop of York. D. about 1173.

**Rosas**, Don Juan Manuel de, *ro'-sas*, ex-president of the Argentine Confederation, was

descended of an old Spanish family, and having displayed bravery and capacity in some minor appointments, was, in 1831, nominated captain-general or governor of Buenos Ayres. In 1835 he became president of the Argentine Confederation; but by seeking to obtain for the province of Buenos Ayres a preponderating influence and advancement, he became embroiled with Brazil, and afterwards with France and England, in consequence of an attack made upon Monte Video. Defeated in 1845, he nevertheless offered an obstinate resistance until 1850, when the states under his rule revolted against his tyrannical measures. Urquiza was nominated president, and in 1851 totally defeated Rosas, who was compelled to make his escape from the country, and to take refuge in England. B. at Buenos Ayres, 1793.

Roscius, Quintus, *rosh'-i-us*, an illustrious Roman actor, who became the most famous performer of his age, and is said to have received about a thousand denarii per day (upwards of £35) for his acting. Cicero, who speaks in the highest terms of his talents, undertook his defence against Fannius. The Roman state assigned him a considerable pension, which he appears to have deserved as much by his virtues as his abilities. D. about 61 B.C.

Roscoe, William, *ros'-ko*, an eminent English writer, who was the son of a market-gardener near Liverpool, and having been placed for a short period in a bookseller's shop, was afterwards articled to an attorney. In 1774 his term expired, and he became an attorney; but in the meanwhile he had studied the Greek and Latin, and mastered the French and Italian languages. He also wrote some verses, one of which, upon the art of engraving, led to his introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds. At the outburst of the French Revolution he defended its principles against the strictures of Burke. In 1796 appeared his fine "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," a work which soon acquired for him a high reputation, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. His "Illustrations, Historical and Critical, of the Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" followed; and in this work he defended himself against a considerable amount of adverse criticism to which he had been subjected. The "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." was his next production, and formed a sort of continuation of the former work; and both illustrating, as they did, a brilliant period of modern Italian history, were hailed as splendid contributions to literature. He subsequently became member of Parliament and partner in a banking-house. In the House of Commons he voted with the Whigs, and advocated the abolition of the slave trade. B. near Liverpool, 1753; D. 1831.

Roscoe, Henry, youngest son of the preceding, was bred to the bar, to which he was called in 1826, and, like his father, united literary pursuits with his professional studies. Besides many "Digests" of different branches of the law, he was the author of "Lives of Eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's Cyclopædia; a "Life" of his father; and edited "North's Lives." B. 1800; D. 1836.

Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of, an English writer, who received his first education at the seat of the earl of Strafford, his uncle, in Yorkshire. At the fall of Strafford he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, where he had for his tutor the eminent scholar Bochart. At the Restoration he was made captain of the band of pensioners, which post he afterwards resigned, and went to Ireland, where he was appointed captain of the guards; but, dissipating his fortune by gaming, he returned to court, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He now altered his course of life, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied himself to poetry. He wrote "Essay on Translated Verse;" "Horace's Art of Poetry translated into English blank verse;" and a collection of prologues and epilogues to plays. His poetry is neat and elegant, but of no extraordinary excellence. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. about 1633; D. 1684.

Ross, Alexander, *ross*, a Scottish poet, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was through life schoolmaster at Lochlee, in Angus-shire. He did not publish anything till nearly 70 years of age, when he gave to the world a poem called "Helenore; or, the Fortunate Shepherdess," which was popular in the north of Scotland. He also wrote a number of songs, many of which became favourites with his countrymen. B. 1699; D. 1784.

Ross, Sir John, an English admiral and Arctic navigator, commenced his career as a volunteer on board the *Pearl* frigate in 1786. During the subsequent five years he served on board various ships of the royal navy, but then joined the mercantile marine, returning, however, to the royal service in 1799, as midshipman of the *Weasel* sloop of war. He became a lieutenant in 1805, and was severely wounded in the following year in a desperate cutting-out expedition under the batteries of Bilbao, a feat which was rewarded by a pension of £98 a year. He continued to serve with distinction until the end of the war in 1815, by which time he had attained the rank of commander, and was, in 1818, appointed to the command of the *Isabella* discovery-vessel, and was sent out, in company with the *Alexander*, under Lieutenant Parry, to ascertain the existence or non-existence of a north-west passage. The vessels penetrated some distance up Lancaster Sound, when the *Isabella*, which was far ahead of the *Alexander*, suddenly altered her course, Ross having imagined that he perceived land round the bottom of the bay, forming a chain of mountains connected with those which extended along the north and south sides. Parry, in the *Alexander*, was also ordered to turn eastward, although the latter declared that the supposed "Croker Mountains" did not in reality exist. (*See* Parry, Sir William Edward.) The vessels thereupon returned to England, and Ross was promoted to post-rank. In 1819 he produced a narrative of his voyage, and in 1827 attempted to reach the north pole, after which he again went upon a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Seas, in a vessel equipped at the expense of Sir Felix Booth, sheriff of London. His nephew, Commander James Clark Ross, accompanied him, and the ship left the Thames in 1829. They reached Felix Harbour, in the Gulf of Boothia, where, after being several times frozen up, Captain Ross was compelled to abandon his ship, in 1832. They struggled on in boats and sledges, gaining the entrance of Lancaster Sound in August, 1833. There they met with the old vessel of Ross, the *Isabella*, which was at the time upon a whaling voyage. He inquired the name of the ship, and was informed that it was the *Isabella*, once com-

manded by Captain Ross. "On which," says he, "I stated that I was the identical man in question, and my people were the crew of the *Victory*." He reached England in September, 1833, and was knighted and created a companion of the Bath. The narrative of his second voyage was published in 1835; in 1839 he was appointed consul at Stockholm; in 1850 he was dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, and, having deemed himself neglected by the government, produced a "Narrative of the Circumstances and Causes which led to the failure of the Searching Expeditions sent by Government and others for the Rescue of Sir John Franklin." He reached the grade of rear-admiral in 1851. In addition to the works already quoted, he produced a "Treatise on Navigation by Steam," "Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," and "Letters to Sea Officers." B. in Wigtownshire, Scotland, 1777; D. in London, 1856.

Ross, Sir James Clark, captain in the royal navy, and nephew of the preceding, under whom he served as midshipman at the commencement of his career. Between the years 1819 and 1827 he served under Sir William Edward Parry, in four expeditions to the Arctic Seas. In the latter year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and after his return from the second voyage of his uncle, he was, in 1834, made post-captain, in reward of his discovery of the northern magnetic pole. He was next engaged in performing a magnetic survey of Great Britain. In 1839 he was placed in command of an expedition to the Antarctic Seas, the object of which was magnetic investigation. After an absence of four years, during which a vast and valuable body of information relative to magnetism, meteorology, geography, zoology, and botany, was collected, he returned to England. He had discovered a large continent in the Antarctic regions, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, which he named Mount Erebus. In 1848 he went out in search of Sir John Franklin, but, like the other explorers, unhappily met with no success. He was one of the most skilful and scientific officers in the royal navy, was accorded the degree of D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, and was fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other Societies. In 1844 he was created a knight. He produced a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the years 1839-43; with plates and woodcuts." B. in London, 1800; D. 1862.

Ross, Sir William Charles, a distinguished English miniature-painter, whose parents were both devoted to the arts; his father as a miniature painter and drawing-master. By the time he was nine years of age, the proficiency in drawing of "little Ross" was almost unprecedented. In the year 1808, at the age of thirteen, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where his assiduous study attracted the notice of many. The first ambition of the young aspirant was to excel in historical art, and from Benjamin West, the president of the time, he received much kind advice. At fifteen he obtained prizes for large chalk drawings, which were remarkable for correctness and beauty of finish. When he was about twenty, however, he altered his course, and adopted that branch of art in which he became unrivalled. He soon attracted the notice of the higher class of patrons, and from that time painted the chief beauties and highest dignitaries of the British aristocracy and the various members of the royal families of England and Belgium. In 1837 he was appointed miniature painter to the queen, and in 1838 was elected associate of the Royal Academy, in 1842 academician, and in the same year was knighted. The desire for historical composition adhered so strongly to him, that so late as 1843, a cartoon by him, "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam," was exhibited at Westminster Hall, and obtained one of the premiums of £100. B. in London, 1794; D. 1860.

Rosse, William Parsons, Earl of, *ross*, a modern astronomer and constructor of the magnificent instrument called the "Monster Telescope," received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1841. His best claim to distinction was the magnificent telescope erected under his personal superintendence at Birr Castle, near Parsonstown. It is the largest ever constructed; its speculum is almost six feet in diameter, its tube fifty-six feet in length; and to complete it cost its designer years of anxious labour and experiment, and a great expenditure of money. By its means a more extended knowledge of the surface of the moon, and of the nebulæ has been gained. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Legion of Honour, having previously acted as president of the Royal Society; he was likewise a member of most of the learned and scientific bodies in Europe. He wrote an account of the monster telescope, the manufacture of its specula, and full descriptions of the machinery; "Letters on the State of Ireland;" and "Memorandum presented to the Council of the Royal Society for rendering the Council of the Society more efficient." B. 1800; D. 1867.

Rossi, Pellegrino, Count, an Italian statesman, who, though of humble origin, received a liberal education, studied law at Pisa, and commenced practising at the bar of Bologna in 1809. In 1814, imbued with a desire to give freedom to Italy, he renounced his profession for that of arms, and, on the overthrow of Murat, fled into Switzerland, where he sought consolation for political disappointments in the pursuits of science. He fixed his residence at Geneva, where, in 1819, he was appointed professor of law. In 1820 he was elected a member of the council of Geneva, and soon afterwards was sent as deputy to the Diet, when he drew up a report on the revision of the Swiss federal constitution. The moderation of his political views, so closely resembling those of the French Doctrinaires, had brought him into communication with Guizot and De Broglie; and at their instance he quitted Geneva for Paris in 1833, with a view to employment in the service of the French government. On his arrival at Paris he was appointed professor of political economy, was soon afterwards chosen a member of the Institute, was created a peer in 1839; and in 1845, being now a naturalized Frenchman, was appointed ambassador to Rome. Through his influence Pius IX. ascended the pontifical throne in 1846; and at his instigation entered upon the liberal career, from which so much was expected, but which was afterwards completely abandoned. In 1848, when the cry of national independence was raised in Piedmont, Rossi set out for Carrara, where he was wel-

comed with enthusiasm; which still further increased when he sent his son to join the army of Charles Albert. But the victories of Radetzky checked his ardour, and for a time consigned him to privacy and neglect, from which he emerged in September, 1848, to take office as prime minister of the pope, in which position he laboured for two months to secure freedom for the Roman people and peace for Italy; but his career was cut short by an assassin, Nov. 14, 1848, and immediately afterwards the revolution broke out which compelled Pius IX. to take refuge at Gaeta. Count Rossi did not produce any literary work commensurate with his reputation; but his "Traité du Droit Pénal" and his "Cours d'Economie Politique" may be consulted with profit. B. at Carrara, 1787.

Rossini, Gioacchino, *ros-se'-ne*, an illustrious Italian composer, was the son of a strolling musician, by whom he was taught the rudiments of his art: but, having a fine voice, he was placed under a skilful tutor in order to acquire the art of vocalization. At twelve years of age he sang in the churches of Bologna; and when, at fifteen, his voice broke, he was entered of the Lyceum of Bologna, in order to acquire a more abstruse knowledge of the musical art. Young Rossini, however, regarded the study of double counterpoint as drudgery, and happening to hear his master, Padre Mattei, observe one day that single counterpoint was sufficient knowledge for a composer who only aspired to write the lighter kinds of music,—"Do you mean to say, Padre," he exclaimed, "that with what I have learned already I could write operas?" "Why, yes," answered the Padre. "Then," replied Rossini, "I mean to write operas; and I don't want any more lessons." But although he took no more lessons from Mattei, he laboured assiduously at the task of self-instruction. In 1813 he produced his opera of "Tancredi," which at once made its composer famous throughout Europe. Encouraged by this success, he produced a number of other works in quick succession, all of which, however, were inferior to the work which brought him into popularity. In 1816 he produced his world-famous "Barber of Seville," at Rome. Those of his later works which still keep the stage, are "La Cenerentola," "La Gazza Ladra," "La Donna del Lago," and "Guglielmo Tell." This last was written at the age of thirty-seven, and with it closed the career of Rossini as a composer. "An additional success would add nothing to my fame," he said; "a failure would injure it." After holding the post of manager of the Italian Opera at Paris during some time, he, in 1836, returned to his native country, where he continued to reside till 1856, when he repaired to Paris once more. B. at Pesaro, near Bologna, 1792; D. 1868.

Rosslyn, Alexander Wedderburne, Earl of, *ross'-lin*, an eminent lawyer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1752, was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar. In the following year he entered himself of the Inner Temple, and was called to the English bar in 1757. He was indefatigable in his profession, and in 1763 obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. Not long afterwards, he was returned to Parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. George Grenville in opposition, and distinguished himself by his eloquence on several occasions. On the death of his friend, Mr. Wedderburne accepted the office of solicitor-





general, and zealously supported government in the endeavour to subjugate America. In 1778 he was made attorney-general, and in 1780 was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, being at the same time created Baron Loughborough. On the formation of the coalition ministry of Lord North and Fox, Lord Loughborough gave his aid to that administration, and afterwards voted with them in opposition; but in 1793 he was made lord chancellor, and supported government with energy during the war with France. In 1801 he was created earl of Rosslyn, and resigned the seals the same year. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. His lordship wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the means of improving them." B. in Scotland, 1733; D. 1805.

Rostopchin, or Rastopchin, Count Feodor Vasilievitch, *ros-top'-chin*, a Russian general, who held the chief command at Moscow when that city was burned at the approach of Napoleon I., in 1812. He was descended from an old Russian family, which could trace its descent in a direct line from a son of Genghis Khan. After concluding his education, and making the tour of Europe, he became an officer of the Guards, and the favourite of the grand-duke Paul, who created him a count. He subsequently fell into disgrace, but was again preferred to high appointments under the emperor Alexander, who also gave him the command at Moscow. Napoleon proclaimed that the great conflagration which proved so destructive to his army, was kindled at the orders of Rostopchin. In 1823, however, the Russian count, who was then a resident at Paris, produced his small work, called "The Truth as to the Conflagration of Moscow." In that pamphlet he commenced: "Ten years have elapsed since the conflagration of Moscow, and I am still pointed out to history and posterity as the author of an event which, according to the received opinion, was the principal cause of the destruction of Napoleon's army, of his subsequent fall, the preservation of Russia, and the deliverance of Europe. Certainly there is something to be proud of in such splendid claims as these; but having never usurped anybody's rights, and being tired of hearing the same fable constantly repeated, I am going to make known the truth, which alone ought to dictate history." He went on to declare that the fire was not the result of a preconcerted plan, but that it originated in many of the shopkeepers and others having voluntarily applied the flame to their own dwellings. The French, nevertheless, adhere to the opinion that Rostopchin was the author of the conflagration. He returned to Russia in 1825. He was a spirited and witty writer, and produced several works, and also wrote a singular piece of biography, entitled "My Memoirs, written in ten minutes." B. 1765; D. at Moscow, 1826.

Rothschild, Meyer Anselm, *roths'-child*, the founder of the celebrated commercial family which bears his name, was designed for the Jewish priesthood; but becoming an orphan in his eleventh year, was placed in a banking-house at Hanover. After acquiring some little capital, he returned to Frankfort, where he began business upon a modest scale as banker or exchange-broker. His skill and reputation for probity gained for him general confidence, and in 1801 he became banker to the landgrave of

Hesse, whose private fortune was preserved through the tact of Rothschild during the troubled period when Napoleon I. held undisputed sway over Germany. The house subsequently attained unexampled prosperity, and upon the death of Meyer Anselm, his sons were left a legacy of enormous wealth and boundless credit. He had ten children, five of whom were sons. The eldest, Anselm, was the chief of the Frankfort house, Solomon of that of Vienna; Nathan settled at Manchester in 1800, and afterwards in London. He was regarded as the ablest of the family, and to his sagacity is principally due the great prosperity of the house. He advanced money to the English government during the last years of the continental war, and was the first to introduce foreign loans into England. Charles was established at Naples, and James at Paris. Although widely separated from each other, the five brothers were in reality but the heads of departments of one great firm. Meyer Anselm Rothschild was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine about 1750; D. 1812.

ROTTECK, Charles Von, *rot'-tek*, an eminent German historian and statesman, who was appointed professor of history at the university of Baden in 1798. He travelled through Europe to increase his knowledge of constitutional law, and, after his return, published several works remarkable for their liberal tendency. In 1806 he was appointed councillor to the grand-duke of Baden, and afterwards professor of law and political economy at Friburg. He subsequently became vice-president of the Chamber of Baden, wherein he zealously defended public liberty, and especially the liberty of the press. He edited a political dictionary, and was the author of several valuable historical works. B. in Baden, 1775; D. 1840.

ROUBILIAC, Louis Francis, *roo-bil'-i-ak*, an eminent sculptor, who was a native of France, but who settled at an early age in England, where he became the most popular sculptor of his time. His best works are,—the statue of George II. in Golden Square, London, and Shakspeare in the British Museum. B. at Lyons, about 1695; D. in London, 1762.

ROUHER, Eugené, *rou'-ai*, a French statesman and barrister, who was minister of justice, with the exception of a short interval, from 1849 to 1852, when he became vice-president of the council of state. He was afterwards minister of agriculture, &c., and was nominated to the Senate in 1856. He negotiated the French treaty of commerce with Mr. Cobden in 1860. He was minister of state from 1863 to 1869, and a zealous supporter of Napoleon III. B. 1814.

ROUSSEAU, Jean Baptiste, a French poet, who was the son of a shoemaker. He, however, received a liberal education, and wrote some poetical pieces in his youth, which brought him into so much notice, that Marshal Tallard took him to England as his secretary. Several virulent satires having been circulated against persons of eminence, to whom Rousseau was known to have an aversion, the general voice attributed them to him; when, so great was the odium he incurred, that he was banished from the kingdom. He then went to Switzerland, and being introduced to Prince Eugene, accompanied him to Vienna. He afterwards lost the favour of the prince, on which he went to Brussels, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire, which ended in a quarrel, and the two poets lampooned each other without mercy. Besides his epigrams, sonnets, and other poems, he wrote some comedies and letters. B. at Paris, 1670; D. at Brussels, 1741.

ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques, a celebrated French author, was the son of a watchmaker. His mother died while he was a child, which, he says, was the first of his misfortunes. Among the earliest books which fell in his way were Plutarch and Tacitus. His education, however, was very confined, and he was put apprentice to an engraver; but, according to his own account, he learned nothing but lying and pilfering. He ran away from his master, and in a destitute condition was taken under the protection of a lady named Madame de Warens, who had quitted the Protestant religion for the Catholic. This lady appears to have had somewhat of the zeal of proselytism in her charity, for she sent the young fugitive to a Roman Catholic seminary at Turin. He did not long remain there, but hired himself as footman to a lady, who died shortly after. Having some talents for music, he set up as a teacher of that art at Chambery, whence, in 1740, he went to Lyons, and afterwards to Venice as private secretary to the French envoy. In 1745 he repaired to Paris, where he lived in great poverty during some time, till Dupin, the farmer-general, gave him a place in his department. In 1750 he obtained a prize from the academy of Dijon for the best essay in answer to the question "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has conduced to the purity of morals?" This success prompted him to produce a discourse upon "The Origin of Inequality among mankind." In 1758 he published a letter to D'Alembert upon the project of establishing a theatre at Geneva. In this letter, which was well written, he declared himself adverse to theatrical exhibitions, though he had before published a comedy, and also a pastoral, both adapted for the stage. He next published his "Dictionary of Music." He had previously produced a dissertation on French music, or rather a censure of it. In 1760 appeared his romance of the "New Heloise." It is in the form of letters, exhibiting a strange mixture of beauties and deformities, but it was read with avidity. This work was eclipsed by his "Emile," a moral romance, in which he condemns every other mode of education but that of following nature. Rousseau, in this work, attacks the prophecies and miracles of the Christian religion, while he praises the gospel, and draws a beautiful picture of its Divine Author. The Parliament of Paris condemned the book, and prosecuted the writer, who fled to Switzerland, where he received so many insults on account of his principles, that he returned to Paris, and on the invitation of Mr. Hume went to London in 1766, where he found a quiet asylum during a short period; but, having quarrelled with his friend, he went back to France, and sometimes appeared in the Armenian dress. He was of a restless, proud, and fretful disposition, imagining that there was a conspiracy of men of letters against him, and that all mankind were his enemies. His works have been published in twenty-two volumes by Lefevre. B. at Geneva, 1712; D. near Chantilly, 1778.

ROWE, Nicholas, *ro*, an English dramatic poet, who was educated at Westminster school, after which he, in his 16th year, entered at the

Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar, but never distinguished himself in that profession. At the age of 25 he produced his "Ambitious Stepmother," a tragedy, which was so well received as to encourage him to pursue the dramatic career, which he did with increasing reputation. He was appointed undersecretary of state, and, upon the accession of George I., was made poet-laureate, and surveyor of the customs in the port of London. Besides his tragedies, he wrote some poems, and translated Lucan's "Pharsalia" and Quillet's "Callipædia" in verse. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. at Little Beckford, Bedfordshire, 1673; D. 1718.

Rowley, *ro'-le*, a monk of Bristol. (*See* Chatterton.)

Rowley, William, an English dramatic writer, and comic actor of some reputation in the reign of James I., who was assisted in one of his plays by Decker, Ford, and others; and in another by, it is supposed, Shakspeare.

Roxana, *rox'-a-na*, the wife of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of a Bactrian prince, and celebrated for her beauty. At the death of Alexander she was pregnant of a son, who was named Alexander the Younger. Cassander put to death both the mother and son, 312 B.C.

Roxburgh, William, *rox'-burg*, an eminent Scotch botanist, was a physician in the service of the East India Company, and while employed at Samulcottah, introduced pepper, coffee, cinnamon, the bread-fruit tree, &c., into the plantations of the district. In 1793 he became superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He caused two thousand drawings of the plants he had discovered to be made, and sent them to the Court of Directors. His researches led to the publication of the celebrated "Flora Indica," and "Coromandel Plants," which latter was produced subsequently to his death. D. 1815.

Roy, Julien le, *roi*, a celebrated French clock and watch maker, who, from his earliest years, evinced a great aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and in 1713 was admitted into the Company of Clockmakers at Paris, where he acquired a high reputation. B. 1686; D. 1759.

Roy, Peter le, son of the preceding, became watchmaker to the king, and published "Mémoires pour les Horlogers de Paris," and "Treatise on the Labours of Harrison and Le Roy for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea." D. 1785.

Roy, Major-General William, an eminent British geodesist, who conducted the first trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, which was commenced in 1787. At the same time the national observatories of Paris and Greenwich were connected by means of a series of triangles. An able account of the instruments he used, and of the nature, object, and results of his operations, was published in the "Philosophical Transactions." In the same year he transmitted to the Royal Society a paper called "Experiments and Observations made in Britain in order to obtain a Rule for Measuring Heights with the Barometer." He was also the author of a valuable work, entitled "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," in which he traced the march of Agricola from South into North Britain, and gave a description of the wall of Antoninus Pius, commonly called Grime's Dyke. At the outset of his career he had been employed in surveying and mapping, first the Highland districts, and afterwards the whole of Scotland. At his death he was fellow of the Royal Society, surveyor-general of the courts, deputy quartermaster-general, and major-general of the royal artillery. D. in London, 1790.

Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul, *ro'-yai-ko-lar'*, a distinguished French statesman and philosopher, who, shortly after his admission to the bar at Paris, embraced the principles of the Revolution in 1789; but he soon became disgusted with the scenes of violence that prevailed, bade adieu for a time to politics, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. In 1810 he was appointed to a chair of literature and philosophy. After the Restoration he again engaged in politics, and in 1828 was nominated president of the Chamber of Deputies, of which he had long been a member, but retired from this office in 1830. He was one of the founders of the French school of politicians called Doctrinaires; and introduced into France that system of philosophy illustrated by Cousin, Jouffroy, and Damiron, and which bears close analogy to that of Reid, and the other Scotch philosophers. B. 1763; D. 1845.

Rubens, Peter Paul, *roo'-bens* or *roo'-bans*, a famous painter, and the greatest of the Flemish school, after studying under several of the most eminent of the Flemish artists, went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself by the study of the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian and Paul Veronese. He sojourned at Rome, Florence, Mantua, and Genoa, and in 1609 settled at Antwerp, where he gained so great a reputation as to be sent for to Paris to paint the gallery of the palace of Luxembourg. He was afterwards employed by the infanta Isabella and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England as ambassador from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him some valuable presents. While in England, he sketched the design for the ceiling of the banqueting-house at Whitehall. He subsequently returned to Antwerp, where he resided till his death. B. at Cologne, 1577; D. 1640.

Rubini, Giambattista, *roo-be'-ne*, an Italian vocalist, who was the son of a professor of music, and was at first engaged as an instrumentalist in the orchestra of the theatre of Romano. He subsequently appeared as a singer at Bergamo, and at Brescia and Florence, but with small success. In 1825 he made his *début* at Paris, and was received with enthusiasm. His popularity soon afterwards became as great in England and in Italy. His voice was a tenor of the most beautiful and extensive kind, and, as an actor, he displayed much fervour and intelligence. B. at Romano, 1795; D. 1854.

Rubruquis, William de, *roo'-broo-ke*, an eminent traveller of the Middle Ages, was a monk of the Franciscan order, and his real name was Ruysbroek, which according to the pedantic custom of his time, he changed into the Latinized form. In 1253 he was sent by Louis IX. into Tartary to preach the gospel to the Mongols. After undergoing dreadful fatigues, he and his two companions succeeded in gaining the encampment of Batu Khan, upon the banks of the Volga. They next proceeded, under the escort of Batu Khan, to Manchu Khan, the

Tartar emperor. In 1254 he was presented to Manchu Khan, at whose court he found ambassadors from Persia, India, and Turkey. He was subsequently sent back to the court of Batu, his journey occupying four months and ten days, during which he was but one day off his horse. He finally returned through Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor, to Tripoli in Syria, after an absence of two years and six months. It is doubtful whether he was afterwards allowed to leave Syria, where he was ordered to take up his residence in a monastery, by the superior of his order. An account of his travels was transmitted to King Louis. B. at Brabant, about 1230; D. subsequently to 1293.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, *rud'-di-man*, a Scotch schoolmaster and printer, who was, during nearly fifty years, keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He completed the "Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ," to which he wrote an excellent preface. He also published the "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," and some other works. B. in Banffshire, 1674; D. at Edinburgh, 1757.

RUDOLPH I., of Hapsburg, *ru'-dolf*, the founder of the reigning house of Austria, and emperor of Germany, surnamed the "Clement," was elected in 1273. He defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, who did him homage; but, afterwards renewing the war, Ottocar lost his kingdom and his life. B. about 1218; D. 1291.

RUDOLPH II., son of the emperor Maximilian II., became king of Hungary in 1572; of Bohemia in 1575; was elected king of the Romans the same year; and, in 1576, ascended the Imperial throne. His reign was unfortunate; the Turks ravaged his territories; and his brother Matthias having revolted against him, obtained the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Rudolph was, however, a patron of science, and had some skill in astronomy. His fondness for the last-named science induced him to take the astronomers Tycho Brahe and Kepler into his service, and it was by the latter that the astronomical tables known as the "Rudolphine Tables" were drawn up. B. at Vienna, 1552; D. 1612.

RUFINUS, *ru-fi'-nus*, a father of the church, who was for some years the most intimate friend of St. Jerome, but, attaching himself to the tenets of Origen, a difference between them ensued, and they wrote against each other with great asperity. Rufinus retired to Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and had numerous followers. He translated into Latin the works of Josephus, and several of the writings of Origen. He also gave a version and continuation of Eusebius, and wrote a "Defence of Origen," "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," "Explanation of the Creed," and other works. B. at Aquileia, about the middle of the 4th century; D. in Sicily, about 410.

RUFUS, or RUPHUS, *ru'-fus*, a physician of Ephesus, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Trajan. Of all his works two only are extant. These are,—a work upon anatomy as it was understood in his time, and another upon the diseases of the bladder. Flourished about the commencement of the 2nd century.

RUFUS, William. (*See* WILLIAM II.)

RUGENDAS, George Philip, *roo-gain'-doos*, an eminent German battle-painter, who studied in Italy, and was, during several years, a member of the Society of Flemish Painters at Rome. In 1695 he returned to Augsburg, and from the siege of that city, in 1703, derived valuable opportunities of perfecting himself in the department of art he had chosen. His paintings and etchings of battles and skirmishes were of remarkable excellence. One of his finest works, the "Siege of Augsburg," is contained in a museum in that city. Having lost the use of his right hand, he executed his works with the left during many years. There is a fine picture of the battle of Blenheim by him. B. at Augsburg, 1666; D. at the same city, 1742.—His son, Christian Rugendas, was a celebrated engraver, and produced many fine prints after his father's paintings.

RUHNKEN, David, *roon'-ken*, a learned German critic, became professor of history, and librarian of Leyden. His Commentaries were written in an elegant Latin style, and he edited a number of the ancient classics. B. in Pomerania, 1723; D. 1798.

RUMFORD, Benjamin Thompson, Count, *rum'-ford*, an American natural philosopher and philanthropist, who was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, afterwards studied medicine, and then became a schoolmaster at Rumford, in New Hampshire. In the contest between England and America he espoused the royal cause, and, having married a wealthy widow, was enabled to raise a regiment of dragoons. He repaired to England in 1784, and was created a knight. Afterwards, proceeding to Bavaria, he obtained a distinguished position in the service of that state, where he was engaged in several schemes of social amelioration, and was made a lieutenant-general and a count, taking his title from Rumford, now Concord, in the United States. About 1797 he returned to England, where he distinguished himself by his experiments in the science of natural philosophy, and in assisting to found the Royal Institution. In 1802 he took up his residence at the French capital, where he married his second wife, the widow of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier. After being separated from this lady, he fixed his residence near Paris, and remained there until his death. In Bavaria and in England he projected many important improvements in social economy, accounts of which are contained in his "Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical." His projects for relieving the condition of the poor were as sound as they were benevolent. As a philosopher, his fame partly rests upon his papers on natural philosophy and mechanics, contributed to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. B. at Woburn, Massachusetts, 1752; D. near Paris, 1814.

RUNCIMAN, Alexander, *run'-si-man*, a Scotch painter, was the son of an architect, and after studying in Rome, was employed by Sir James Clerk to decorate his house with scenes from Ossian. His best pictures are, an "Ascension," in the Episcopal chapel at Edinburgh; his "Lear," "Andromeda," and "Agrippina." B. 1736; D. 1785.

RUNJEET SINGH, *roon'-jeet sing*, the founder of the Sikh empire, was the son of a military chieftain, and at the age of 17 displayed his ambitious and warlike instincts by making inroads upon the territories of his weaker and more effeminate neighbours. In 1799 he obtained the grant of the province of Lahore from the shah of Affghanistan, for military services rendered to him. During the subsequent thirty years his career was that of acquisition by craft.

or conquest by force, of large tracts of surrounding territory. By the time he had reached his 29th year he had made himself master of a vast country, and had approached the boundaries of the British possessions. In 1809 he entered into a treaty, by which he engaged "to preserve peace and amity with the British; not to keep more troops on the left bank of the Sutlej than were necessary for preserving his territories;" which engagement he, crafty and prudent as he was courageous, faithfully kept during the remainder of his life. He subsequently made himself ruler of Goojerat, Moultan, Peshawur, and Cashmere, where by stratagem he obtained possession of the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, now the property of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Having thus extended his dominions upon every side, he assumed, in 1819, the title of maharajah (king of kings). At a later period he invited the European generals Allard, Ventura, and Court, to organize his army; and it was through these officers that the Sikh soldiery became so highly disciplined. Despite his active and ambitious disposition, Runjeet had always indulged in excesses; so that, in his 50th year, he became disabled by bodily ailments, and in the last few years of his life could not even stand without support. At his death he left money, jewels, horses, elephants, &c., to the value of at least £12,000,000. B. at Gugaranwala, west of Lahore, 1780; D. 1839.

RUPERT, Prince, *ru'-pert*, (otherwise Prince Robert Rupert of Bavaria), was the son of Frederick V., elector palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He went to England at the beginning of the civil war, and, embracing the cause of his uncle, Charles I., proved himself brave and impetuous, but rash and unskilful as a general of the royalist cavalry. At Marston Moor, his want of discretion was the ruin of the king's cause; and, having subsequently surrendered Bristol to the Parliamentarians, after a mere show of defence, he was deprived of his command. He was, however, appointed commander of the king's ships, and served upon the Irish coast; but after being blockaded in port, and chased over the sea by Blake, his vessels were nearly all destroyed by the latter, in 1651. In the reign of Charles II. he commanded the fleet, and distinguished himself in several actions with the Dutch. The last years of his life were occupied with philosophical pursuits, and in making experiments in chemistry, engraving, painting, and mechanics. He is stated, but erroneously, to have been the inventor of mezzotint engraving. B. 1619; D. in London, 1682.

RUSHWORTH, John, *rush'-werth*, an industrious English compiler, who was educated first at Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar. In 1640 he was appointed assistant clerk at the House of Commons, being expert in taking down speeches in shorthand. He was employed by the Parliament in several capacities; and his relation, Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the forces, made him his secretary. He sat for Berwick in Richard Cromwell's Parliament. His "Historical Collections of private Passages of State," have proved of inestimable service to the historians of the Revolution. B. about 1607; D. in the King's Bench prison, 1690.

RUSKIN, John, *rus'-kin*, a modern English art critic, was the son of a merchant in London, where he was accustomed, he says, "to no other prospect than that of the brick walls





over the way; and had no brothers, nor sisters, nor companions." He received his education at the University of Oxford; but although his academic career was highly successful, his mind was mainly fixed upon the study of art. Many of the best painters of the English school of landscape-painting engaged his attention; but Turner became his idol. In 1843 he produced the first volume of his remarkable work on art, under the title of "Modern Painters, their Superiority in the Art of Landscape-painting to all the Ancient Masters." The English reading public were startled at the bold paradoxes, the affluence of words, and the poetical feeling of the new writer upon art, who denounced "Claude, Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Cuyp, Berghem, Ruysdael, Hobbima, Teniers (in his landscapes), Paul Potter, Canaletti, and the various Van-somethings and Back-somethings, more especially and malignantly those who have libelled the sea." This remarkable work was completed in five volumes in 1860. Meanwhile, the author had produced, in 1849, the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," in which, in a strain of fervid eloquence, he sought to prove that "the attributes of a building were those of action, voice, and beauty," and adorned his bold theories with a multitude of ethical and philosophical dissertations. "The Stones of Venice" followed, comprising three volumes, and containing an impassioned rhapsody upon the architecture, the historical associations, and picturesque beauty of the fallen city. His "Lectures upon Architecture and Painting," delivered at Edinburgh, "Notes on the Construction of Sheep-folds," and a pamphlet upon the opening of the Crystal Palace, followed, and were in time succeeded by a *brochure* upon Pre-Raphaelitism. The band of young and enthusiastic English painters who, in 1849, sought to effect a revolution in the pictorial art of their time, and who styled themselves the "Pre-Raphaelites," were claimed as his followers by Ruskin, who declared that their style was evolved from a study of the principles enunciated in his "Modern Painters;" and it was to make known the beauties and the art-knowledge exhibited in their productions, that he put forth his pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism." Not less eloquent in style, or authoritative in tone, were his "Notes on the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy," which for several years in succession he published. In 1851 he produced a charming fairy tale, entitled "The King of the Golden River, or the Black Brothers;" and wrote some papers on political economy. Since this time he has written numerous lectures and works on art subjects and political economy, the principal of which are "Unto the Last," "Sesame and Lilies," "Crown of Wild Olive," and "Time and Tide by Wear and Tyne." In April, 1867, he was appointed Rode's Lecturer in the University of Cambridge, and shortly after the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him. B. in London, 1819.

RUSSELL, Lord William, *rus'-sel*, an English politician, who, having entered the House of Commons, and being zealous for the cause of Protestantism, sided with the Whigs, and laboured with great earnestness for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the throne. He afterwards appears to have taken part in some meetings at which the possibility of seizing the king's guard, and inciting the people to a general rising, was discussed;

but there is no proof that he consented to either proposal. This scheme, which was called "the Rye House Plot," having been discovered by his political opponents, he and other members of the Whig party, including Essex and Algernon Sidney, were brought to trial upon the charge of conspiring to attack the king as he returned from the races at Newmarket, and to place the duke of Monmouth upon the throne. He was condemned upon the most insufficient and contradictory evidence, and beheaded. His excellent wife, Lady Rachel Russell, attended him during his trial, and acted as his secretary. This admirable woman remained a widow during forty subsequent years, always mourning her husband's death. B. 1639; beheaded, 1683.

Russell, Edward, Earl of Orford, a British admiral, became gentleman of the bedchamber to James, duke of York; but on the execution of his cousin, Lord William Russell, he retired from court, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. He gained the celebrated battle of La Hogue in 1692, commanded subsequently in the Mediterranean, and was first lord of the Admiralty. B. 1651; D. 1727.

Russell, Dr. Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, who in 1755 published the "Natural History of Aleppo," an excellent work, which has been reprinted and translated into different languages. He returned to England in 1759, and became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. B. at Edinburgh, about 1700; D. in London, 1768.

Russell, William, an historical writer, was brought up as a printer, which business he for a time followed, and then became an author by profession. His works are, "A History of America," "A History of Modern Europe," and "A History of Ancient Europe," which was completed by Dr. Coote, the work being unfinished at Russell's death. B. 1741; D. 1793.

Russell, Earl, long and perhaps better known as Lord John Russell, an English statesman, was the youngest son of the sixth duke of Bedford, and received his education at Westminster school and at the university of Edinburgh, where he had the celebrated Dugald Stewart among his teachers. In 1813, being then in his 21st year, he entered the House of Commons as the representative of the Whig borough of Tavistock, which was at the disposal of his father. The strong ministry of Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh was then in power, and the young politician went into opposition as a member of the Whig party. His conscientiousness and talents, no less than the advantage of his birth, concurred to pave his way to the leadership of the Whigs. From the outset he energetically demanded parliamentary reform, and, after having forced the Tory government to make concession after concession, he, in 1830, entered office as paymaster of the forces in the Whig administration of Earl Grey, an administration which was pledged to carry parliamentary reform. Early in the year 1831 he introduced the Reform Bill to the House, and after a debate of almost unparalleled violence, its provisions were carried, on the second reading, by a majority of one; but upon the subsequent motion for going into committee, it was thrown out by a majority of eight. The ministry of Earl Grey thereupon appealed to the country, to which a most energetic and decided response was given. After the general election, a new Parliament met, the Reform Bill was once more introduced, and was passed triumphantly. But now followed the opposition in the Lords. In that assembly it was thrown out by a majority of forty-one. The Commons responded by passing a vote of confidence with a majority of 131. The bill was, however, withdrawn, and underwent some slight modifications before it again made its appearance in the upper chamber, when, still meeting with a determined opposition to his measure, Earl Grey resolved to resign. The duke of Wellington came into power at the head of a Tory administration; but the nation was aroused, and loudly demanded the Reform Bill. The duke was forced to yield; the Whigs resumed the reins of government, and the Reform Bill passed. During this great crisis Lord John Russell conducted himself with much intrepidity, and won the most favourable opinions of the country at large. When the Whig cabinet of Lord Melbourne supplanted the Tory administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1835, he became home secretary and ministerial leader of the House of Commons. His party remained in office until 1841, and Lord John Russell went into opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Conservative administration till 1846, when, upon the disruption of Sir Robert's party, mainly in consequence of their chief having abolished the corn laws, Lord John Russell succeeded to power. In 1851 his cabinet was weakened by the secession of Lord Palmerston, who, in the following year, defeated his former chief upon the Militia Bill. Lord John Russell thereupon resigned. In the coalition administration of Lord Aberdeen, he held the appointment of foreign secretary during a few months, when, resigning the post to Lord Clarendon, he remained without a portfolio, but as a member of the cabinet. In 1854 he became president of the Council, and introduced his new Reform Bill, the consideration of which, however, gave way to the more pressing exigencies of the war in which England, allied with France, was engaged with Russia. As to the conduct of that war he disagreed with Lord Aberdeen, and accordingly withdrew from his administration. Upon the fall of the Aberdeen cabinet in 1855, he took office as colonial secretary under Lord Palmerston, but resigned in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his policy at the Vienna Conference in that year. He became minister for foreign affairs in 1859, and was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell in 1869. He succeeded Palmerston as premier in 1865 but resigned in 1866 in consequence of the opposition shewn to his new Reform Bill. He wrote a biography of his ancestor, Lord William Russell, and an "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time;" "Don Carlos, a tragedy;" the "Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht;" and memoirs of Fox and the poet Moore. B. in London, 1792; D. 1878.

Russell, John Scott, a modern Scotch engineer, who studied mathematics and the physical sciences at Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he graduated in 1824. After being engaged in shipbuilding operations at Greenock, and as the head of an engineering establishment at Edinburgh, he went to London in 1844, where he directed his attention to the construction of iron vessels. In 1835 he built a ship upon his newly-discovered "wave principle," which, together with other vessels subsequently



OUTRAM, SIR JAMES.



PALMERSTON, VISCOUNT.



PITT, WILLIAM.



PLANCHE, JAMES ROBINSON.

*Plate XXVII.*

constructed upon the same model, was perfectly successful. His greatest achievement, however, was the *Great Eastern*, a marvel of skill and mechanical science. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, secretary of the Society of Arts, and was one of the most active members of the Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1837 he received from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a member, a gold medal, for his proposed improvements in the form of vessels. B. in the Vale of Clyde, 1808.

RUSSELL, William Howard, a modern English *littérateur*, who received his education at the university of Dublin. In 1842 he repaired to London to seek employment as reporter for the daily press; and ultimately, in the following year, succeeded in obtaining an engagement on the staff of the "Times" newspaper, for which he reported, in 1845, an account of the monster meetings which were then taking place in Ireland. In 1846 he entered at the Middle Temple and in the same year visited Ireland during the famine as special correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle." He was, however, again taken on the staff of the "Times" in 1847, and was employed in making reports of various public events until the outbreak of the Russian war, when he was selected to proceed to the Crimea, and supply that journal with descriptions of the military operations. The result is well known. His brilliant and picturesque pen furnished the public with the most graphic accounts of what took place in camp, or in the field, while his quick-sightedness and fearless honesty led him to expose the defective arrangements, and the incompetence or inertness of those in command. In brief, he was a prime mover of that inquiry which resulted in improving the condition of the British army before Sebastopol. His valuable contributions were afterwards reprinted in two volumes. In 1856 he became LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and subsequently took the management of the "Naval and Military Gazette." He visited India in 1857, and witnessed the suppression of the Indian mutiny by Lord Clyde. After the outbreak of the civil war in America, he acted for some time as special correspondent of the "Times" in that country; but being refused permission to accompany the Federal army, returned to England in 1862. He accompanied the Austrian army in the "Seven Weeks war" of 1866, after recording the unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable in 1865, and in 1869 visited Egypt in the suite of the Prince of Wales. Has written an amusing novel called "The Adventures of Dr. Brady." B. in Dublin, 1821.

RUTHERFORD, Daniel, *ru'-ther-ford*, a natural philosopher and physician of the university of Edinburgh, who succeeded Dr. John Hope as professor of Botany there in 1786. He was the discoverer of nitrogen, and the first who shewed that oxygen gas was the principal constituent of all acids. B. 1749; D. 1819.

RUTILIUS RUFUS, Publius, *ru-til'-i-us*, consul of Rome, 150 B.C. His love of justice gave such offence to some of the Roman knights, that they accused him of peculation, and he was banished. Upon his passage from Italy to Asia, all the cities he passed through showed him the greatest honours, so that his progress had more the appearance of a triumph than an exile. Sylla subsequently offered to recall him to Rome, but he refused, and died in exile at Smyrna.





RUTILIUS, Numatianus Claudius, a Latin poet, who made a voyage from Rome to Gaul, and wrote an account of his progress in an Itinerary, in elegiac verse. Flourished at the commencement of the 5th century.

RUYSCH, Frederic, *roish*, an eminent Dutch anatomist, who studied at Leyden, and after taking his doctor's degree, settled at Amsterdam. When the czar, Peter the Great, visited that city, he became his pupil, and purchased his collection of natural curiosities and preparations. Ruysch was a member of the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and other learned bodies. He produced some anatomical works. B. 1633; D. 1731.

RUYSDAEL, or RUYSDAAL, Jacob, *rois'-dail*, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. His pictures, which exhibit nature with great force and clearness, are very valuable. B. at Haarlem, 1625; D. at the same place, 1681.

RUYTER, Michael Adrian, *roi'-ter*, a distinguished Dutch admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and after passing through the different ranks of the service, became an admiral in 1641. Not long afterwards he defeated the corsairs on the coast of Barbary. In 1653 he was second in command under Van Tromp, whom he ably supported against the English in three engagements. In 1659 he was sent to succour the king of Denmark against the Swedes, and for his services was ennobled by that monarch. After many gallant actions, he was killed on the coast of Sicily, in a desperate engagement with the French, in 1676. B. at Flushing, 1607.

RYCAUT. (*See* RICAUT, Sir Paul.)

RYLAND, William Wynne, *ri'-land*, an eminent English engraver, who became an apprentice to a French engraver settled in London, and afterwards went abroad, and greatly improved himself in France and Italy. After his return to his native country, he introduced the art of engraving copper-plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III., and had a salary of £200 a year conferred on him. Some of his first productions were a whole-length figure of the king, another of the queen, and one of Lord Bute. In 1782 he was found guilty of having committed a forgery on the East India Company, for which he was tried and executed. B. in London, 1732; hanged, 1783.

RYMER, Thomas, *ri'-mer*, a learned English antiquary and critic, who became historiographer royal in 1692, and formed an immense collection of public acts, treaties, conventions, and state letters, under the title of "Fœdera," published in London in 20 volumes folio. He was also the author of a "View of the Tragedies of the Last Age," in which he made an absurd attack upon Shakspeare. B. in Yorkshire, 1639; D. in London, 1713.

RYSBRAECK, Peter, *rise'-braik*, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, who was an imitator of Poussin, and became director of the academy of Antwerp. His figures and trees are well designed, and he painted expeditiously and with spirit. B. at Antwerp, 1657; D. 1716.

RYSBRAECK, Michael, an eminent Flemish sculptor, and son of the preceding, who had him educated under the sculptor Michael Vander Vorst. He repaired to London in 1720, and became extensively employed. He was a fine artist, and during his long residence in the English capital, greatly contributed to spread a taste for sculpture thoughout the kingdom by

his admirable works. His most celebrated works were the equestrian statue of William III. in Soho Square; the monument to Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of George II., for Greenwich Hospital; the monument to the duke and duchess of Marlborough, in the chapel at Blenheim; and those to Milton, Ben Jonson, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Gay, and Rowe, in Westminster Abbey. B. at Antwerp, 1693; D. in London, 1770.

## S

SAAD-ED-DEEN, Mohammed, *sá-ad ed-deen'*, the most eminent of the Turkish historians, who was professor in the college attached to the mosque of St. Sophia, and subsequently became tutor to Mourad, the son of Selim II. When Mourad succeeded to the throne, in 1574, Saad was taken into the most intimate confidence, and in 1598 became mufti, the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the state. His work is entitled "Tadj-al-Towarikh," or "Crown of Histories," and contains an account of the Turkish empire, from its establishment by Othman, in 1299, to the death of Selim I., in 1520. Of it Sir W. Jones says, that "for the beauty of its composition and the richness of its matter, it may be compared with the first historical pieces in the languages of Europe." He also produced a history of Selim I. This work has never been printed in its original condition, but an Italian translation was published in 1652. B. early in the 16th century; D. at Constantinople, 1599.

SAADI, *sa'-a-de*, an illustrious Persian poet, who, having quitted his native country when it was invaded by the Turks, proceeded to Palestine, where he was taken prisoner by the Crusaders, and compelled to labour on the fortifications of Tripoli. He was afterwards ransomed by a merchant of Aleppo, whose daughter he espoused with a dowry of a hundred pieces of gold. But the lady being of a capricious temper, the poet was unhappy in his marriage. "Once," he says, "she reproached me, crying, 'Art thou not he whom my father redeemed from captivity amongst the Franks for ten dinars?' I answered 'Yes, he ransomed me for ten dinars, and delivered me to you for a hundred.'" The poet spent thirty years as a traveller, or as a soldier; as many more were occupied in religious solitude; while the closing period of his life was devoted to the composition of his works, which are highly esteemed, and principally consist of "Gulistan; or, the Garden of Flowers," a collection of stories in prose, but interpolated with original or selected verses; "The Bostan, or Garden of Fruits," which is all in verse; and a collection of fragments and essays. The "Gulistan" has been translated into English by Gladwin, and published in 1808, and another edition was produced by Eastwick in 1852. B. at Shiraz, 1175; D. 1291, aged 116.

SAAVEDRA, Miguel Cervantes de, (*See* CERVANTES).

SABAS, *sai'-bäs*, the founder of a sect called Messalians, who maintained that the Gospel was to be followed literally. In conformity with this rule, Sabas made himself a eunuch. This sect appeared about 310, but became extinct at the close of that century.—There was a saint of this name who was superior of the monasteries in Palestine, and died 531.

SABATEI-SEVI, *sä-bä-te'-i se-vi*, a Jewish impostor, who declared himself to be the Messiah, and was acknowledged by several rabbins and other Jews, who sent letters to their dispersed brethren in all parts of the world, announcing the great event. Sabatei, however, was arrested at Constantinople, and sent to prison, whither the misguided Jews flocked in crowds, and bribed the governor by large presents for the privilege of kissing his chains. The sultan, Mohammed, having ordered him to be brought into his presence, demanded of him a miracle as a proof of his mission, which Sabatei declined to perform. Mohammed then gave him his choice, either to turn Mussulman or be put to death. The pretended prophet accepted the former condition, but was afterwards sent to prison, where he D. 1676. B. at Smyrna, 1625.

SABBATHIER, Pierre, *sab-bä'-te-ai*, a Benedictine of St. Maur, who spent twenty years in editing a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of "Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones antiquæ." B. at Poitiers, 1682; D. 1742.

SABELLIUS, *sa-bel'-li-us*, the founder of a religious sect called by his name. He maintained that there was no distinction of persons in the Trinity, and his followers became very numerous. The heresy was condemned by the council of Constantinople in 381. Lived in the 3rd century.

SABINA, Julia, *sa-bi'-na*, the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. When Adrian found his end approaching, he compelled her to take poison, that she might not survive him, A.D. 138.

SABINUS, Flavius, *sa-bi'-nus*, a brother of Vespasian, who was killed by the populace. He was a faithful adherent to the fortunes of Vitellius, commanded the Roman legions during 35 years, and was governor of Rome for 12.

SABINUS, Julius, a Roman officer, who proclaimed himself emperor at the commencement of the reign of Vespasian. He was soon afterwards defeated in battle, and, to escape from the conqueror, hid himself in a cave with two faithful domestics, and remained unseen during nine successive years. His wife having discovered his retreat, spent her time with him, until her frequent visits to the cave divulged the secret of her husband's concealment. Sabinus was dragged forth, and by Vespasian's order was put to death, although his wife showed him the twins whom she had brought forth in the subterraneous retreat.

SACCHETTI, Franco, *sak-kat'-te*, an eminent Italian novelist and poet, who was the contemporary of Boccaccio, to whom he was scarcely inferior. He came of a considerable family of Florence, and in 1383 acted as one of the Council of Eight, or magistrates of that republic. He was also chief magistrate of Bibbiena. His novels were printed for the first time in 1724. Flourished in the 14th century.

SACCHI, Andrea, *sak'-ke*, a celebrated Italian painter, and one of the great luminaries of the Roman school. He received his first instruction in the art from his father, and afterwards became the most skilful of all Albano's pupils. In 1623 he was commissioned to paint a large altar-piece for St. Peter's. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Raffaelle, and being shown a design of his on one occasion, exclaimed, "What! they would make me believe that Raffaelle was a man!—no; he was an angel!" Among his most distinguished pupils

were Nicholas Poussin and Carlo Maratti. St. Peter's, and various ecclesiastical edifices at Rome, are in possession of his finest paintings. B. near Rome, 1598; D. 1661.

SACCHINI, Antony Marie Gaspar, *sak'-ke-ne*, an eminent Italian composer, whose operas are written in a fine style, and many of the best were executed by him in London; but they are now almost forgotten. B. 1735; D. 1786.

SACHEVERELL, Henry, *sa-shev'-e-rel*, a celebrated divine, who was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity in 1709. He translated into English verse part of Virgil's first "Georgic" in Dryden's "Miscellanies," and Addison addressed to him the dedication to his "Farewell to the Muses;" but what has made his name remarkable was his trial by impeachment for two political sermons, the first preached at Derby, and the second before the lord mayor at St. Paul's, in 1709. In these sermons he held up the Whig party, which was then in power, to ridicule; and preached passive obedience to the regal authority. The trial occupied the public attention in an extraordinary manner; and though the doctor was suspended for three years, Queen Anne, who found his politics much to her taste, presented him, as soon as that period expired, to the valuable living of St. Andrew, Holborn. B. about 1672; D. 1724.

SACHS, Hans, *saks*, a German poetical writer, whose real name was Loutzdorffer. He embraced the principles of the reformed religion, which he defended in his writings. He had been apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker, but, upon the expiration of his term, commenced wandering over his native country, writing verses, and chanting them in the towns and cities on his way. In 1519 he married, and settled at Nuremberg, where he led a studious and retired life until his demise. He wrote upwards of six thousand different compositions. Göthe, in some portions of "Faust," imitated the manner of Hans Sachs, who is, moreover, eulogized "for the fidelity of colouring with which he exhibits the characters and times which he paints." Only a small portion of his writings are printed in an edition which appeared at Nuremberg in 1579. They are redolent of wit and shrewdness, but have little pretensions to be deemed refined and learned compositions. B. at Nuremberg, 1494; D. 1578.

SACKVILLE, Thomas, Earl of Dorset. (*See* DORSET, Earl of.)

SACKVILLE, Edward, *săk'-vil*, an English statesman, earl of Dorset, and grandson of the first earl. In 1613 he fought a desperate duel in Zealand with Lord Bruce, who was slain. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Frederic, king of Bohemia, and was at the memorable battle of Prague in 1620. The year following he was sent as ambassador to the court of France. He was in great favour with king Charles, and became knight of the Garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal. B. 1590; D. 1652.

SACKVILLE, Charles, earl of Dorset, an English statesman, who, after concluding his travels, sat in Parliament, and in the Dutch war of 1665 served as a volunteer under the Duke of York, and the night before the sea engagement in which the enemy were defeated, wrote the famous song commencing, "To all ye ladies now on land." He engaged early in the interest of the Prince of Orange, and, upon the accession of William III., was made a member of the privy council, lord chamberlain, and knight of the Garter. He was a patron of men of letters, particularly Prior, and wrote some poetical pieces of merit. B. 1637; D. at Bath, 1706.

SACKVILLE, George, Lord Viscount, was the third son of the first duke of Dorset. In 1737 he obtained a commission in the army, and served at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland in Scotland, where he contributed to the quelling of the rebellion. In 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and sworn a member of the privy council. In 1759 he went to Germany, where, at the battle of Minden, he commanded the British and Hanoverian horse. In the action he was ordered to charge with his cavalry, but took no notice of the command. He was, in consequence, severely censured, his name was struck out of the list of the privy council, and he was by court-martial dismissed from the service. On the accession of George III. he was restored to favour, and, in 1769, by the will of Lady Elizabeth Germaine, succeeded to her property; on which occasion he took her name. In 1775 he became secretary of state for the American colonies, and directed the American war, with what result is well known. B. 1716; D. 1785.

SACRO-BOSCO, Johannes de, *sai'-kro bos'-ko*, an English mathematician, who was contemporary with Roger Bacon. He wrote treatises in Latin upon arithmetic and the figure of the earth. He was chosen professor of mathematics at the university of Paris, in which city he principally resided. B. in England, at the close of the 12th century; D. at Paris, 1256.

SACY, Antoine Isaac Silvester de, *sa'-se*, an eminent French orientalist. On account of his delicate health, he received his education under a private tutor. At a very early age he became proficient in the Greek and Latin languages, and becoming acquainted, in his 12th year, with a learned Benedictine monk, imbibed from that scholar a taste for the eastern tongues. He proceeded to study Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, and Ethiopic, as well as English, Spanish, German, and Italian. To this vast store of knowledge he added the Persian and Turkish languages; and, in 1780, being then only in his 23rd year, made some valuable Biblical researches, notably in examining a Syriac manuscript of the Fourth Book of Kings, contained in the Bibliothèque Royale. In 1785 he contributed two memoirs to the "Transactions" of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres upon Arabian literature, and was employed to make extracts from the orientalist MSS. in the royal library. At the outburst of the French revolution he retired from Paris, and while the storm of republicanism was raging, occupied himself with some profound researches in oriental literature. After the establishment of the Imperial government, De Sacy was sent upon a mission to Genoa, the object of which was the examination of the Arabic MSS. preserved in the archives of that city, and in 1806 he presented to the Academy a report of his labours. He was soon afterwards appointed professor of the Persian language and literature. Napoleon I. created him a baron of the empire; but, upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he gave his adherence to the new order of things, and was

rewarded with the post of member of the Council for Public Instruction and the presidentship of the Asiatic Society of Paris, a learned body which he himself mainly contributed to found. Under the monarchy of Louis Philippe he became keeper of the oriental manuscripts in the king's library, and perpetual secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions. This distinguished scholar produced, among other important works, an Arabic Grammar, the result of fifteen years' assiduous application; "Biographies of the Persian Poets;" "Principles of General Grammar;" "Chrestomathie Arabe," a selection of extracts in prose and verse from different Arabian authors; the Arabic text of the fables of Pilpay; and some valuable memoirs upon the antiquities of Persia. At his suggestion, and under his direction, were established the professorships of Hindostanee, Sanskrit, and Chinese, at Paris, as well as the institutions formed for the study of the oriental languages in Russia and Prussia. His last great work was an "Exposition of the Religion of the Druses." B. at Paris, 1758; D. at the same city, 1838.

SADLER, Sir Ralph, *sād'-ler*, an English statesman, who was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and became master of the royal wardrobe, and afterwards a member of the privy council under Henry VIII., which post he again filled in the reign of Elizabeth. B. near London, 1507; D. 1587.

SADOLETO, James, *sad'-o-lai-to*, a learned Italian writer. He became secretary to Leo X., who compelled him to accept the bishopric of Carpentras, which he would modestly have declined. Paul III. made him a cardinal, and appointed him legate to the court of France. His works, which are written in correct and beautiful Latin, are, Discourses, Epistles, Expositions of the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles, and Poems. He was a man of unblemished character and unaffected piety. B. at Modena, 1477; D. at Carpentras, 1547.

SAGE, Alain René Le. (*See* LESAGE.)

SAINT-ARNAUD, Jacques Achille Leroy de, *sānt-ar'-no*, a French general and marshal, who entered the royal Guards in his 16th year, and afterwards attained to the grade of sub-lieutenant of infantry; but being of an erratic disposition, he quitted the army for the theatre, and for ten years occupied the position of a minor actor. After the revolution of 1830, his military predilections were reawakened, and in the following year he again joined the ranks of the army, and almost immediately obtained the rank of lieutenant. The partisans of the Duchess de Berri having risen in insurrection in La Vendée, he was sent thither with his regiment, and after a campaign won the friendship of Marshal Bugeaud. He joined the army of Africa in 1836, as captain, and quickly made himself conspicuous as one of the most brilliant officers in Algeria. He won the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and by the year 1844 had risen by his valour to the rank of colonel of the 33rd regiment. In 1847 he was appointed commandant of the province of Constantina; and in 1851 completely subdued Kabylia, after a series of twenty-six desperate combats. This feat brought him under the notice of Louis Napoleon, then prince-president of the republic. He was summoned to Paris, made general of division, given the command of the second division of the army of Paris, and finally appointed minister of war. He was taken into the confidence of the president, and intrusted with the execution of the *coup d'état*. That memorable task performed, honours were heaped upon him by Napoleon III. and at the outbreak of hostilities between England and France and Russia, he was given the command of the French army intended for the East. In 1854, although he could scarcely sit upon his horse, his energetic mind enabled him to conduct the successful attack of his army upon the Russians at the Alma; but his frame was totally worn out with the fatigues of his career, and with the greatest reluctance he was compelled to leave a command in which all his ambitious spirit was concentrated. He embarked on board the French steamer *Berthollet*, and two days afterwards breathed his last, on his passage to Constantinople. B. at Paris, 1798; D. 1854. (*See* Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," &c.)

SAINT-CYR, Laurent Gouvion de, *seer*, a distinguished French marshal, who was the son of a tanner, but received a fair education, and after spending his early manhood successively as a teacher of drawing and as an actor, he entered the army in 1792, as a chasseur. He was of fine stature, and, having shown considerable alertness and bravery, was made a captain in the following year. Having reached the grade of general of division, he served under Jourdan, and next under Moreau, and, in 1797, was chosen by the Directory to supersede Massena as commander-in-chief of the army of Rome. In the Prussian and Polish campaign he increased his reputation, and in 1807 was appointed governor of Warsaw. Upon the invasion of Russia, in 1812, Napoleon I. placed him in command of the sixth corps of the grand army, and, having won a glorious battle over the Russians at Polotsk, he was immediately elevated to the rank of marshal, but, after the battle of Leipzic, was forced to capitulate with 16,000 men. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he remained inactive, and then joined the cause of the Bourbons, by whom he was loaded with honours, and appointed minister of war. He wrote a number of military works. B. 1764; D. at Paris, 1830.

SAINTE-BEUVE, Charles Augustin, *bu(r)ve*, a modern French poet and critic, who at first studied medicine, but subsequently turned his attention towards literature. He commenced by writing articles on history, philosophy, and criticism for a French newspaper, and, in 1828, produced his "Historical and Critical Picture of Poetry and the Drama to the 16th Century," a work which was accepted as a choice specimen of criticism. Some poems followed, but were less favourably received. He next supplied papers to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to the *National*, and other important French organs; but his great work on the "History of Port Royal," which appeared between the years 1840-60, gave him the high position among French *littérateurs* which he from that period maintained. His remaining works were,—"Literary Portraits," several volumes of criticism and literary studies, and a great number of biographical and critical prefaces to classical authors. B. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 804; D. 1869.

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, Henry, *de-veel'*, a modern French chemist, who, after completing his education at college, formed for himself a chemical laboratory, where, during nine years,

he experimented in an elementary fashion at the outset, and subsequently upon abstruse theories. In 1845 he became professor at the Faculty of Sciences, Besançon, and, in 1851, succeeded M. Balard in the chemical professorship at the Normal school. After making many important researches in the department of the chemistry of mineral substances, he turned his attention towards the metal called aluminum, which Sir Humphry Davy had supposed, and M. Wœhler had proved, to be obtainable from clay. The emperor of the French thereupon charged him to make researches with the view of producing the metal in quantities sufficiently large to become available in the arts. His efforts were crowned with success, and, in 1855, several bars of the new metal were shown at the Paris exhibition. It was found to bear a close resemblance to silver, and to be not heavier than an equal bulk of glass. Medals, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, spectacles, and even helmets, have been made of it, its cost being less than an equal weight of silver. He has contributed many valuable papers on his favourite study to the French annals of chemistry and natural philosophy. B. at St. Thomas, in the Antilles, 1818.

Saint-Evremond. (*See* Evremond, Saint.)

Saint-Hilaire, Geoffroy-Etienne, *he-lair'*, an eminent French naturalist, who was destined for the church; but having acquired a taste for the natural sciences while pursuing his education at the college of Navarre, he resolved to devote himself to experimental philosophy. After ardently prosecuting his studies at Paris, he, in 1793, obtained the posts of sub-curator and demonstrator of natural history in the Jardin des Plantes. At a later period he became professor of zoology, and gave lectures in conjunction with Cuvier. He proceeded to Egypt as a member of the French expedition of 1798, and subsequently received the appointment of professor of anatomy and physiology in the faculty of sciences. In 1808 he was dispatched upon a scientific expedition to Portugal; and, in 1815, took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, as a member for Etampes, his native city. Of that department of science entitled "Experimental Anatomy," which was first developed by the German naturalists, M. de Saint-Hilaire was a profound and brilliant expounder. The noble collection of the Jardin des Plantes furnished him with the means of prosecuting his invaluable researches. So great was the zeal, and so acute the power of analysis and generalization possessed by him, that the influence of his theories has been shown in almost every work upon zoology which has been published within the last quarter of a century. "The fundamental idea of this system," says a writer in the "English Cyclopædia," "is the unity of the composition of the various parts of an organic body, and that this unity is capable of expression in a few simple laws." Thus, amongst his other labours, he proved that the bones of the head of a fish, "and, by consequence, those of the higher animals, were transformations of the simple vertebræ; and that the laws of development which applied to the one applied to the other." He gave an exposition of these remarkable laws in his work entitled "Philosophie Anatomique," published in 1818; the same theories were supported in a small work which he also produced in 1818, by way of introduction to the "Lectures on Natural History," given in the Jardin des Plantes, and which was called "On the Principle of the Unity of Organic Composition." He also gave to the world a great work upon the anatomical philosophy of human monsters. His complete works were published in forty-two volumes, under the title of "Professional Studies of a Naturalist." B. 1772; D. at Paris, 1844.

Saint-John, James Augustus, *saint-jon'* or *sin'-gin*, an English writer, who went to London in his seventeenth year, and obtained employment upon the newspaper press. He was subsequently the editor of a paper at Plymouth, and in 1820 produced his first work, entitled "Abdallah," an oriental poem. Not long afterwards he was appointed sub-editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which print he wrote a history of the rise and progress of British power in India. In 1829 he repaired to Normandy with his family, and published an account of his stay in that country, in a work entitled "Residence in Normandy." In 1832 he set out from Switzerland, where he was at the time living with his family, for an extensive tour in the East, and upon his return produced a description of Egypt and Nubia. Another important work was his "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks," published in 1842. While engaged upon the latter part of this book, he became almost entirely blind, his son Bayle St. John acting as his amanuensis. The most successful of the remaining works of this laborious writer were "Tales of the Ramadhan:" "Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage;" "There and Back Again;" "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross;" and a "Life of Napoleon III." He likewise edited the prose works of John Milton, Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," the "Religio Medici" of Sir Thomas Brown, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." B. in Caermarthenshire, 1800.

Saint-John, Bayle, an English *littérateur* and son of the preceding, wrote "Village Life in Egypt," "Two Years in a Levantine Family," "The Christian East;" produced an abridged translation of a French work, entitled "Travels of an Arab Merchant in the Soudan;" and also published a picture of manners in the French capital, under the title of "Purple Tints of Paris." Two of his latest and most valuable works were those entitled "Montaigne the Essayist," and an abridgment of the Memoirs of Saint-Simon. B. in London, about 1820; D. 1859.—Three other sons of James Augustus St. John,—Percy, Horace, and Vane, were engaged in literary occupations.

Saint-John. (*See* Bolingbroke, Viscount.)

Saint-Just, Antoine, *zhoost*, a notorious French democrat and the colleague of Robespierre. On leaving college, he became an enthusiastic adherent of the principles of the revolution, and was elected to represent the department of Aisne in the Convention. He made himself remarkable by the violence of his opinions, greatly contributing to the condemnation of Louis XVI., the establishment of the republic, and the concentration of absolute power in the Convention. He allied himself with Robespierre against the Girondins, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was one of those who organized the Reign of Terror. He fell with his chief, Robespierre. He cultivated letters, and wrote some licentious verses. B. in the Nivernais, 1768; guillotined, 1794.

Saint-Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron, *len'-ards*, a modern English lawyer, who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. At the outset of his professional career he obtained a large amount of practice in consequence of the popularity of his "Concise and Practical Treatise of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates." Of this work he himself states, "it was certainly the foundation of my early success in life." Until the year 1817, he was mainly occupied as a conveyancer and chamber counsel, and in preparing for publication several works upon jurisprudence, which achieved a large amount of success. One of these, entitled "A Series of Letters to a man of property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, Leases, Settlements, and Devises of Estates," was republished in 1858, with additions, in a work called "A Handy Book of Property Law," in which form it attained a larger share of popularity than was ever before the case with respect to a treatise upon legal questions. In 1817 he devoted his time to the chancery bar, where he obtained very considerable practice. He was made king's counsel in 1822, and in 1828 entered the House of Commons as member for Weymouth. In the following year he was knighted and appointed solicitor-general, which office he vacated upon the retirement of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1831. In 1835 he was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland under Sir Robert Peel, but held the office during only a short period. He resumed the Irish chancellorship in 1841, and held it until 1846. Under the administration of 1852 he was appointed lord chancellor of England, and was created a peer, with the title of Lord St. Leonards. He resigned this post on the retirement of the Conservative ministry at the close of the same year. Although not remarkable as a Parliamentary debater, his profound acquaintance with the law made him an important member of the political party with whom he acted. B. in London, 1781; D. 1875.

Saint-Martin, Jean Antoine, *mar'-tă*, a learned French writer, who was a master of the Arabic and Armenian languages, and became superintendent of the Oriental department of the royal printing-office. In 1822 he was appointed editor of the "Journal" of the French Asiatic Society, but lost all his places at the revolution of 1830. He produced, among other important works, "Memoirs upon Armenia," "History of the Lower Empire," and "History of Palmyra." B. at Paris, 1791; D. 1832.

Saint-Pierre, Eustace de, *pé'-air*, a burgher of Calais, who signalized himself when that place was besieged by Edward III., king of England, in 1347. The brave resistance made by the inhabitants so irritated the English monarch, that he is said to have demanded six of their principal citizens to be delivered up to him, that they might be put to death. St. Pierre offered himself for one, and was joined by five others, who went out to the English camp in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and bearing the keys of the city. At the entreaty of Queen Philippa, Edward pardoned these patriotic men, and dismissed them with presents. D. 1371.

Saint-Pierre, Charles Irenæus Castel de, a French ecclesiastic and politician, who accompanied Cardinal Polignac to the conference at Utrecht, and was also admitted a member of the French Academy; but after the death of Louis XIV. he was excluded for some political opinions which he had expressed. His principal works were, "Project for a Universal Peace between the Powers of Europe," "Memoirs for Correcting the Police," and a series of "Reflections on Duelling, the Celibacy of the Priesthood, on Reforms of the French Tariffs," &c. Cardinal Dubois called his writings "the dreams of an honest man." B. in Normandy, 1658; D. 1743.

Saint-Pierre. (*See* Pierre, Bernardin de Saint.)

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroi, Duke de, *sé'-mawng*, the writer of the famous "Memoirs of Saint-Simon." After serving in the army under Marshal Luxembourg, and signalizing himself at Namur, and at the battles of Fleurus, and Neerwinden, he quitted the military profession, resolving to devote himself to the court and a diplomatic career. He was, however, little employed in state affairs under Louis XIV.; but in 1721 went as ambassador to Spain to demand the infanta in marriage for Louis XV. After the death of the regent duke of Orleans, he lost the court favour; whereupon he retired to his estate, and there occupied himself with the composition of his memoirs. In this exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to history, the author supplied the most curious and ample details of the court of Louis XIV. and during the subsequent regency. The best French edition is that of Paris, 1857, in 20 vols. An abridged translation of a portion of the work was made by Mr. Bayle St. John. B. at Paris, 1675; D. at the same city, 1755.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henry, Count de, a celebrated French social philosopher, and grandson of the preceding, who, after completing his education under D'Alembert and other eminent French professors, repaired to America in 1777, as an officer in the expedition dispatched by Louis XVI. to assist the colonists in their struggle against Great Britain. After seeing some service under Washington, he made a tour in Mexico, and finally returned to his native country. He was appointed colonel in the French army, but took no active participation in military affairs, he having resolved to "study the march of human spirit, in order, eventually, to labour for the advancement of human civilization." In 1785 he set out upon a tour in Holland and Spain, in which latter country he suggested to the government several important social improvements. Returning to France just as the revolution was bursting forth, he warmly sympathized with the movement, which he regarded as a work of social regeneration; but he took no share in the subsequent events. He entered into partnership with a Prussian nobleman—the Count de Redern,—and bought a considerable quantity of confiscated land, with the view of establishing a large scientific and industrial school; but the scheme was a failure, and Saint-Simon retired from it, after losing a vast sum of money. He had now attained his thirty-eighth year, and came to the resolution of devoting himself to what he termed a "physico-political" reformation. In order to qualify himself for the task, he took up his residence near the Ecole Polytechnique, where he gave his "whole attention during three years, according to his own methods, and with all the appliances which money could furnish, to the study of the physical sciences—mathematics, astronomy, general physics, and chemistry. In

1801 he removed to the neighbourhood of the Ecole Médecine, in order, in a similar manner, to add to his stock of ideas regarding organized beings. Here he traversed the whole field of physiological science, and having imbibed all the contemporary scientific thought of France, it was necessary, according to his plan, that he should visit England and Germany, lest in either country any ideas should be lurking, of decided European value, though France had not recognized them. He next proceeded to make his "experimental education;" he married, and "continued to pursue his prescribed career." Balls and dinners followed each other in rapid succession; every new situation that money could create was devised and prepared,—good and evil were confounded; play, discussion, and debauch were alike gone into; the experience of years was crushed into a short space,—even old age was artificially realized by medicaments; and that the loathsome might not be wanting, this enthusiast for the universal would inoculate himself with contagious diseases. In 1807 his "experiments" ended. His marriage proved an unhappy one; and he was left so poor that he became a clerk in the Mont de Piété (government loan office), at a yearly salary of £40. In 1812, being then in his fifty-second year, he considered it time to "e-tablish his theories." He commenced the publication of a number of remarkable works, which, however impracticable and visionary in their character, attracted around their author a circle of enthusiastic disciples; among whom were Augustin Thierry the historian, and Comte, the future author of the "Positive Philosophy." His last efforts were directed towards the foundation of a new religion, which he called the "New Christianity;" one of the objects of which was "the most rapid possible amelioration, physical and moral, of the condition of the class the most numerous and poor. To attain this object, society was to be reorganized upon this formula:—to each man a vocation according to his capacity, and to each capacity a recompense according to its worth." Before breathing his last, this extraordinary man gave his final instructions to his chief disciples. His most important works were,—"Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the 19th Century;" "The Reorganization of European Society;" and "New Christianity." B. at Paris, 1760; D. 1825. After the death of its founder, "Saint-Simonism" experienced some curious mishaps. Several of its most enthusiastic followers established a little church, where a mystical theosophy was propounded. In 1830, a weekly journal was started in furtherance of the movement, which had now attracted numbers of the educated classes to embrace its dogmas; but a split occurred between the leaders of the sect—one party forming a kind of monastic community, which, after a short time, was suppressed by the government, M. Enfantin, the abbot, being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Sala, George Augustus, *sa'-la*, the son of a Portuguese gentleman, who had married a popular vocalist, was educated for becoming an artist, but abandoned the pencil for the pen, in the exercise of which he was very successful. He began his career by contributing to various periodicals sketches of life, particularly in London, somewhat in the style of Dickens. Many of these papers have been collected and published in volumes, under various titles. His principal works are—"The Baddington Peerage," "A Journey due North," being notes of residence in Russia in 1858; "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Dutch Pictures," &c. He was for some time editor of "Temple Bar," a London magazine, to which he contributed a tale entitled "Captain Dangerous," written somewhat after the style of Defoe, and a series of articles called "Breakfast in Bed." Some papers on Hogarth from Mr. Sala's pen appeared in the "Cornhill Magazine." He also contributed to the columns of the daily journals and some of the illustrated London newspapers. B. in London about 1826.

Saladin, or Salaheddin, *sal'-a-din*, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, who, in the time of the crusades, distinguished himself by his valour. He made great conquests in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia; after which he defeated the Christians with great slaughter, near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, prisoner. This was followed by the surrender of Jerusalem, where he behaved with great generosity to the Christians. In 1189 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, with his ally Philip Augustus, king of France, laid siege to Acre, which, after a two years' struggle, was taken by them. The crusaders subsequently took Cæsarea and Jaffa, and Cœur-de-Lion advanced to within a short distance of Jerusalem; but a truce was afterwards concluded between Saladin and the Christians; soon after which the sultan died, broken down by incessant toil. B. 1137; D. at Damascus, 1192.

Saldanha, Oliviera e Daun Joao Carlos, Duke of, *sal-dan'-a*, a modern Portuguese marshal and statesman, who served with distinction in the Peninsular war while the Portuguese army was commanded by General Beresford. In 1814 he proceeded to England, whence he repaired to Brazil, where he signalized himself in both a military and diplomatic capacity. He was governor of Oporto and minister for foreign affairs in 1826; but resigned these posts, and again retired to England in the following year. The usurpation of Don Miguel recalled him to his native country, when, after experiencing some varieties of fortune, he became commander-in-chief of the constitutional army, and was made a marshal. In 1835 he became minister of war and president of the council, which posts he retained but for a short period, choosing rather to ally himself with the reactionary party. His political views again led to his being exiled; but after spending ten years in England and France, he returned to Portugal during the revolt of 1846. He held power under great difficulties until 1856, when the respect entertained by king Pedro for constitutional government led to his dismissing the old marshal, who afterwards assumed the leadership of the opposition. B. 1790; D. 1861.

Sale, George, *sail*, a learned English orientalist, whose greatest work was an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. Mr. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the "Ancient Universal History." B. 1680; D. 1736.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, an English general in the service of the East India Company, entered the army in 1795, being then in his 13th year, and after particularly distinguishing himself in Burmah, and at the taking of the Mauritius, he was, in 1838, appointed to the command of a brigade. In that capacity he participated

in the storming of Ghuznee, and for his bravery was created K.C.B. and made a major-general, In 1840 he commanded against Dost Mohammed, whom he totally defeated and took prisoner. He subsequently played a brilliant part in those operations which redeemed the British name in Affghanistan. He forced the Khoord Cabul and Jugdulluck passes; and, after being shut up in Jellalabad during several months, led his weary soldiers to an attack upon their besiegers, under Akhbar Khan, who was completely routed. He afterwards took part in the capture of Cabul, and was created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament. After enjoying a very brief repose, he was again called upon to serve his country, being appointed quartermaster-general to the army of the Sutlej. He was unfortunately killed at the battle of Moodkee, his left thigh being shattered by a grape-shot. B. 1782; killed, 1845.

SALISBURY, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Marquis of, *salz'-ber-e*, is better known, first as Lord Robert Cecil, and then as Viscount Cranbourne, under which appellations he sat for Stamford in the House of Commons, prior to his elevation to the House of Lords by the death of his father, the second marquis, in 1868. His lordship, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, is a Conservative and a churchman, and in 1866 took office for the first time under Lord Derby as secretary of state for India, a post which he resigned in the following year because he could not conscientiously support Mr. Disraeli's reform bill. B. 1830.

SALISBURY, William, a Welsh lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, celebrated as the first translator of the Liturgy of the Church of England into the Welsh language. D. 1570.

SALLUST, Caius Sallustius Crispus, *săl'-lust*, a Latin historian, was educated under the grammarian Atteius Philologus, and after passing through different employments at Rome, became successively quæstor and tribune. His manners were depraved, and he was degraded from the rank of senator, but was restored by Cæsar, who gave him the government of Numidia, to repair his dissipated fortune. On his return to Rome, he built a superb palace, and spent the rest of his life in luxury and debauchery. It is surprising that such a man should spare time for literature; yet his talents were great, and his histories of Catiline's conspiracy, and of the Jugurthine wars, throw a veil over the defects of his moral character. The best editions of Sallust are the Elzevir, 1634, and that of Zurich, 1840. There is an English translation of his works by Sir Henry Stewart. B. at Amiternum, B.C. 86; D. at Rome, B.C. 34.

SALOMON, John Peter, *săl'-o-mon*, a German violinist and composer, who went to London and became highly successful as an orchestral leader, and projector of "subscription concerts." Twelve grand symphonies by Haydn, the oratorio of the "Creation," and many other fine musical works, were first produced under his direction. B. at Bonn, 1745; D. 1815.

SALVIATI, Francis, *sal-ve-a'-te*, an eminent Florentine painter, whose family name was Rossi, which he changed out of respect to his patron, Cardinal Salviati. He executed some fine works for various churches at Rome, and subsequently visited France, where he was patronized by Francis I., for whom he painted a portion of the embellishments of the château of Fontainebleau. B. at Florence, 1510; D. at Rome, 1563.

SALVIATI, Leonard, a learned Italian writer, who was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and one of the compilers of the dictionary published under the name of that society. He wrote two comedies; a critical attack upon Tasso, whose literary opponent he was; and "Observations on Boccaccio." B. at Florence, 1540; D. at the same city, 1589.

SALVINI, Antony Marie, *sal-ve'-ne*, a learned Italian writer, who was professor of Greek in the university of Florence. He was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and had a considerable share in compiling its dictionary. He also published translations from several Greek authors: the "Satires" and "Art of Poetry" of Horace; the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid; and other works from the Latin and French. B. at Florence, about 1520; D. about 1589.

SANCHO, Ignatius, *săn'-ko*, an extraordinary negro, who was born on board a slave ship in the passage to Spanish America. At Carthagena he was baptized, and received the name of Ignatius. He was taken to England by some ladies, and afterwards became butler to the duchess of Montague, who left him £30 a year. He then set up a small shop in the grocery and tobacco trade. Being passionately fond of the stage, it was attempted to bring him forward in the characters of Othello and Oronoko, but a defect in his articulation caused the project to fail. He was intimate with Sterne, Garrick, and other eminent men. His correspondence has been published, and shows marks of genius and observation. B. 1729; D. 1780.

SANCHONIATHON, *săn'-ko-ni-a'-thon*, a Phœnician historian, who was secretary to Adonilibnas, a king of Byblos, at whose command he wrote a history of his country, which also contained an account of the Egyptian theology. The work as we have it, was translated into Greek by Philo of Byblos. Of this translation, a complete copy was discovered in a convent in Portugal, in 1855; it should be said, however, that many scholars consider that the work was written by Philo himself, and that it is merely a literary forgery. Sanchoniathon is supposed by some to have lived in the time of Gideon, judge of Israel; others state him to have been contemporary with Queen Semiramis.

SANCROFT, William, *săn'-kroft*, an eminent English prelate, who was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he lost in 1649, for refusing to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant. After the Restoration he became chaplain to the bishop of Durham: in 1664 he was made dean of York, whence he removed to the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1677 he was raised to the highest station in the English church, in which office he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but, when the Prince of Orange was declared king, as William III., he refused to take the oaths, and lost his dignities. He then retired into private life. He wrote a curious little dialogue in Latin against Calvinism, called "The Predestinated Thief," "Modern Politics," and several sermons. B. at Fressingfield, Suffolk, 1616; D. there, 1693.

SAND, George. (*See* DUDEVANT, Madame.)

SANDBY, Paul, *sand'-be*, an English artist, who, at the outset of his career, was patronized

by the duke of Cumberland, by whom he was appointed draughtsman to the survey of the Highlands. He was subsequently engaged in a controversy with Hogarth, whose opposition to the founding of the St. Martin's Lane Academy he ridiculed in a series of etchings in 1754. In 1768 he became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was the founder of the English school of water-colour painting, and was also among the first to employ the aquatint method of engraving. Besides many excellent pictures, he produced several collections of etchings, the most important of which were,—"The Cries of London;" illustrations to Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd;" and views of Windsor and Eton. B. at Nottingham, 1725; D. in London, 1809.

SANDBY, Thomas, an English artist and architect, was the brother of the preceding. He held a post in the office of the chief engineer of Scotland, and while stationed in the Highlands, in 1745, learned the news of the Pretender's landing, which event he was the first to communicate to the government. For this service he was taken into favour by the duke of Cumberland, and subsequently became deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, and architect to the king. In 1754 he constructed the Virginia Water, and also effected many improvements in the surrounding locality. B. at Nottingham, 1721; D. at Windsor, 1798.

SANDEMAN, Robert, *săn'-de-măn*, a Scotch minister, who, about 1748, formed a sect which still exists in England, Scotland, and the United States, under the name of "Sandemanians." In 1766 he went to New England, where he obtained many followers. He wrote an answer to "Hervey's Dialogues." B. at Perth, Scotland, 1718; D. America, about 1770.

SANDERS, Robert, *san'-ders*, a Scotch compiler, who wrote a novel called "Gaffer Greybeard," and put together for the booksellers the "Complete English Traveller" and the "Newgate Calendar." He was also amanuensis to Lord Lyttleton when his lordship was engaged on the "History of Henry II." B. in Scotland, about 1729; D. 1783.

SANDERSON, Robert, *san'-der-son*, a learned English prelate, who was, in 1606, chosen fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Upon the recommendation of Laud, he, in 1631, became chaplain to King Charles I., who always had a great regard for him; and in 1642 appointed him regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He attended Charles to the Isle of Wight, and at his desire wrote his "Judgment of Episcopacy," when the Parliament proposed to abolish that form of church government. At the Restoration, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln, and was moderator at the Savoy conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian divines. Bishop Sanderson was one of the most eminent casuists of his time, and profoundly learned. His chief works are, "Artis Logicæ Compendium," a "Collection of Sermons," "Cases of Conscience," and a "Censure upon Antony Ascham's Confusions and Revelations of Government." B. at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1587; D. 1663.

SANDOVAL, Fray Prudencio de, *san'-do-val*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who was educated for the church, became a Benedictine monk, and afterwards abbot of San Isidoro at Valladolid, and historiographer to Philip III. When he had acquired fame by his historical works, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Pamplona. He produced a number of historical works displaying great learning; the best known of which are those abridged and rendered into English, under the titles of "The Civil Wars of Spain," "The History of the Emperor Charles V.," and the "Chronicle of Alphonso, King of Castile and Leon." B. in the province of Galicia, about 1560; D. at Pamplona, 1621.

SANDWICH, Edward Montague, Earl of, *sand'-witch*, a gallant English admiral, who served under Cromwell, but afterwards concurred in the restoration of Charles II., by whom he was created an earl. In the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire; on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned. He translated from the Spanish a treatise on metallurgy. His "Letters and Negotiations" have also been printed. B. 1625; D. 1672.

SANDYS, Edwin, *săn'-dis*, an English prelate, who, at the accession of Mary, was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her, was deprived of his office, and sent to the Tower; but, after a short term of confinement, was set at liberty; on which he went abroad. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy, became bishop of Worcester, and had a share in that translation of the Scriptures commonly called the "Bishops' Bible" In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1576 to York. His "Sermons and Letters" have been printed. B. at Hawkshead, Lancashire, 1519; D. 1588.

SANDYS, George, an English poet, and son of the preceding, received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe and Asia. In 1615 a curious account of his travels was printed in a work entitled "Relation of a Journey in, and Description of the Turkish Empire, Egypt, and the Holy Land, &c." He afterwards went to America, but returned to England, where he became gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. He produced poetical paraphrases of the Psalms, and translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Both Dryden and Pope bestow upon him great commendations. B. in Yorkshire, 1577; D. at Bexley Abbey, Kent, 1644.

SANGALLO, Antonio, *san'-gal-lo*, a celebrated Italian architect, who designed the Farnese palace at Rome, and was engaged upon St. Peter's and other great edifices. D. at Turin, 1546.—Several other members of the same family were eminent as architects and artists.

SAN MARINO. (*See* MARINO.)

SANMICHELI, Michael, *san-mé'-ke-li*, a celebrated Italian civil and military architect, who studied at Rome, and was employed by the republic of Venice in 1525, to erect fortifications at Verona, Dalmatia, Cyprus, and other places. In those works he was the first to make use of triangular and pentangular bastions. The emperor Charles V. made him flattering offers if he would take service under him; but these were refused. He was equally successful as the designer of palaces and churches, his best edifices being the Palazzi Cornaro and Grimani at Venice, and the Capella Pellegrini at Verona. B. at Verona, 1484; D. 1559.

SANNAZARO, Jacopo, *san'-na-sa'-ro*, an eminent

Italian poet. The most celebrated of his poems is his "Arcadia," printed first in 1502, in which, in the purest and most elegant Italian, he described the scenes and occupations of rural life. He also wrote some Latin poems, besides sonnets, madrigals, &c., in his native tongue. B. at Naples, 1458; D. 1530.

SANSON, Nicholas, *san-sawng'*, a celebrated French geographer, who became engineer and geographer to Louis XIII. His maps, amounting in all to three hundred, are accurate and valuable. He wrote several learned and curious works on ancient geography, and is regarded as the founder of geographical science in his native country. B. at Abbeville, 1600; D. 1667.

SANSOVINO, James, *san'-so-ve'-no*, an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, who pursued his studies with Andrea del Sarto, and took lessons from Sansovino, whose name he assumed. He studied both architecture and sculpture at Rome, and in the latter department of the arts, produced three masterpieces,—a Bacchus, destroyed by fire at Florence in 1762, and two statues of Mars and Neptune, which are contained in the ducal palace at Venice. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and some portions of St. Mark's at Venice, are magnificent specimens of his skill. So highly were his merits appreciated by the republic, that when a tax was laid upon the inhabitants of Venice, Titian and himself were exempted. B. at Florence, 1479; D. 1570.

SANSOVINO, Francis, a learned Italian printer, and son of the preceding, took his degrees in law at Padua, but afterwards set up a printing-office at Venice. He published a translation of Plutarch, "Chronology of the World," "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," and a collection of novels, entitled "Cento Novelle scelti de' più Nobili Scrittori della Lingua Volgare." D. at Venice, 1583.

SANTA ANNA, Antonio Lopez de, *an'-na*, a Mexican general and statesman, who, at the outset of his career, served in the Spanish army, in which he attained the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1821; but, in the following year, while stationed at Vera Cruz, joined the movement inaugurated by Iturbide, which resulted in the total defeat of the Spanish forces, and the reduction of the whole of that province. He next turned his arms against and overthrew Iturbide, who had proclaimed himself emperor. The Mexican republic was shortly afterwards formed, and, from that period until the year 1833, when he succeeded in himself obtaining the presidentship of the republic, he was engaged in opposing or defending, at the head of the Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. He maintained his position as president until 1836, when he was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto, by his political opponents. Liberated in 1837, he participated in the repulse of the French troops at Vera Cruz in 1838, on which occasion he lost a leg. He was once more president, from 1841 until 1845, in which latter year he was deposed and banished for ten years; but was recalled soon afterwards, reinstated as president and charged to defend Mexico against the United States army. He was defeated in several encounters by Generals Scott and Taylor, and finally, in 1848, was compelled to resign, Mexico having obtained a peace with the United States, by the cession of California, and by submitting to the erection of Texas into an independent state. From the close of the year 1852 until the middle of 1855, he again held the reins of power, only to be driven into exile, however, at the latter date, by General Carrera, who had revolted against his rule. He retired beyond the frontiers of Mexico, and took no prominent part in the troubles which distracted his country after his abdication. D. in the city of Xalapa, 1798.

SANTERRE, M., *sawng'-tair*, commandant of the national guard of Paris, and general in the republican army, was a rich brewer, who, having acquired some influence with the citizens, availed himself of the circumstance to act a part in the French revolution. He made himself conspicuous at the demolition of the Bastille on the 14th of July, 1789; and having been appointed to command a battalion of the Parisian guard, figured on the 20th of June, 1791, as the agent to intimidate the minority in the legislative assembly, and assist in delivering up Louis XVI. and his unhappy family to the violence of the mob. He presided at the king's execution on the 21st January, 1793; and, by ordering the drums to beat when his majesty attempted to speak, prevented the voice of the victim from being heard. On the 10th of June following, he headed 14,000 men against the royalist army; but his campaign was a failure. In the death of Danton he lost his chief inspirer; and the committee of public safety suspecting his fidelity, he was arrested in 1794. He obtained his liberty, however, and then sunk into obscurity. D. 1809.

SANTEUIL, Jean Baptiste, *san-te(r)'-e*, a French poet, who became a canon of St. Victor, and obtained a pension from the king. His poems, written in Latin, are deservedly admired. A collection of hymns, in the same collection, was composed by him at the request of Bossuet. B. at Paris, 1630; D. at the same city, 1697.

SAPOR I., *sai'-por*, king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes about A.D. 240. He invaded Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and in 260 made the emperor Valerian prisoner; but after being defeated by Odenatus, he was assassinated by his subjects in 271.

SAPOR II., who succeeded his father Hormisdas II., was a warlike prince, and gained many advantages over the Romans, but tarnished his glory by a dreadful persecution of the Christians. D. 380.

SAPOR III. succeeded Artaxerxes II., and reigned from 384 to 389.

SAPOR, king of Armenia, was the son of Yezdedjerd I., king of Persia, and was proclaimed at the death of Khosrou III., to the prejudice of Varenes Sapor. He attempted in vain to detach his subjects from Christianity and from an alliance with the Romans. Whilst making a journey to Ctesiphon, in 420, an insurrection burst forth in Armenia, which resulted in his losing the crown. He was treacherously slain by his brother Behram V. in the same year.

SAPPHO, *sŭf'-fo*, a celebrated Greek poetess, who was the inventor of the "Sapphic verse." She excelled in lyric verse, and was held in such estimation by her countrymen that they stamped her image on their coins. She is said to have fallen in love with a young man named Phaon, who slighted her; on which she threw herself into the sea from the Leucadian rock; but Müller declares this to be a mere fiction. Fragments of her poems are extant. B. at Lesbos, and flourished about 600 B.C.

SARPI, Peter Paul, *sar'-pe*, commonly called

"Father Paul," an eminent Italian historian, who became a member of the religious order of Servites, and while still a young man acquired a great reputation for his extensive learning and penetrating genius. Besides his acquaintance with ancient and modern languages, he was well versed in mathematics, theology, and medicine. In the disputes between the republic of Venice and Pope Paul V. he displayed so much ability on behalf of his country, that the pope ordered him to Rome, and on his refusal to go thither, excommunicated him. This did not abate the zeal of the virtuous citizen, who continued to vigorously maintain the rights of Venice against the pretended authority of the pope. An attempt was then made to murder him, and he was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who left him pierced with wounds. This infamous deed roused the indignation of the senate, who offered large rewards for the apprehension of the assassins; but they were never discovered. Father Paul recovered from his wounds, but with ruined health. He wrote several esteemed works; the chief of which were, "The History of the Council of Trent," "Considerations on the Censures of Paul V. against the Republic of Venice," and "Treatise concerning the Inquisition." B. at Venice, 1552; D. 1623.

SARTO, Andrea Vanucchi, *sar'-to*, usually styled del Sarto, a celebrated Italian painter, so named from being the son of a tailor. He was invited to Paris by Francis I., for whom he painted several fine pictures. Florence also contains some examples of his genius. His pictures are admirably designed, and are remarkable for the excellence of the draperies. B. at Florence, 1488; D. of the plague, 1530.

SAULCY, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de, *sole'-se*, a modern French antiquary, who was educated for the military profession, and was attached to the army as an artillery officer, but devoted his leisure to the study of archæology and numismatics. His early works upon those sciences obtained a great amount of success. In 1836 he gained a prize from the Institute for his work entitled "An Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," and subsequently became professor of mechanics at the military school of Metz. Having been fortunate enough to secure the notice of the duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, he was appointed conservator of the Museum of Artillery at Paris, and was thus enabled to prosecute his studies under more favourable circumstances. In 1850 he set out for Palestine, with the view of making researches into the antiquities of the Holy Land. Upon his return to France he announced that he had discovered the site of the city of Sodom, and declared that he had ascertained the monuments known as the "Tombs of the Kings" to be, in reality, those of the kings of Judah. He, at the same time, presented to the Louvre a sarcophagus, which he supposed to be that of King David. These assertions provoked an animated discussion in the learned world, but he defended his views with the greatest warmth. About the same time he produced his work entitled "Travels upon the Shores of the Dead Sea and in the Biblical Countries," with maps and plates. He then resumed his archæological studies, and produced, among other valuable works, "Studies on Judaic Numismatics," and also contributed a number of learned papers to the French scientific journals. His latest work was a "History of Judaic Art, founded upon the Sacred and Profane Writings." In 1859 he was created a senator, having previously been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, as well as being made an officer of the Legion of Honour. B. at Lille, 1807.

SAUMAISE, or SALMASIUS, Claude, *so'-maisse*, a learned French writer, who received his first education under his father, and afterwards studied at Paris and Heidelberg. Richelieu offered him a considerable pension on condition of settling in France, which Saumaise refused. The king, however, conferred on him the order of St. Michael and the brevet of a councillor of state. In 1649 he wrote an able defence of Charles I., king of England, which was replied to by Milton. The year following, he went to Sweden, on an invitation from Queen Christina. His principal works, which were written in Latin, were commentaries upon Florus, Polyhistor, Hippocrates, &c. B. 1588; D. 1653.

SAUMAREZ, James, Lord de, *so'-ma-rez*, a celebrated English admiral, who entered the royal navy in his thirteenth year. In 1775 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his brave conduct at the attack upon Charlestown in America, and became commander in 1781, in reward of his gallant behaviour during the action off the Dogger Bank, between the English fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Zoutman. He next distinguished himself in the action wherein Admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet under the Count de Grasse; and, peace being soon afterwards proclaimed, he returned to Guernsey, his native island. In 1793 hostilities again commenced between the English and the French republic, and Captain Saumarez was appointed to the *Crescent* frigate, in which, after a desperate fight off Cherbourg, he captured the French frigate *La Réunion*. For this service he was knighted. In 1794 he saved a small force of three frigates which had been attacked in the English Channel by an enemy more than doubly superior in numbers. In the following year he signalized himself in the action under Lord Bridport; and in 1797 bore a gallant part in the defeat of the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. He was second in command at the battle of the Nile, where he was severely wounded. He became a rear-admiral in 1801, and was created a baronet. In the same year he made an attack upon a French and Spanish fleet of ten sail of the line and four frigates, with a force of less than half that number; but although, in consequence of the disabled condition of his vessels, he could not prevent the enemy from re-entering Cadiz, he caused them a loss of three ships and 3000 men, blown up, killed, or taken prisoners. Hereupon, he was rewarded with the order of the Bath, and received the thanks of Parliament, Lord Nelson declaring that "a greater action was never fought." After performing other distinguished services, he, at the close of the war in 1814, became full admiral, was personally thanked by the allied sovereigns on their visit to England, and was subsequently appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain. When William IV. ascended the throne, in 1831, he was created Lord de Saumarez, of Saumarez, in the island of Guernsey, and a general of marines. He spent the remainder of his life in quiet retirement upon his estate in Guernsey. The "Memoirs and Corre-

spondence" of this brave and skilful English seaman have been published by Sir John Ross, and his gallant deeds are narrated in detail in the "Naval History" of James. B. 1757; D. 1836.

SAUNDERSON, Dr. Nicholas, *san'-der-son*, an eminent English mathematician, who lost his sight when twelve months old, by the small-pox, but was sent to the free-school at Penniston, Yorkshire, where he acquired great proficiency in classical learning, though it is not mentioned by what means. At the age of eighteen he was introduced to Mr. West, a gentleman of fortune, and a lover of the mathematics, who instructed him in algebra and geometry; and he made such progress that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created master of arts by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1711, and in 1728 received the degree of doctor of laws when George II. visited the university. His "Elements of Algebra" were printed at Cambridge in 1740, and his "Treatise on Fluxions" was also printed after his death. B. at Thurleston, Yorkshire, 1682; D. 1739.

SAURIN, Jacques, *so'-răⁿ*, a celebrated French Protestant divine, who went with his father to Geneva, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. In the seventeenth year of his age he quitted his studies to bear arms in the English service, but soon returned to Geneva. On finishing his education he went to London, and preached among his fellow exiles for five years. About 1705 he went to Holland, where he became minister of the French church at the Hague. He was an eloquent and majestic preacher. His sermons, in twelve volumes, are impassioned and powerfully persuasive. They have been translated into English by Robinson and Hunter. But his greatest work is entitled "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most Memorable Events of the Old and New Testaments." B. at Nîmes, 1677; D. 1730.

SAURIN, Bernard Joseph, a French dramatic poet, and son of the preceding, was intimate with Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius, of whom the last-named allowed him a pension. He wrote several plays of merit; as "Spartacus," and "Blanche and Richard," tragedies; and the "Anglomania," a comedy. His dramatic works were printed in 1783. B. at Paris, 1706; D. 1781.

SAURIN, Joseph, a French mathematician, who entered the ministry of the Protestant church; but, in 1690, abjured that religion at Paris, obtained a pension from the government, and devoted himself to mathematical science. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences. Jean Baptiste Rousseau, having been accused of writing some libellous verses against persons of distinction, falsely charged Saurin with being the author. Saurin was, however, acquitted, and his accuser banished. He contributed many valuable papers to the *Journal des Savans*, and to the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Sciences; and wrote his own "Life." B. at Courtaison, Vaucluse, 1659; D. at Paris, 1737.

SAUSSURE, Horace Benedict de, *sose-soor*, a celebrated Swiss naturalist, who received his education at the college of Geneva, of which learned establishment he was appointed professor, in his 22nd year. His life was spent in uninterrupted devotion to physical science, either as a teacher, writer, or adventurous explorer. This indefatigable philosopher resigned his professorship in 1786, and subsequently became a member of the Council of Two Hundred, and later still, when Geneva was united to the French Republic, a member of the National Assembly. But the Revolution robbed him of nearly all his property, which had been invested in the public funds. Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, electricity, meteorology, were all advanced by the observations of his original and adventurous mind. He was also the inventor of a thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of water at all depths, an electrometer for showing the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and other valuable philosophical apparatus. His most important works were,—"Essays on Hygrometry," "Dissertatio Physica de Igne," and "Travels in the Alps," in 4 volumes. B. at Geneva, 1740; D. 1799.

SAUVAGES, François Boissier de, *so-vage'*, an eminent French physician, who became royal professor of medicine and botany at Montpellier, member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies. He was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc, and during thirty years laboured at a work in which he sought to classify diseases in a methodical system. His most important works were "Medical Nosology" (in Latin,) "Methodus Foliorum," and a translation of Hale's "Statistical Essays," from the English. B. in Languedoc, 1706; D. 1767.

SAUVAL, Henry, *so'-val*, an eminent French historian, who, after a laborious study of the archives and maps relating to the city of Paris, produced a learned and voluminous work, entitled "History and Researches relative to Paris." This monument of patient labour and erudition was published after the author's death in 1724, with notes and illustrations by de Launoy, A. Galland, and others. B. at Paris, 1620; D. 1670.

SAUVEUR, Joseph, *so'-vu(r)*, an eminent French mathematician, who was dumb till he was seven years of age, and even then his organs of speech were so imperfect that he was never able to speak distinctly. From an early age he evinced a capacity for the study of mathematics, which he cultivated at the Jesuits' college, Paris, and at the age of 20 had Prince Eugene for a pupil, and in 1686 was appointed mathematical professor of the Royal College. He wrote a "Treatise on Fortification," and another on music, besides several papers in the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. B. at La Flèche, 1653; D. 1716.

SAVAGE, Richard, *săv'-aij*, an English poet, who was the natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield, by Earl Rivers. This unnatural woman caused him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a story of his death, to prevent his father from leaving him a proper support. After the death of his nurse, he found some papers which disclosed the secret of his birth; but every effort made by him to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual. Having the misfortune to kill a man in a tavern broil, his mother devised every possible means to get him executed; and when he was condemned, she endeavoured to prevent his receiving a royal pardon. His friends, however, procured him a reprieve, and Lord Tyrconnel took him into his family. But the temper and conduct of Savage were most unfortunate; he quarrelled with his patron and was discarded. Queen Caroline allowed him a

pension of £50, which he lost at her death, and was reduced to great distress. Savage had considerable genius, but it was uncultivated. He wrote some plays and poetical pieces, the best of which is the poem entitled "The Bastard." Dr. Johnson, who, at the outset of his career, was the companion of the poet's distress, wrote his biography, which is the best piece in the "Lives of the Poets." B. 1698; D. in the debtors' prison, Bristol, 1743.

Savarin, Anthelme Brillat-, *să'-va-răⁿ*, an eminent French writer upon gastronomy, who at first pursued the profession of an advocate, and was afterwards deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and member of the Court of Cassation. He emigrated to America in 1793, but returned to his native country three years afterwards, and resumed his functions at the Court of Cassation. He produced some minor pieces relative to his profession, but the work which has rendered his name famous is the "Physiologie du Goût," a philosophical treatise upon gastronomy and "good living," abounding in wit and epigram. B. at Bellay, 1755; D. 1826.

Savary, Jacques, *sa'-va-re*, a French merchant, who acquired a fortune by commerce, after which he became secretary to the king. He wrote the "Complete Merchant," which passed through many editions. He also had a principal share in the drawing up of the commercial code known as the "Code Savary." B. at Douay, 1622; D. 1690.—His sons, Jacques and Philemon, published their father's work, under the title of a "Universal Dictionary of Commerce."

Savary, Nicholas, an eminent French traveller, who, in 1776, went to Egypt, whence he travelled through Greece and the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France, about 1781, he published the "Koran," translated from the Arabic; "Letters on Egypt," and "Letters on Greece." B. at Vitré, 1750; D. 1788.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie, Duke of Rovigo, a celebrated French general, who entered the army in 1789, and in four years became a captain. At the battle of Marengo, in 1800, he was aide-de-camp to General Desaix, and, upon the death of that commander, was attached to the person of Bonaparte in the same capacity. In 1802 the first consul appointed him head of the secret police, and while holding that post, he had the superintendence of the Duke d'Enghien's execution. In 1805 he was created general of division, and, after distinguishing himself at Austerlitz, Eylau, Ostrolenka, and Friedland, he received the title of duke of Rovigo, and was nominated governor of Prussia. He was, in 1808, appointed to the command-in-chief of the army of Spain, and retained it until the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte. In 1810 he succeeded the duke of Otranto as minister-general of police, and although he failed to discover the plot of General Mallet before it had almost attained to maturity, he succeeded in justifying himself with the emperor, who, on hearing of the conspiracy, had hastily returned from Russia. In 1815 his devotion to the fortunes of Napoleon caused him to follow the deposed potentate to Rochefort, and he even requested to be allowed to accompany him to St. Helena, but was refused permission by the British Government. His unpopularity with his countrymen was very great, and he only emerged from obscurity on two subsequent occasions—in 1823, when he attempted to vindicate his conduct in the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, but only drew upon himself greater discredit, before which he was compelled to leave France; and again in 1831-33, when he held the command in Algeria. B. at Mans, 1774; D. 1833.

Saville, George. (*See* Halifax, Marquis of.)

Savile, Sir Henry, *sāv'-il*, a learned English mathematician, who became fellow and warden of Merton College, Oxford, and provost of Eton college. James I., on his accession, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was a munificent patron of learning, and founded two professorships at Oxford, one of astronomy and the other of geometry. He published editions of St. Chrysostom's works, translated part of Tacitus, and wrote a "Treatise on Military Affairs, or the Roman Warfare," &c. B. near Halifax, 1549; D. at Eton, 1622.

Savile, Sir George, a public-spirited and patriotic English senator, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the American war, and by bringing in the bill for repealing the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, for which his house was destroyed in the memorable riots of June, 1780. B. 1725; D. 1784.

Savonarola, *sa'-vo-na-ro'-la*, an Italian monk, of the order of Dominicans, who became a celebrated preacher at Florence, where he publicly declaimed against the vices of the priests and the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and condemned to the flames, which sentence was executed in 1498. He wrote Sermons, a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other works. B. at Ferarra, 1452.

Saxe, Marshal, *sax*, (Count Maurice of Saxony), was the natural son of Frederick Augustus I., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and of the Countess of Königsmarck. From his childhood he evinced proofs of a martial spirit. In 1709 he served with Prince Eugene and Marlborough in the Netherlands. He next displayed great valour under his father, in the war against the Swedes, particularly at the siege of Stralsund. In 1717 he was with Prince Eugene in Hungary, where he raised the siege of Belgrade, and contributed to the defeat of the Turks. After the peace of Utrecht he went to France, where the Duke of Orleans, at that time regent, gave him the rank of maréchal-de-camp. Having obtained a regiment, he employed himself in improving military tactics, and introducing a new system of manœuvres. In 1726 the States of Courland elected him their sovereign, on which Poland and Russia joined against him, and, after a brave defence, the Count was obliged to quit the government and the country. He then returned to France, applied himself to the study of mathematics, and wrote his "Reveries." On the death of his father, in 1733, war was rekindled between France and Austria, and the elector of Saxony, his brother, offered him the command of his forces, which he declined, giving the preference to the French service. He then joined Marshal the duke of Berwick on the Rhine, and displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Philipsburg, for which he was made lieutenant-general. In 1741 the Count took Prague, which was followed by the capture of Egra. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and commander-in-chief in Flanders. The next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy, though he was so ill as to be carried on a litter. This victory was followed by the fall of several strong

towns, particularly Brussels. In 1746 he gained the battle of Rocoux, and the same year was appointed marshal of all the French armies, governor of all the places conquered in the Low Countries, and loaded with honours by Louis XV. Marshal Saxe was a ripe and good soldier both theoretically and practically, though his literary acquirements were of a mean order; but his work upon military matters nevertheless contains much that is valuable. It was translated into English by Sir William Fawcett, under the title of "The Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe." He was a man of great size and extraordinary personal strength—one of his feats was the breaking in two of a French coin of about an equal size with an English crown-piece. B. at Dresden, 1696; D. in France, 1750.

Saxo, *sax'-o*, surnamed "Grammaticus," a Danish historian, who went to Paris in 1177, and became a member of the religious order of St. Généviève. He wrote the "History of the Northern Nations," founded upon the popular traditions; the "Icelandic Sagas," and the "Songs of the Scalds." B. in Denmark; D. about 1204.

Say, Jean Baptiste, *sai*, an eminent French writer upon political economy, who was among the first to popularize that study in his native country. His chief works were, a Treatise and a Catechism of Political Economy, and "Letters to Malthus upon various Questions in Political Economy." B. at Lyons, 1767; D. at Paris, 1832.

Scævola. (*See* Mutius.)

Scala, Bartolomeo, *ska'-la*, an Italian statesman, who was held in great esteem by Cosmo, duke of Tuscany, and obtained several honourable appointments in his native country. He wrote a "History of Florence" in Latin, "Letters," and other works. B. at Florence, about 1430; D. 1497.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, *skăl'-e-jer*, a learned Italian writer, who in his youth became page to the emperor Maximilian, and afterwards served in the army, which he quitted to study Greek and Latin, and the science of medicine. He accompanied the bishop of Agen to France, as physician, in 1525, and remained there till his death. He was a man of extraordinary acquirements, both in science and in the learned languages; but it is as a commentator upon the Greek and Latin writers that he is chiefly known. His most important works were a "Treatise on the Art of Poetry," "Exercitations against Cardan," "Commentaries on Aristotle's History of Animals," "Notes, Dissertations, and Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Classics," and Latin poems. B. in Italy, 1484; D. at Agen, 1558.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus, a distinguished French scholar, and son of the preceding, studied at the college of Bordeaux, and afterwards at Paris. Becoming a Calvinist, he, in 1593, removed to Leyden, and obtained a professorship. Scaliger was a man of the most extensive learning, but petulant and illiberal. His principal works are, "De Emendatione Temporum," in which he established a sound system of chronology, Latin epistles, commentaries, and annotations upon ancient classics, and Latin poems. B. at Agen, France, 1540; D. at Leyden, 1609.

Scamozzi, Vincent, *ska-mot'-se*, a celebrated Italian architect, whose principal works are at Venice, and the most remarkable is the citadel of Palma. He composed a treatise on his art, of great merit, entitled "Architettura Universale." This work was to have consisted of ten books, but six only were completed, which were published just before his death. B. at Vicenza, 1552; D. at Venice, 1616.

Scander-Beg, or George Castriota, *skander-beg'*, a prince of Albania, who was given by his father, John Castriota, with his three brothers, as hostages to Amurath II., who caused him to be educated as a Mussulman, and placed him in command of 5000 cavalry. On the death of his father in 1432, he formed the design of recovering the throne of his ancestors; and being sent against Hungary, he entered into a secret treaty with Hunniades Corvinus, king of that country, seized the sultan's secretary, and compelled him to write and seal an order to the governor of Albania, commanding him to deliver the capital to Scander-Beg. He then repaired thither, and ascended the throne in 1443. Amurath laid siege to Croia, the capital of Albania, but was twice defeated. The war was continued by his successor, Mahomet II., till 1461, when the independence of the country was settled by treaty. Scander-Beg afterwards went to Italy, to assist Ferdinand, king of Aragon, who was closely besieged in Bari. The Albanian hero relieved the place, and contributed to the defeat of the Count of Anjou. B. 1404; D. in Venetia, 1467.

Scapula, Jean, *skap'-u-la*, a learned lexicographer, who completed his education at Lausanne, after which he was employed in the printing-office of Henri Stephens, at Paris. While engaged in correcting the famous "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," Scapula made a secret abridgment, which was printed in 1579, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, and proved the ruin of Stephens, whose work was expensive. B. probably at Lausanne, about 1540; D. at Paris, about 1615.

Scarlatti, Alexander, *scar-lat'-te*, an eminent Italian composer, who was the founder of the Neapolitan school of music. He is said to have written two hundred masses, a hundred operas, and three thousand cantatas. His writings, although they produced a revolution in the style of operatic music, are almost all completely forgotten. B. at Naples, 1659; D. in Sweden, 1725.

Scarlatti, Domenico, an eminent Italian composer, and the son of the preceding, who made the acquaintance, at Venice, of Handel, to whom he was ardently attached, and followed to Rome. In 1735 he was appointed master of the royal chapel at Madrid, and teacher to the queen of Spain. He wrote several operas, and pieces for the harpsichord, which were once highly popular. B. 1683; D. 1757.

Scarlett, James. (*See* Abinger, Lord.)

Scarpa, Antonio, *skar'-pa*, a celebrated Italian physician and writer upon medicine, was born of parents in very humble circumstances, but was, through the liberality of a distant relation, enabled to pursue his studies at the university of Padua, where he distinguished himself by his assiduity. In 1772 he was invited to fulfil the professorship of anatomy at the university of Modena, and subsequently became surgeon-in-chief to the military hospital of the same city. After visiting France and England, in both of which countries he made the acquaintance of the most illustrious

physicians of the time, he, in 1783, became professor of anatomy in the university of Pavia. In 1814 he was appointed director of the Medical Faculty of Pavia. A simple enumeration of the titles of the various works of this great physician would occupy almost a column of this dictionary; but there was not one of them that had not a practical value. He wrote upon the anatomy of the organs of smell; of hearing; upon the cure of aneurism, hernia, the diseases of the eye; on the operation for the stone; and decided in the affirmative the question whether the heart was supplied with nerves, a disputed point until his time. Indeed there was scarcely a department of medical science which did not engross his attention or was not illuminated by his valuable writings. B. at La Motta, Friuli, 1748; D. at Pavia, 1832.

Scarron, Paul, *skar'-rawng*, a celebrated French burlesque writer, who, in order to propitiate his father, a wealthy counsellor of the Parliament, entered into the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry at Mans; but his conduct was characterized by the utmost license. Once during the carnival, he and three of his companions daubed their bodies with honey, and afterwards rolled in feathers. Thus plumed, they went forth; but the people attacked them, and, to escape from their assailants, they hid themselves in the rushes on the banks of the river Sarthe. Scarron alone survived the cold and exposure to which the unfeathered bipeds had been subjected, but at the cost of remaining a cripple for life. He subsequently removed to Paris, where he found employment as a playwright, and obtained a pension of 500 crowns from Anne of Austria. In 1652 he married Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards the famous Madame de Maintenon; and thenceforth he passed his days as the head of a witty and brilliant society which made his home its rendezvous. Scarron, who was a man of infinite humour, maintained his cheerfulness, and indeed made a joke of his sufferings, throughout his life. He wrote a number of comedies, a travesty of Virgil's "Æneid," several poems, and the "Roman Comique," which has been translated into English by Oliver Goldsmith. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1786. B. at Paris, about 1610; D. 1660.

Schadow, Johann Gottfried, *shä'-dou*, an eminent German sculptor, who studied at Rome, and, upon returning to Berlin in 1788, obtained ample employment. His finest works are, the monument to Count von der Mark; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great and of Field-Marshal Blucher; and the sculpture on the Mint at Berlin. He was professor, and afterwards director, of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Berlin. His writings upon art were valuable; the most important of them being, "Polyklet, or the Groups of Mankind, according to their Races and Periods;" and "National Physiognomy, or Observations upon the Distinction of the Features, and of the External Form of Human Heads." B. at Berlin, 1764; D. at the same city, 1850.—Two of his sons, Rudolph and Frederick William, became distinguished as artists; the first as a sculptor, and the latter as an historical painter. Rudolph D. at Rome, in his 37th year, 1822.

Schalcken, Godfrey, *shal'-ken*, an eminent Dutch painter, who was a disciple of Gerard Douw, and resided for some time in London, where he painted a remarkable portrait of William III. by candlelight, the king himself holding the candle. B. at Dort, 1643; D. 1706.

Schamyl, *shä'-mil*, the prophet and supreme military chieftain of the Circassians, who commenced his warlike career in 1824, by ardently throwing himself into the struggle which Kasi-Mollah, the supreme chief of his country at that period, had commenced against the Russians. Until the year 1831 the Circassians successfully maintained themselves against their enemies; but at that date General Rosen, with a formidable army, drove them from all their positions, and besieged them in the stronghold of Himry, in the north of Daghestan, which place was taken, though with great loss to the Russians. Kasi-Mollah and nearly all his followers perished, and Schamyl was left for dead upon the sanguinary field. When he re-appeared, it was thought he had risen from death, and he found his fellow-countrymen acting under another chief, whose commands he himself prepared to obey implicitly. This chief was, however, shortly afterwards slain with all his body-guard, except Schamyl, who once more escaped as if by a miracle. From this time he came to be regarded as their born leader by the Circassians, who, moreover, so great was his character for piety, began to look upon him as a prophet. In 1836 he proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, which he sustained during nearly a quarter of a century, keeping large armies in check with a mere handful of men, defending step by step his native fastnesses, and, by a mixture of skill and audacity, drawing his antagonists into ambuscades, or compelling them to beat disastrous retreats. In 1859, however, he found himself deserted by many of the native chieftains, whose co-operation was necessary to enable him to maintain the struggle against the power and resources of Russia. He and his son were taken prisoners, and Russia became mistress of a territory which she had so long coveted, and for which she had lavished so much blood and treasure. Schamyl might be termed not alone the Abd-el-Kader, but also the Mohammed of the Caucasus. B. at the village of Himry, Daghestan, 1797; D. 1871.

Schank, John, *shank*, a naval officer, entered the service early in life, and distinguished himself on the Canadian lakes during the American war, as an able engineer. After the peace, he devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of shipping, and, among other contrivances, invented one for navigating vessels in shallow water, by means of sliding keels. He was employed in the defence of the British coast, and in the transport service during the war with France, and became admiral of the Blue in 1821. He was one of the first founders of the Society for Promoting Naval Architecture, and wrote several valuable papers for the institution. B. in Fifeshire, 1740; D. 1823.

Scheele, Charles William, *shā'-le(r)*, a celebrated Prussian chemist, who was at first an apprentice and assistant to an apothecary at Gothenburg, but afterwards set up in business on his own account at Upsal. With the exception of Priestley, no person made so many discoveries in chemistry as Scheele. He made known oxygen gas, chlorine, tartaric acid, fluoric acid, barytes, and the arsenite of copper, or mineral green, &c.; he was also one of the founders of organic chemistry. His treatises and memoirs,

contributed to the "Transactions" of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, of which he was a member, were republished under the title of "Collection of Researches made by C. W. Scheele into Natural Philosophy and Chemistry," Berlin, 1793. Another important work of his was "Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire." B. at Stralsund, Pomerania, 1742; D. at Köping, near Stockholm, 1786.

SCHEEMAKERS, Peter, *shai'-ma-kers*, an eminent Flemish sculptor, who took up his residence in England, and became the rival of Roubiliac and Rysbraeck. His best works are the monuments to Shakspeare, Dryden, and the duke of Albemarle, in Westminster Abbey; the bronze statue of Guy in Guy's Hospital; and those of Major Lawrence and Lord Clive in the old India House. In 1770 he returned to Antwerp. B. at Antwerp, 1691; D. about 1773.

SCHEFFER, Ary, *shef'-fer*, an eminent French historical painter, who, after studying in Holland, went to Paris, where he finished his artistic education under Baron Guerin. In 1812 he exhibited his first picture at the Paris Exhibition, and from that time rose rapidly to the highest position both as an historical and *genre* painter. His manner partook of the lofty and devotional character of the modern German school, combined with a certain Gallic style of colour and effect. As a portrait painter he was likewise eminently successful, his best works in this line of art being the portrait of Charles Dickens, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856; Talleyrand, Lamartine, and the ex-queen of the French. Many of his finest productions have been made familiar to the English public through the medium of the engraver's art; as for example, the reproductions of his "Faust," "Mignon," "Francesca da Rimini and her Lover meeting Dante and Virgil in Hell," and Byron's "Giaour." He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received many other acknowledgments from the different continental governments of his genius as an artist. B. 1795; D. 1858.

SCHEFFER, Arnold, a modern French writer, and brother of the preceding, who produced a "History of Germany," "The English Nation and Government," and other historical works. As a political writer, he was one of the most determined opponents of the government of Louis Philippe. B. 1796; D. 1853.

SCHEFFER, Henry, a modern French painter, and brother of the preceding, who became chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and produced some fine works, the best of which were, "Joan of Arc on her way to Execution," and "Charlotte Corday removed from the Corpse of Marat." B. 1799; D. 1862.

SCHELLING, Frederick Augustus, *shel'-ling*, a German novelist, who at first served in the army, and attained the grade of captain of artillery in 1807, but retired shortly afterwards, and took up his residence at Dresden, where he composed a great number of romances which were highly popular in Germany. He also wrote a drama entitled "Elise de Colmar." B. at Dresden, 1766; D. at the same city, 1839.

SCHELLING, Frederick William Joseph, an eminent German metaphysician, who succeeded Fichte as professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. At first an ardent advocate for the theories of the latter philosopher, he gradually drew away from them, until, in 1802, he established a new set of philosophical ideas, an account of which was given to the German public in a work entitled "Essay upon the Difference in the Systems of Schelling and Fichte." In time these new philosophical ideas superseded those of Fichte, just as Schelling's theories were at a later period supplanted by the Hegelian philosophy. In 1841 he became professor at the university of Berlin, in which city he continued to reside until his death. His most important works were—"On the System of Transcendental Idealism;" "Discourse on the Philosophy of Art" (translated into English); and "The Philosophy of Nature." B. at Leonberg, Würtemberg, 1775; D. at Berlin, 1854.

SCHILLER, Frederick, *shil'-ler*, a celebrated German poet and dramatist, who was the son of an army surgeon, and at first studied the law, which he exchanged for medicine, and, after taking his degree, became physician to a regiment stationed at Stuttgart. Meanwhile his leisure had been given to the study of the poets and dramatists of England and Germany; and in secret he composed his tragedy of "The Robbers," which was produced at Mannheim in 1782. The tragedy obtained an immense success; but the author having ventured to go without leave to the theatre at Mannheim, he was for that offence put under arrest. Soon afterwards he fled to Mannheim, where he obtained employment as dramatist to the theatre, produced two tragedies, "Fiesco" and "Intrigue and Love," and translated Shakspeare's "Macbeth." In 1785 he went to Leipzic, afterwards to Dresden, and in 1789 settled at Jena, where he had been appointed professor of history. It was here that he married and wrote his "History of the Thirty Years' War," and some essays upon the Kantian philosophy. In 1799 he produced his play of "Wallenstein," well known to the English reader through the fine translation by Coleridge. Shortly afterwards he once more changed his abode, and went to Weimar, where he became the intimate friend of Göthe, and his fellow-superintendent of the theatre there. His "Mary Stuart" appeared in 1800; and in the following year "The Maid of Orleans." "The Bride of Messina" was produced in 1803, with less success than his previous works; but "William Tell," which came out in the following year, redeemed the comparative failure of its predecessor. Of this play, Carlyle says, it "is one of Schiller's very finest dramas; it exhibits some of the highest triumphs which his genius, combined with his art, ever realized." In 1805 he was attacked by a fatal illness. As his end approached, he was asked how he felt, and answered, "Calmer and calmer;" and, just before breathing his last, said, "Many things were growing clear and plain to him." His poems of the lyrical order have always been held in the most enthusiastic admiration in Germany, where they are quoted by every one. These compositions are also more popular in England than the dramas, which fall immeasurably short of the works of the greatest English poets; but, although they contain many defects—principally of construction, or imperfectly-defined individuality of character—they are so full of the finest spirit of poetry, so redolent of the most exalted sentiments, that they are worthy of the honour in which Germany holds them. A translation of the lyrical poems and ballads of Schiller has been made by Lord Lytton, Sir John Bowring, and others. His plays have also been reproduced

In an English form by various authors. B. at Marbach, 1759; D. at Weimar, 1805.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, Rutger John, *shim'-mel-pen'-nink*, an eminent Dutch statesman, who was educated for, and exercised the profession of advocate, and in 1785-86 played a distinguished part in the efforts made by the United Provinces to accomplish a wise and moderate revolution. In 1795 he displayed great eloquence at the National Batavian Convention. He was afterwards ambassador at Paris, plenipotentiary at the congress of Amiens (1802), and finally ambassador at London. For fifteen months (in 1805-6) he governed Holland wit' the greatest success as grand-pensionary. During the reign of Louis Bonaparte, Schimmelpenninck lived in retirement, but was nevertheless frequently consulted on matters of state. When Holland was incorporated with the empire, he became a member of the "Sénate Conservateur" of France. B. 1761; D. 1825.

SCHLEGEL, John Elias, *shlai'-gel*, a German writer, who became professor of modern history at the academy of Soroe. He wrote some dramas, and a number of poetical pieces of merit. B. at Meissen, 1718; D. at Soroe, 1749.—His two brothers, John Adolphus and John Heinrich, also distinguished themselves in literature.

SCHLEGEL, Augustus William von, a celebrated German poet and critic, studied at Göttingen under Heyne, who had so high an opinion of his classical attainments that he allowed him to make an index to his edition of "Virgil." He was afterwards a lecturer at the same university, and commenced his poetical career with some poems and translations of Dante, which secured him a high place among the writers of his country. He began his celebrated translation of Shakspeare in 1797, and, in the same year, was appointed to a professorship at Jena. In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Staël-Holstein, whom he accompanied upon a journey through several countries. The influence of this learned and cultivated lady upon his mode of thought was very great, and it was through her writings that he became known in France. In 1808 he commenced the delivery of his famous lectures on dramatic art; having previously produced some poems and criticisms upon the literature and fine arts, which were received with applause. After the occupation of Paris he went to reside at the country seat of Madame de Staël, and remained with her until her death in 1818. In the following year he was nominated professor of history in the university of Bonn, and, after devoting himself assiduously to the study of Sanskrit, he established, at his own cost, a printing-office at Bonn, for the production of works in that ancient language. He also founded a Review for the discussion of Indian literature; and gave Latin translations of the "Ramayana" and the "Bhagavad-Gita," two classics of the Sanskrit tongue. His last work was his "Essays, Literary and Historical," which appeared in 1842. The most important works of this distinguished scholar, critic, and poet, were, "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," a translation of which forms a volume of Bohn's Standard Library; the translation of "Shakspeare;" an edition of the "Niebelungen;" and a collection of poems. B. at Hanover, 1767; D. at Bonn, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, Frederick Charles William von, a distinguished German critic, philosopher, and





philologist, was the younger brother of the preceding, and was designed for commercial pursuits; but his disposition was so strongly inclined towards literature, that his father sent him to the university of Göttingen, where he devoted himself to the study of philology. He afterwards went to Leipzic, and in 1798 produced a portion of a "History of Greece and Rome," as well as a fragment of a German translation of Plato. He had been previously engaged with his brother in editing a literary journal called the "Athenæum," the influence of which print upon the contemporary literature of Germany was enormous, although the paper did not appear after the conclusion of the third volume. His next great undertaking was the delivering of a course of lectures upon philosophy at Jena, in 1800; his tragedy of "Alarkas" appeared two years later; and in 1808 he produced a fine work upon the literature of India. Some excellent poems followed in the course of the two subsequent years. In 1809 he was appointed Imperial secretary to the Archduke Charles, and while holding that office, produced a series of proclamations against France, of the most patriotic and spirit-stirring character. His later years were chiefly spent as a diplomatic official under Metternich, who was his constant patron, as the editor of some Vienna periodicals, or in the composition and delivering of lectures upon modern history, ancient and modern literature, and the philosophy of history and of language. Translations of many of his lectures upon the philosophy of history, life, language, and literature, were published in 4 volumes of Bohn's Standard Library. A complete edition of his works, in 15 volumes, was produced at Vienna. B. at Hanover, 1772; D. 1829.

SCHLEIERMACHER, Frederick Ernest Daniel, *shli'-er-ma'-ker*, a celebrated German theologian and philologist, who received his earliest education under the Moravians, his parents having belonged to that religious sect; but at 18 he quitted that body, and went to the university of Halle, where he devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to theology and philology. In 1790 he was engaged as tutor in the family of a nobleman, after which he became a preacher at Berlin. While thus engaged, he assisted in producing a German translation of Blair's Sermons, and those of Fawcett also. His first original works were some contributions to the "Athenæum," a literary paper conducted by the brothers Schlegel. After a distinguished career as a preacher, and as commentator upon the ancient classics, he was, in 1802, appointed professor of theology and philosophy in the university of Halle. When, in 1806, Halle was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia, he repaired to Berlin, where he was engaged in delivering lectures upon theological questions; and never lost an opportunity to denounce from his pulpit the French oppressors of Prussia. He was subsequently nominated to the chair of theology in the Berlin University, which he retained with a constantly increasing reputation until his death. Schleiermacher was distinguished no less for his oratorical powers than for his profound erudition. He produced the best translation of Plato, a series of eloquent discourses on religion, and a variety of learned works, embracing philology, philosophy, and classical criticism. B. at Breslau, 1768; D. at Berlin, 1834.

SCHLOSSER, Frederick Christopher, *shlos'-ser*, an eminent German historian, who concluded his education at the university of Göttingen, after which he became private tutor in a nobleman's family, and, later, a school teacher. But he devoted all his leisure to the study of history, in which he had greatly distinguished himself while a student, and in 1812 gave to the world his "History of the Iconoclast Emperors," which enhanced his reputation for learning, and also gained for him the appointment of professor in the Lyceum at Frankfort. In 1817 he obtained the professorship of history at Heidelberg. Between the years 1823-46 he published his great work entitled "The History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." "A History of the Ancient World and its Civilization," "Critical Examination of Napoleon," and some minor historical pieces, were his latest works. His "History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" has been translated into English. B. at Jever, in the lordship of Knipbausen, 1776; D. 1861.

SCHLÖZER, Augustus Ludwig von, *shlo'-zer*, an eminent German historian and political writer, who, after completing his education at Göttingen, became tutor in a Swedish family, and proceeded to Stockholm, where he produced his first work, a "History of Commerce." Having a great proficiency in the Eastern languages, he was offered the post of literary assistant by Müller, the historiograper of the Russian empire. He accepted that offer, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he made such rapid progress in the study of the Russian language and history as to excite the jealousy of his superior. He then left Müller, and became a public teacher, and in 1764 was offered a professorship at Göttingen; but Müller succeeded in preventing his obtaining leave to quit Russia. In the following year, however, he was compensated for his enforced residence in Russia by being appointed professor of Russian history in the Academy of St. Petersburg. In 1767 he was permitted to leave the country, and became professor of political science at Göttingen. In 1804 he was raised to noble rank by the emperor of Russia, and created privy councillor of justice. His most important works were "General History of the North," "Picture of the History of Russia," and "Researches into the Fundamental Laws of Russia." He also edited some of the old Russian chronicles. B. at Jagstadt, in the principality of Hohenloe-Kirchberg, 1737; D. 1809.

SCHNEIDER, Conrad Victor, *shni'-der*, a German physician, who became professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and physician to the elector of Saxony. The membrane lining the cavities of the nose was first described by him, and is called after his name. He wrote a work called "De Catarrhis," in which he refuted some of the old fallacies relative to that disease. B. in Saxony, 1610; D. at Würtemberg, 1680.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Gottlieb, a German philologer and naturalist, who, after completing his studies at Leipzic, was engaged by Brunck to assist in producing an edition of the Greek poets. He subsequently devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, with the view of qualifying himself for the elucidation of the ancient writers upon that department of knowledge. During thirty-four years he held the professorship of philology at the university of Frankfort, and was finally appointed chief librarian to the same seat of learning after it had been transferred to Breslau. His works were very numerous both in philology and natural history; the most important of them being an edition of Aristotle's "Natural History," a Greek Dictionary, an edition of the works of Xenophon, and several works elucidatory of the natural history of the ancient writers. B. in Saxony, 1750; D. at Breslau, 1822.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Christian Frederick, a distinguished composer, whose father was organist at Watersdorf, and himself superintended the education of his boys. At an early period the son was distinguished, not merely as a pianoforte player, but as a composer; and during the course of his life, though contemporary with Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, took a leading place among the musical authors of Germany. His works include almost every form of musical composition, theatrical writing alone excepted. His oratorios—the works by which he is best known in England—comprise "The Deluge," "Last Judgment," "Paradise Lost," "Pharaoh," "Christ the Master," "Absalom," "Christ the Child," "Gideon," "Gethsemane and Golgotha," besides cantatas, psalms, hymns, and other service music. B. 1786; D. 1853.

SCHNORR, Von Karolsfeld Julius, *shnor*, an eminent German artist, who received his first instructions in drawing from his father, Hans Schnorr Von Karolsfeld, who was director of the Art Academy at Leipzic. His parent, however, designed him for some other profession; but his earliest efforts were so successful, and the young man evinced so much enthusiasm for art, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his genius. After studying for a time at Vienna, he, in 1815, repaired to Rome, where he became a member of that society of young German painters at whose head were Cornelius and Overbeck. He soon obtained a foremost position in that artistic community, and was engaged with his great compatriots to embellish the walls of the Villa Massimi at Rome with designs in fresco, the subject being chosen from the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Some scriptural works also employed his brush while at Rome; the chief of which were,—"Ruth in the field of Boaz," "Flight into Egypt," and "Jacob and Rachel." When King Louis of Bavaria resolved to embellish Munich with architectural and pictorial masterpieces, Schnorr was invited, with other celebrated German artists, to carry out the royal patron's ideas. In 1827 he was nominated professor of historical painting in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich. In that city he remained until the year 1846, when he removed to Dresden, on being appointed director of the picture-gallery and professor in the Academy of Fine Arts there. Meanwhile, he had decorated the state apartments of the new palace at Munich with a series of magnificent frescoes illustrative of the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, and likewise of the national poem of the "Niebelungen-lied." He also produced some fine designs, which have been engraved on wood, and which exhibit copious and vigorous imaginative power, correct drawing, and an abundant variety of composition and impressive effect. The most important of these wood-blocks are, a series for an edition of the "Niebelungen-lied;" another entitled "Die Bibel in Bildern," "Bible Pic-

tures," and finally the extensive series for the edition of the holy writings entitled "Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible." B. at Leipzic, 1794; D. at Dresden, 1853.

SCHNURRER, Christian Frederick, *shnoor'-er*, a learned German orientalist, who produced a "Bibliotheca Arabica," and other important works in theology and in Eastern literature. B. 1742; D. 1822.

SCHOELCHER, Victor, *shel'-sher*, a French *litterateur* and democratic politician, who, after quitting college, joined the ultra party which was opposed to the Restoration. Until the revolution of 1830 he was engaged as a journalist and art critic. He had visited the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and had returned to France a determined advocate for the abolition of slavery. Devoting himself to that as a special question, he published a number of works thereupon, all of them pleading eloquently for the emancipation of the black populations. Egypt, the coast of Africa, and other parts, were subsequently visited, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the condition of the servile races. In 1848 he returned to Paris, and was at once appointed to a post in the ministry of marine. In that capacity he drew up a proclamation for the immediate emancipation of the black population of the French colonies, and also promulgated a decree by which flogging in the navy was abolished. Subsequently he, as journalist, member of the Legislative Assembly, and vice-president of the "Mountain," or ultra-democratic party, defended the views of that section of French politicians. This line of conduct caused him to become one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of 1851. Expelled from his native country on that occasion, he repaired to England, where he produced several works, the most important of which was a complete and careful biography of the great musician Handel, which was published in English, having been translated from the author's MS. His writings, chiefly political, are to be found in the columns of the best democratic journals of France, to which he was for a long period an eloquent and enlightened contributor. B. at Paris, 1804.

SCHÖFFER, Peter, *shof'-fer*, one of the improvers of the art of printing, who appears to have been at first a copyist at Paris, but was afterwards employed in the establishment of Guttenburg and Faust, at Mainz. By one account he is said to have discovered the method of casting metal types. When Faust and Guttenburg separated, in 1455, Schoffer became the partner of the former; after whose death he printed many works alone. His three sons also became eminent as printers. D. about 1502.

SCHOLEFIELD, Rev. James, *skole'-feeld*, a learned English divine, who received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1815, and in 1825 was elected regius professor of Greek at the same university. His principal works were a new edition of the four tragedies of Euripides, "Hints for an improved translation of the New Testament," and an edition of the New Testament. B. at Henley-on-Thames, 1789; D. at Hastings, 1853.

SCHOLZ, Johann Matthias August, *sholz*, a learned German philologist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Breslau, devoted himself to the production of an improved edition of the text of the New Testament. With this object he visited London, Paris, Vienna, Italy, Egypt, and Palestine. He was professor of theology at Bonn. His most important publications were, "Handbook of Biblical Archæology;" the text of the New Testament, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græce;" and an account of his travels in the East. B. near Breslau, 1794; D. 1852.

SCHOMBERG, Armand Frederick de, *shom'-bairg*, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but in 1650 passed into the French service, and obtained the governorship of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where he commanded with such success as to force Spain to make a peace. He rose to the rank of marshal; but, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the Elector of which made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution of 1688; was created a peer, made knight of the Garter, and had a large sum voted him by Parliament. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was shot by mistake, as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment. B. about 1619.

SCHOMBERG, Henry Count de, marshal of France, was descended from a German family, and served in 1617 in Piedmont under Marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and, two years afterwards, defeated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. B. at Paris, 1583; D. 1632.

SCHOMBURGK, Sir Robert Hermann, *shom'-burg*, an eminent modern traveller and naturalist, and the discoverer of the "Victoria regia." In 1835 he undertook an exploratory journey into the interior of Guiana, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, and, while ascending the Berbice river, first met with the magnificent aquatic plant afterwards named the Victoria Regia water-lily. He subsequently published a work of great value upon British Guiana, of which country he was, in 1840, employed to make a survey. For his successful accomplishment of this mission he received the honour of knighthood, and his distinguished services as a traveller and naturalist have been acknowledged by various European courts and learned bodies. In 1840 he was nominated British consul to the republic of St. Domingo. His most important works are, a History of Barbadoes, an account of the peninsula and bay of Samana, in St. Domingo, and the account of British Guiana cited above. B. 1804; D. 1865.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe, *skool'-kraft*, an eminent American philologist and traveller, whose youth was devoted to the study of the natural sciences and to the acquisition of languages. In 1817 he commenced that career in which he subsequently earned a high reputation, by making a journey of exploration through Missouri; whence he returned to Washington, with a valuable mass of notes and mineralogical specimens. His "Mines and Mineral Resources of Missouri," published in 1819, met with the most decided success, and obtained for its author the post of geologist to the exploring expedition dispatched to the sources of the Mississippi in the following year. The Jour-

nal and Report which he produced at the termination of this mission greatly enhanced his reputation. He was chosen to fulfil, in succession, posts of great responsibility and distinction. In 1821 he acted as secretary to an Indian conference at Chicago. In the following year he was acting as agent for Indian affairs in the north-western provinces, and while discharging these duties became acquainted with Miss Johnston, a young lady who had received a high education in Europe, but was the daughter of an Irish gentleman married to the daughter of an Indian chief. From this lady, who became his wife, he received the most valuable assistance in prosecuting that course of research into the languages, traditions, and antiquities of the Indian tribes, which, even from his earliest youth, it had been his ambition to pursue. In 1832 he was charged with the conduct of an expedition to the Upper Mississippi and beyond St. Anthony's Falls. Of that mission he produced an account, in his "Expedition to Itasca Lake," a work in which he showed that he had succeeded in tracing the Mississippi up to its ultimate forks, and to its actual source in Itasca Lake. He was afterwards described as "the only man in America who had seen the Mississippi from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico." He subsequently acted as commissioner to the Indians for the purchase of territory upon the north-western frontier; as superintendent of Indian affairs; and in capacities of a like nature. In 1841 he took up his residence at New York, afterwards making a philological and archæological tour in Europe and Canada. At a later period he devoted himself to the task of arranging and publishing his vast stores of information upon Indian language, antiquities, and ethnology, which he had spent thirty years in collecting. An enumeration of several of this learned gentleman's most important publications will afford a notion of the great services he performed relative to the aboriginal history of his native land. His greatest work was entitled "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States;" and of scarcely less value are, "American Indians, their History, Condition, and Prospects;" "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers;" "The Myth of Hiawatha, and other Oral Legends of the North-American Indians" (from this work Mr. Longfellow derived the legend of his poem of "Hiawatha"); "A Complete Lexicon of the Algonquin Language, the most primitive and widely-diffused aboriginal language;" and "Algic Researches." Mr. Schoolcraft was a member of the chief European and American literary and learned societies. B. at Hamilton, New York, 1793; D. about 1860.

SCHOREL, John, *sho'-rel*, a Dutch painter, who studied under Albert Dürer, after which he went to the Holy Land, where he made a large collection of sketches. On his return to Europe, he was appointed by Pope Adrian IV. superintendent of the buildings at Belvedere. He was also a poet and musician. B. at Schoorl, Holland, 1495; D. at Utrecht, 1562.

SCHOTT, Andrew, *shot*, a learned German classicist, who became professor of elocution at Rome, and afterwards taught Greek at Toledo. He produced, among many other learned works, "Hispania Illustrata," the Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Nunez, and also edited several of the Latin classics. B. at Antwerp, 1552; D. at the same city, 1629.

SCHREVELIUS, Cornelius, *shre-vel'-i-us*, a Dutch lexicographer, who published editions of Homer and Hesiod; but his principal work was his "Lexicon," Greek and Latin, which was extensively used in England. B. 1614; D. 1667.

SCHUBERT, Francis, *shoo'-bairt*, an eminent musical composer, whose melodies, known by their German name, "Lieder," have attained great celebrity throughout Germany, France, and England; among the best known are the "Erl König," "Ave Marie," "Der Wanderer," and "Die Erwartung," &c. B. 1797; D. 1828.

SCHULEMBOURG, Matthias John, Count, *shoo'-lem-boorg*, a German general, who was first in the Polish service, and, with a small army, repelled several attacks made by the Swedes under Charles XII. In 1708 he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where his conduct gained him the esteem of Prince Eugene. In 1711 he entered the Venetian service, and compelled the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu. In 1726 he went to England on a visit to his sister, the countess of Kendal, but afterwards returned to Venice. B. near Magdeburg, 1661; D. at Venice, 1747.

SCHULTENS, Albert, *shool'-tens*, a learned German divine and Orientalist, who became professor of the Oriental languages, first at Franeker and afterwards at Leyden. His principal works are, a "Commentary upon Job," "Commentary on the Proverbs," the "Life of Saladin," translated from the Arabic; a Hebrew and an Arabic Grammar. B. at Groningen, 1686; D. at Leyden, 1750.—His son John Jacob was also a learned professor, and succeeded him in the chair of Oriental languages at Leyden. His grandson, Henry Albert, became professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam, and produced a Latin translation of the fables of Pilpay, and other learned works. D. 1793.

SCHULTZE, Benjamin, *shooltz*, a learned German philologist, who produced, among other important works, one in German, entitled "The Master of the Eastern and Western Languages," which contained one hundred alphabets. B. 1761; D. 1833.

SCHUMACHER, Henry Christian, *shoo'-ma-ker*, an eminent modern Dutch astronomer, who was selected by the Danish government to measure the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the west coast of Jutland, and in 1821 was appointed by the Royal Scientific Society of Copenhagen to direct the survey of Holstein and Lauenberg. He was subsequently engaged, in conjunction with the English Board of Longitude, in ascertaining the differences between the observatories of Greenwich and Altona. His after-life was spent as astronomer to the king of Denmark. He published many valuable works upon the science to which he devoted himself. B. 1780; D. at Altona, 1850.

SCHUMANN, Robert, *shoo'-man*, a German musical composer, whose works are very popular in his native country; but the only production by him which became successful in England, was a cantata entitled "Paradise and the Peri," the words of which were translated from Moore's poem. B. in Germany, about 1815; D. 1856.

SCHURMANN, Anna Maria de, *shoor'-man*, a learned German lady, who understood Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was acquainted with

several modern languages. She applied herself to music, painting, and engraving with great success, and her penmanship was remarkable for its beauty. In 1650 she became a disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, after whose death she retired from the world. Her "Opuscula," or pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were printed in 1652. She also wrote Latin poems, and a "Defence of Female Study." B. at Cologne, 1607; D. 1678.

SCHWANTHALER, Louis Michael, *shwan'-ta-ler* an eminent German sculptor, whose ancestors had been of the same profession during some generations. He received his artistic education at the Munich Academy of the Fine Arts, and subsequently repaired to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Thorwaldsen, who aided him with some valuable advice. His first successes in his profession were due to the patronage of King Louis of Bavaria, who employed the young sculptor in carving a statue of Shakspeare for the theatre at Munich, and afterwards in executing the sculpturesque decorations for the fine architectural works with which that art-loving monarch was adorning his capital city. He continued to labour with unceasing zeal until he became the acknowledged head of the Munich school of sculpture. In 1835 he was appointed professor of sculpture; but although his health began to decline about this time, his energy was scarcely less ardent than formerly. His grandest work was the colossal statue of Bavaria which occupies the centre of the Bavarian Hall of Fame, and is about sixty feet in height. His colossal statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, Count Tilly, and monumental statues of Göthe, Jean Paul Richter, and Mozart, are noble productions. The new palace of King Louis of Bavaria, the Walhalla of Ratisbon, and, indeed, many of the finest art-collections throughout Germany and England, are enriched by his splendid works. At his death he bequeathed his studio, together with models of his most important works, to the Fine Arts Academy of Munich; and in the same city there is a street named in his honour. Casts of the head of his "Bavaria," of the "Shield of Hercules," and of other of his productions, are contained in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Munich, 1802; D. at the same city, 1848.

SCHWARTZ, Berthold, *shwartz*, a German monk, who is said to have been of the order of the Cordeliers. According to one statement, he was the discoverer of gunpowder, which he obtained while making some experiments with sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre. Another account gives to Roger Bacon the discovery; but the compound appears, in reality, to have been known at a more remote date. Schwartz lived about the beginning of the 14th century.

SCHWARTZ, Christian Frederick, an eminent Prussian missionary, who, in 1750, left London for the East Indies, where, during almost half a century, he laboured zealously in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity. He earned and received the warm support of the British throughout his honourable career, and when, in 1787, the rajah of Tanjore was dying, he intrusted to him his youthful successor, saying, "He is not my son, but yours: into your hands I deliver him." Bishop Heber spoke of Schwartz as an "extraordinary man;" and, at his death, the East India directors erected a monument to his memory in St. Mary's Church, at Madras. B. in Prussia, 1726; D. in the East Indies, 1798.





SCHWARTZENBERG, Charles Philip, Prince von, *shwartz'-en-bairg*, an Austrian general, whose signal services in the campaigns against the Turks in 1789, and in the subsequent engagements with the armies of the French republic, gained for him, in 1797, the rank of major-general. In 1799 he raised a regiment of Hulans at his own expense; and afterwards fought at Hohenlinden, at Austerlitz, and at Wagram. When Napoleon I. invaded Russia, in 1812, Schwartzenberg commanded the auxiliary force of Austria, then an ally of France; but showed so much reluctance to obey the orders of the French emperor, that strong representations were on that account made to his monarch. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the armies allied against Napoleon, and was present at the battle of Leipzic, where the French army was almost annihilated. In 1814 he entered France, and marched into Paris upon the capitulation of the city by Marmont. His subsequent career was less active: but he was loaded with honours by the emperor of Austria. At his death he was a field-marshal of the Austrian army. B. at Vienna, 1771; D. 1820.

SCHWEIGHÄUSER, Jean, *shwi'-gai-oo'-ser*, a learned French philologist, who was proficient in Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and other languages, the knowledge of which he gained in his native country, in England, and in Germany. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Strasburg in 1770, and was subsequently chosen to occupy the chair of Greek. He produced editions of Suidas, Herodotus, Seneca, and Epictetus. B. at Strasburg, 1742; D. 1830.

SCHWENCKFELD, Gaspar von, *shwenk'-felt*, a German divine, who founded a sect which still exists in small numbers in Silesia. He was one of the first followers of Luther, but subsequently separated from him, and commenced preaching some entirely new doctrines. He declared that the Scriptures were not to be held as inspired, and that mankind should wait, without discussion, until the true revelations should emanate from heaven. He likewise wrote in favour of the reuniting of the Roman Catholics and the followers of the reformed doctrines. He wrote upwards of eighty dissertations upon theology. B. in Silesia, 1490; D. at Ulm, 1561.

SCHWERIN, Christopher, Count, *schwer'-in*, a general and field-marshal in the Prussian service, entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself on many occasions. In 1741 he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. The king of Prussia erected a statue in his honour, as did the emperor of Germany a monument on the spot where he was slain. B. 1684; killed at the battle of Prague, 1757.

SCIOPPIUS, Caspar, *si-op'-pi-us*, a learned German philologist, who wrote an abusive satire on the pretensions of Joseph Scaliger to be considered of noble descent, and attacked James I. of England and the Jesuits with great asperity. At the close of his life he employed himself in explaining the Apocalypse. His learning was extensive and profound, and he produced more than a hundred works upon the authors of antiquity. B. in the Palatinate, 1576; D. 1649.

SCIPIO, *sip'-i-o*, the name of an illustrious Roman family, the most celebrated members of which were:—

SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, a celebrated general, who is said to

have made his first campaign at the age of 17, under his father, and to have saved his parent's life at the battle of the Ticinus, B.C. 218. After the battle of Cannæ, he prevented the Roman youth from abandoning their country as they had intended, out of despair of saving it. Scipio was elected ædile at the age of 21. His father and uncle having fallen in battle, he obtained the command in Spain, where he defeated the enemy and took New Carthage. He put an end to the war in that country by a decisive battle, and then crossed over into Africa, where he defeated Hasdrubal and Syphax, B.C. 203. He afterwards gained the battle of Zama, which victory produced peace between Rome and Carthage. Scipio obtained a triumph and the appellation of Africanus for these brilliant services. He was also twice honoured with the consular dignity; but envy of his glory brought upon him a charge of taking bribes. Scipio appeared before the people; and only saved himself by recalling to them his victory at Zama. The affair, however, was again brought before the tribunes; but he had retired to his villa near Liternum, where he continued to reside until his death. The virtues and generosity of Scipio, especially to his captives, were as distinguished as his valour and prudence; while, as a general, he was only second to Hannibal. B. 235 B.C.; D. about 183 B.C.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, surnamed Asiaticus, brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. In reward of his services, he obtained the consulate, B.C. 190. He afterwards conducted the war in Asia against Antiochus, over whom he gained a great victory on the plains of Magnesia. For this he was honoured with a triumph and the appellation of Asiaticus. Cato the censor, however, preferred a charge against him of peculation, and his estates were sold to pay the supposed debt he owed to the republic.

Scipio, Publius Æmilianus, was the son of Æmilius Paulus, and adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He was called Africanus the Younger, in consequence of his victories over the Carthaginians. He served the office of ædile, and afterwards of consul, in which capacity he laid siege to, and succeeded in taking Carthage, B.C. 146, which, according to a decree of the senate, was razed to the ground. For this he was chosen consul a second time, and took Numantia, B.C. 133, whence he acquired the surname of Numantinus. He was assassinated in his bed, B.C. 129, as is supposed by the direction of the triumvirs, who suspected him of aspiring to the dictatorship.

Scipio Nasica was the cousin of the preceding, whom he defended with great eloquence before the people. He was refused the consulship at first, but afterwards obtained that dignity. In 171 B.C. he pleaded the cause of the Spanish people against their Roman governors before the senate.

Scipio, Metellus, father-in-law of Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa with the remains of the vanquished army, and having joined the troops of Juba, king of Mauritania, was for some time successful; but was ultimately defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, and fell in battle.

Sclater, William, *sklat'-ter*, an English divine, who wrote elegies and epitaphs, under the title of "Threnodia Britannica;" "Palæ-Albion; or, the History of Great Britain to the reign of James I.," folio, in Latin and English verse; and a genealogy of James I. from Adam. D. in Kent, 1647.

Scopas, *sko'-pas*, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, who built the famous mausoleum for Artemisia, in honour of her husband; but his chief work was a statue of Venus, which was esteemed as equal to that of Praxiteles. Lived about 350 B.C.

Scoresby, William, *skors'-be*, an Arctic navigator and whaling captain, who was the son of a small farmer in Yorkshire, and himself followed agricultural occupations until he had reached early manhood, when he determined to pursue a seafaring life. In 1780 he sailed from Whitby; but, having excited the jealousy of his superiors through displaying greater nautical skill, he was compelled to leave the vessel and enter an ordnance armed store-ship, in which he was captured by the Spaniards. He effected his escape, however, and returned to his father's farm; but, after an interval of about three years, again took to the sea, having entered a whaleship as a common seaman. After making a number of voyages, he rose to the command of the vessel, and subsequently became the most successful whaling captain of his time. After making thirty voyages, he, in 1823, retired from active life with an ample competency. He was the inventor of the "round top-gallant crow's-nest," which was stated to be one of the greatest boons given to modern Arctic voyagers. In his retirement he occupied himself with various schemes of social improvement, and in 1826 published an "Essay on the Improvement of the Town and Harbour of Whitby, with its Streets and Neighbouring Highways." B. at Cropton, near Whitby, 1760; D. 1829.

Scoresby, Rev. William, an eminent Arctic navigator, was the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired his earliest knowledge of nautical matters. He joined his father's vessel in his 10th year, and afterwards rose to the post of chief mate. In 1806 he, with his father, reached a higher latitude than had been heretofore gained, viz., to within 510 miles of the North Pole. On attaining his 21st year, his father resigned the command of the vessel to him. In 1817 Sir Joseph Banks endeavoured to obtain for him the commission of proceeding upon a voyage of exploration towards the North Pole; but the Board of Admiralty, in conformity with a rule of the service, selected an officer of the royal navy to carry out the enterprise. In 1820, after having made seventeen whaling voyages, he produced a most valuable work, entitled, "An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery." Two years later he published a second remarkable work, entitled, "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, including Researches and Discoveries on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland." He quitted the service at that time, and was shortly afterwards elected a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. Always deeply impressed with a sense of religious duty, he next resolved to qualify himself for holy orders. He entered as student of Queen's College, Cambridge; and after being ordained, became chaplain of the mariner's church at Liverpool. He subsequently removed to a living at Exeter; but at a later period became vicar of Bradford in Yorkshire. He wrote several valuable papers upon practical magnetism and its rela-

tions to navigation, for the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and likewise put forth some important pieces elucidatory of the magnetism of iron ships. Some of his other works were "Memorials of the Sea," "Discourses to Seamen," "Sabbaths in the Arctic Regions," and "Records of the Adventurous Life of the late William Scoresby." His great love for scientific research, particularly in the question of the magnetism of iron ships, induced him to make a voyage to Australia in the *Royal Charter*, from which he returned in 1856. B. 1790; D. at Torquay, 1857.

SCOTT, Sir Michael, *skot*, a learned Scotchman, who is assumed to be the heir of his grandfather, Sir Richard Balweary. He is believed to have studied at Paris, and to have subsequently visited the court of the emperor Frederick II. Returning to his native country, he is supposed to have been employed in various important services by Alexander III., who knighted him after the battle of Largs. His skill in chemistry and mathematics caused him to be regarded as a magician. Fragments of his works on natural history, mathematics, and philosophy remain. Dante speaks of him as a magician, in the "Inferno," and frequent allusion is made to him by Boccaccio and other Italian writers. B. in Scotland, early in the 13th century; supposed to have died 1291.

SCOTT, Reginald, a learned English writer, who produced "A Perfect Platform of a Hop-Garden;" "The Discovery of Witchcraft;" "Discourse upon Devils and Spirits." In the two last he combats the absurdities of witchcraft and incantations with great success. James I., in his "Demonology," attempted to refute his opinions. B. in Kent, early in the 16th century; D. 1599.

SCOTT, David, a Scottish historian, who was several times imprisoned on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a "History of Scotland." B. in East Lothian, 1675; D. 1742.

SCOTT, Daniel, a learned writer, who published an essay towards a demonstration of the Scripture Trinity; in 1741 he printed a new version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with critical notes; and in 1745, an Appendix to Stephens's Greek Lexicon. D. 1759.

SCOTT, Sir Walter, an illustrious Scotch author. In his earliest years he was afflicted with more than the ordinary ailments of childhood. When scarcely two years of age, his right leg was found to have become suddenly powerless, and the previously healthy boy was pronounced as lame for life. In his eighth year he appeared to have gained an accession of strength, and was sent to the High School of Edinburgh; but in a few months he was once more prostrated upon a sick couch. This happened at the close of the year 1784. His naturally strong constitution triumphed over this, almost the last attack made upon it by disease, and in 1786 he was sufficiently recovered to be apprenticed to his father, a writer to the Signet. This took place when he was in his fifteenth year; but the youthful invalid had, meanwhile, been accumulating knowledge and arranging ideas, had been feeding an imagination stimulated by sickness, with stores which, though not likely ever to be utilized in his practice as a lawyer, were to prove of the most essential service to him in his career as an author. Circumstances combined to give to his awaking intellect that bent which was to conduct the Scotch lawyer's son to greatness. His grandfather at Sandy Knowe, on the Tweed, and a maiden aunt, who for a time had charge of him, were able to narrate to him those legendary tales upon which his mind longed to dwell. In his second illness, too, he was permitted to devour the contents of a circulating library, rich "in the romances of chivalry, and the ponderous folios of Cyrus and Cassandra, down to the most approved works of modern times;" and he afterwards said, "I believe I read almost all the romances, old plays, and epic poetry, in that formidable collection." As he grew older and stronger, he took long rambles on foot or on horseback through the Highland and border counties, during which he was continually making additions to his stores of legendary tales, or marking character, or observing nature. He made acquaintance with the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," while upon a visit to an uncle who resided near Kelso. He says, "In early youth I had been an eager student of ballad poetry, and the tree is still in my recollection beneath which I lay and first entered upon the enchanting perusal of Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry,' although it has long perished in the general blight which affected the whole race of Oriental platanus to which it belonged." The perusal of this, and the kindred works of Herd and Evans, led him towards philological and antiquarian research, and while attending the lectures of Dugald Stewart, in 1790, upon moral philosophy, he wrote an essay upon the "Manners and Customs of the Northern Nations of Europe," which, together with others on the origin of the Feudal system, the Scandinavian Mythology, and the authenticity of Ossian's poems, subsequently composed, he read to the Speculative Society in 1792-3. He was called to the bar in 1792; in 1799 he received the appointment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, and in 1806 became one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session. To these sources of income were added a small property inherited from an uncle, and a moderate fortune received with his wife, Miss Carpenter, whom he married in 1797. His circumstances were, accordingly, favourable for his following that career of literature to which his inclination and ambition invited him. He had long been addicted to verse-making, and had published, in 1796, a translation of Bürger's "Leonora" and the "Wild Huntsman," which marked the commencement of the poetical or first phase of his literary career. In 1799, Göthe's "Götz of Berlichingen," the ballad of "Glenfinlas," and "The Eve of St. John," followed; and when, in 1805, he gave to the public the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," he became the greatest poetical favourite of the day. "Marmion," the "Lady of the Lake," "Don Roderick," "Rokeby," the "Lord of the Isles," the "Bridal of Triermain," and "Harold the Dauntless," followed in rapid succession. The comparative failure of the two last works, which were published anonymously, seems to have decided Scott to abandon verse for prose. The second great epoch of his literary life may be said to have commenced with the anonymous publication of "Waverley," in 1814. In four years it had for successors "Guy Mannering," the "Antiquary," the "Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," "Rob Roy," and the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." His name was not placed upon

these productions; but, although the secret of their authorship was well kept by his printer and publisher, the public began to regard Scott, the poet, as the "Great Unknown." But his active pen was not alone engaged upon the fine novels which he continued to throw off with so much facility. He was secretly in partnership with Ballantyne, his printer, and had many transactions with Constable, the Edinburgh publisher. He was thus connected with many publications, either as editor or contributor. He assisted to establish the "Quarterly Review;" he wrote the Life of Dryden and of Swift, the biographical and critical prefaces to a collection of the English novelists, and furnished notes to Sadler's Correspondence, and works of a kindred style. In this way he was engaged between the years 1796 and 1826. His novels and poems had made him famous, and had, moreover, raised him to apparent affluence. His fine manly character caused him to be beloved by a large and distinguished circle of acquaintances. The magnificence of his disposition incited him to enact the *rôle* of one of those great feudal chiefs which his pen so picturesquely portrayed. Confiding in his fertile genius, he became the proprietor of Abbotsford, where, in the intervals of literary composition, he dispensed the hospitalities of a prince. In brief, the interval 1820-26 may be described as one gorgeous dream. But the commercial crisis of the latter year made bankrupts of Constable & Co. and Ballantyne & Co. "A state of affairs," according to the Scotch term, was drawn up, and, in consequence of his connexion with those firms, he was found to be liable for a sum of about £147,000. Yet he was undaunted before this fearful load of debt. "Gentlemen," he said to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into my company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He gave up all his property, proposed to lodge the receipts of his literary labours in the hands of trustees for the payment of his creditors, retired into modest lodgings, and went resolutely to work to wipe off his liabilities. "It is very hard," he said, "thus to lose all the labours of a lifetime, and be made a poor man at last, when I ought to have been otherwise. But, if God grant me life and strength for a few years longer, I have no doubt that I shall redeem it all." This last unfortunate period, during which a noble mind was struggling to accomplish a Herculean task, endured from 1826 to 1832. "The History of Napoleon," "The Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," and such works, were produced to aid the good cause he had at heart; but although he did not shrink from the responsibilities which lay upon him, his overtaxed faculties gave way beneath the excessive mental toil to which they were subjected. The great object of this, the dark and closing period of his life, was however attained. Before his death, he had materially decreased the load of debt, and, after that unhappy event, the profits of his writings wiped away the whole. It would be unnecessary to append a complete list of his works: they are too well known, and, fortunately, too easily accessible to the whole reading community, to need it. "Time alone," says an eminent authority, "can decide how much of his writings will survive, and what place they will permanently occupy in the literary world. Of this, however, there can be no doubt, that in Scott a healthy intellect was engrafted on a powerful will; that he had a natural and easy play of humour, with no inconsiderable portion of poetical imagination, and a large share of that power of apprehending and portraying character which is the great charm of Fielding. A great part of his life he indulged in a dream-world of his own; but when rudely awakened by adversity, he submitted to the consequences with heroic fortitude. He was a great and good man." His house and estate at Abbotsford became the property of J. R. Hope, Esq., the husband of his grand-daughter, Charlotte Harriet Jane Lockhart, daughter of Scott's eldest daughter Sophia and J. G. Lockhart, Esq. B. at Edinburgh, 1771; D. at Abbotsford, 1832.

SCOTT, Michael, author of "Tom Cringle's Log," and "The Cruise of the Midge," was a native of Glasgow, and received his education at the high school and university of that city. He repaired to Jamaica in 1806, where he remained till 1822, and finally settled in Scotland, where he embarked in commercial speculations. During his leisure he composed the entertaining sketches above mentioned, which first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine;" and he preserved his incognito so well, that it was not until after his death that they were found to have proceeded from his pen. B. 1780; D. 1835.

SCOTT, George Gilbert, an eminent modern architect, who, at the conclusion of his apprenticeship, entered into partnership with Mr. Moffatt, a fellow-pupil. While in partnership, Mr. Scott designed, among other works, the beautiful cross at Oxford known as the "Martyrs' Memorial;" and the handsome parish church at Camberwell. In 1845 he quitted Mr. Moffatt, and soon afterwards carried off, in competition with the best architects in Europe, the first prize for erecting the church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg. In 1855 he again defeated the leading architects, both English and continental, in the design for the Hôtel-de-Ville of the same city. These, and many works executed in England, placed him in the foremost rank as a Gothic architect. His principal works were, the restoration of the choir of Ely Cathedral; the new chapel, library, and other buildings at Exeter College, Oxford; and the restoration of Hereford cathedral and St. Michael's church, Cornhill. In 1849 he became architect to the dean and chapter of Westminster, and was employed in designing the new abbey gate-house, and in making some restorations and improvements. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and in 1859 was appointed architect of the new Foreign Office, in conjunction with Mr. Digby Wyatt. He likewise designed the "Westminster Memorial to Lord Raglan;" and wrote several pamphlets on Gothic architecture. B. at Gawcott, near Buckingham, 1811; D. 1878.

SCOTT, Winfield, a modern American general, was the son of a Scotch gentleman, who emigrated to America after the battle of Culloden. He was educated for the law, but quitted that profession for a military career. In 1812 he fought against the English, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, in Canada. After obtaining his exchange, he signalized himself by taking Fort George, for which he was made general of brigade. Severely wounded at the battle of Niagara, in 1814, he, at the conclusion of the war, repaired

to Europe for the recovery of his health; and while at Paris, devoted himself to the study of French military tactics. Named commander-in-chief of the American army in the war with Mexico in 1847, he in a single campaign defeated Santa Anna in several engagements, took Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and marching into the city of Mexico, compelled the enemy to sign a treaty of peace. Notwithstanding his brilliant services, General Scott was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. At the outbreak of the dispute between the United States and the Secessionists, General Scott was appointed commander-in-chief of the Federalist forces, but did not take any share in the operations in the field, and indeed resigned his post after the battle of Bull Run, the movement which led to that disastrous defeat having been taken against his advice. It subsequently appeared that General Scott was opposed to the war from the first, and, in speaking of the seceding States, advised the President to let the "wayward sisters go in peace." B. in Virginia, 1786; D. 1866.

Scott, John. (*See* Eldon, Earl of.)

Scott, William. (*See* Stowell, Lord.)

Scotus, Duns. (*See* Duns, John.)

Scotus, John. (*See* Erigena.)

Scribe, Augustine Eugène, *skreeb*, an eminent French dramatic author, who was the son of a merchant, and was designed for the legal profession; but, after the death of his parents, he so much neglected his studies, and at the same time evinced so strong a predilection for dramatic composition, that his guardian, the celebrated advocate Bonnet, advised him to abandon jurisprudence for the drama. Accordingly, in 1811, he, in conjunction with Germain Delavigne, an old schoolfellow, produced his first piece, entitled "The Dervish," which was unsuccessful. A similarly unfortunate reception greeted several of his after efforts; but the young playwright persevered undauntedly, and, in 1812, produced a drama which was received with the greatest applause. From that time until his death he continued to compose plays and operatic libretti with a rapidity truly astonishing. His power of constructing plots, delineating character, and composing witty and pointed dialogue, appeared to be inexhaustible. He wrote about four hundred pieces of various kinds; and both the French and the English stage (for which latter his best works have been freely adapted) owe to his fertile invention many of their greatest triumphs. The most popular of his operas are, "The Prophet," "The Crown Diamonds," "Fra Diavolo," and "Robert le Diable." The list of even his best plays is too long to be admitted into this notice. B. at Paris, 1791; D. 1861.

Scribonius Largus, *skri-bo'-ni-us*, a Roman physician in the time of Claudius, whom he accompanied to Britain. Some of his works are extant, and were printed at Bâle in 1529. Flourished early in the 1st century.

Scriverius, Peter Schryver, called in Latin, *skre'-ver*, a Dutch writer, who produced "Batavia Illustrata," the "Chronicles of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht," &c. He also published editions of Vegetius, and other writers on military affairs. B. at Haerlem, 1576; D. 1660.

Scudéri, George de, *skoo'-dai-re*, a French poet and dramatist, who was intended and educated for the military profession, but quitted it for dramatic composition. Richelieu gave him a small fort on a rock near Marseilles for a residence; but he soon left it to return to Paris; and it was said of him, that he had shut up the fort, returned to Paris by the coach, and for fifteen years carried the keys in his pocket. B. at Havre-de-Grace, 1601; D. at Paris, 1667.

Scudéri, Magdalen de, a French romancist, and sister of the preceding, wrote a large number of works, which were once highly popular, notwithstanding their great length. The chief of these were, "Clelia," in 10 vols.; "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," in 10 vols.; "Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bassa;" "Conversations and Discourses;" "A Discourse on Glory," &c. She was admitted a member of the Academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and had pensions from Cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. B. 1607; D. 1701.

Scylax, *si'-lax*, a geographer, mathematician, and musician of Caria, near Halicarnassus, who was employed by Darius, son of Hystaspes, in making discoveries in India. Some attribute to him the invention of geographical tables. His "Periplus of the Inhabited World" was published in the "Minor Greek Geographers" of Gail, 1826. Flourished about 510 B.C.

Seba, Albert, *seb'-a*, a Dutch naturalist, who produced a beautifully-printed and illustrated work upon natural history, at Amsterdam, in 1734. The explanations are in Latin and French. B. 1665; D. 1736.

Sebastian, Don, *se-băs-ti-an*, king of Portugal, was the posthumus son of the Infante John, by a daughter of the Emperor Charles V., and succeeded John III. in 1557, he being then only in his third year. He engaged in an unsuccessful war with the Moors in 1574, and in 1578 went in person to assist Muley Mohammed, son of Abdalla, sultan of Marocco, against his uncle, the rightful heir to the throne; but, in a battle fought near Tangier, Sebastian was slain. Some, however, believed that the report of his death was incorrect, and that he was in captivity. This belief produced several impostors, who pretended to be Sebastian, most of whom ended their days on the scaffold or in the gallies. Sebastian having left no issue, Portugal was annexed to Spain.

Sebastian del Piombo. (*See* Piombo, Sebastian del.)

Sebastiani, Horace François, Count, *se-bas'-te-a'-ne*, a French general, who was about to enter the priesthood when the Revolution caused him to join the army. After distinguishing himself in Italy under General Moreau, he obtained the command of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he assisted Bonaparte to carry into effect his *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. His after-career was marked with the greatest success, both as a soldier and as a diplomatist. He signalized himself at the battle of Austerlitz, and on being appointed to a command in Spain, in 1809, defeated the Spaniards in several encounters. He next obtained from Napoleon I. a command in the grand army prepared for the invasion of Russia; and after the battles of Smolensko and Moskwa entered the Russian capital with the advance-guard. He received a wound at the battle of Leipzic in 1813, and was subsequently posted at Cologne to defend the left bank of the Rhine; and, although forced to fall back, he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in command of some regiments of cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He retired from active life at the abdication of the emperor, but was a member of the deputation which waited upon the allied mo-

narchs subsequently to the disaster of Waterloo. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the restoration; and, upon the accession of Louis Philippe, became minister of marine, and afterwards minister of foreign affairs. He was ambassador in London in 1835, and five years later received the marshal's bâton. Soon after the murder of his daughter, the duchess de Praslin, by her husband, in 1847, his health became so seriously affected that he was compelled to retire into private life. After his demise, his body was buried in the church of the Invalides, upon which occasion the building narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Although not as brilliant in the field as the best of Napoleon's marshals, he everywhere displayed the greatest bravery and the most complete knowledge of the principles of strategy. As a diplomatist, he obtained several important advantages for his master. He is also declared to have advised Napoleon to winter in Lithuania during the invasion of Russia; which counsel, if heeded, might have averted the catastrophe which cost Napoleon his throne. B. in Corsica, 1776; D. 1851.

SECKENDORF, Veit Louis von, *sek'-en-dorf*, a German historian, who became privy councillor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university at Halle. He wrote, in Latin, "A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," "State of the Princes of Germany," and "A Description of the Germanic Empire." B. in Franconia, 1626; D. at Halle, 1692.

SECKER, Thomas, *sek'-er*, a learned and pious English prelate, who, upon entering into orders became chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and in 1732 was instituted to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and appointed king's chaplain. In the year 1735, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and in 1737 translated to Oxford. In 1750 he obtained the deanery of St. Paul's, and in 1758 was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The sermons, charges, and lectures of this excellent prelate are distinguished by their perspicuity and eloquence. B. at Sibthorpe, Notts, 1693; D. in London, 1768.

SECOUSSE, Denis François, *sek'-oose*, a French writer, who was educated under Rollin, after which he became an advocate, but quitted the law for literature. He was employed by the chancellor D'Agueesseau as censor-royal, and in other public services, until he became blind. He published "A Collection of Ordonnances," "Memoirs for a History of Charles the Bad," and several dissertations in the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Inscriptions. B. 1691; D. 1754.

SECUNDUS, Johannes, *se-kun'-dus*, a Dutch poet, who wrote in Latin, and whose family name was Everts, which he altered to the Latin one by which he is known. He studied law under Alciatus, and afterwards became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo. His poems, which are of the amatory order, and modelled after Catullus, are various and excellent. The most celebrated are the "Basia," or the Kisses, which have been translated into several languages. B. at the Hague, 1511; D. at Tournai, 1536.

SEDAINE, Michael Jean, *se-dain'*, an eminent French dramatic writer. After the death of his father, an architect, he became so reduced in circumstances as to take up the trade of a stonemason; but was noticed by his master, who gave him a share in the business. A taste for the drama, however, induced him to quit his trade, and to write comic operas and plays, which possess considerable merit, and some of which have been translated into English; for instance, "Richard Cœur-de-Lion" (for which Gretry wrote the music) and "Blue-Beard." He was a member of the French Academy, and secretary of that of Architecture. B. at Paris, 1719; D. at Bâle, 1797.

SEDGWICK, Miss Catherine Maria, *sedj'-wik*, a popular American authoress, who was the daughter of an American judge and member of the House of Representatives. She commenced her literary career in 1822, with the publication of a work of fiction, entitled "A New England Tale." Among the most successful of her after-productions, were "Redwood," a novel; "Hope Leslie, or Early Times in America;" "The Linwoods;" "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home;" and a work for juvenile perusal, called "The Rich Poor Man and the Poor Rich Man." She also contributed largely to the American literary journals. B. at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1789; D. 1867.

SEDGWICK, Rev. Adam, an eminent modern geologist, who was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College in 1808. Ten years later he was chosen to fill the chair of geology founded by Dr. Woodward. As a geologist, he principally directed his attention to the study of the crystalline rocks. His literary contributions to science were principally furnished to the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the Geological Society, to the Reports of the British Association, the "Annals of Philosophy," and the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal." He was also the reputed author of the celebrated reply to the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," in the "Edinburgh Review." One of the most important of his few separate works was that entitled "A Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," in which he enunciated his views relative to the bearings of physical philosophy upon the Christian religion. He was corresponding member of the French Institute and fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies. D. at Dent, Yorkshire, about 1786; D. 1873.

SEDLEY, Sir Charles, *sed'-le*, an English poet, who was one of the wits of the court of Charles II. His daughter became mistress to James II., who created her Countess of Dorchester; but Sir Charles was zealous for the Revolution, and being asked the reason, answered, "From a principle of gratitude; for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." His poems are licentious, but are written in an elegant style; he also wrote some plays, which are remarkable for little else than their loose tone of morality. B. in Kent, 1639; D. 1701.

SEDULIUS, Cælius, *se-du'-li-us*, a Roman ecclesiastic and poet, who wrote a poem on the life of Christ, entitled "Carmen Paschale." It was published by Aldus in 1502. Supposed to have flourished in the 5th century.

SEGNERI, Paul, *sain'-yair-e*, an eminent Italian preacher, whose eloquence occasioned his being appointed chaplain to Pope Innocent XII. His works are, Sermons; "The Unbeliever without Excuse;" "The Pastor Instructed;" "The Illusions of the Quietists," *&c.* B. near Rome, 1624; D. 1694.

SEGRAIS, Jean Regnauld, *seg'-rai*, a French

poet, who was educated for the priesthood, which profession he declined. Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, appointed him her gentleman in ordinary, and he was afterwards patronized by Madame de la Fayette. He was a member of the French Academy; wrote some elegant eclogues, and translated the "Georgics" and "Æneid" of Virgil into French verse. His prose works are, a collection of novels, and "Segraisiana; or, a Miscellany of History and Literature." B. at Caen, 1624; D. 1701.

SEGUIER, Pierre, *seg'-e-ai*, an eminent French lawyer, who, in 1564, was nominated president *à mortier*, the highest functionary but one in the Parisian Parliament. In that office he boldly and successfully argued against the introduction of the Inquisition into France. He left six sons, all of whom fulfilled high legal functions. B. at Paris, 1504; D. 1580.

SEGUIER, Jean François, an eminent French botanist, who was educated for the legal profession, but renounced it to follow the pursuit of science. He accompanied the Marquis Scipio Maffei on his travels in France, England, Holland, and Germany; and, on his return to his own country, became principal of the academy of Nimes. His principal works are, "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Plantæ Veronenses," and a translation of the works of Maffei. B. at Nimes, 1703; D. 1784.

SEGUIER, Antoine Louis, an eminent French lawyer, who became advocate-general of the Parisian Parliament. Upon the dissolution of that body in 1790, he was offered the post of mayor of Paris, which he declined, choosing rather to live in retirement during the revolutionary storm; but a pamphlet appearing under the title of "Seguier treated as he deserves," he deemed it prudent to quit his native country. B. at Paris, 1726; D. 1792.

SEGUR, Philip Henry, Marquis de, *saï'-goor*, a French marshal, who served with distinction in Italy and Bohemia, and particularly at the battle of Prague. He was created a marshal by Louis XVI. in 1783, having previously been nominated minister of war. During the Revolution he was imprisoned in La Force, but was subsequently liberated by Napoleon when first consul, and also granted a pension of 4000 francs. B. 1724; D. at Paris, 1801.

SEGUR, Louis Philip, Count de, a French diplomatist and historical writer, who fought against the English in America, in the service of the Americans, until the termination of the struggle; after which he returned to France. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to Russia, and became a favourite with Catharine II., whom he accompanied in her tour to the Crimea in 1787. During the Revolution he narrowly escaped persecution. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and produced a great number of works. B. 1753; D. 1830.

SEGUR, Philip Paul, son of the preceding, served in the French army with distinction on many occasions, and in 1812 became maréchal-de-camp, and took part in numerous sanguinary actions in 1813-1814. He was created a peer for life in 1831; and wrote the "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army in 1812," giving an account of the Russian campaign, which passed through several editions, caused a good deal of controversy, and involved the author in a duel with Gourgaud. B. 1780; D. 1872.

SEJANUS, Lucius Ælius, *se-jai-nus*, a celebrated Roman, was the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman knight. He first ingratiated himself into favour with Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, but afterwards attached himself to Tiberius, who made him his confidant. He also contrived, by his pliability of temper and insinuating address, to gain the affections of the people, the soldiers, and the senate. He was appointed commander of the prætorian guards, and had the disposal of all places of trust and honour, which he gave to his own creatures. Inflamed by ambition, he aspired to the imperial throne, and, to gain his end, murdered Drusus, the son of the emperor; after which he declared his intention of marrying Livia, the widow of Drusus; but this was opposed by Tiberius. The emperor at length perceiving the real views of his favourite, caused him to be accused before the senate; on which he was deserted by his friends and sent to prison, where he was strangled, A.D. 31. His body, after being dragged about the streets, was thrown into the Tiber.

SELDEN, John, *sell'-den*, a learned English lawyer and writer, who, after receiving his education at the university of Oxford, in 1604 took up his residence in the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, and became distinguished as a profound lawyer and antiquary. At the age of 22 he drew up a treatise on the Civil Government of England before the Conquest, which gained him great reputation. In 1614 he published his "Titles of Honour," and in 1618 his "History of Tithes," which gave great alarm to the clergy, and was answered by several writers. Being prosecuted in the High Commission court, he made an apology for having questioned the divine right of the clergy to receive tithes. In 1621 he was committed to custody as the principal promoter of the protest made by the Commons respecting their privileges. In 1623 he was chosen member of Parliament for Lancaster, and in 1625 was returned for Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. He afterwards again represented Lancaster, and was appointed one of the managers of the prosecution of the duke of Buckingham, and had also a principal share in drawing up the Petition of Rights. For his opposition to the court he was, in 1629, sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to the King's Bench, and in 1634 admitted to bail. From this period he took a less active part against the king. In 1636 he published his "Defence of the King's Dominion over the British Seas," in answer to Grotius. In 1642 he was offered the great seal, which he refused. Though he signed the Covenant, and was appointed keeper of the records, as also a member of the Assembly of Divines, he refused to write a reply to the "Eikon Basilike," which he had been requested to do by Cromwell. B. in Sussex, 1584; D. in London, 1654.

SELEUCUS I., *se-lu'-kus*, surnamed Nicator, or Victorious, after the death of Alexander the Great, received Babylon as his province. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He subsequently obtained Syria and Cappadocia and founded many cities which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, &c., were communicated to the indolent inhabitants of Asia. Seleucus was murdered 280 B.C. in the

82nd year of his age. He was succeeded by Antiochus Soter.

SELEUCUS II., surnamed Callinicus, succeeded his father, Antiochus Theus, on the throne of Syria, B.C. 248. After he had been a prisoner for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse, B.C. 226.

SELEUCUS III. succeeded his father Seleucus II. on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of Ceraunus. He was a very weak, timid monarch, and was murdered by his officers after a reign of three years, B.C. 223. His brother Antiochus, though only 15 years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great.

SELEUCUS IV. succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, B.C. 187. He was surnamed Philopator, or, according to Josephus, Soter. He was poisoned after a reign of twelve years, B.C. 175.

SELEUCUS V., son of Demetrius Nicator, succeeded Antiochus Sidetes on the throne of Syria, in the 20th year of his age, B.C. 124. He was put to death in the first year of his reign, by Cleopatra, his mother.

SELEUCUS VI., the last of the name, was the son of Antiochus Grypus. He was driven from his kingdom by Antiochus Eusebes, and fled to Cicilia, where he was besieged in Mopsuestia and killed, B.C. 95.

SELIM I., *se'-lim*, emperor of the Turks, was the second son of Bajazet II., whom he dethroned and put to death, as he did his two brothers subsequently. Having secured the throne by these crimes, he turned his arms with success against Egypt and Persia. The former country he completely conquered, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, which had lasted above 260 years. B. 1467; D. 1520.

SELIM II., grandson of the above, succeeded his father Solyman II. in 1566. In 1570 he broke the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, and took the island of Cyprus; but the year following he lost the battle of Lepanto, where his navy was almost wholly destroyed. This disaster obliged him to sue for peace. D. 1574.

SELIM III., younger son of Mustapha and brother of Abdul-Hamid, whom he succeeded in 1789, was one of the most enlightened men of his country, and formed the idea of regenerating the Turkish empire. The commencement of his reign was, however, very much troubled. His army was defeated by the allied Austrians and Russians, the latter taking Bender and Ismail. In 1792 he lost the Crimea, which was incorporated with Russia. The French subsequently invaded Egypt, and his army was annihilated by Bonaparte: the province was, however, retaken by the English, who restored it to the Porte. Having purchased a peace at the price of conceding territory to Russia, he commenced his cherished plans of reform. He remodelled his army after the European plan, introduced new modes of raising the taxes, and sought to introduce European civilization into his empire; but a fresh war breaking out, in which he was defeated by the Russians and English, his army became dissatisfied. The Janissaries also rose in insurrection and deposed Selim, placing his nephew, Mustapha IV., upon the throne. He was at first placed in confinement, but was, in 1808, strangled by order of Mustapha. B. 1761.





SELIS, Nicolas Joseph, *sai'-le*, a French poet, who became professor of the belles-lettres in the central school of the Pantheon, and a member of the National Institute. His most important works are, a translation of Persius, with notes; "Relation of the Disorder, Confession, and Death of M. de Voltaire;" and "Epistles in Verse." B. at Paris, 1737; D. 1802.

SELKIRK, Alexander, *sel'-kirk*, a Scotch adventurer, who was a skilful seaman, and made several voyages to the South Sea; in one of which, having quarrelled with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he lived alone during four years and four months, and was then rescued by Captain Woods Rogers. During the time of his remaining on the island he had nearly forgotten his native language. He returned to England in 1711, and is said to have given his papers to Defoe, who took from them his story of "Robinson Crusoe;" but there is little doubt that the latter was indebted to Selkirk for nothing more than the main idea of the work. B. at Largo, Fife, 1676.

SEMLER, John Solomon, *sem'-ler*, an eminent German Protestant theologian, who was educated in the doctrines of the Pietists, but afterwards abandoned those views, and became one of the most eloquent supporters of Rationalism. The Rationalists denied the divine origin of the Scriptures, but admitted the doctrines to be true and according to reason. In 1751 he was nominated professor of theology at Halle; but was removed from that and other posts by the minister Zedlitz, in 1779. His writings consist of dissertations upon the doctrines of Rationalism, and argumentative essays against the Deists. He likewise produced a sort of autobiography of himself, and several works upon philology, ecclesiastical history, &c. B. at Saalfeld, 1725; D. 1794.

SEMPRONIUS, *sem-pro'-ni-us*, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom were:—Sempronius Atratinus, a senator who opposed the agrarian law, which was proposed by the consul Cassius, soon after the election of the tribunes.—Publius Tuditanus, a legionary tribune, who led away from Cannæ the remaining part of the soldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards consul, and fought against Hannibal with great success. He was killed in Spain.—Tiberius Gracchus, a consul, who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians. He was subsequently betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucanian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody resistance against the enemy. Hannibal showed great honour to his remains, a funeral pile was raised at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in solemn procession.

SENAC, Jean, *sen'-ak*, a French physician, who cured Marshal Saxe of a dangerous malady, and became first physician to Louis XV., and superintendent-general of the mineral waters of the kingdom. His principal works were,—translation of Heister's "Anatomy;" with "Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body;" "Treatise on the Plague;" "On the Structure of the Heart;" "Reflections on Drowned Persons," &c. B. 1693; D. 1770.

SENAULT, Jean François, *sen'-olte*, a Roman Catholic divine, who was a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and a celebrated

preacher. He wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on the Passions," which has been translated into English; a "Paraphrase on Job;" "The Christian Man and the Criminal Man;" and "The Duties of a Sovereign." B. at Antwerp, 1599; D. at Paris, 1672.

SENECA, Marcus Annæus, *sen'-e-ka*, a celebrated orator, who settled at Rome, where he was greatly distinguished as a pleader. His declamations are printed with the works of his son. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 58 B.C.; D. about A.D. 32.

SENECA, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated philosopher, who was son of the preceding, and received a liberal education at Rome, where he applied himself to elocution, and displayed great abilities as an advocate; but, being afraid of exciting the jealousy of Caligula, who aspired to the glory of eloquence, he relinquished that profession, obtained the office of quæstor, and rose to distinction, but was subsequently banished to Corsica, in consequence, it is supposed, of having had an intrigue with Julia, daughter of Germanicus. While in exile he wrote his "Epistles" and "Treatise on Consolation." After some years he was recalled by Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, and appointed tutor to her son Nero. This office Seneca discharged with great honour, and was bountifully rewarded; but when his pupil came to the throne, Seneca, who was aware of his avaricious disposition, solicited him to accept the villas and vast riches which he had amassed, that he might retire to a life of study and solitude. This the emperor refused, but soon found an opportunity of destroying his preceptor. When the conspiracy of Piso was discovered, Seneca was declared to be implicated, and orders were sent to him to put an end to himself. The philosopher, without expressing any concern, took poison, which had no effect; he then had his veins opened; but the blood flowed so slowly, that he was removed into a hot bath, and thence to a stove, where he was suffocated. His wife, Paulina, resolving to die with him, also had her veins opened; but Nero, fearful that this would excite general indignation against himself, commanded that the flow of blood should be stopped and her life preserved. Seneca's works consist of epistles, various moral treatises, and ten tragedies (his authorship of which has been doubted, but, according to the best authorities, without reason). The editions of these works are numerous; one of the best and most recent is that of C. F. Fickert, Leipzic, 1845. Several of the tragedies have been translated into English. B. at Cordova, Spain, about 3 B.C.; D. 65 A.D.

SENEFELDER, or SENNEFELDER, Alois, *sen'-e-fel-der*, the inventor of the art of lithography, was the son of an actor in the theatre at Munich. He was designed for the legal profession, but had a strong predilection for the stage, as well as for dramatic composition. At the death of his father he was left without pecuniary means, and, after making some unsuccessful attempts as an actor, resolved to devote himself to writing for the stage. Being too poor to pay for the printing of his works, he determined to make himself acquainted with some cheap substitute for typography. He tried etching on copper plates, which finding too expensive, he had recourse to slabs of fine Kellheim stone. He also invented an ink for writing upon these slabs. But the great step in the discovery was made through accident. He had occasion to make a memorandum, but found himself without either paper or ink: he had, however, before him one of his prepared stone slabs, and, with the intention of afterwards cleaning the stone, he wrote upon it with his printing-ink. It subsequently occurred to him that he might etch his writing upon the stone in sufficient relief to print from. He succeeded, and, after a long course of experimentation, conducted under the greatest difficulties, he brought his invention into a practical form. He afterwards visited London and Paris, for the purpose of deriving advantage from his process, but met with little success. In 1809, however, he was rewarded for his early trials, in being appointed inspector of the royal lithographic establishment of Bavaria. Thus, placed in easy circumstances, he was enabled to make improvements in his process, which caused it to become valuable, and universally appreciated. In 1819 he received the gold medal of the London Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, and, about the same time, published an account of his invention, in a work entitled "A Complete Course of Lithography," &c. B. at Munich, about 1771; D. at the same city, 1834.

SENIOR, Nassau William, *se'-ni-or*, an English political economist, who was nominated professor of that science at the university of Oxford, in 1826. He wrote extensively upon the same subject, and was a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and other works. Educated for the legal profession, he obtained a mastership in chancery, which office he retained till 1853. In 1859 he published a valuable work, called "Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in 1857-58." B. at Uffington, Berkshire, 1790; D. 1864.

SENNERTUS, Daniel, *sen-ner'-tus*, a learned German physician, who became professor of physic at Wirtemberg. He sought to reconcile the theories of Paracelsus with those of Galen. His works were printed at Venice in 1640, in 3 vols. folio, and at Lyons in 1676, in 6 vols. B. 1572; D. 1637.

SEPPINGS, Sir Robert, *sep'-pings*, an eminent English naval architect, who, during fifty years, fulfilled the duties of assistant master-shipwright at Plymouth, and master-shipwright at Chatham dockyards, and, finally became surveyor of the navy. To him are due the invention of the system of "diagonal bracing" in ship-building, and the substitution of round for flat sterns to vessels of war. His improvements met with much opposition when they were first broached; but, Sir John Barrow and other eminent men giving him their powerful advocacy, he was enabled to triumph over the prejudices of the older shipwrights, as well as those of naval commanders who were opposed to any innovations. His great merits as a naval architect were acknowledged by his being created a knight and elected a fellow of the Royal Society, whose Copley medal was voted him. He was awarded the sum of £1000 by the Admiralty, and both Houses of Parliament gave a marked approbation to his labours. Accounts of his inventions were inserted in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, and in the works of Dr. Young. B. 1768; D. in Somersetshire, 1840.

SEPULVEDA, John de, *sai-pool-vai'-da*, a Spanish historian. He became chaplain and historiographer to Charles V., who also appointed him tutor to his son, afterwards Philip II. He wrote, among other learned works, the histories

of the reign of Charles V. and Philip II., and of the Spanish conquests in Mexico. B. near Cordova, 1490; D. 1573.

SERAPION THE SENIOR, *se-rai'-pi-on*, a Syrian physician, who produced a collection of all that had been written upon the treatment of diseases by the Greek and Arabic physicians. A full account of his opinions is to be found in Sprengel's "History of Medicine." Flourished in the 9th century.

SERAPION, an Arabian physician, commonly called Serapion Junior. He wrote a treatise upon medicine, which has been declared to be one of the most important works in Arabic medical literature. There is a manuscript copy of it in Arabic in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Lived in the 11th century.

SERGIUS, *ser'-ji-us*, patriarch of Constantinople in 610, was a native of Syria, and the chief of the sect of Monothelites, the principle of which was that there are only one will and one operation in Christ. This heresy was condemned in the Council of Constantinople. D. 639.

SERGIUS I., Pope, and the successor of Conon, in 687. He baptized Cedwalla, king of the West Saxons, who had made a journey to Rome for that purpose. He opposed the canons of the Council of Constantinople; whereupon Justinian II. sent his general-in-chief to arrest Sergius; but the exarch of Ravenna protected the pope, who humanely interposed to save the life of Justinian's envoy. He instituted several ceremonies, and established various churches at Rome. B. in Syria, about 630; D. at Rome, 701.

SERGIUS II. succeeded Gregory IV. in 844. He was elected without the authorization of the emperor Lotharius, who dispatched an army into Italy, under the command of his son Louis. But the pope succeeded in inducing that prince to retire, after having crowned him king of Italy. Shortly afterwards, the Saracens from Africa ascended the Tiber, and ravaged the environs of Rome, but were prevented from gaining an entrance into the city itself, in consequence of the defence offered by the walls which surrounded it. Sergius was a native of Rome, and D. 847.

SERGIUS III. became pope in 904, through the influence of the marquis of Tuscany and of a notorious Roman lady named Marozia. These personages were at the head of a powerful party which had deposed Christopher. A son of Sergius, by Marozia, afterwards became pope by the title of John X. The character of Sergius has been variously represented; but he appears to have been an able but profligate man. His successor was Anastasius III. D. 911.

SERGIUS IV. was elected in succession to John XVIII., in 1009. Under his rule, and in consequence of his exhortation, the Italian princes combined to drive out the Saracens from the country. In his time, also, the Normans began to enter Italy. His successor was Benedict VIII. D. 1012.

SERRANO, Francisco, Duke de la Torre, *serra'-no*, an eminent Spanish marshal and statesman, who for a long course of years was a powerful supporter of the throne and dynasty of Isabella II. His opinions began to change about 1850, and in 1854 he was exiled for his share in the outbreak at Saragossa in that year. The revolution which immediately followed caused him to return to Spain, and he again took an active part in politics and was sent to France as ambassador in





1857. His liberal opinions becoming strengthened by the abuses which prevailed at the court of Isabella II, he became an object of suspicion in 1868, and, with several other generals, was exiled to the Canary Islands. Returning almost immediately he joined Prim, Topete, and others in causing the army and navy to rise against the Queen and declare her dynasty at an end. Having defeated the royalists in the battle of Alcolea, he became the chief of the provisional government, and after the settlement of the new constitution, in 1869, was made Regent of the kingdom until the nation had made choice of a king. He was created a duke and grandee of Spain for his services at St. Domingo by the suppression of the insurrection of 1862. B. about the close of the eighteenth century.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, *ser'-tor-i-us*, a Roman general, who made his first campaign under Marius, against the Cimbri and Teutones. He afterwards accompanied Marius and Cinna, when they entered Rome and slew their enemies. On being proscribed by Sylla, he fled to Spain, where he put himself at the head of the other exiles, and was regarded as a prince in that country, which he governed with great wisdom and moderation. He repulsed several armies that were sent against him, defeating both Pompey and Metellus. He entered into a treaty with Mithridates, who sent him money and ships, and sought to establish a new Roman republic in Spain His soldiers followed him with the most blind devotion, believing him to be favoured by the gods. Plutarch wrote his life. Assassinated by Perperna, one of his generals, B.C. 72.

SERVANDONI, John Jerome, *sair'-van-do-ne*, an Italian architect and painter, who resided during the greatest part of his life at Paris, where he had the management of the scenery belonging to the theatre. In 1749 he went to London, to design the edifice on Tower Hill erected for the display of fireworks to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. His "Descent of Ænens into Hell" was his best performance as a painter; the portal of St. Sulpice, at Paris, being his masterpiece in architecture. B. at Florence, 1695; D. at Paris, 1766.

SERVETUS, Michael, *ser-vé-tus*, a celebrated theologian and physician, who was educated for the profession of an advocate, at Toulouse, but afterwards studied physic at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. Having embraced the Arian doctrine, he held a correspondence with Calvin on the subject, and many letters passed between them, which only irritated them against each other. Servetus, who was settled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, published a book in favour of his notions, entitled "Christianismi Restitutio;" but he avoided putting his name to it. The authorship was, however, discovered by Calvin, who gave information of it to the magistrates of Vienne, by whom Servetus was banished, and his effigy and book burnt at the gallows. He then formed the design of going to Naples to practise as a physician; but imprudently passing through Geneva in disguise, he was detected by Calvin, by whose means he was apprehended. Through Calvin, also, who acted as informer, prosecutor, and judge, Servetus was, contrary to law, condemned to be slowly burnt to death, which act of barbarity was carried into effect. He wrote several books on

the Trinity, a translation of Ptolemy's Geography, and some medical treatises. Having shown that he was acquainted with the pulmonary circulation, some writers have endeavoured to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood; to which, however, he had no claim. B. at Villanueva, Aragon, 1509; burnt at the stake, at Geneva, 1553.

Servius, Maurus Honoratus, *ser'-vi-us*, a Latin grammarian, who left learned commentaries upon Virgil, printed by Stephens in 1532. One of the best modern editions is that of Burmann. Flourished towards the close of the 4th century.

Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, who, according to the legend (which is, however, allowed to have some historical foundation), was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to his wife Tanaquil, who brought up the youth with her family, and added the name of "Servius" to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his being born of a slave. He was educated in the palace with great care, and obtained the daughter of Tarquin in marriage. His own private virtues recommended him to the notice of the people and of the soldiers; and by his liberality and complaisance he easily gained the throne on the death of his father-in-law. He endeared himself to his subjects as a warrior and as a legislator; defeated the Veientines and Tuscans; established the census, which showed that Rome contained about 84,000 inhabitants; beautified the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes. Servius married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the eldest to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruns. In this union he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Aruns murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. Servius was next murdered by his son-in-law and his daughter Tullia, who cruelly ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B.C. 534.

Sestini, Domenico, *sais'-te-ne*, an eminent Italian numismatist, who was at first librarian to the Prince of Biscari, in Sicily, and afterwards became tutor to the sons of the Neapolitan ambassador at Constantinople. In 1810 he was appointed antiquary at Florence to the grand-duchess Eliza, sister of Napoleon I., and subsequently fulfilled the same functions under Leopold II., the grand-duke of Tuscany. His works are very valuable and numerous; the most important of them being, "System of Numismatics," letters upon the same science, and dissertations upon the Coins of the Ptolemies, the Macedonian kings, &c. B. at Florence, about 1750; D. at Florence, 1832.

Settle, Elkanah, *set'-tel*, an English poet, who wrote the tragedies of "Cambyses, King of Persia," "The Empress of Morocco," and "Fatal Love;" also poems, particularly "The Medal Reversed," and "Azariah and Hushai," both against Dryden; but although he was for a time patronized by Rochester and the court party, he soon sank into insignificance before his great rival. B. at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648; D. in London, 1724.

Sevajee, *sev'-a-je*, the founder of the Mahratta power in India, commenced his career by dispossessing his father of Poonah: after which he continued to make acquisitions of territory, until, in 1658, the Bejapoor monarchy, whose vassal he was, sent a powerful force against him. He assassinated, by treachery, the general of the Bejapoor army, which he afterwards defeated and dispersed. He next surprised and plundered Surat: but, deeming it prudent to avoid hostilities with the powerful Aurungzebe, he made his submission to that potentate, and for some time acted as his ally. In 1670 he found himself sufficiently secure in his possessions to enter into hostilities with the Moguls, He again plundered Surat, and in 1672 totally defeated a Mogul force which had been sent against him. Two years later he was crowned at Rayghur, and soon afterwards he took some strong positions between Madras and Pondicherry, and then overran Mysore. In 1678 he again met the troops of Aurungzebe, this time in Golconda. He drove the Moguls before him; after which he became the greatest potentate in Southern India, having all the country between the Toombuddra and the Kistna ceded to him. But his ambitious career was soon brought to a termination by a sudden illness, which caused his death. Elphinstone declares "that Sevajee left a character which has never been equalled or approached by any of his countrymen." He was succeeded by his son Sambajee, who was, however, not equal to his father, and was defeated and slain in 1689. B. at Poonah, 1627; D. 1680.

Severino, Marcus Aurelius, *sai'-vai-re'-no*, a celebrated Neapolitan physician. Through his mode of practice, no less than by his writings, the science of medicine was advanced in Italy. He became professor of anatomy and medicine at the university of Naples. He wrote against the doctrines of Aristotle, and left some works on medicine. B. in Calabria, 1580; D. 1656.

Severus, Lucius Cornelius, *se-ve'-rus*, a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, who wrote poems upon the death of Cicero, the Sicilian war, &c. Flourished about 30 B.C.

Severus, Cassius, a Roman orator, who was banished into Crete by Augustus for his satirical language. He was distinguished for his eloquence; but it was of a more fervid than prudent character. His declamations were ordered to be destroyed by the senate. Flourished about 10 B.C.

Severus, a heretic, who maintained that there are two opposite principles, the one good and the other evil, by which man was originally created, and by which he continues to be governed. Flourished in the 2nd century.

Severus, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor, who passed through various offices of the state, and was distinguished for his ambition, activity, and avarice. After the murder of Pertinax, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the army in Germany, and at once advanced upon Rome to secure his title. His reception at Rome was gratifying to his vanity; but he was opposed by Pescennius Niger, who had a numerous army in the East. Many battles were fought between them; but at length Niger was destroyed, and his head sent to Severus, who behaved with the utmost cruelty to all the partisans of his unfortunate rival. Elated with this success, he pillaged Byzantium, and attempted to put away, by assassination, Albinus, whom he had previously accepted as his colleague in the empire; but

being foiled, he had recourse to arms. Albinus was defeated and slain in Gaul, his family and adherents sharing his fate. Severus, on his return to Rome, put to death the wealthiest citizens, that he might possess himself of their property. Tired of an inactive life, he marched into the East, where he made numerous conquests. In 208 he set out upon his British campaign, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta; and having reduced a portion of the island, built a wall across the northern part, to defend the Roman possessions from the invasions of the Caledonians. Severus, worn out with a complication of disorders, died at York, 211. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and, were it not for his inexorable cruelty, might be placed among the most distinguished of the Roman emperors. B. in Africa, 146.

Severus, Marcus Aurelius Alexander, a Roman emperor, was the cousin of the emperor Elagabalus, at whose death he was proclaimed emperor, 222. Towards the close of his reign, the peace of the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians. Alexander marched into the East; but is said to have suffered defeat. The revolt of the Germans subsequently called him from the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with some success; but his soldiers were undisciplined and turbulent; their clamours were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after a reign of thirteen years. His mother, Julia Mammæa, shared his fate, with all his friends. Severus possessed many virtues, was a patron of literature, and dedicated the hours of relaxation to the study of the best Greek and Latin historians, orators, and poets. B. in Phœnicia, 208; killed, 235.

Severus, Sulpicius, an ecclesiastical historian, and surnamed the Christian Sallust. The best of his works is his "Historia Sacra," which extends from the Creation to A.D. 400. D. 420.

Severus, Alexandrinus, a Greek rhetorician, who wrote, among other works, some "Ethopœia," or imitations of speeches adapted to the character and to the supposed persons. They contain, among others, the supposed speeches of Æschines upon going into banishment, and that of Menelaus upon the abduction of Helen by Paris. Flourished about 470.

Se'vigne', Marie de Rabutin de Chantal, Marchioness de, *se-veen'-yai*, a celebrated letter-writer, was the daughter of the Baron de Chantal, who lost his life in defending the Isle of Rhé against the English. After receiving a most careful education under her maternal uncle, she espoused, at the age of 18, the Marquis de Sévigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, leaving her with one son and a daughter, to whose education she paid strict attention. The daughter married, in 1669, the Count de Grignan, commandant in Provence; and while on a visit to her, the marchioness caught a fever, of which she died. Her letters are unequalled examples of the epistolary style, being elegant, picturesque, and animated. B. in Burgundy, 1627; D. in Provence, 1696.—Her son Charles, Marquis de Sévigné, was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and had a dispute with Madame Dacier respecting the sense of a passage in Horace. D. 1713.

Sevin, François, *sev'-ă*, a learned French philologist, who became a member of the Academy of the Belles Lettres, and keeper of the manuscripts in the library of the king of France. By order of Louis XV., he proceeded to Constantinople with the Abbé Fourmont, in search of manuscripts, of which they procured about 600. He afterwards wrote an account of his travels, in letters. He also wrote a dissertation on the first king of Egypt, the histories of Assyria and Lydia, and several other curious discourses. B. 1682; D. 1741.

Seward, William, *su'-ard*, an English compiler, who published five volumes of anecdotes of distinguished persons, extracted from curious old books, to which he afterwards added a supplement, under the title of "Biographiana." B. in London, 1747; D. 1799.

Seward, Anna, an English authoress, was the daughter of a divine of the established church, who had himself written poems, besides editing Beaumont and Fletcher. Miss Seward was enabled, early in life, to profit by the society of several distinguished men who visited her father's residence, and among whom was Dr. Johnson. In 1782 she commenced her literary career, with the publication of a poetical novel, entitled "Louisa," which was so favourably received as to run through four editions. A collection of sonnets, and the "Life of Dr. Darwin," were her next publications; but although they met with some success, they were too slight in substance and too affected in style to attain a permanent reputation. She bequeathed her unpublished works and letters to Sir Walter Scott, and to the publisher, Mr. Constable. These performances were produced after her death; but although they had the advantage of a biographical preface, written by the great novelist, they soon sank into oblivion. B. 1747; D. 1809.

Seward, William Henry, a modern American statesman, who was educated for the law, which profession he practised during several years. After visiting Europe, he was in 1838 elected governor of the state of New York, which position he retained until 1842. In 1849 he was returned to Congress, where he made himself remarkable for his speeches against slavery. In 1853 he published an edition of his speeches, state papers, and miscellaneous works. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidentship, he became secretary of state; his public conduct of affairs, however, subsequently evoked considerable animadversion. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, an attempt was also made on Seward's life, and he was severely wounded. B. 1801; D. 1872.

Sewell, William, *su-el*, an English historian, who was the author of the "History of the Quakers," and of a Dictionary, Dutch and English. He practised as a surgeon at Amsterdam. B. 1650; D. 1725.

Sewell, George, an English poet and physician, who wrote a tragedy, entitled "Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh," acted at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; a "Vindication of the English Stage," the "Life of John Philips," and some poems. D. at Hampstead, 1726.

Sextus Empiricus, *sex'-tus*, a Greek philosopher of the Pyrrhonian sect, and a physician of that of the Empirics, or those who guided their practice wholly after experience. Of his works there are extant—three books called the "Pyrrhonian Hypotyposes," in which he gives all the arguments of the Sceptics, and a large treatise upon the impossibility of admitting any science.

The best edition of this author is that of Fabricius, Leipsic, 1718. Flourished about 200 A.D.

SEYMOUR, Lady Jane, *sé'-moor*, the third wife of Henry VIII., and the mother of Edward VI., was at first maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, whom she supplanted in 1536. She died in 1587, a few days after giving birth to her son.

SEYMOUR, Edward, brother of Lady Jane Seymour, and uncle of Edward VI., was created Viscount Beauchamp and duke of Somerset. On the accession of his nephew to the throne, Seymour became his guardian, and Protector of the kingdom. He was accused of abusing his high trust by the earl of Warwick and other courtiers, and was beheaded in 1552.

SEYMOUR, Thomas, admiral of England, brother of the preceding, by whom he was brought to the scaffold, on a pretended charge of treason, in 1549.

SEYMOUR, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, daughters of the Duke of Somerset, were distinguished for their poetical talents. They composed Latin verses on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551. Anne, the eldest of these ladies, married first the earl of Warwick, and afterwards Sir Edward Hunton. Jane was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

SEYMOUR, Sir George Hamilton, a modern English diplomatist, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, commenced public life in 1817. From 1819 to 1821 he was employed in the Foreign-office; but, in the following year, accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the congress of Verona. He afterwards served as a subordinate to the British representatives at Frankfort, Berlin, Constantinople, Florence, and Brussels. He was British minister at Lisbon in 1846, and was in 1851 removed to St. Petersburg. In that capacity he held with the emperor Nicholas those famous secret interviews, during which the czar declared the condition of Turkey to be that of "a sick man," whose inheritance he offered to divide between Russia and England. A few weeks before the declaration of war between Russia and Great Britain, he found it necessary to quit St. Petersburg; and towards the close of the year 1855 Sir Hamilton was appointed the successor to the earl of Westmoreland at Vienna. His diplomatic services were rewarded by his being created G.C.B. and G.C.H. In 1858 he retired from public service. B. 1797.

SEYMOUR, Sir Michael, a modern English admiral, who entered the navy in 1813, on board the *Hannibal*, commanded by his father. He became a post-captain in 1826, and after seeing some service in the Mediterranean and on the South American station, was appointed inspector-general of docks at Devonport. During the Russian war he acted as flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was soon afterwards appointed second in command to Sir David Dundas, who had succeeded Sir Charles Napier in the command of the Baltic fleet. In the following year he went out to the Chinese station as commander-in-chief. In that capacity he demanded of the authorities at Canton reparation for the insults offered to the English flag; but not obtaining a fitting response, opened fire upon the forts which defended the city. These forts were taken.





Sir Michael subsequently represented Devonport in Parliament, but resigned his seat in 1863 on being appointed to an active command. B. near Plymouth, 1802.

SEYMOUR, Lady Arabella. (*See* STUART, Lady Arabella.)

SEYSSEL, Claude de, *sai'-sel*, an eminent French historian and classicist, who became professor of eloquence at Turin, afterwards councillor to Louis XII. of France, and at a later period, and in succession, bishop of Marseilles and archbishop of Turin. His most important works were,—"The Singular History of Louis XII.," "The Great Monarchy of France," a treatise upon the Salic law, and translations into French, of Thucydides, Xenophon, Seneca, &c. He was among the first Frenchmen who wrote their native language with elegance and precision; and was likewise a fine and vigorous writer of the Latin, in which language he composed a number of works. B. about 1450; D. 1520.

SFONDRATI, Francesco, *sfon-dra'-te*, an Italian cardinal, who was at first a senator of Milan, and councillor of state to the emperor Charles V. On the death of his wife he entered into orders and was elevated to the cardinalship. He was appointed governor of Siena, and earned, by his wise and humane administration, the epithet of the "father of his country," which was applied to him by the inhabitants. He wrote several works upon politics and jurisprudence, and a Latin poem on the Rape of Helen. B. at Cremona, 1493; D. 1550.—His son Nicolas became pope, by the name of Gregory XIV.—There was another cardinal of this name and family, who wrote several works against the liberties of the Gallican church. D. 1696.

SFORZA, Jacopo Attendolo, surnamed, *sfordz'-a*, a celebrated Italian general, who, according to some accounts, was the son of a labourer, and, to others, of a shoemaker. Early in life he joined a company of adventurers, who gave their services upon hire to the petty rulers and republics of that period, and, after passing through the inferior military ranks, became a general. He was for a long time in the service of Joan, queen of Naples, who made him constable of the kingdom. Pope Martin V. appointed him gonfalonier of the holy church, and created him Count de Cotignola, to which was added a large pension. He obliged Alphonso, king of Aragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and retook several important places which had revolted; but being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, was drowned in the river Pescara, 1424.

SFORZA, Francesco, natural son of the preceding, was brought up to the profession of arms under his father, and was with him at the time of his death. He was created a Count, received some estates in Naples from Queen Joan, afterwards commanded with success against the king of Aragon; and on the death of Joan, attached himself to the duke of Anjou, whom she had made her heir. The pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, elected him their general against the duke of Milan, who purchased Sforza's alliance by giving him his daughter in marriage. On the duke's death, in 1447, the Milanese chose him for their general against the Venetians; but, after some actions, he turned his arms against themselves, besieged Milan, and compelled the inhabitants to elect him their duke. He also

made himself master of Genoa and Savona. B. 1401; D. 1466.

SFORZA, Catherine, a heroine of the same family, was the natural daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, who was assassinated in 1476. In 1500 her late husband's lordship of Forli was besieged by the duke of Valentinois, son of Pope Alexander VI.; but she defended the fortress with the greatest bravery, though the besiegers threatened to put to death her children, who were in their hands. At length the place was taken, and Catherine sent prisoner to Rome; but she soon recovered her liberty, and was married to John de Medici, to whose family she rendered eminent services.

'SGRAVESANDE, William Jacob, *sgrav'-sande(r)*, an eminent Dutch mathematician, who was sent to the university to study the law, and took his doctor's degree there in 1707. But from his earliest years he had evinced a predilection for scientific knowledge, and before he had attained his 19th year, produced an essay on perspective. While practising his profession as a barrister, he continued to make experiments; and, having published some scientific dissertations, began to acquire fame as a philosopher. He visited England in 1715, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. After his return, he was appointed professor of mathematics at the university of Leyden; and was the first continental professor who taught the Newtonian philosophy. His principal works were, "Introduction to Philosophy," "Elements of Physics," and editions of the "Arithmetica Universalis" of Newton. B. in Holland, 1688; D. 1742.

SHADWELL, Thomas, *shad'-wel*, an English dramatic poet. When Dryden was removed from the office of poet laureate, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of MacFlecknoe. Shadwell was, however, a man of genius, and many of his dramatic pieces possess great merit. His principal pieces are, "Epsom Wells," "Timon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the "Gentleman of Alsatia," and the "Lancashire Witches." Dryden, his rival, thus speaks of him; but with more point than truth:—

"Mature in dulness from his tender years,
Shadwell alone of all my sons is he
Who stands confirm'd in full stupidity:
The rest to some faint meaning make pretence;
But Shadwell never deviates into sense."

Rochester, his patron, more truly estimates his worth:—

"Of all our modern wits, none seem to me
Once to have touch'd upon true comedy,
But hasty Shadwell and slow Wycherley.
Shadwell's unfinish'd works do yet impart
Great proofs of Nature's force, though none of Art."

B. in Norfolk, 1640; D. 1692.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of, *shafts'-ber-e*, an English statesman, who, at the conclusion of his university career, entered upon public life, in 1640, as the Parliamentary representative of Tewkesbury. Until 1643 he had adhered to the royal cause; but having in that year taken umbrage at some act of the government, he, says Clarendon, "gave himself up body and soul to the service of the Parliament, with an implacable animosity against the royal interest." He sat in the Barebones Parliament, which was assembled by Cromwell after 1653; but, after the death of the Protector, he and Monk operated together to bring about the Restoration. When Charles II. ascended the throne, Sir Anthony was made governor of the Isle of Wight, chancellor of the exchequer, and received other important appointments in acknowledgment of his services. Moreover, he was raised to the peerage, and was one of the commissioners who sat upon the trial of the regicides in 1660. Apparently indifferent to anything like political principle, he was one of the notorious Cabal ministry, through whose misconduct of affairs England became involved in a war with Holland. He is, however, acquitted of having taken a portion of the bribes which his associates received at that period from France. He was created earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and appointed lord chancellor, an office he held with little honour to himself, although he was complimented by Dryden, in "Absalom and Achitophel," as follows:—

"In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin
With more discerning eyes, nor hands more clean,
Unbribed, unsought, the wretched to redress,—
Swift of dispatch, and easy of access."

The duke of York, afterwards James II., although Shaftesbury appears to have taken considerable pains to conciliate his favour, became his constant opponent, and succeeded in bringing about his dismissal from office in 1673. Subsequently to this event, he entered into opposition, and lent all his energies to the harassing of the court party. His hostility to the government led to his being confined during a year in the King's Bench. He afterwards displayed so much eagerness in maintaining the truth of the mfamous Titus Oates plot, that some historians have deemed it to be of his own invention. The next great measure in which he participated was in 1679, when he drew up and carried what was then called "Lord Shaftesbury's Act," now famous as the Habeas Corpus Act. His opposition to the succession of the duke of York to the throne, and his intrigues with the duke of Monmouth, led to his being committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason in 1681. The bill of indictment was, however, ignored by the grand jury at the Old Bailey. Perceiving that it was the design of the court to effect his destruction, he endeavoured to form a plot for an armed insurrection; but, not succeeding in drawing his friends along with him in this desperate matter, he, in 1682, fled to Holland. Although an inconsistent and intriguing statesman, he rendered great services to the cause of national liberty. B. at Wimborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, 1621; D. at Amsterdam, 1683.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Cooper, third Earl of, an English philosophical writer, was the grandson of the preceding. He was also the favourite of that statesman, who himself superintended the boy's education, and caused him to acquire a knowledge of both Greek and Latin before he had attained his 11th year, by placing him under a female tutor who spoke both those languages with fluency. His after-education was conducted by the celebrated philosopher John Locke, who was his grandfather's friend. After travelling upon the continent, he returned to England, and entered the House of Commons in 1693, remaining there five years; at the end of which time, his health having suffered, he

went to Holland. He succeeded to the earldom in the following year, and during the few closing years of William III.'s reign, distinguished himself by his eloquence in the House of Lords. Subsequently to the accession of Anne, he once more retired to Holland, but returned to his native country in two years; after which he devoted himself to literature. His most important works were, "Letter on Enthusiasm;" "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody;" "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour;" "Soliloquy, or Advice to an Author;" and "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." Of this writer Warburton says: "The noble author of the 'Characteristics' had many excellent qualities, both as a man and as a writer. He was temperate, chaste, honest, and a lover of his country. In his writings he has shown how much he has imbibed the deep sense, and how naturally he could copy the gracious manner of Plato." B. in London, 1671; D. at Naples, 1713.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of, a modern statesman and philanthropist, completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1826, as the representative of Woodstock. In the interval 1828-30 he was a commissioner of the Board of Control, and was a lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1834-5. As Lord Ashley he took charge of the Ten Hours Bill, and supported Sir Robert Peel in his measures with regard to the corn laws. The death of his father, in 1851, caused his accession to the peerage. He was an earnest and influential member of the "evangelical party" of the Established Church, and distinguished himself by his support of any movement or society which had for its object to ameliorate the condition of the uneducated or neglected classes. He was a conspicuous member of the Labourers' Friend and the Ragged School Societies; exercised great influence in the religious world, and was president of the Bible and the Church Pastoral Aid Societies, and of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. B. 1801.

SHAH-ALIM I., *sha'-a-lim*, emperor of India, succeeded his father, Aurungzebe, in 1707. His short reign was chiefly spent in contesting the throne with his two brothers, Azim and Cambakhsh, who had been left the kingdoms of Bejapoor and the Deccan. Both these ambitious princes were defeated and slain in succession. Meer Hussein-Khan, an eminent native historian, thus describes his character:—"This emperor was extremely good-natured, and mild even to a fault; but very deficient in firmness, for which quality, indeed, the princes of the house of Timour have never been remarkable in later times." D. 1712.

SHAH-ALIM II. became nominally emperor in 1759. Unable to maintain his rule over the decaying empire, he in 1765 sought the protection and assistance of the British, who assured him the possession of the city and district of Allahabad, and in return were granted Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, which territories formed the nucleus of the Anglo-Indian empire. His anxiety to re-establish himself in Delhi, the old seat of the Mogul empire, caused him to enter into an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1771; but these turbulent and ambitious chieftains soon reduced him to the condition of a captive. When Delhi was taken in 1783 by Gholam Khadir, a Rohilla chief, Shah-Alim was deprived of his sight. In 1803, Lord Lake captured Delhi; whereupon the unhappy representative of the Mogul emperors became an English state-pensioner. D. 1806.

SHAH-JEHAN, *je'-han*, or "king of the world," the title taken by Khurrem-Shah, fifth Mogul emperor of India. He succeeded to the throne in 1627, and subdued the kingdom of Ahmednuggur, compelled the states of Bejapoor and Golconda to pay tribute, and commenced a fresh war in the Deccan; but, being prostrated by sickness in 1657, his four sons broke into revolt against his authority, and fought between themselves for the succession. Two of them, Aurungzebe and Mourad, united their forces against the elder brother, who was defeated and put to death by Aurungzebe. The two remaining brothers were subsequently got rid of by the same prince, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and kept his father captive in Agra. (*See* AURUNGZEBE.) Shah-Jehan was a wise and humane monarch, and, says Tavernier, "reigned not so much as a king over his subjects, but rather as a father over his family and children." It was during his reign, which was the most brilliant period of the Mogul dynasty, that the famous "peacock throne," the jewels set in which were valued at £6,500,000, was constructed. He also built the city of Shahjehanabad or New Delhi; and the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, as a tomb for his favourite queen. D. at Agra, 1666.

SHAH ROKH BEHADIR, *rok bo-ha-dir'*, the fourth son and successor of Tamerlane, defeated the Turcoman prince Cara Yousouf and his sons, restored the fortress of Herat in 1416, and rebuilt the city itself, which had been destroyed by his father. He appointed two of his sons governors of Mawarannahar (or the country beyond the Oxus) and of Persia; while he took with him a third as his subordinate in his Indian campaigns. D. at Ray, Persia, 1448.

SHAKSPERE, William, *shaik'-spere*, the greatest poet of England. It is to be regretted that the materials for Shakspere's life should be so lamentably deficient. Though it is not entirely true, as Steevens, one of the editors of his works, declares, that "all that is known with any degree of certainty is, that he was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, married, and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, died, and was buried;" —it must, nevertheless, be admitted that the only foundation we possess whereon to build a biography of the poet, are a few parish registers, wills, and title-deeds. As Mr. Hallam truly observes, "All that insatiable curiosity and unwearied diligence have detected about Shakspere, serves rather to disappoint and perplex than to furnish the slightest illustration of his character." It is not the register of his baptism, or the draft of his will, or the orthography of his name, that we seek. No letter of his writing, no record of his conversation, no character of him, drawn with any fulness by a contemporary, can be produced. The account of Shakspere's life which has been most commonly accepted, is that given by Rowe, who wrote it mainly from the statements and anecdotes which Betterton the actor collected while upon a visit to Stratford, in the beginning of the last century. As it is impossible to give a place in this article to the various theories of

the many commentators upon Shakspere's biography, it will be best to follow Rowe, but afterwards to indicate what portions of his statement are erroneous, according to the discoveries of the most diligent of recent inquirers. Rowe says the poet's father, "who was a considerable dealer in wool," had so large a family—ten children in all—that, though William was his eldest son, he could give him but a scanty education. He was, indeed, for some time at the grammar-school at Stratford, where he learnt the rudiments of the Latin language, but was prevented from making any further progress by being taken home to follow his father's business. While he was yet very young, he married the daughter of one Hathaway, a substantial farmer in the neighbourhood. In this kind of settlement he continued till, by an act of folly and dissipation, he was obliged to leave the country and his family. He had, by a misfortune common to young fellows, fallen into bad company, and amongst them some who were in the practice of deer-stealing. By them he was prevailed upon, more than once, to engage in robbing the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this, continues Rowe, he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought somewhat too severely, and, in order to avenge that ill-usage, he made a ballad upon him, which is said to have been so bitter that the prosecution was redoubled, and he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and seek shelter in London. Here he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them, as his name is in the list of performers prefixed to several old plays, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor than that his highest part was the Ghost in his own "Hamlet." We are equally ignorant which was the first play he wrote, though the dates of many of his pieces are easily fixed by particular passages. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and, without doubt, presented him with many marks of her favour. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of "Henry IV.," that she commanded him to exhibit the knight in love; on which occasion Shakspere wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The earl of Southampton was his particular friend, and hearing that he had an inclination to make a purchase, but wanted the means, he generously sent him £1000. Shakspere was also very intimate with Ben Jonson, who gives him a high character, in his "Discoveries." After conducting the theatre many years with great reputation, he retired to his native place, where his wit and good nature introduced him to the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Thus far Rowe, the earliest biographer of the great poet; but the new circumstances of Shakspere's life and ancestry, which have been made known, would seem to prove that John Shakspere, the father, was a small landed proprietor who cultivated his own soil; that when Shakspere was recalled from school in order to assist his father, the family consisted not of ten but of five children. Malone assumes that the means of John Shakspere had become straitened; but the story of the poet's having been taken home from school before he had "attained a proficiency in the





Latin language," was evidently conceived to fit a theory long maintained, but now being rapidly exploded,—that Shakspere's works manifest an "ignorance of the ancients." How much more rational is the following hypothesis, taken from the "English Cyclopædia," and written probably by Mr. Charles Knight himself, the author of the best life of Shakspere that we possess?—"The free school of Stratford was founded in the reign of Henry VI., and received a charter from Edward VI. It was open to all boys natives of the borough, and, like all the grammar-schools of that age, was under the direction of men who, as graduates of the universities, were qualified to diffuse that sound scholarship which was once the boast of England. We have no record of Shakspere having been at this school; but there can be no rational doubt that he was educated there. His father could not have procured for him a better education anywhere. It is perfectly clear to those who have studied his works (without being influenced by prejudices which have been most carefully cherished, implying that he received a very narrow education) that they abound with evidences that he must have been solidly grounded in the learning—properly so called—which was taught in the grammar-schools. As he did not adopt any one of the learned professions, he probably, like many others who have been forced into busy life, cultivated his early scholarship only so far as he found it practically useful, and had little leisure for unnecessary display. His mind was too large to make a display of anything. But what professed scholar has ever engrafted Latin words upon our vernacular English with more facility and correctness? And what scholar has ever shown a better comprehension of the spirit of antiquity than Shakspere in his Roman plays?" The information which Betterton collected and Rowe made use of, as to the early marriage of the poet, has been proved to be correct. William Shakspere and Anne Hathaway were married in 1582, the poet being then eighteen and a half and Anne twenty-six years old. The stories that Shakspere, when a boy, followed his father's trade of a butcher, and that when he "killed a calf, he would do it in high style and make a speech,"—that he had been a schoolmaster, a lawyer's clerk,—that he had stolen Sir Thomas Lucy's deer,—that, after going to London he held the horses of those who rode to the theatre during the performances, were Stratford traditions, which commentators endeavour to explain away by diverse means. Malone disposes of the deer-stealing tradition by affirming that there was no park at Charlecote at the time, and that, consequently, there was no "local habitation" for the stolen deer. Again, it is urged that, until Shakspere drew the rich and intellectual classes there by his works, they did not visit the theatre at all, and that those frequenters of the playhouse who found pleasure in the rude and unrefined entertainments there provided, were too poor to keep horses. Much nearer the truth would appear to be the London tradition, preserved by old Aubrey, who says, "This William, being naturally inclined to poetry and acting, came to London, I guess about eighteen, and did act exceedingly well. . . . He began early to make essays at dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." According to this view, we may imagine the young man, not holding horses, but boldly

attempting to bestride Pegasus, and by engaging in the composition of his poems of "The Rape of Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis," for which he had models in Chaucer and Spenser, fitting himself for that greater task, his dramas, for which he had no printed models, but only nature, which lay all before him. Pursuing the same theory, we may imagine the young man first acquiring a footing in the theatre, as a poet of whose talents, both as an actor and playwright, his fellow-townsmen and countymen, Burbage and Greene, leading actors and shareholders of the Blackfriars Theatre, were anxious to avail themselves. But it is assumed that, because no mention had been made of him as an author till about 1592, he had not produced any of his plays before that date. It is, at any rate, certain that, from 1589 he had been a shareholder in the theatre, and moreover a man of importance among his friends and fellows. It is not necessary here to enter upon the controversy relative to the dates of Shakspere's plays. It has been ascertained beyond doubt, however, that his first printed drama was "The First Part of the Contention" (Henry VI., Part II.), which was in 1594. In 1597 he purchased the best house in his native town, called by Dugdale "a fair house, built of brick and timber." This is the purchase which the Earl of Southampton is said to have enabled him to make by presenting him with £1000; but at the period in question he had become a man of substance, was an important shareholder in both the Globe and Blackfriars theatres, and was beyond the need of such prodigal bounty. After the accession of James I. to the English throne, in 1603, Shakspere, apparently desirous of retiring from his profession of an actor, is thought to have applied for the mastership of the queen's revels, and to have been the person spoken of in the following letter from Sir Thomas Egerton to the lord-keeper:—"It seemeth to my humble judgment that one who is the author of plays now daily presented on the public stages of London, and the possessor of no small gains, could not with reason pretend to be master of the queen's majesty's revels; forasmuch as he would sometimes be asked to approve and allow of his own writings." Daniel, a contemporary poet, obtained the appointment. About 1604 he is supposed to have retired to Stratford, where, during the last twelve years of his life, he is surmised to have produced "Lear," "Julius Cæsar," "Coriolanus," "Cymbeline," "The Tempest," the "Winter's Tale," and others of his plays. In the "Diary of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon," recently discovered in the library of the Medical Society of London, the following entries were found:—"I have heard that Mr. Shakspere was a natural wit, without any art at all. He frequented the plays all his younger time, but in his elder days lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for it had an allowance so large that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year, as I have heard. Shakspere, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry-making, and, it seems, drank too hard; for Shakspere died of a fever there contracted." These entries were made at least thirty-four years after the great poet's death, and were probably exaggerated statements. With regard to the spelling of his name, it cannot be positively ascertained whether the signatures to his will are Shakspere or Shak-





speare; but in a copy of Florio's "Montaigne," in the British Museum, it is unmistakeably Shakspere. B. at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 1564; D. at the same place, 1616.

Shamoul, *sha-mool'*, an Arabian mathematician and physician, who wrote, among other works, one attacking the Jews, whom he charged with interpolating the Mosaic Scriptures. B. 1200; D. 1273.

Shanfarah, *shan-fa-ra'*, an Arabian poet, who was the author of the oldest poem extant in Arabic. He also rendered his name famous among his countrymen as a swift runner. His poem has been translated by Sylvestre de Sacy, and included in the "Chrestomathie Arabe." He flourished before Mohammed.

Sharp, James, *sharp*, a Scotch prelate, who, soon after the Restoration, was advanced to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, and had the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland; but his conduct gave so much offence to the Covenanters and Presbyterians, that he was dragged from his coach and murdered by nine assassins in 1679. B. at the castle of Banff, 1618.

Sharp, Dr. John, an English prelate, who became chaplain to Charles II. and afterwards to James II. He was suspended in 1686, but was restored to his functions in the following year. He secured the favour of William III., and in 1691 was made archbishop of York. In 1702 he preached the sermon at the coronation of Queen Anne, with whom he subsequently acquired great influence. He is said to have been one of those who prevented the elevation of Swift to a bishopric. B. at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1644; D. at Bath, 1714.

Sharp, Abraham, an English mechanist and astronomical calculator, who, while employed as the keeper of a day-school at Liverpool, taught himself mathematics and astronomy, and occupied his leisure in the construction of instruments. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1688, he was engaged by Flamsteed, the Royal Astronomer, to mount instruments at the Greenwich Observatory. After rendering some important services at that establishment, he retired to Horton, in Yorkshire, where he fitted up an observatory, constructing his own lenses, telescopes, and other apparatus himself. The remainder of his life was spent in assisting Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, Sir Jonas Moore, and other mathematicians, in their calculations. He contributed to the "Historia Cælestis" of Flamsteed, and in 1717 produced a treatise entitled "Geometry Improved." B. at Little Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, 1651; D. 1742.

Sharp, Thomas, an English divine, philologist and antiquary, published some works, which, after his death, were collected into 6 vols. in 1773. B. about 1693; D. 1758.

Sharp, Granville, an English writer and advocate for the abolition of negro slavery. He was the son of the preceding, and was educated for the bar, but never practised. He wrote several excellent works upon law, philology, &c.; but it was as an opponent of negro slavery that he became known, both by his writings and by his conduct upon a particular occasion, when he protected a negro against his master, by whom he had been brought to England. The case was brought before the lord mayor, and, notwithstanding the decision of that magistrate, the master seized and would

not surrender his slave. Sharp then brought an action against the master, and, in the end, twelve judges declared it to be the law of the land, that when a slave sets foot on English territory he is free. Sharp also wrote against the war with the Americans, the impressment of seamen, &c. B. 1734; D. 1813.

SHARPE, Gregory, an eminent oriental scholar and able divine, was educated at Westminster and Aberdeen, and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, "A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniacs," "Defence of Dr. Clarke against the Attacks of Leibnitz," "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon," "Dissertations on the Latin and Greek Tongues," "Three Discourses in Defence of Christianity," an "Introduction to Universal History," and "The Rise and Fall of the City and Temple of Jerusalem." B. 1713; D. 1771.

SHAW, Thomas, *shaw*, an English divine and celebrated traveller, who, after taking orders, was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Algiers, and resided there during twelve years. He published his "Travels in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt." It is a work of great value, and has been several times reprinted. He subsequently became principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford. B. at Kendal, Westmoreland, about 1692; D. 1751.

SHAW, Cuthbert, an English poet, who published, in 1756, a work called "Liberty." He was at that period engaged as usher in a school at Darlington, but removed to London and thence to Bury, where he entered into the Norwich company of players. He published, in 1760, under the name of Seymour, "Odes on the Four Seasons." In 1762 he attacked Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley, in a poem entitled "Four Farthing Candles." In 1766 he published "The Race, a Poem," in which he satirized the chief poets of that period. About this time he wrote an account of the virtues of a medicine called the Beaume de Vie, of which he was a proprietor. B. at Ravensworth, Yorkshire, 1738; D. 1771.

SHAW, Peter, an eminent English physician, who lectured upon medicine and chemistry with considerable success, and became physician to George II. He published editions of the works of Robert Boyle and Roger Bacon. His "Lessons in Chemistry" was at one time a very popular book, and was translated into French. B. about 1695; D. 1763.

SHAW, George, an eminent English divine, physician, and naturalist, who was educated at Oxford, and took holy orders in 1774; but subsequently repaired to Edinburgh, in order to study natural science. In 1787 he became doctor of medicine. He assisted at the formation of the Linnæan Society in 1788, and was appointed vice-president. After spending some years in the cultivation of natural science, and as a physician and lecturer, he, in 1791, received the appointment of assistant-keeper of natural history in the British Museum, which post he retained until his death. The most important of his works were, "The Naturalist's Miscellany," "General Zoology," and a catalogue of the Linnæan Museum, illustrated with some fine coloured engravings. B. in Buckinghamshire, 1751; D. 1813.

SHEE, Sir Martin Archer, *she*, an eminent Irish painter, who became president of the Royal Academy. He so early attained a proficiency in drawing, that, at the age of 16, when he was thrown upon his resources by the death of his father, a merchant of Dublin, he was enabled to set up as a portrait painter in the Irish capital. Though he was extensively patronized, he desired to acquire a wider reputation, and accordingly repaired in 1788 to London, where he was introduced by Edmund Burke to Sir Joshua Reynolds. In time he obtained a good practice as a portrait painter, for which occupation his accomplishments and polished manners well qualified him. In 1800 he was elected a R.A., and from that time rose so rapidly in the estimation of his brother artists, as well as that of the art-loving public, as to be chosen president of the Royal Academy, after the death of Lawrence in 1830. He was knighted upon the same occasion. Though not a great painter, his courtly manners and fluency of speech made him a dignified and efficient president of the artistic body. He wrote a tragedy intended for the stage, but never acted, and some short poetical pieces. B. at Dublin, 1769; D. 1854.

SHEFFIELD, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire, *shef'feeld*, a statesman, who became member of the privy council, and lord chamberlain under James II. He was subsequently created marquis of Normanby by William III., and after the accession of Queen Anne, duke of Buckingham. In the same reign he was also lord privy seal and president of the council. He retired from public affairs at the accession of George I., and henceforth devoted himself to the pursuit of literature. He wrote some poems, an essay on Satire, and miscellaneous essays. He was also the author of some valuable "Memoirs relative to the Revolution of 1688." B. 1649; D. 1721.—His only son, after serving some time in the French army under the Duke of Berwick, retired from the service on account of his health. With him the house of Sheffield became extinct. D. at Rome, 1735.

SHEIL, Richard Lalor, *sheel*, an Irish politician and diplomatist, who studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards in Ireland, where he was called to the bar in 1814. The expenses of his student career were defrayed by the proceeds of five tragedies, the most successful of which was "Adelaide," and in which Miss O'Neill enacted the principal part. He also wrote "Sketches of the Irish Bar," for the "New Monthly Magazine." A zealous Roman Catholic and talented orator, he, in 1822, became a member of the Catholic Association, against the measure proposed for the suppression of which, he, in 1825, together with O'Connell, pleaded at the bar of the House of Lords. In 1829 he was enabled to enter the House of Commons, through the interest of the marquis of Anglesea, who was at the time lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and had observed the powers of the impassioned declaimer. His oratorical powers expanded and ripened in the House of Commons, and in truth paved the way for his entrance into office He was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1839 became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and a member of the privy council. Upon the return of the Whigs to office, in 1846, Sheil became master of the Mint, which office he retained till 1850, at which date he was nominated British minister at the court of Tuscany. He fulfilled the duties of this

appointment until his death. B. at Dublin, 1791; D. at Florence, 1851.

SHELBURNE, William Petty, Earl of, *shel'-burn*, an English statesman, who, in early life, entered the army and distinguished himself at the battles of Minden and Kampen. When George III. ascended the throne, in 1760, he became the king's aide-de-camp, and subsequently reached the grade of major-general. He succeeded to the carldom of Shelburne in the following year. At first a supporter of Bute, under whom he held office, his views relative to the impolicy of coercing the Americans led to his estrangement from that minister, and to his subsequent attachment to the Earl of Chatham, of whom he became an ardent admirer and unswerving supporter. In 1782 he was called upon to form an administration, and entered office with the declaration that he would adhere to all those "constitutional ideas which for seven years he had imbibed from his master in politics, the late Earl of Chatham." During his ministry, although it extended over only seven months, the siege of Gibraltar came to a glorious termination, and Howe and Rodney won their triumphs upon the seas. He retired from office in 1783, resigning the leadership of his party to William Pitt. He was created marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, and henceforth took little share in public affairs. B. 1737; D. 1805.

SHELDON, Gilbert, an eminent English prelate, who received various preferments, and was appointed clerk of the closet to Charles I., whom he attended in the Isle of Wight, and for his loyalty was deprived of his appointments and imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made dean of the chapel royal and bishop of London. On the death of Archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, in which situation he conducted himself with great zeal for the church, and expended above £66,000 in charitable uses. B. at Staunton, Staffordshire, 1598; D. 1677.

SHELLEY, Percy Bysshe, *shel'-le*, an eminent English poet, who was the son of Sir Timothy Shelley, and came of an old English family. He was instructed in Greek and Latin by the vicar of the parish of Warnham, in Sussex; but, on attaining his tenth year, was sent to a school at Brentford, which was exchanged for that of Eton three years afterwards. A shy, diffident boy, whose appearance and manners were almost feminine, he was nevertheless of an unconquerable spirit. At Eton he not only improved his knowledge of Greek and Latin, but added French and German to his intellectual stores. He quitted Eton in 1808, and returned to his father's house, where he finished two romances commenced at Eton, and wrote verses to a cousin, with whom he had fallen in love. He proceeded to the university of Oxford in 1810, and in his second year of residence printed an anonymous "Defence of Atheism." The object he seems to have had in view was not so much to express his own opinions, as to excite discussion, and to draw forth the ideas of others upon his thesis. He sent copies of his pamphlet to the heads of colleges, who, having heard that he was the author, summoned him before them. He was requested to state whether he was the author. He declined to do so; but he would not state that he was not. He was expelled. His father refused to see him; upon which he took up his residence in London, where he completed his "Queen Mab." His father becoming reconciled to him, wished him to enter upon a political career, but he soon afterwards incurred his parent's lasting displeasure by marrying, at Gretna, Miss Westbrook, the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper. The match proved as unhappy as it was ill-considered. The young pair were without resources; the lady had no sympathy with his peculiar nature. In 1813 a separation by mutual consent took place. He went abroad in the following year, and visited France, Germany, and Switzerland, in company with Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, whom he subsequently married. The year 1815 was the happiest he had known for some time. His father agreed to allow him an income of £800 a year; and, while residing in Devonshire and at Windsor, he was deeply absorbed with his literary compositions. "Alastor" was produced at this period. In 1816 his wife committed suicide, whereupon Shelley claimed his two children, the issue of this marriage. But his late wife's father commenced a suit in chancery, alleging that Shelley, as one holding atheistical opinions, was unfitted to have charge of his offspring. Lord Chancellor Eldon decided that the children should be committed to Mr. Westbrook's care. He felt this decision to be unjust and tyrannical; and, in the "Revolt of Islam," which was written in 1817, made several allusions to the harsh decree. In the following year he left England, to which he was destined never to return. Milan, Rome, Florence, and Leghorn were his halting-places during the three succeeding years. It was in that interval that he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron, with whom he passed much of his time. In July, 1822, after being absent some days from his house on the Gulf of Spezzia, he set sail, in a boat which belonged to himself, in company with his friend Mr. Williams. A squall overtaking the light craft she went down, and the friends perished. His body was afterwards washed ashore; and, in accordance with the laws of Tuscany, that everything so cast up from the sea should be burned, all that was mortal of the poet was consumed to ashes, which were collected, and afterwards placed in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome. Both Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt were at the last ceremony. In addition to the poems already mentioned, Shelley wrote the tragedy of "The Cenci," "Adonais," a monody upon the death of Keats, "Prometheus," and a number of smaller pieces. B. at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, 1792; drowned, 1822.

SHELLEY, Mary Wollstonecraft, an English authoress, and wife of the preceding. While a resident in Italy with her husband, she wrote her remarkable novel, entitled "Frankenstein." After the poet's death, she produced "The Last Man," "Falkland," "Rambles in Germany and Italy;" and in 1839 made a collected edition of Shelley's works, to which she added some judicious notes, and a selection from the poet's letters. She was the daughter of the celebrated William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. B. 1798; D. in London, 1851.

SHENSTONE, William, *shen'-stone*, an English poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, spent some time in travelling. Subsequently he retired to his paternal estate at Hales-Owen, which he greatly improved and ornamented. His works consist

of songs, elegies, pastorals; a poem in Spenser's manner, entitled "The Schoolmistress;" letters, and miscellaneous essays. "The general recommendation of Shenstone," says Dr. Johnson, "is easiness and simplicity." B. at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, 1714; D. 1763.

SHERBURNE, Sir Edward, *sher'-burn*, an English writer, who succeeded, on his father's death, to the office of clerk of the ordnance. He was imprisoned for some time by the Parliament, and, on recovering his liberty, joined the king, whom he served with great bravery, for which he lost his estates. After the battle of Edgehill, he went to Oxford, where he was created master of arts. At the Restoration he recovered his place, and was knighted. He translated two of Seneca's tragedies into English, the "Sphere" of Marcus Manlius, and other works, and wrote a volume of poems. B. in London, 1618; D. at the same place, 1702.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, *sher'-i-dan*, an Irish divine and poet, who, at the conclusion of his educational career at the university of Dublin, set up a school in that city, and afterwards was master of one at Cavan, which he sold, as he also did a living procured for him by Dean Swift, with whom he was in close intimacy. He was an improvident man; but, says Lord Cork, "his pen and fiddlestick were in continual motion." He translated into verse the "Satires" of Persius and the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles. B. in Ireland, 1694; D. 1738.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, an eminent lexicographer, son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took a degree in arts. The death of his father leaving him without resources, he, in 1743, appeared on the stage in the character of Richard III. The year following he performed at Covent Garden Theatre. He afterwards became manager of the Dublin theatre, and, at a later period, an itinerant lecturer on elocution. He obtained a pension from George II., and, in 1767, produced at the Haymarket an entertainment of reading, singing, and music, called "An Attic Evening." He also performed at the same theatre and at Covent Garden; but abandoned the profession of an actor in 1776. The same year he succeeded Garrick as manager of Drury-lane Theatre, which position he resigned in 1779. He now returned to his literary labours, and to delivering occasional lectures. His principal works are, "A Dictionary of the English Language," one object of which was to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation, "Lectures on the Art of Reading," "British Education; or, the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain; "Life of Swift," prefixed to his works. B. at Quilca, Ireland, 1721; D. 1788.—His wife Frances, whose maiden name was Chamberlayne, was an accomplished woman, and wrote "Sidney Biddulph," a novel; a romance entitled "Nourjahad;" and "The Discovery," a comedy. B. 1724; D. at Blois, 1766.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, an eminent Irish dramatist, who was the son of the preceding. After being at school in Dublin, he was sent to Harrow, which establishment he quitted with the character of an "impenetrable dunce," who wrote "think" for "thing." He commenced life by eloping to France with Miss Linley, a popular singer, whom, in 1773, he secretly married. During the first years of his marriage he appears to have subsisted upon a sum of £3000, "which a good-natured old gentleman had settled upon Miss Linley, in default of being able to marry her." In 1775, however, he directed his attention towards literature, and produced his comedy of "The Rivals," which, upon the first representation, was unsuccessful, but subsequently became popular. The farce of "St. Patrick's Day" was his second production, which was quickly followed by the "Duenna," according to Hazlitt, "a perfect work of art: the songs are the best that were ever written, except those in the 'Beggar's Opera.' They have a joyous spirit of intoxication in them, and strains of the most melting tenderness." He suddenly became a proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre; but whence he derived the money necessary to take that step has never been shown. In 1777 he slightly altered Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Relapse," and put it upon the stage under the title of "A Trip to Scarborough." In the same year also he brought out "The School for Scandal," of which Leigh Hunt observes, "With the exception of too great a length of dialogue without action in its earlier scenes, it is a very concentration and crystallization of all that is sparkling, clear, and compact in the materials of pure comedy." The fine farce called "The Critic" was written in 1779. Of it Leigh Hunt remarks, that it is "in some of its most admired passages little better than an exquisite cento of the wit of the satirists before him. Sheridan must have felt himself emphatically at home in a production of this kind; for there was every call in it upon the powers he abounded in—wit, banter, and style, and none upon his good-nature." Through the interest of Fox, he was enabled to enter the House of Commons in 1780. He gave a warm and consistent support to the Whig party, and during the marquis of Rockingham's administration held the office of under-secretary of state; but he possessed none of the high qualities of a statesman, and as a debater he "gradually degenerated into a useless though amusing speaker, familiarly joked at by the public, admired but disesteemed by his friends." Nevertheless, his speech upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings will always be remembered as a noble piece of oratory. His wife died in 1792, and three years later he married the daughter of the dean of Winchester, who was "young, accomplished, and ardently devoted to him." He now sold his shares in the Drury-lane Theatre for £15,000: to this was added £5000 obtained with his wife; and with the whole an estate in Surrey was purchased. His last productions were "The Stranger" and "Pizarro," both adaptations from the German of Kotzebue. But the end was approaching: always more or less embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, his failing health and departed youth left him in constant fear of bailiffs, or caused him to shrink from duns whose patience was long exhausted, and whom in earlier years he would have pacified with a facility entirely his own. Now that his flashes of wit were extinguished by sickness and distress, he was no longer the welcome boon-companion of the pompous and heartless Prince-regent. His whole life had been dramatic; in the heyday of his strength and brilliancy it was comedy; but the end closely approached the tragic. He expired near his dying wife. There is a complete edition of his works by Leigh Hunt, who affixed to it a critical and biographical sketch.



PETER THE GREAT.



PYM, JOHN.



QUARLES, FRANCIS.



RALEIGH, SIR W.

## Sheridan

His life was also written by the poet Moore; while some excellent criticism upon his fine comedies is to be found in the "Lectures on the Comic Writers," by Hazlitt. B. at Dublin, 1751; D. in London, 1816.

SHERIDAN, Philip Henry, an able general of the United States army, who was engaged in several battles of the American war of 1861–65 with various success. In 1864 he defeated General Early in the valley of the Shenandoah, and after gaining the battle of Five Forks in 1865, shared in driving General Lee from Richmond and compelling him to surrender. B. in Ohio, 1831.

SHERLOCK, William, a learned English divine, who, among other preferments, obtained the mastership of the Temple. He displayed great zeal and ability against popery in the reign of James II., but for some time scrupled to take the oaths to King William. He at last complied, and published an apology for his conduct, which was severely animadverted on by the nonjurers. He was preferred to the deanery of St. Paul's, and had a long controversy with Dr. South on the doctrine of the Trinity. B: in London, 1641; D. 1707.

SHERLOCK, Thomas, an eminent English prelate, and son of the preceding, was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow and afterwards became master. He succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple. In the controversy excited by Bishop Hoadley on the constitution of the Church, Dr. Sherlock bore a conspicuous part. He was successively dean of Chichester, bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London, and was offered the see of Canterbury, which he declined. His sermons rank among the first in the English language. B. in London, 1678; D. 1761.

SHERMAN, William Tecumseh, *sher'-man*, a general of the United States army, who took Atlanta in 1864, and then made his celebrated march from Atlanta to Savannah, on the coast of Georgia. Like Sheridan, he shared in the operations before and around Richmond, which induced Lee to surrender, and brought the Great American civil war to a close. B. in Ohio, about 1820.

SHIELD, William, *sheeld*, an eminent English musical composer, who was the son of a teacher of singing; but, losing his father, was apprenticed to a boat-builder as a means of assuring him his future subsistence. The lad's predilection for music was, however, strongly exhibited, and throughout his apprenticeship he studied the art assiduously. Having been fortunate to attract the notice of the celebrated Avison, he made so much progress under his tuition as to be able to compose an anthem for the consecration of a new church at Sunderland. This piece was greatly admired, and brought its author into notice. He repaired to London, where he was engaged in the orchestra of the King's theatre during twenty years. In 1783, his opera of "Rosina" was performed with the most brilliant success at Covent Garden. This was followed by the "Poor Soldier," "Robin Hood," "The Farmer," and other operas. In 1791 he visited France and Italy, and in 1797 retired from all theatrical engagements, resolving to devote himself to the production of works on the theory and practice of music. The most important of these valuable productions were, "Introduction to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough Bass." B. at Smallwell, Durham, 1749; D. in London, 1829. His remains was interred in Westminster Abbey.

SHIRLEY, Sir Anthony, *shir'-le*, an English writer, who became Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. After studying some time in the inns of court, he went to Holland, under Sir Philip Sidney. In 1596 he made a voyage to America, and was afterwards with the earl of Essex in Ireland, where he was knighted. On going abroad, he was received at several courts, particularly that of Spain, where he was made admiral of the fleet, and a grandee. James I. ordered him to return, but he refused. He wrote a "Voyage to America," in Hakluyt's Collections; "Account of Muley Hamet's Rising in the Kingdom of Marocco;" History of his "Travels into Persia;" "Voyage over the Caspian Sea, and through Russia," in Purchas's Pilgrims; and History of his "Ambassages." B. at Weston, Sussex, 1565; D. in Spain, 1630.

SHIRLEY, Robert, an English traveller, brother of the preceding, who settled in Persia, where he was held in such high esteem by the emperor, that he was sent as his ambassador to Spain, and afterwards to England. B. about 1570; D. in Persia, 1628.

SHIRLEY, James, an English dramatic writer, who, after completing his degrees in arts at Cambridge, entered into orders; but subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and became a schoolmaster in London. He and his wife both died on the same day, of a fright occasioned by the fire of London, in 1666. He wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and some school-books. B. in London, about 1594.

SHISHKOV, Alexander Semenovich, *shis'-kof*, a Russian admiral, author, and statesman, who, while in the active pursuit of his profession as a naval officer, translated into Russian prose Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," as also some poems from the German. In 1812 he became secretary to Alexander I., and in that capacity issued a series of patriotic proclamations against Napoleon I. He became president of the Russian Academy in 1816, and in 1824 minister of Public Instruction; but, while fulfilling the duties of this latter office, he displayed a most decided antipathy to the spread of education among the serfs. His most important works are, "Opinion on the Old and New Styles in the Russian Language;" "On the Easiest Way of answering Criticism," said to be the wittiest piece of argumentative composition in the Russian Language; a "Maritime Dictionary," in French, English, and Russian; "Memoirs of the War in 1812;" and "Historical Catalogue of all the Vessels in the Russian Fleet, from its Origin," &c. B. 1754; D. 1841.

## Shovel

SHORE, Jane, *shor*, mistress of Edward IV. was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard Street but the king, being enamoured of her charms, enticed her from her husband. On the death of Edward, she lived with Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard III., who also caused Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft. She was accordingly sentenced to do public penance. She died in the reign of Henry VIII., in the extremity of poverty.

SHOVEL, Sir Cloudesley, *shuv'-el*, a brave English admiral, who came of humble parentage. He went early to sea, and, from being a cabin-boy, rose to the first honours of his profession. In 1674 he served in the Mediterranean, under Sir John Narborough, and did such service by

turning the ships in the harbour of Tripoli, that he received a captain's commission. For his gallant conduct against the French at the battle of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, he was knighted by William III., and made rear-admiral. He enacted a distinguished part in the victory of La Hogue, and in that off Malaga in 1704. The year following he had the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and contributed to the taking of Barcelona. In 1707 he set sail for England; but, in the night of October 22, the admiral's ship, called the *Association*, and several others, struck upon the rocks of Scilly, and were lost. The body of Sir Cloudesley was discovered and conveyed to Portsmouth, whence it was removed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. B. 1650.

SHRAPNEL, Lieutenant-general Henry, *shrap'-nel*, the inventor of the case-shot known as Shrapnel-shells, received his commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. On the adoption of his shells by the artillery, General Shrapnel was granted a pension of £1200 per annum in addition to his regular pay. D. 1842.

SIBBALD, Sir Robert, *sib'-bald*, a physician and naturalist, born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, was physician and geographer to Charles II.; and contributed to the foundation of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president. Among his works are, "Scotia Illustrata" and "The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland." B. about 1643; D. 1712.

SIBTHORPE, John, *sib'-thorp*, a learned English botanist and physician, who was the son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, professor of botany at Oxford, in which chair he succeeded his father. He made two voyages to Greece and the neighbouring countries to collect rare plants. His collections were published in a magnificent form, under the title of "Flora Græca." He also produced a "Flora Oxoniensis." B. at Oxford, 1758; D. at Bath, 1796.

SICARD, Roch Ambrose Cucurron, *se'kar*, a French abbé, who devoted his life to the education of the deaf and dumb. After having for some time had the care of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Bordeaux, he was, upon a competitive examination, chosen to succeed the Abbé de l'Epée at the Paris institution. In 1791 he was arrested by order of the National Assembly; and, notwithstanding an eloquent appeal made in his behalf by his pupils, was transferred to the prison of the Abbaye, which, at that period, was the preliminary step to the guillotine. When about to be executed, a person named Monnot interposed, saying, "It is the Abbé Sicard, one of the most useful men in the country; you shall run through my body to reach his;" and Sicard himself said, "I am the instructor of the deaf and dumb; and as these unfortunates prevail more among the poor than the rich, I am more to you than to the rich." This speech saved his life. In 1815 he paid a visit to England with two of his favourite pupils, and was cordially received. He wrote several works upon his system of instruction. B. near Toulouse, 1742; D. 1822.

SICINIUS DENTATUS. (*See* DENTATUS, Lucius Sicinius.)

SIDDONS, Mrs. Sarah, *sid'-dons*, an eminent English actress, was the sister of John and Charles Kemble, and when little more than an infant, made her first appearance upon the stage, for the benefit of her father, who was a theatrical manager. At the age of eighteen she married a young actor named Siddons. While performing at Cheltenham, she attracted the favourable notice of Lord Bruce and others; upon whose recommendation Garrick engaged her for Drury-lane Theatre, where she made her *début* in 1775; but incurring the displeasure of the English Roscius, was compelled to retire again to the provinces. Her fame, however, rapidly increased. Henderson, the eminent actor, declared her to be the "finest and best of all actresses; to have in herself all that her predecessors possessed, and all that they wanted. . . . That she would never be surpassed." In 1782 she again appeared at Drury Lane. She made her first appearance in her celebrated part of Lady Macbeth in 1785, and rapidly became the leading actress of the English stage. She retired from the stage in 1812; but re-appeared on some subsequent occasions, for benefits and charities. She gave readings from Shakspeare and Milton at a later period, and appeared before Queen Charlotte and the royal family, and at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. B. at Brecon, South Wales, 1755; D. in London, 1831.

SIDMOUTH, Henry Addington, Viscount, *sid'-mouth*, an English statesman, was the son of an eminent metropolitan physician, and at the termination of his educational career at Oxford, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1784. His father had been engaged as physician to the Earl of Chatham, and he was thus enabled to gain the acquaintance of William Pitt, through whose interest Addington entered the House of Commons. In 1789 he became the ministerial candidate for the office of speaker, and was elected. Upon the retirement of Pitt, in 1801, he formed a ministry composed of what were then termed the "king's friends." He held office, but with no great distinction, until 1803, when he was thrown out by Pitt, who succeeded to power in the following year. Acknowledging the superior powers of Pitt, he gave the new ministry his support, and was in 1805 appointed president of the council, and at the same time raised to the peerage as Viscount Sidmouth. It is, however, affirmed that he came to be regarded as a dangerous rival by Pitt, who requested him to resign, which he did. In 1806 he was lord privy seal in the Fox and Grenville administration, and soon afterwards became president of the council on the reconstruction of the same cabinet. After remaining out of office during five years, he again became president of the council, under Perceval; and, upon the assassination of that statesman, in 1812, he accepted the post of secretary of state for the home department in the ministry of Lord Liverpool. This office he held during ten years, and by his conduct relative to the reform meeting at Manchester, in 1819, as well as upon several other occasions, became an object of great unpopularity with the great mass of the people. He resigned this appointment in 1822; but, at the urgent request of his chief, he retained a seat in the cabinet until 1824, at which time he made his final retirement from public life. B. 1757; D. 1844.

SIDNEY, Sir Henry, *sid'-ne*, an eminent English statesman. He became a great favourite with Edward VI., who conferred on him the honour

of knighthood, and sent him as ambassador to France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed collector of the revenues in Ireland, and in that of Elizabeth, lord-president of the Marches of Wales, and knight of the Garter. In 1568 he was constituted lord-deputy of Ireland. He caused the statutes of Ireland to be printed, and is stated, by Spenser and Sir John Davies, to have wisely governed that country. Sir R. Naunton, in the "Fragmenta Regalia," speaks of him as a "man of great parts." B. in Surrey, about 1519; D. 1586.

SIDNEY, Sir Philip, a chivalrous English soldier and poet, who in his 15th year was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, and at the age of 17 went on his travels. He was in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was obliged to take refuge in the abode of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador. After visiting various cities in Hungary, Italy, and Germany, he, in 1575, returned to England, and in the following year Queen Elizabeth appointed him ambassador to the emperor Rudolph, at whose court he contracted an intimacy with the famous Don John of Austria. On account of his declaring his sentiments freely against the queen's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, in 1580, in his "Remonstrance" to her majesty, he retired from court, and in his retreat wrote his celebrated romance, called "Arcadia," and his "Defence of Poesie." In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1585 was appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the troops sent to the assistance of the United Provinces. About this time, his reputation for wisdom and valour stood so high, that he was thought a fit person to be a candidate for the crown of Poland; but the queen would not consent to the loss of "the jewel of her dominions." In September, 1586, Sir Philip displayed extraordinary bravery at the battle of Zutphen, but received a mortal wound in the thigh as he was mounting his third horse, having had two slain under him previously. His conduct while leaving the battle-field illustrates his noble character. It is thus described by his biographer, Lord Brook:—"In which sad progress, passing along by the rest of the army, where his uncle the general (the Earl of Leicester) was, and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for some drink, which was presently brought him; but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth, he saw a poor soldier carried along, who had eaten his last at the same feast, ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle; which, Sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he drunk, and delivered it to the poor man with these words: 'Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.'" This wound proved fatal twenty-five days afterwards. His body was brought home and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. In addition to the works already mentioned, Sir Philip wrote Sonnets; "Ourania, a poem;" and several other pieces. B. at Penshurst, Kent, 1554; D. 1586.

SIDNEY, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, was the sister of the preceding, and possessed kindred talents, which she assiduously cultivated. She wrote an "Elegy" on her lamented brother, a "Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Queen Elizabeth," and a "Discourse of Life and Death." D. 1621.

SIDNEY, Algernon, an English statesman and political martyr, was the son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, and distinguished himself at the beginning of the civil wars by his opposition to Charles I.; became a colonel in the Parliamentary army, and avowed himself a republican. He was nominated one of the king's judges, but was absent when sentence was passed upon Charles. Neither did he sign the warrant for the execution of that monarch. When Cromwell assumed the title of Protector, Sidney retired into private life. At the Restoration he went abroad, but returned in 1667, on obtaining a pardon, the condition of which was that he should conduct himself as a peaceable subject. In 1683 he was apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, tried before Judge Jefferies, and most illegally sentenced to death. This sentence was reversed in the first Parliament of William and Mary. He wrote discourses concerning government, in which he places the origin and right of power in the people, and other works. Bishop Burnet speaks of Sidney "as a man of most extraordinary courage; a steady man even to obstinacy; sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction, but would give foul language upon it." B. 1621 or 1622; executed 1683.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, *si-do'-ni-us*, a primitive prelate, and Latin poet, was the son-in-law of the emperor Avitus, on whom he wrote a panegyric of 600 verses. After discharging several high civil offices at Rome, he was chosen bishop of Arverni, now Clermont, in 472, which office he discharged so well as to be accounted the oracle of France. His epistles, poems, and other works, were printed by Sirmondus, with notes, in 1614. B. at Lyons, 430; D. 488.

SIEGEN, Ludwig von, *se'-gen*, the inventor of mezzotint engraving, was descended of an ancient Westphalian family, and became a page to one of the princes of Hesse. The new method of engraving is supposed to have been discovered between 1637 and 1641; but it has been positively ascertained that Siegen sent to the landgrave of Hesse a proof of his mother's portrait in 1642, and that this was the first impression ever taken from a plate engraved after the mezzotint manner. Upon the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War, in 1648, he retired from military service, in which he had been engaged, and devoted his leisure to perfecting the new art. He made the acquaintance of Prince Rupert at Brussels, in 1654, and communicated his discovery to him. After Rupert had taken up his residence in England, he practised mezzotint engraving, and produced a specimen of it for Evelyn's "History of Engraving," wherein it is erroneously stated that the prince was the inventor. Evelyn, who wrote a history of the art, which was intended to be read before the Royal Society, therein stated "that this invention, or new manner of chalcography, was the result of chance, and improved by a German soldier, who, espying some scrape on the barrel of his musket, and being of an ingenious spirit, refined upon it till it produced the effects you have seen." The statement made by Evelyn was the origin of the account, long believed, that Prince Rupert was the inventor of the art. Siegen produced a number of engravings of royal portraits. B. at Utrecht, 1609; D. subsequently to 1676.

SIEYES, Emmanuel Joseph, Count, *se'-ai*, usually styled the "Abbé Sièyes," a celebrated French political philosopher and consul of the

republic, was educated for the ecclesiastical profession, and rose to the position of vicar-general and chancellor of the diocese of Chartres. But, from an early period of his life, his mind was strongly disposed towards the study of politics; and, some time before the Revolution of 1789, he evinced his participation in those ideas which were to prove the destruction of the monarchy and government. When Louis XVI. summoned the States-general, Sièyes produced three pamphlets upon the questions of the day, which were read with avidity, and were the means of making a political celebrity of their author. He was elected deputy for Paris; and, upon the refusal of the nobility and clergy to unite with the "Tiers Etat," he boldly counselled the people's representatives to form themselves into an independent body. The National Assembly thus sprang into existence. In the subsequent proceedings, which resulted in the Revolution, Sièyes played a prominent and energetic part. It would appear, however, that he did not fully comprehend the alarming tendencies of the innovations of which he had been so eloquent an advocate; for, on expressing his disapprobation of some of the Assembly's decrees, Mirabeau replied to him, "You have unloosed the bull, and you complain that it gores you." In 1791 he was offered, but refused, the appointment of constitutional bishop of Paris. During his lifetime, and indeed until quite recently, he lay under the stigma of pronouncing himself for the death of Louis XVI., with the sarcasm, "La mort sans phrase" (Death without phrases). It has been proved, however, that, although he was among those who voted for the death of the French monarch, he did so in silence. During the Reign of Terror, he prudently retired from the capital; and, when afterwards asked what had been his conduct in that terrible interval, he replied, "I have lived." At the death of Robespierre, he reappeared and regained his former high position. An attempt to assassinate him was made in 1797, by the Abbé Poule; but he escaped with a shattered hand. He maintained his imperturbability, however, and quietly said to his servants, "If M. Poule should return, inform him that I am not at home." In the following year he was sent to Berlin, to negotiate a treaty of alliance between France and Prussia, but without success. He became a member of the Directory upon his return. Growing more powerful every day, he was nevertheless an object of the deepest hatred with the ultra-republican party. To strengthen himself against these enemies, he entered into his famous alliance with General Bonaparte. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed consul, with Bonaparte and Roger Ducos. But the ambitious Corsican soon eclipsed Sièyes, who, accustomed to command, could not obey, and consequently tendered his resignation in 1799. He retired with a reward of 600,000 francs, a grant of land, and a mansion in Paris. He was subsequently offered the presidentship of the senate, under the empire, but refused the honour, accepting, however, the title of count. When the Bourbons were restored, Sièyes was exiled; and although he returned to France after the Revolution of 1830, he continued to live in retirement. Dumont thus speaks of him:—"His manner was neither frank nor engaging: he was a man with whom it was difficult to become intimate. . . . I imagined that this friend of liberty had necessarily a liking for the English nation, and, the subject being familiar with me, I introduced it to him; but I discovered, to my surprise, that in his eyes the whole English constitution was a piece of mere charlatanry. . . . In a word, it was manifest that he regarded the English but as children in the art of framing a constitution, and that he deemed himself capable of giving a much better one to France." Indeed, this political philosopher was wont to declare, that, "the art of government was a science which he considered he had brought to perfection." He wrote a number of political works, the most important of which were, "Political Opinions," an "Exposition of the Rights of Man," and "The Preliminary Bases of a Constitution." B. at Frejus, 1748; D. 1836.

SIGAUD DE LAFOND, Jean Réné, *se'-go la-fawnd'*, an eminent French surgeon, who made several important discoveries in his profession, and wrote some valuable works upon natural philosophy, the chief of which were, "Lessons in Experimental Physics," and "Dictionary of Physics." B. at Dijon, 1740; D. 1810.

SIGEBERT I., *seezh'-bair*, third son of Clotaire of France, who became, in 561, king of Austrasia. He made war upon Chilperic, king of Neustria, and overran a great part of his kingdom, but was assassinated in 575, by Fredegonde, wife of Chilperic.

SIGEBERT II., second son of Dagobert I., king of Austrasia, resigned the direction of affairs to Bishop Cunibert and others. He founded a number of monasteries, and devoted his life to religious duties. His son Dagobert was supplanted by Childebert III. Sigebert is set down as a saint in the Romish Calendar.

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, is celebrated by Bede as a man of learning and piety. He founded several churches, monasteries, and schools. After abdicating the throne in 644, he became a monk at Burgh Castle, in Suffolk, where he was assassinated shortly after.

SIGISMUND, *sig'-is-mund*, emperor of Germany, the son of Charles IV., was crowned king of Hungary in 1386, and elected emperor in 1410. After establishing several constitutional regulations for restoring the peace of the empire, he set about effecting the tranquillity of the Church; for which purpose he prevailed with Pope John XXIII. to convene the Council of Constance in 1414; but he tarnished his character by granting a safe-conduct to John Huss to attend that council, and afterwards suffering him to be executed in violation of it. The Hussites, irritated at this want of faith, rose under the famous Ziska, and gained many advantages over the German forces, and were not reduced till sixteen years afterwards. He sold Brandenburg to Frederick, burgrave of Nürnberg, whom he also created elector. This was the foundation of the kingdom of Prussia. B. 1366; D. at Znaym, Moravia, 1437.

SIGISMUND I., king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the son of Casimir IV., and elected to the throne in 1506. He employed the first years of his reign in reforming public abuses, and in re-establishing the finances of his kingdom, which had been much disorganized by his prodigal predecessor, Alexander. He drove the Muscovites out of Lithuania, recovered several places from the Teutonic Knights, and expelled the Wallachians who had invaded his territories. B. 1466; D. 1548.

SIGISMUND II., surnamed Augustus, was the son and successor of the preceding. During his reign, Livonia was acquired, and the union of Lithuania and Poland effected. B. 1520; D. 1572.

SIGISMUND III. was the son of John III., king of Sweden, and ascended the throne of Poland in 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by the nobility. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the Swedish crown in 1594; but being a zealous Catholic, the Swedes acknowledged his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, who was crowned in 1604. A long war ensued, in which Sigismund was unsuccessful. Muscovy being in a very distracted condition, he dispatched an army into that country, and was at first completely victorious. His son Ladislaus was placed upon the throne; but, through the impolitic measures of Sigismund, the Polish prince was driven from Moscow, Michael Romanoff being elected, to the prejudice of Ladislaus. He was a bigoted Roman Catholic, and entirely under the control of the Jesuits. B. 1566; D. 1632.

SIGONIO, Charles, *se-go'-neo*, an Italian historian, whose principal works are—an "Ecclesiastical History," a number of works upon Rome, history, and antiquities, and the "History of the Middle Ages." B. about 1520; D. 1584.

SIGOURNEY, Mrs. Lydia Huntly, *se-goor'-ne*, an American poetess and writer, who made her first appearance as an authoress in 1815, with the publication of a volume entitled "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." She became the wife of Mr. Sigourney, an American merchant, in 1819, and, three years afterwards, produced her best poem, "The Aborigines of America." She made a tour in Europe in 1840, and resided for some time in England. An interesting narrative of her travels was published in 1842, after her return to America, under the title of "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She has been termed the Hemans of America. B. at Norwich, Connecticut, 1791; D. 1865.

SIKE, or SIECKE, Henry, *seek*, an eminent Dutch Orientalist, who became a professor of Oriental languages, first at Utrecht, and later at Cambridge. He edited an apocryphal gospel, entitled "Evangelium Infantiæ Christi, adscriptum Thomæ." He hanged himself to escape punishment for some misdemeanour. 1712.

SILHOUETTE, Stephen de, *sil'-oo-et*, a French writer, who, after being master of requests to the Duke of Orleans, became comptroller-general of the finances in 1757, but continued in office only eight months, owing to the failure of his schemes of reform and economy, which were turned into ridicule. His most important works were,—"General Idea of the Chinese Government;" "Political Reflections, translated from the Spanish of Gracian;" and translations of Pope's "Essay on Man" and Warburton's "Alliance of Church and State." During his short ministry, his name was much in vogue, and was given to a mode of producing likenesses from the shadow of the face, a practice much in use in his day. B. at Limoges, 1709; D. 1767.

SILIUS ITALICUS, Caius, *sil'-i-us i-tăl'-i-kus*, a Latin poet, who was consul in the last year of Nero's reign, and afterwards governor of the province of Asia. He is said to have become the owner of the villas of Cicero and Virgil. He wrote a poem upon the second Punic war, entitled "Punica," which, it is said, was discovered by Poggio Bracciolini, in the monastery





of St. Gallen, in Switzerland. The best edition is that of Ruperti, Göttingen, 1798. B. about 25; D. 100.

SILVA, Jean Baptiste, *sil'-va*, a French physician, who was born of Jewish parents, but renounced his religion, and, after taking his degree at Montpellier, settled at Paris, where he gained a great reputation by his skill, and became physician to Louis XV. He wrote a "Treatise on the Use of Bleeding." B. at Bordeaux, 1682; D. 1748.

SILVA Y FIGUEROA, Garcia de, *sil'-va e fe-gwai'-ro-a*, a Spanish diplomatist and writer, was at first a page to Philip II., and afterwards distinguished himself in the Spanish army in Flanders. In 1624 he was despatched upon an embassy to Shah Abbas, king of Persia. He wrote an account of his travels, which was never published in the original Spanish; but a French translation of the work was produced in 1667, under the title of "The Embassy of Don Garcia de Silva y Figueroa into Persia." He also wrote an abridged History of Spain, and a short account of his travels, in a letter to the Marquis de Bedmar, which was published at Antwerp in 1620. B. at Badajoz, 1574; D. in Spain, in 1628.

SILVESTER I., Pope, *sil-ves'-ter*, was elected in 314. The Arian heresy commenced in his pontificate, and he distinguished himself against the Donatists. D. 336.

SILVESTER II. was at first a monk in Auvergne; but his superior talents exciting the envy and hatred of his companions, he withdrew from the monastery and went to Spain. The Duke of Barcelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the emperor Otho, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards quitted, and, proceeding to Germany, became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards tutor to the son of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archbishop of Rheims. By the interest of Otho, he gained the papacy in 999. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in the mathematical sciences. D. 1003.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, *sim'-e-on met'-a-frăs'-tees*, a Greek ecclesiastical historian, who was secretary of state under Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who engaged him to write the "Lives of the Saints," which he performed. This work, a kind of religious romance, has been translated into Latin. Lived in the 10th century.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian, who taught mathematics at Oxford, and was subsequently precentor in Durham Cathedral. He produced a history of the kings of England from 616 to 1130, the materials for which he collected in the north of England. This work was afterwards continued up to the year 1156, by John, the prior of Hexham. He also wrote a history of Durham Cathedral, under the title of "Historia Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis," which was published in 1732. Supposed to have died after 1130.

SIMEON SETHUS, *se'-thus*, a Greek author, who was the master of the wardrobe in the palace of Antiochus, at Constantinople. He was subsequently banished to Thrace by Michael the Paphlagonian. He produced a work containing a list of all eatable things, compiled from the Greek, Persian, Arabian, and Indian physicians. He also translated into Greek the fables of Pilpay, and, from the Persian, a history of Alexander the Great, which is, however, nothing else than a romance, but, according to Warton has been translated into Latin, French, German

and Italian. Flourished towards the close of the 11th century.

SIMEON STYLITES, *sti-li'-tees*, the founder of a sect, was a native of Cilicia, and a shepherd till the age of 13, when he entered a monastery, after which he led a life singularly austere. He partook of food but once a week, placed himself upon a pillar (in Greek *stylos*), whence he acquired the name of Stylites, and his example was followed by many other devotees, who seated themselves upon pillars of different heights on a mountain in Syria, where they pretended to see different visions. B. 392; D. 460.

SIMEON, Rev. Charles, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was educated at Eton, and entered at King's College, Cambridge, in 1776. In 1783 he was presented to the living of Trinity Church in that university, of which he continued to be the rector during the remainder of his life—a period of 53 years. When his works, which are very numerous, were published entire in 1832, they consisted of 21 volumes, containing 2536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament; besides various tracts and devotional treatises. Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, paid the author 5000*l.* for the copyright, out of which he appropriated 1000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 1000*l.* to the London Clerical and Education Society, and 1000*l.* to the Church Missionary Society. B. 1759; D. 1836.

SIMMIAS, *sim'-mi-ăs*, a philosopher of Thebes, who was a friend of Socrates, and is one of the speakers in the "Phædon" of Plato. None of his works are extant.

SIMMIAS, a grammarian of Rhodes, who wrote a work upon languages, and some poems, which are included in the "Anthologia Græca." Flourished about B.C. 300.

SIMNEL, Lambert, *sim'-nel*, an impostor, who was the son of a baker at Oxford, and was set up as Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, and heir to the English throne. He succeeded in gathering together a considerable number of adherents, who were defeated by Henry VII., at Stoke, in 1487. Simnel was subsequently employed as a turnspit in the royal kitchen.

SIMON, Richard, *se'-mawng*, an erudite French divine. He was a profoundly learned man, but entertained very free opinions, and had many antagonists. His principal works were, the "Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews," "Critical History of the Old Testament," "Critical History of the Text of the New Testament," "Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament, and of the principal Commentaries thereon;" a French translation of the New Testament, with literal and critical notes; and "History of the Origin and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues." B. 1638; D. 1712.

SIMON, ST. (*See* SAINT-SIMON.)

SIMONIDES, *si-mon'-i-dees*, a Greek philosopher and poet, whose compositions were principally elegiac, and particularly excellent. Fragments of his poems were published by Schneidewin, Brunswick, 1835. B. in the island of Ceos, about 556 B.C.; D. at Syracuse, 467 B.C.

SIMONIDES OF AMORGUS, a Greek poet, who wrote satires upon individuals, fragments of which have been preserved, and also a satire upon women, which is extant. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

SIMPSON, Thomas, *sim'-son*, an eminent English mathematician. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver. From a travelling pedlar he gained some knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, to which he soon afterwards added geometry and algebra. He supported himself by exercising the combined occupations of schoolmaster and weaver until 1735, when he repaired to London, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress, that, in 1737, he published his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions," which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book entitled "A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," which occasioned a dispute between himself and Demoivre. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Beside the preceding works, he wrote the "Elements of Algebra and Geometry," "Select Exercises in Mathematics," and some "Miscellaneous Tracts," in which important work he solved many of the most difficult problems in astronomy. B. at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1710; D. 1761.

SIMPSON, Sir James, a British general, who entered the army in his 19th year, and took part in the Spanish campaign of 1812. Promoted to the rank of captain in 1813, he was seriously wounded at the battle of Quatre Bras. He subsequently served in Ireland, and held the command-in-chief in the Mauritius, evincing on all occasions the qualities of an intelligent and zealous soldier. In 1842 he was second in command under Sir Charles James Napier, and distinguished himself in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. In 1846 he was appointed to the command at Chatham. In May, 1855, Sir James, who had been for some time major-general, was nominated chief of the staff in the Crimean army, under Lord Raglan, at whose death he succeeded to the command-in-chief; but, after the repulse at the Redan, he resigned his command to Sir W. Codrington. He was, however, created G.C.B. and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. B. at Edin. 1792; D. 1869.

SIMPSON, Dr. James Young, an eminent modern physician, who, after practising his profession with considerable success, acquired a high reputation through having employed sulphuric ether, and afterwards chloroform, as an anæsthetic agent. For this triumph of science over physical suffering, he was rewarded with a prize of 2000 francs from the Paris Academy of Sciences, and was elected a member of the learned societies both in England and upon the continent of Europe. His scientific knowledge was both various and profound, as will be perceived by the enumeration of such works as "Antiquarian Notes upon Leprosy," "Ancient Roman Medicine Stamps," "Was the Roman Army provided with Medical Officers?" and "Notes on some Ancient Vases for containing Lykion," &c. He also wrote extensively on purely professional topics. He was professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh and physician-accoucheur in Scotland to her Majesty Queen Victoria. B. at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, 1811; D. 1870.

SIMROCH, Charles, *sim'-rok*, an eminent modern German writer, who produced poems,

lads, and romances, and fulfilled the functions of professor of German language and literature at the university of Bonn. His principal works were, "The Picturesque and Romantic Rhineland," and "Sources of Shakspere's Plots, in Novels, Tales, and Legends." B. 1802; D. 1876.

SIMSON, Dr. Robert, *sim'-son*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who was sent, in his 14th year, to the university of Glasgow, where he rapidly acquired an extensive knowledge of the learned languages and mathematics. In 1710 he went to London, and there made the acquaintance of Dr. Halley and Mr. Ditton, the mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, from the conversation of both of whom Simson's knowledge of mathematics was greatly enlarged. He obtained the professorship of mathematics in the university of Glasgow in 1711, and retained that office during the subsequent fifty years. His most important works were a corrected edition of Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," which has become the standard text of the ancient geometer; a "Treatise on Conic Sections," and a restoration of Euclid's "Porisms." Dr. Simson was one of the most profound of the British geometers. B. in Ayrshire, 1687; D. 1768.

SIMS REEVES, J., *sims reeves*, an eminent modern English vocalist, who was the son of a musician, and from an early period gave unmistakable indications of musical genius. In his 14th year he could perform upon several instruments, and his musical knowledge was so extensive, that even at that early age he was appointed organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, in Kent. Having discovered that he had a voice of good quality and extensive range, he took lessons from a professor of singing, and in his 19th year made his appearance at Newcastle, in the baritone parts of Rudolpho in the "Sonnambula," and of Dandini in "Cenerentola." After a highly successful career in the provinces, he repaired to Italy for the purpose of perfecting himself in his art. He studied under Mazzucato at Milan, and afterwards appeared at La Scala as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with great success. At the other great Italian theatres, he was also received with the warmest approbation. In 1847 he made his *début* at Drury-lane Theatre, in the part of Edgardo, and was immediately recognised as the best of English tenors. His reputation increased constantly till he came to be regarded by the general mass of the public as the greatest vocalist of his time. B. at Woolwich, 1821.

SINCLAIR, Sir John, *sin'-klair*, a learned Scotch author, who was educated for the legal profession, and became a member of the English bar and of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. He also sat in Parliament and at the board of privy council. In 1791 he formed a society for improving wool, and subsequently contributed to the establishment of the Board of Agriculture in Scotland. He was an industrious writer, and, during fifty years, composed a large number of works; the most important of which were, "A Statistical Account of Scotland;" "History of the Revenue of Great Britain;" and "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland." B. at Thurso Castle, Caithness, 1754; D. at Edinburgh, 1835.

SINCLAIR, Catherine, by marriage Lady Long, was the daughter of the preceding, whose biography she wrote. She produced a number of novels and miscellaneous works, the most important of which were, "Modern Accomplishments;" "Modern Society;" "The Journey of Life:" "Modern Flirtations;" "Beatrice;" "A Tour in Wales;" "Scotland and the Scotch;" "The First Lieutenant's Story:" and some books for children. B. 1800; D. 1864.

SINDIAH, *sin'-di-a*, the name of a celebrated family of Mahratta chieftains, the most distinguished of whom were:—

SINDIAH, Ranojee, who was at first bearer of the slippers to the Peishwa Bajerow. Being one day found asleep by his master, with the slippers tightly clasped to his breast, his fidelity was rewarded with a post in the body-guard. From that time he rose rapidly, and obtained the government of half the province of Malwa.

SINDIAH, Madhajee, was son of the preceding, and, from an early age, followed the profession of arms. Profiting by the weakness of the Mogul emperor Shah Alim II., he became the master of Delhi in 1771, and subsequently conquered Agra, Allyghur, and almost the whole of the Doab. He engaged in his service several French officers, the most distinguished of whom, the Count de Boigne, introduced a regular system of discipline into his army. After a series of contests, Sindiah gained possession of a vast tract of territory lying to the south-west of the river Ganges, and as far as the Nerbudda. Sindiah's rule was exceedingly mild and just for an Asiatic prince, and throughout his ambitious career, he displayed the most complete contempt for all the forms of Eastern luxury. B. about 1743; D. at Poonah, 1794.

SINDIAH, Dowlut Row, grand-nephew of the preceding, who appointed him his heir, commenced his reign in his thirteenth year, and, under the influence of his father-in-law, evinced himself a rapacious and sanguinary prince. In 1803 the British declared war against him; the fortress of Ahmednuggur was taken; while, at Assaye, Major-General Wellesley totally defeated his forces and those of his ally, the rajah of Berar. General Lake also routed his army in several encounters; whereupon Sindiah was driven to purchase a peace at the cost of the cession of 50,000 square miles of territory. His army of 40,000 men, trained by De Boigne, was destroyed, and 500 pieces of artillery were taken from him. He never again ventured to make a direct attack upon the British; so that, when the power of the Mahratta chiefs was entirely broken up, in 1818, he was the only one of them allowed to retain territory. B. 1781; D. 1827.

SINGLETON, Henry, *sin'-gel-ton*, an English historical painter, whose facility of execution and readiness of invention were very great. West said of him, "Propose to Singleton a subject, and it will be on canvas in five or six hours." He was extensively employed by print-publishers, and many of his historical designs were highly popular in their day. He was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy for upwards of fifty years, but he never rose to the honours of a Royal Academician. His best works were, "Hannibal swearing Enmity to the Romans;" "The Storming of Seringapatam;" "The Death of Tippoo Saib," and "The Surrender of Tippoo's Sons;" "Coriolanus and his Mother;" and "Christ entering Jerusalem." B. in London, 1766; D. 1839.

SIRMOND, Jacques, *seer'-mawnd*, a French Jesuit, who became secretary to Aquaviva,

general of his order, at Rome, where he examined the manuscripts in the Vatican. In 1613 he returned to France, and was appointed confessor to Louis XIII., which office he discharged with great reputation. He produced, among other important works, an edition of the Councils of France, editions of the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar; and a great number of miscellaneous pieces on theological subjects. B. at Riom, France, 1559; D. 1651.

SIRICIUS, *sir-is'-i-us*, succeeded Damasus I. as bishop of Rome, in 384, under the reign of Valentinian II. He wrote a condemnation of the heresies of the Donatists, Priscillianists, &c., and also composed an epistle relative to the celibacy of the clergy. D. 398.

SIRMOND, John, nephew of the preceding, was a member of the French Academy, and historiographer of France. His works are, "Life of Cardinal d'Amboise," and Latin poems. D. 1649.

SISINNIUS, *si-sin'-ni-us*, became bishop of Rome in succession to John VII., in 707. He retained the dignity only twenty days; his death taking place at the end of that period. He was succeeded by Constantine.

SISMONDI, John Charles Leonard Simonde de, *sees-mone'-de*, a distinguished historian, who was descended of an ancient Tuscan family, which had settled first in France, and, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, at Geneva. The historian received his education at the college of Geneva; but the Revolution having swept away a considerable portion of his father's property, he was compelled to enter a banking-house at Lyons. In 1793 he went to England, with his family, and, while there, studied the English language and constitution, which knowledge was of essential service to him in after-life. In 1795 he settled in Italy as a farmer, and, in the leisure left from his agricultural pursuits, occupied himself with the composition of his "Researches upon the Constitution of Free Peoples." His first published work was, however, the "Picture of Tuscan Agriculture," which appeared at Geneva in 1801. This was succeeded by a work upon political economy, in which the views of Adam Smith were followed. In 1805 he set out upon a tour through Italy, in company with Madame de Staël, with whom he had become acquainted at Geneva. That journey turned his attention to the history of the land of his ancestors; and, accordingly, in 1807 he published his first historical work, under the title of the "Italian Republics." He also wrote Italian biographies for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. His "Histoire des Français," considered to be his greatest work, was commenced in 1819, and occupied his pen till the close of his life; but in the meanwhile he gave to the world several less important, but, nevertheless, highly valuable works; the chief of which were, "Lectures upon the Literature of the South of Europe" (translated into English by Thomas Roscoe, and published in Bohn's Standard Library); "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire and of the Decline of Civilization;" and "Studies in Social Science." B. at Geneva, 1773; D. 1842.

SIXTUS I., *six'-tus*, Pope, was successor of Alexander I. in the year 119. He was martyred in 127.

SIXTUS II. was the successor of Stephen I. He is stated to have been an Athenian and a pagan philosopher before his conversion to Christianity. He was one of those who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Christians by Valerianus, 258.

SIXTUS III. was the successor of Celestine I., in 432. He endeavoured to reconcile the disputes existing in the Eastern Church, particularly in the case of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and John of Antioch. Some of the epistles which he composed with regard to those controversies are extant, and are included in the collection of Constant. He was also a munificent patron of learning, and is stated to have left 5000 silver marks to be expended in the embellishment of ecclesiastical structures. D. 440.

SIXTUS IV., Pope, was the son of a fisherman on the coast of Genoa, but became a monk of the order of the Cordeliers. His abilities procured him the chair of divinity at Padua and other universities of Italy. He also became general of his order, and was honoured with the cardinalship by Paul II., whom he succeeded in 1471. He is accused of having been a participator in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, the object of which was to destroy the Medici family. (*See* Pazzi.) He also endeavoured to raise a new crusade against the infidels, but without success. Sixtus issued a bull granting indulgence to those who celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. B. 1414; D. 1484.

SIXTUS V., Pope, was the son of a gardener of Ancona. When very young, he was put to keep swine, from which situation he was taken by a Cordelier, who was pleased with his quickness, and placed him in a convent belonging to that order, in a menial capacity. He made so great a progress in learning as to be admitted into orders, and to become doctor and professor of divinity at Siena; upon which he took the name of Montalto. After obtaining several marks of distinction, he was made cardinal in 1570. In this capacity he affected uncommon humility and devotion, and counterfeited the weaknesses of sickness and age with so much art as to dupe the whole conclave. After the death of Gregory XIII., the cardinals were divided as to the election; when, considering that Montalto was an infirm old man who could not live long, they united in choosing him to the vacant chair in 1585. The election was no sooner declared, than, to the astonishment of all, he strode into the midst of the chapel, threw away his crutch, and began to sing the *Te Deum* with a loud voice. He commenced his pontificate by clearing the Ecclesiastical States of the numerous bands of robbers which infested it. He also punished with great severity all kinds of vice, and was inflexible in the administration of justice. He limited the number of cardinals to seventy, raised the famous obelisk which Caligula had caused to be brought from Spain, and reformed many abuses which prevailed in the government. He excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, but is stated to have secretly admired the opposition made by the English sovereign to the ambitious projects of Philip II. of Spain. He embellished Rome with several fine structures, and built the Vatican Library. By his orders a new version of the Bible in Latin was published. B. 1521; D. 1590.

SKELTON, John, *skel'-ton*, an English poet, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and, on entering into orders, obtained the living of Diss, in Norfolk; but his conduct was very irregular. Having reflected severely on Cardinal

Wolsey, in his poem entitled "Why come ye not to Court?" he was obliged to take refuge with Islip, abbot of Westminster, where he continued till his death. He wrote satires, sonnets, and an invective against Lily, the grammarian. His poetical works have been published by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. B. either in Cumberland or Norfolk, about 1460; D. at Westminster, 1529.

SLADE, Sir Adolphus K.C.B., *slaid*, an English officer, in the service of Turkey, where he was called Muchaver Pacha. He entered the English navy at an early age, and commanded a cutter at the battle of Navarino in 1828. After attaining the rank of post-captain, he was permitted to take service under the Ottoman flag, for the purpose of introducing some necessary reforms into the naval forces of the sultan. Captain Slade published two works upon the East of some value, entitled "Records of Travels in Turkey," and "Turkey, Greece, and Malta." B. 1807.

SLEEMAN, Sir William Henry, *sle'-man*, a distinguished officer in the service of the East India Company, who served in the Nepaulese war of 1812, and afterwards fulfilled the functions of British resident at Lucknow with admirable tact. His works, entitled "Diary in Oude," and "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer," are said to be the best treatises extant upon the religion and social condition of the kingdom of Oude. He was a zealous advocate for the annexation of that country to the British possessions in India. The suppression of Thuggee was also strenuously recommended by him. B. in Cornwall, 1788; D. at sea, on his return to England, 1856.

SLEIDAN, John, *slī'-dan*, a German historian, whose original name was Philipson. He was for some time in the family of the Cardinal du Bellay, who allowed him a pension; but, having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, he quitted Paris and repaired to Strasburg, where he became the historian to the Protestant League. His principal works are, a history, in Latin, of the Reformation in Germany; an abridgment of Froissart's "Chronicles," in Latin; a "Universal History," of which Voltaire made considerable use; and a Latin translation of the "Memoirs of Philip de Comines." B. at Sleida, near Cologne, 1506; D. 1556.

SLOANE, Sir Hans, *slone*, an eminent Irish physician and naturalist, who studied in London, where he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and Ray, and afterwards went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney. He returned to London in 1684, and became a favourite with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his house. The same year he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1687 admitted of the College of Physicians. Shortly afterwards he went to Jamaica with the duke of Albemarle, governor of that island, as his physician; and though he resided there only fifteen months, made a collection of not less than eight hundred different plants. On his return in 1689, he settled in London, and in 1694 was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital. The preceding year he was elected secretary to the Royal Society, upon which he revived the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions." He was also active in promoting the establishment of a dispensary for the poor, and was one of the founders of the Foundling Hospital. In 1707 he published the first volume of his "Natural History of Jamaica;"





but the second did not appear till 1727. In 1708 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and, on the accession of George I., created a baronet. In 1719 he became president of the College of Physicians, having previously been elected to the same distinguished post in the Royal Society, on the death of Newton. His magnificent cabinet of curiosities was purchased by Parliament for £20,000, which did not amount to a fourth part of its actual value. This collection served as the foundation of the British Museum. Several of his papers are in the "Philosophical Transactions." B. at Killileagh, county Down, Ireland, 1660; D. at Chelsea, 1753.

SMART, Christopher, *smart*, an English divine and poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Cambridge, where he several times obtained the Seatonian prize for the best poem, in 1753 settled in London; but, being imprudent, he became poor and disordered in his mind. He translated the Psalms, Phædrus, and Horace into English verse. His original poems possess merit. B. at Shepburne, Kent, 1722; D. in the King's Bench, 1770.

SMEATON, John, *smē'-ton*, an eminent English mechanician and engineer, who was intended for the law by his father, who was an attorney, but, at his own request, was placed under a mathematical instrument maker. Having acquired considerable reputation by his inventions in hydraulics, &c., he, in 1753, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1759 obtained the gold medal for his paper on "The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion." The two lighthouses which had been successively erected upon the Eddystone rock having been destroyed, the first by a storm and the second by fire, Smeaton was appointed to rebuild the structure, which he completed in a manner beyond expectation; and it may be justly pronounced a work unparalleled of its kind, for, having been buffeted by the storms of a hundred years, it stands unmoved as the rock upon which it is built. He also made improvements in wind and water-mills, the steam-engine; completed the harbour of Ramsgate, planned the great canal from the Forth to the Clyde, and executed a number of other great works. He published a curious account of the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse, and commenced a treatise on mills, which he did not live to complete. He was also the author of an "Account of the Improvements in Ramsgate Harbour" which were conducted by him. B. at Austhorpe, near Leeds, 1724; D. 1792.

SMIRKE, Robert, *smirk*, an English artist, who was originally a coach-painter, but became one of the first pictorial delineators of his time. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1792. He made a great number of designs for booksellers, and was one of the artists engaged to illustrate Boydell's Shakspere. His best paintings were "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants interrupted by the Innkeeper," "The Seven Ages of Man," and "Prince Henry and Falstaff." B. 1752; D. in London, 1845.

SMIRKE, Sir Robert, an eminent English architect, and eldest son of the preceding, after receiving some preliminary instructions in art from his father, went upon a tour in Italy, Greece, and Germany, and upon his return published "Specimens of Continental Architecture," and some smaller treatises. He found

some influential patrons, and before he had attained his 30th year was engaged to make the designs for Covent Garden Theatre. This structure was destroyed by fire in 1856. His next great undertakings were the Mint, and the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which last building was completed in 1829. The most important of his other works were, the College of Physicians, the Union Club in Trafalgar Square, the extension of King's Bench Walk, Temple, and King's College. Finally, his greatest structure is the British Museum, which was commenced in 1823, but was not completed until the year 1847. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812, and was created a knight in 1831. B. 1780; D. 1867.

SMIRKE, Sydney, an eminent English architect, and younger brother of the preceding. His first important work was the Oxford and Cambridge University Club in Pall Mall, upon which he was engaged with his brother, the Pall Mall front being understood to be after his own designs. He superintended the restorations made in the Temple Church in 1842, and afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Basevi, designed the Conservative Club-house in St. James's Street. For the late Sir Robert Peel he erected a new portrait-gallery at Drayton Manor, and in 1847 was engaged as the architect of the new Carlton Club, in designing which he employed the library of St. Mark, by Sansovino, as his model. One of the most important of his later works was the reading-room of the British Museum, erected in the inner quadrangle of that building. In this undertaking, however, he only acted under the suggestions of Mr. Panizzi, the principal librarian of the Museum. This handsome structure is of iron, its dome being (with the exception of the Pantheon of Rome, which has a greater diameter of two feet) the largest in existence. All the internal arrangements of this eminently successful work were also designed by Mr. Panizzi; but to Mr. Smirke's constructive skill is due the merit of a perfect execution of the original conception. D. about 1800.

SMITH, Sir Thomas, *smith*, an eminent English statesman, who received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and appointed Greek lecturer, in which capacity he introduced a new method of pronouncing that language, which became general in the university, though opposed by the chancellor. In 1539 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree of law at Padua. In 1542 he was made regius professor of that faculty at Cambridge. Through the interest of the duke of Somerset, he was knighted and made secretary of state by Edward VI.; but, in the succeeding reign, he lost his preferments. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies to France, and made him secretary of state and chancellor of the Garter. Sir Thomas wrote a treatise, in Latin, on the "Right Pronunciation of Greek," printed at Paris by Stephens in 1568, and some other works. B. at Saffron-Walden, Essex, about 1516; D. 1577.

SMITH, John, an English navigator, who, between the years 1606-14, made three voyages to Virginia, and assisted to found James town. Having fallen into the hands of the Indians, he was about to be tortured and put to death, when Pocahontas, the beautiful daughter of the chief interposed, and, at the peril of her own life, saved that of the English adventurer. He wrote a work, entitled "A Description of New England; or, Observations and Discoveries of Captain John Smith." Like Sir Walter Raleigh, he was one of the chief founders of the Anglo-American colonies. B. 1579; D. 1631.

SMITH, John, a learned English physician, who became fellow of the College of Physicians in London. He wrote a curious book, entitled "The Portrait of Old Age; or, a Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes XII." D. 1679.

SMITH, Thomas, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1668 went to Constantinople as chaplain to the English embassy. He wrote, among other works, "Four Epistles on the Manners of the Turks," in Latin and English; an "Account of the Greek Church," and a "Life of Camden." B. in London, 1638; D. 1710.

SMITH, Dr. Robert, an eminent English mathematician, who early in life became tutor to the duke of Cumberland, and subsequently professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge, and master of Trinity College. His principal works were, "A Complete System of Optics," an improved edition of Cotes's "Lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics;" and "Harmonics, or, the Philosophy of Musical Sound." He bequeathed two annual prizes of £25 to be awarded to bachelors of arts who had shown the greatest advancement in mathematics and natural philosophy. These bachelors are called "Smith's prizemen." B. 1689; D. at Cambridge, 1768.

SMITH, Adam, an eminent Scotch writer on political economy, received his education first at Kirkaldy grammar-school, and subsequently at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford. After being engaged during three years in reading lectures upon rhetoric and belles-lettres at Edinburgh, he was nominated professor of logic and moral philosophy at the university of Glasgow. In 1759, by the publication of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," he acquired reputation, which was greatly heightened and extended by his profound work, entitled "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which first appeared in 1766. Some years subsequently to the publication of this work, he was, through the influence of the duke of Buccleuch, appointed a commissioner of the customs in Scotland. He was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an Apology for his life, which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne for its atheistical sentiments. An account of his life and writings was written by Dugald Stewart, and appended to an edition of the "Wealth of Nations." B. at Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1723; D. 1790.

SMITH, Charlotte, a novelist and poet, whose maiden name was Turner, was at the age of sixteen married to a West India merchant, who afterwards being ruined, she devoted her talents to the support of her husband and family. Her first production was entitled "Elegiac Sonnets and other Essays." After this, she produced "The Romance of Real Life;" the novels of "Emmeline," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "Ethelinda," "Celestine," and "The Old Manor House;" besides several poems, and tales for youth. B. 1749; D. 1806.

SMITH, Rev. Dr. John, an eminent antiquary and Celtic scholar, was educated at the university of St. Andrews; and, in 1774, was appointed assistant and successor in the parish of Kilbrandon, Lorn. About this time he

translated into Gaelic "Alleine's Alarm," and the "Catechisms of Dr. Watts," besides other small works. In 1781 he became minister of Campbelton. Soon after his settlement in this parish, he published an "Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, containing the History of the Druids, particularly those of Caledonia," "A Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian," and a "Collection of Ancient Poems, translated from the Gaelic." In 1783 he published a work on the last judgment, editions of which have been published in England and America, and was associated with the Rev. Dr. Stewart, minister of Luss, in translating the Scriptures into Gaelic. While engaged in translating the Scriptures, Dr. Smith, in studying the original, was led to write a concise commentary on the whole of the Bible. In 1787 he published the portion of it which embraced the prophets, and several editions of it were printed, both in England and America. In 1787 he published the "Life of St. Columba, the Apostle of the Highlands," extracted from the Latin of St. Adamnan, &c. About the same time he issued a new and improved edition of the Psalms in Gaelic, also a translation of the paraphrases used in the English psalm books. He also published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Duties of the Sacred Office." Besides his labours for the spiritual improvement of the people committed to his care, he was anxious to introduce among them an improved system of husbandry, and with this view wrote many essays on the subject, and frequently obtained prizes from the Highland Society. He likewise wrote a "Survey of the County of Argyle." B. 1747; D. 1807.

Smith, John Raphael, an eminent English mezzotint engraver and artist, who reproduced many of the finest portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He also painted portraits himself with some skill. B. 1752; D. 1812.

Smith, Sir James Edward, an eminent English botanist, who was intended for a mercantile calling; but having, from an early period, evinced a decided predilection for scientific pursuits, his father was at length induced to send him to Edinburgh, with a view of qualifying him for the medical profession. Learning from Sir Joseph Banks, that the books, manuscripts, and natural history collections of Linnæus had been offered to him for £1000, and that he had declined the purchase, Mr. Smith, with some difficulty, succeeded in inducing his father to become the purchaser. This magnificent collection was, after the death of Sir James Smith, who had founded the Linnæan Society, presented to that body. After taking his medical degree at Leyden, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and, in 1792, was appointed teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte. In 1814, upon the occasion of his presenting the volumes of the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society to the Prince-regent, he received the honour of knighthood. He wrote extensively upon his favourite science; his most important works being "English Botany," in 36 volumes; the "English Flora," and the botanical articles in "Rees's Cyclopædia." B. at Norwich, 1759; D. 1828.

Smith, John Thomas, an eminent English antiquary, who studied drawing under the sculptor Nollekens and at the Royal Academy; after which he became a pupil of Sherwin, the engraver. In 1791 he commenced his fine work entitled "Antiquities of London and its Environs," which was completed in 1800. His next publication of importance was "The Antiquities of Westminster." The "Ancient Topography of London" followed. In 1816 he received the appointment of keeper of the prints in the British Museum, an office he retained until his death. Besides the preceding works, he produced "Vagabondiana, or Anecdotes of Mendicant Wanderers through the Streets of London," and "Nollekens and his Times." B. in London, 1766; D. 1833.

Smith, John Stafford, an eminent English composer, who, in 1802, became organist of the Chapel Royal, in succession to Dr. Arnold. His most admired compositions were the glees,—"Let happy lovers fly where pleasures call;" "Blest pair of Sirens;" "As on a summer's day;" and the madrigal, "Flora now calleth forth each flower." He also produced two musical works, entitled "Musica Antiqua," a collection of anthems; and "Ancient Songs of the Fifteenth Century." B. at Gloucester, about 1750; D. 1836.

Smith, James, an English *littérateur*, who was educated for the legal profession, and became solicitor to the Ordnance. After contributing a number of minor pieces to the magazines, he in 1812 published, in conjunction with his brother Horace, a volume entitled "The Rejected Addresses," which instantly became highly popular. He subsequently wrote several entertainments for the elder Charles Mathews. B. in London, 1775; D. 1839.

Smith, Horace, brother of the preceding, with whom he wrote "The Rejected Addresses," was also the author of about twenty novels, the best known of which are "The Moneyed Man" and "Brambletye House." Like his brother, he also produced a number of light pieces of a humorous character, in prose and verse. B. in London, 1779; D. 1849.

Smith, William, an eminent geologist, and entitled "the father of English geology," produced the first geological map of England and Wales, and two works on "Organized Fossils." In consequence of his distinguished services, he obtained a pension of £100 from the crown, received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London. This last mark of distinction was awarded him "in consideration of his being a great original discoverer in English geology; and especially for his being the first in this country to discover and to teach the identification of strata, and to determine their succession by means of their imbedded fossils." B. at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1769; D. at Northampton, 1839.

Smith, Sir William Sidney, a distinguished English admiral, who was, in 1793, sent by Admiral Hood to destroy the French vessels of war in the harbour of Toulon, by means of fireships; but being taken prisoner, he was confined during two years in the Temple at Paris. Having effected his escape, he was sent to act against the French in Egypt, and, by his bravery and skill, compelled Bonaparte to abandon the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1799. In 1805 he was made a rear-admiral, and was afterwards appointed to defend Sicily from the invasion of the French, who were then masters of Naples. In 1807 he accompanied the king of Portugal to Brazil. Not being again employed upon active service, he devoted himself

to the propagation of several philanthropic works. He also assisted to found a society, the object of which was to effect the suppression of piracy in the Mediterranean. B. in London, 1764; D. 1840.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the religious body commonly called the Mormonites. From an autobiographical account left by himself, as well as from a sketch of his life purporting to be written by his mother, it would appear that he was the son of a farmer of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont. According to his own statement, he, when about 14 years of age, began to reflect upon the importance of being prepared for a future state, and therefore retired to "a secret place in a grove, and began to call upon the Lord . . . . After having received many visits from the angels of God, unfolding the majesty and glory of the events that should transpire in the last days, on the morning of the 22nd day of September, 1827, the angel of the Lord delivered the records into my hands." These records were stated to be engraven "in Egyptian characters," on plates which had the appearance of gold, and with them Joseph Smith further stated, though in the vaguest way, that he found "a curious instrument, which the ancients called Urim and Thummim, which consisted of two transparent stones set in the rim, on a bow fastened to a breastplate." Through the medium of this instrument, he professed to be able to translate the records, which were said to have been written by Mormon, a Jewish prophet, and to contain a history of ancient America, from its first settlement by a colony that came from the Tower of Babel, at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the 5th century of the Christian era. His own account of what was contained in the records was, "that America, in ancient times, was inhabited by two distinct races of people. The first were called Jaredites, and came directly from the Tower of Babel; the second race came directly from the city of Jerusalem, about 600 years before Christ. They were principally Israelites, of the descendants of Joseph. The Jaredites were destroyed about the time that the Israelites came from Jerusalem, who succeeded them in the inheritance of the country. The principal nation of the second race fell in battle towards the close of the 4th century. This book also tells us that our Saviour made his appearance upon this continent after his resurrection; that they had apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, and evangelists,—the same order, the same priesthood, the same ordinances, gifts, powers, and blessing, as were enjoyed on the eastern continent; that the people were cut off in consequence of their transgressions; that the last of the prophets who existed among them was commanded to write an abridgment of their prophecies, history, &c., and to hide it up in the earth, and that it should come forth and be united with the Bible." Joseph Smith first made known his discovery of the engraved plates to the members of his own and his father's household. These became his first converts. When the news spread, the prophet says, "My house was frequently beset by mobs and evil-designing persons; several times I was shot at, and very narrowly escaped; and every device was made use of to get the plates away from me." He succeeded, however, in gathering together a number of believers. In 1830 he published the "Book of Mormon," which had been translated from the plates through the aid of the curious spectacles called the "Urim and Thummim." In carrying out that work, Joseph Smith always retired behind a screen, whence he dictated the record to "a scribe," named Oliver Cowdrey, who, like himself, had been baptized by an angel, to fit him for the task. After the translation had been completed, the plates were shown to eight witnesses, and "the angel again made his appearance to Joseph; at which time Joseph delivered up the plates into the angel's hands, and he (the angel) has them in his charge to this day." The foregoing is a brief account of the discovery and translation of the "Book of Mormon" according to the prophet's own statement; but there is another story told of the authorship; viz., that the volume was founded upon a religious romance, entitled "The Manuscript Found," written by one Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian teacher. The manuscript of this work is said to have been taken to New York by the preacher's widow ten years after his death, with the view of finding a publisher for it: but by some means it came into the possession of Smith, or an associate of his, named Ugdon. In 1830 the first Mormon church, or, as the founder called it, that of the "Latter-day Saints," was established in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, state of New York. From that time the sect increased with astonishing rapidity, and churches were set up in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and New York. Despite ridicule, persecution, and tarring and feathering, the work went on, until, in 1838, the Mormonites were expelled from Missouri. They settled in Illinois, and in "the fall of 1839" founded the city of Nauvoo (the beautiful)), on the banks of the Mississippi. Soon, from a wild tract, the spot became a city of 1500 well-built houses, with more than 15,000 inhabitants. This settlement received large accessions to its numbers, not alone in the shape of converts, who flocked in from foreign countries as well as from other states of America, but also from "gentile" adventurers, who were attracted to the place by its fertility of soil. And although Joseph Smith, as "seer, prophet, and revelator" of his own city, possessed commanding influence in Nauvoo, he was being constantly embroiled with the civil authorities of the state of Illinois. In 1844 the governor of that state issued a warrant against Joseph Smith, as the instigator of a riot, during which the printing-offices and premises of a "gentile" newspaper were destroyed by the Mormons. The prophet at first made symptoms of resistance, and called out his militia, of which he was lieutenant-colonel; but subsequently offered to surrender if the governor would provide a guard for his society until his trial should take place. He was lodged in Carthage gaol under a small guard, selected, it is assumed, from Smith's enemies. A few days afterwards, a mob of turbulent ruffians broke into his prison, fired into the room where he was confined, and killed his brother Hiram, who was incarcerated with him. The prophet endeavoured to effect his escape by the window, but was taken and shot. His body was interred by his followers with the greatest solemnity, and he became the martyr of his sect, which, in consequence of its founder's fate, increased even more rapidly than before. Brigham Young was elected to succeed the prophet, and under their new leader the Mormons prepared to

emigrate far beyond the American settlements, in order to await the realization of their founder's vision. (*See* YOUNG, Brigham.) Joseph Smith was B. at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 1805; shot in the state of Illinois, 1844.

SMITH, Rev. Sydney, an eminent English divine and essayist, who received his education at Winchester school and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1790. During a tour subsequently in Normandy, he acquired the French language, and, after officiating as curate at Nether-Avon, in Wiltshire, for about two years, became tutor to the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, member of Parliament for Cirencester. He next took up his residence at Edinburgh, where he remained about five years, becoming acquainted in that interval with Henry, afterwards Lord Brougham, Francis Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey, and other gentlemen who subsequently acquired fame in science and literature. At one of the meetings of these brilliant young men, it was suggested that the "Edinburgh Review" should be started. "One day," says Sydney Smith himself, "we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story, or flat, in Buccleuch-place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a review; this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the 'Edinburgh Review.'" The review made its first appearance in October, 1802. He took up his residence in London in 1804, having some time previously married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, a banker. For two years he remained without any preferment in the Church, although he had become famous as a wit, as a popular preacher at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, as a lecturer on belles-lettres at the Royal Institution, and as a constant contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." Lord Erskine was one of his earliest patrons, and presented him to the rectory of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire, in 1806. This living was exchanged for that of Combe-Florey, in Somersetshire, in 1830. He was also appointed to a stall in Bristol Cathedral, and became one of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. His residence was, however, almost entirely fixed in London, where his brilliant wit and unrivalled conversational powers made him a welcome guest in the most distinguished circles. His contributions to literature, which are characterized by liberal views, clearness, and force of style, and wit and humour in abundance, principally were, "Letters on the subject of the Catholics, by Peter Plymley;" "Works," in 3 vols., which consist of a selection of his best articles from the "Edinburgh Review;" and "Sketches of Moral Philosophy." B. at Woodford, Essex, 1771; D. in London, 1845.

SMITH, Dr. John Pye, an eminent modern theologian and geologist, who became classical tutor in the Theological Academy at Homerton, belonging to the Independent denomination. His works are highly esteemed by theologians; the most important of them being, "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science," and "On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science." Dr. Smith was a fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, and LL.D. of Marischal College, Aberdeen. B. at Sheffield, 1774; D. 1851.





SMITH, Albert, a modern English *littérateur*, who was intended for the medical profession, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838. After a residence of some months in Paris, and a visit to Chamouni, he returned to England and joined his father as medical practitioner; but soon quitted this employment for literature. As a magazine-writer and novelist, he achieved a decided success; his most popular productions being, "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "The Scattergood Family," "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," "Christopher Tadpole," and "The Pottleton Legacy." In 1849 he visited Constantinople, and wrote an account of his tour. In the following year he brought out an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," in which he gave an amusing account of that route. In 1852 he commenced, at the Egyptian Hall, his successful entertainment of the "Ascent of Mont Blanc," for several years one of the most popular pieces of amusement in London. That he was possessed of a genuine vein of humour was evinced in the works already quoted, as well as in a very large number of smaller productions, such as "Evening Parties," "The Gent," "The Flirt;" some excellent burlesques, &c. B. at Chertsey, 1816; D. at Fulham, 1860.

SMITH, Thomas Southwood, a modern English physician and writer upon medicine, obtained his degree of M.D. at the university of Edinburgh in 1816, after which he settled in the metropolis as a physician. From an early period he devoted himself to the literature of his profession, and produced a "Treatise on Fever," the greater portion of the articles on anatomy, physiology, and medicine, for the "Penny Cyclopædia," and a valuable little work, entitled "The Philosophy of Health." He was also one of the founders of the "Westminster Review," wherein he denounced that revolting mode of providing the schools of anatomy with the means of dissection, which was called the "resurrection" system. He acted as one of the commissioners of inquiry into the condition of factory-children, the result of whose labours was the passing of the Factory Act. Subsequently, his devotion to the cause of sanitary reform caused him to abandon his practice; and to his reports and disinterested labours was in great part due the passing of the Public Health Act. For these services he received a pension of £300 per annum. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote one entitled "Animal Physiology." B. 1788; D. 1861.

SMITH, Sir Henry George Wakelyn, an eminent English general, who entered the army in 1805, and after seeing a great deal of service in South America and at the capture of Copenhagen, was sent to Spain with the expedition of Sir John Moore, under whom he served until the embarkation at Corunna. He returned to Spain in 1809, and having risen to the command of a brigade of the light division, fought at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. After serving in America, he returned to Europe in time to participate in the victory at Waterloo. His next employments were upon the staff in various parts of the world, till in 1840 he became adjutant-general of the forces in India. He took part in the victories at Gwalior, and Maharajpore, and later

at Moodkee, Ferozepore, Aliwal, and Sobraon. For his services he was created a baronet and G.C.B., received the thanks of Parliament, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the rifle brigade. As governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to which post he was appointed in 1847, he conducted the Caffre war, which he brought to a successful termination in 1852. Two years later, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. B. in the Isle of Ely, 1788; D. 1860.

Smith, Dr. William, a modern English philologist, and the editor of several valuable classical dictionaries. He was designed for the law; but although, after completing his education at the university of London, he kept his terms at Gray's Inn, his strong preference for the study of languages caused him to abandon jurisprudence for philological literature. He obtained the appointment of professor of the Greek, Latin, and German languages in the Independent colleges at Homerton and Highbury. An article on "Language," furnished by him to the "Penny Cyclopædia," was one of his first successes in that career which he subsequently worthily pursued. In 1842 he commenced the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," fulfilling the duties of editor himself. In the same capacity he subsequently published "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography." When, in 1850, the colleges of Highbury and Homerton were united, under the designation of the New College, he was appointed professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature there. Three years later he became classical examiner in the University of London. In 1854 he commenced the publication of a new edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," with notes by M. Guizot, Dean Milman, and himself. He also produced several abridged editions of his larger classical dictionaries, a "Latin-English Dictionary," based upon Forcellini and Freund; and a "Dictionary of the Bible." B. in London, 1814.

Smith, Alexander, a modern Scotch poet, who was intended for the ministry; but circumstances having conspired to prevent his entering upon the necessary course of study, he was put to the business of a lace-designer, in Glasgow; while following which, he devoted his leisure to the composition of verses. Having forwarded some extracts from his "Life Drama" to the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, that gentleman was so highly pleased with the youthful poet's effusions, as to obtain a place for them in the columns of the "Critic." He subsequently produced "City Poems," and "Edwin of Deira," and three volumes of prose entitled "Dreamthorp," "A Summer in Skye," and "Alfred Hagart's Household." He also edited an edition of the works of Burns. In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the Edinburgh University. B. at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 1830; D. 1867.

Smollett, Tobias, *smol'-let*, an eminent English novelist, who was educated as a surgeon, and served on board a ship of the line at the bombardment of Carthagena. He afterwards quitted the service, and took his degree of doctor of physic; but not meeting with encouragement as a medical practitioner, he became a writer by profession. His first work of any pretensions was the novel of "Roderick Random," published in 1748, which soon ran through several editions, but previous to this he had produced two satires, "Advice" and "Reproof." His next novel was "Peregrine Pickle," in which were inserted Lady Vane's Memoirs; for giving place to which he received "a handsome reward." In 1754 he published the "Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom." He next established the "Critical Review," which was chiefly conducted by him till 1763. For an article in this journal he was prosecuted by Admiral Knowles; on which he was confined in the King's Bench some time, and wrote there the "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," a feeble imitation of "Don Quixote." In 1757 he published the "History of England," which was afterwards printed in weekly numbers, attaining, in both forms, a large circulation. This work, though inaccurate and partial, brought him both profit and reputation. In 1762 he began a periodical paper, called "The Briton," in defence of Lord Bute's administration, which print was replied to by Wilkes, in the "North Briton." The year following Smollet went abroad, and in 1766 published an account of his travels. In 1771 appeared his novel of "Humphrey Clinker," which possesses great merit, though it is not equal to his former novels. He also wrote some poems, compiled a collection of voyages and travels, and translated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote" into English. Hazlitt, in his "Comic Writers," declares that his novels show a great knowledge of life, but less of character. Unlike Fielding, he could not probe beneath the surface; his humour, although genuine and hearty, is coarse and vulgar; he was superficial where Fielding showed deep insight; but he had a rude conception of generosity in some of his characters, of which Fielding seems incapable, his amiable persons being merely good-natured. "It is owing to this that Strap is superior to Partridge; and there is a heartiness and warmth of feeling in some of the scenes between Lieutenant Bowling and his nephew, which is beyond Fielding's power of impassioned writing." B. in Scotland, 1721; D. near Leghorn, 1771.

Smyth, William, *smithe*, a modern English historian, who received his education at the university of Cambridge, after which he became tutor to Thomas, son of R. B. Sheridan. He accompanied his pupil to Cambridge, where he himself finally settled. In 1809 he was appointed to the chair of modern history. His lectures upon history, commencing with the period at which the northern nations overran the Empire, and ending with the close of the French Revolution, were published in 1840. He was likewise the author of "Evidence of Christianity," and some less important works. B. at Liverpool, 1766; D. at Norwich, 1849.

Snell, Rodolph, *snel*, a Dutch philosopher, who was professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden. He wrote some valuable works on philosophy and mathematics, B. 1547; D. at Leyden, 1613.

Snell, Willebrord, a Dutch mathematician, and son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in the mathematical chair at Leyden. According to Huygens and Vossius, he discovered the true law of the refraction of the rays of light, which has been attributed to Descartes. He wrote a book on the money of the ancients, and several mathematical works. B. at Leyden, 1591; D. 1626.

SNIADECKI, Jan, *sni'-a-dek-e*, an eminent Polish mathematician, who pursued his studies in Germany, Holland, and France. While a resident in England, he was presented to George III. by Herschel. He subsequently became president of the university of Wilna. B. at Znin, 1756; D. 1830.

SNIDER, Jacob, *sni'-der*, an American, who invented the rifle which bears his name, and a process for converting Enfield rifles into breech-loaders, for which the British government were backward in giving him a suitable remuneration. D. 1866.

SNORRO, Sturleson, *snor'-ro*, an Icelandic historian, who, as a lawyer, linguist, mathematician, architect, and antiquary, was one of the most learned men of his time. He was the last and greatest of the Icelandic scalds, or old Scandinavian poets, who recited the exploits of kings and warriors, the adventures of the gods, and the mysteries of religion, at the courts of Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. His most important work was entitled the "Heimskringla," a collection of scaldic songs, partly original, and partly the effusions of other bards relative to the chronicles of the kingdom of Norway. He also produced the "Snorra-Edda," upon the Scandinavian mythology, and the exploits of heroes contemporary with himself. B. 1178; killed in a revolt, 1241.

SNYDERS, Francis, *sni'-ders*, an eminent Dutch painter and engraver, who excelled in hunting-scenes; the animals and landscapes of which are very fine. The human figures were frequently painted by Rubens. He also executed some masterly etchings. B. at Antwerp, 1579; D. 1657.

SOANE, Sir John, *sone*, an English architect, who was the son of a bricklayer, and was taken into the service of Dance, the architect, as errand-boy; but his liberal master perceiving some talent in the lad, allowed him to study in his office as a pupil. He subsequently made such progress as to obtain the gold medal of the Royal Academy for the design of a triumphal arch; and, on the recommendation of Sir William Chambers, he was sent to Italy as travelling student. He remained in the land of classic art between the years 1777-80, and while there became acquainted with Lord Camelford, through whom he subsequently obtained the lucrative appointment of architect to the Bank of England. His earliest practice chiefly consisted in designing country mansions; but, after the Bank appointment, other valuable posts were given to him. In 1791 he became clerk of the works to St. James's Palace; in 1795, architect to the Woods and Forests; and subsequently professor of architecture to the Royal Academy, and surveyor to Chelsea Hospital. He received the order of knighthood in 1831. A large private practice, combined with these lucrative appointments and the fortune he received with his wife, the daughter of a rich city builder, made him a wealthy man. He quarrelled with his son, and refused to be reconciled to him even at the last. The greater part of his wealth was spent upon his house, museum, and library in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which building was, after his death, vested in trustees for the use of the public, who, under certain regulations, are admitted to it without charge. He had no pretensions to be called a great architect. B. at Reading, 1753; D. in London, 1837.

SOBIESKI, John. (*See* JOHN III. of Poland.)





SOCINUS, Lælius, *so-si'-nus*, the founder of the Socinian sect, was descended from an ancient family of Siena, and was designed by his father for the profession of the law; but having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he deemed it expedient to quit Italy in 1547. After passing through several countries, he settled at Zurich, where he was suspected of Arianism, and having put some "portentous questions" to Calvin, that theologian declined to answer them, assuring him that if he did not "timely correct this itch of inquiry, he would draw on himself great torments." Socinus profited by the hint, but more by the fate of Servetus (*see* SERVETUS), and retired to Poland, whence he went to Venice, and afterwards returned to Zurich. The opinions held by the Socinians were, that Christ was only a man; that the Holy Spirit is nothing more than an attribute; and that the doctrines of original sin, atonement, and divine grace, have no foundation in Scripture. A catechism of Socinianism was written by Smalcius and Moskorzewski, and translated into English by the Rev. Thomas Reeves, in 1819. Socinus was B. at Siena, 1525; D. at Zurich, 1562.

SOCINUS, Faustus, nephew of the above, and the propagator and systematizer of his doctrines, inherited his uncle's property, papers, and principles, but did not openly avow the latter for several years. Meantime he was entertained at the court of the duke of Tuscany; but in 1574 went to Germany, whence he removed to Poland, where the Unitarians were established in great numbers. He was at first refused admittance into the Unitarian body, on account of the difference which existed between them and himself upon essential points of doctrine; but in the end he converted them to his own views so completely, that instead of Unitarians, they came to be termed Socinians. Socinus published several books, which are in the "Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum." B. at Sienna, 1539; D. near Cracow, 1604.

SOCRATES, *sok'-ra-tees*, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, was the son of a sculptor, in which art he himself attained some proficiency. Crito, observing his genius, and admiring his discourses, called him from this employment to the study of philosophy. He also served his country as a soldier, according to his duty as a good citizen, and distinguished himself in several actions, in which he saved the lives of Xenophon and Alcibiades, with whom he contracted a close friendship. On his return to Athens, he presented a remarkable contrast to his contemporaries in the plainness of his dress and the frugality of his living. In his philosophical lectures he endeavoured to effect a general reformation by recommending virtue. He was followed by a number of illustrious disciples, whom he instructed sometimes in the groves of Academus, and at others in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilissus. The independence of his mind, and the powerful eloquence of his discourses, excited against him many enemies, particularly Melitus and Anytus, at whose instigation Aristophanes ridiculed him in his comedy called the "Clouds." Socrates was next accused before the Council of Five Hundred, of corrupting the Athenian youth, of introducing innovations in religion, and of ridiculing the gods. Upon these charges he was condemned to death by poison. The celebration of the festival of the Theora stayed his execution

for a month, which time he employed in discoursing with his friends on sublime subjects. He was urged to make his escape, which he might easily have done, as the gaoler's permission had been obtained; but he nobly refused, observing, "Where am I to go to avoid death?" When the term of the festival was ended, he drank off the poison with perfect composure, after making a libation to the gods, and in a few moments expired. Thus perished Socrates, whom the oracle had pronounced the wisest man in Greece. The Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and his enemies were universally hated, and died miserably. The life and sayings of Socrates have been transmitted to us by his two most eminent disciples, Xenophon and Plato. By his wife Xantippe, rendered proverbial by the violence of her temper, he had several children. Schleiermacher, in his "Essay on the Worth of Socrates as a Philosopher," observes, "If he went about in the service of the god to justify the celebrated oracle (the Delphic response, 'Know thyself'), it is impossible that the utmost point he reached could have been simply to know that he knew nothing; there was a step beyond this which he must have taken,—that of knowing what knowledge is." B. at Athens, 468 B.C.; D. 399 B.C.

SOCRATES, surnamed the Scholastic, wrote an ecclesiastical history from the period where Eusebius ends,—that is, from the year 306 to 439. Being a layman, and not intimately acquainted with the subjects he treated, his work is frequently inaccurate. It was published with Eusebius, &c., at Cambridge. B. at Constantinople, and flourished in the 5th century.

SŒUR, Hubert le, *sur*, an eminent French sculptor, who settled in England about 1630. He modelled and cast the statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross. The pedestal is from the design of Grinling Gibbons. The statue was not erected when the civil war burst forth; and the Parliament disposed of it to one John Rivet, a brazier, who lived at the "dial near Holborn Conduit." The brazier was ordered to break up the statue; but he, instead, concealed it by burying it in the ground, and, in 1674, after the Restoration, it was placed on its present site at the expense of the crown. A story used to be told about the artist's discovering that he had omitted the saddle-girth in his work, after the statue had been set up, and that thereupon he destroyed himself. But, unfortunately for this legend, it is shown that the sculptor died before the statue was erected; and, moreover, the saddle-girth is there. Le Sœur modelled many other works, which have been destroyed or lost. D. in England, about 1670.

SOLANDER, Daniel Charles, *so-lan'-der*, an eminent Swedish naturalist, and the pupil of Linnæus, took his degree as doctor of medicine at Upsal, and in 1760 visited England. At the request of Sir Joseph Banks, he accompanied him in the voyage round the world with Captain Cook. In 1773 he was appointed under-librarian of the British Museum. He wrote a "Description of the Collection of Petrifactions found in Hampshire," and given to the British Museum; "Observations on Natural History in Cook's Voyage," and left a mass of valuable manuscripts, which are contained in the British Museum. B. at Nordland, Sweden, 1736; D. 1782.

SOLANO, F. M., *so-lä'-no*, Marquis of Socarro, a Spanish nobleman, who, in 1796, entered the army of the French republic as a volunteer. He subsequently became captain-general of Andalusia and governor of Madrid; but was, in 1808, killed by the people of the latter city for alleged sympathy with the French invaders. This was the first act of resistance offered by the Spaniards to Napoleon.

SOLARIO, Antonio de, *so-lä'-re-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who was by birth a gipsy, whence he was termed Il Zingaro. He was taken into the house of Colantonio del Fiore, a Neapolitan artist, as a maker of iron implements. The daughter of Colantonio and Solario fell in love with each other; but the father declared that his child should marry no one whose reputation as a painter was not as great as his own. Solario thereupon proceeded to study the art, and, in nine years, made such progress that he gained Colantonio's consent to the marriage. This story closely resembles that told of Quentin Matsys. Solario also excelled as an illuminator of MSS. and Bibles. B. in the Abruzzi, about 1382; D. 1455.

SOLIGNAC, Peter Joseph, Chevalier de, *so-leen-yak*, a French historian, who became secretary to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and wrote a history of that country. His other works are, an "Eloge upon Stanislaus;" the "Amours of Horace;" and a treatise on education. B. at Montpellier, 1687; D. 1773.

SOLIMAN, Ebn Abd-al-Malek, *sol-i-man'*, the seventh caliph of the Ommiyades race, who commenced his reign in 715. He conquered the territory upon the south coast of the Caspian, and dispatched his brother Moslemah to besiege Constantinople with a powerful fleet and army; but the fleet was destroyed by the Greek fire. He was about to proceed to reinforce Moslemah when he died in Syria, 717.

SOLIMAN, Ebn Cutulmish, the founder of the first Turkish dynasty in Asia Minor, was a Seljukian prince, and was, in 1074, provided with an army for the conquest of the West, by Malek Shah, sultan of Persia. He subjugated almost the whole of Asia Minor, and planted his capital at Nicæa, less than a hundred miles from Constantinople. In 1084 he obtained possession of Antioch by stratagem; but, refusing to pay tribute for the city, as its former masters, the Greeks, had done, he was involved in a war with its suzerain, Moslem-ebn-Koreish, prince of Aleppo, and is supposed to have been either killed in battle or to have perished by his own hand after a defeat, in 1086.

SOLIMAN, Ebn-al-Hakem, a Moorish chief, who became king of Cordova, in 1009. After undergoing various changes of fortune, he lost his kingdom and life in 1016. The discovery of the Azores is stated to have been made during his reign.

SOLIMAN, Tchelibi, the Noble, the son of Bajazet I., after whose defeat at Angora, by Timur, in 1402, made his escape to Europe, and established himself at Adrianople, where he reigned during several years. In 1406 he attempted to subdue the Asiatic provinces, but was recalled to Adrianople by an insurrection excited against his rule by his brother Mousa, who was defeated. The latter again marched against Soliman in 1410, and defeated and slew him, near Adrianople. Mousa was himself dethroned in 1413, by Mahomet I. Soliman was a patron of literature, and one of the bravest and most generous princes of the line of Othman.

SOLIMAN I. (tenth Ottoman sultan), surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded his father, Selim I.,

in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, sophi of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 120,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Shah. His forces were also repulsed before Malta; but he took the isle of Chios in 1566. He was a poet, legislator, and warrior of eminent greatness for an Oriental. He encouraged arts and literature, made roads, bridges, erected noble mosques and public buildings, and superintended the compilation of an administrative code. B. 1493; D. at Szigeth, Hungary, 1566.

SOLIMAN II. became sultan upon the deposition of his brother, Mahomet IV., in 1687. His life had been spent, up to his 46th year, in the seraglio, where he had devoted himself to the study of the Koran. Under his weak rule, the Turks were defeated in Hungary and in Servia. D. at Constantinople, 1691.

SOLIMENA, Francis, *so'-le-mai'-na*, an Italian painter, whose reputation was so great that many princes of Europe gave him invitations to their courts, which he declined. The emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also a poet. B. near Naples, 1657; D. at Naples, 1747.

SOLINUS, Caius Julius, *so-li'-nus*, a Roman writer, whose "Polyhistor," a compilation of historical and geographical remarks, was published by Mommsen at Berlin, in 1864. Solinus has been called Pliny's ape, from his having so closely followed that writer. Supposed to have lived in the 3rd century.

SOLIS, Juan Diaz de, *so'-lees*, an eminent Spanish navigator, who, with Pinzon, discovered Yucatan, in 1508, explored the bay of Rio Janeiro in 1512, and learning from the natives that a great river (Paraguaya) existed further along the coast, he set sail for Spain, and obtained the king's permission to make conquests upon its banks. He returned to Rio Janeiro, and proceeding in a south-westerly route, landed near a river between Realdonado and Montevideo; but was there killed by the Indians, in 1515. This river is the Rio de Solis.

SOLIS, Antonio de, a Spanish historian and dramatic poet, who became secretary to Philip IV., and historiographer of the Indies, but afterwards entered into holy orders. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." It has been translated into English by Townsend. B. at Placenzia, 1610; D. 1686.

SOLOMON, Ben Virga, *sol'-o-mon*, a Spanish rabbi and physician, who wrote a history of the Jews, from the destruction of the Temple to his own time, a Latin version of which was printed at Amsterdam in 1651. Flourished in the 16th century.

SOLOMON, Ben Job Jalla, an African prince, who being sent by his father, in 1731, to the sea-coast to sell slaves, was taken prisoner, and sold to an English captain, by whom he was carried to America, and disposed of to a planter. General Oglethorpe purchased his freedom, and brought him to England. While in England he was employed in the library of Sir Hans Sloane in translating Arabic manuscripts. He was afterwards sent back to his own country with many valuable presents.

SOLON, *so'-lon*, legislator of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, was descended from the royal house of Codrus, and was the relation of Pisistratus. After studying philosophy at Athens, he travelled into various countries to increase his knowledge. On his return home, he found his countrymen divided by faction, and the state reduced to a wretched condition. Having composed a poem upon the loss of Salamis, he recited it in the Agora with so much effect that an expedition was organized for the recovery of the place. Of that undertaking, Solon was appointed the chief, and the result proving brilliantly successful, he became the most popular man in the state, and was soon afterwards unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. He discharged his high office with great wisdom and integrity, introducing reforms in every department, ameliorating the condition of the poor, and amending the rigorous code of Draco. After completing his legislation, he asked to be allowed to retire from Athens for ten years, which request being acceded to, he went upon a journey into Egypt and Asia Minor. Subsequently to his return, Pisistratus became tyrant of Athens, and Solon, finding that he could not prevent his retaining absolute power, encouraged him to rule the people with moderation. B. in the island of Salamis, about 638 B.C.; D. about 559 B.C. For an account of Solon's laws, see Thirlwall's "History of Greece," vol. ii.

SOLTIKOV, Simon, *sol'-ti-kof*, a Russian general, who was the favourite of the empress Elizabeth, and commanded the army which defeated Frederick the Great at Kunnersdorf. He became a marshal, and governor of Moscow. D. 1772.

SOLTIKOV, Ivan, a Russian general, and son of the preceding, conducted two highly successful campaigns against the Swedes, and was in 1796 made a marshal by Paul I., and, in the following year, governor of Moscow. D. at Moscow, 1805.

SOLTIKOV, Count Sergius, was of the same family as the preceding, and was the first lover of Catharine II., while she was yet grand-duchess. He was banished from the court by the empress Elizabeth, and took up his residence in Sweden, where he died.

SOMERS, John, Lord, *sum'-ers*, an eminent English lawyer and writer upon jurisprudence, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He distinguished himself at the bar, and in 1681 was concerned in writing a piece entitled "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the last two Parliaments." He was one of the counsel for the seven bishops: in the Convention Parliament he represented the city of Worcester, and, after the flight of James II., was one of the managers for the House of Commons, at a conference with the Lords about the word "abdicated." After the Prince of Orange ascended the English throne as William III., Somers was appointed solicitor-general, and, in 1692, attorney-general and lord keeper. In 1697 he was made chancellor, with the title of Lord Somers; but in 1700 the seals were taken from him, and he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours; he was, however, acquitted by the Lords. Between the years 1708-10 he was president of the council under Queen Anne; but, after the

latter date, his health became too infirm to admit of his playing any important part in the politics of his time. A collection of scarce pamphlets, principally from his library, was published in 1748, under the title of "Somers's Tracts," and afterwards, in 1815, upon which occasion the "Tracts" were edited by Sir Walter Scott. The principal works of Lord Somers were, "Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," and "The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or, the Trust, Powers, and Duties of the Grand Juries of England." Burke, in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," observed: "I never desire to be thought a better Whig than Lord Somers, or to understand the principles of the Revolution of 1688 better than those by whom it was brought about." Lord Somers was a great constitutional lawyer, a virtuous patriot, and a patron of learning. B. at Worcester, about 1650; D. 1716.

SOMERSET, Robert Carr, more properly Ker, Viscount Rochester, and afterwards Earl of, *sum'-er-set*, one of the favourites of James I., was a descendant of the Kers of Fernihurst, and was at first a sewer or page to the earl of Dunbar. Sir Thomas Overbury, while on a visit to Scotland, became acquainted with him, and brought him to London, where he was introduced to the notice of King James, who took him into favour, with the intention of teaching him Latin. The handsome Ker rose rapidly; he was created a knight of the Bath, Viscount Rochester, and, upon his marriage with the profligate countess of Essex, in 1613, earl of Somerset. The accomplished Sir Thomas Overbury had assisted Ker with his pen until this period. He had, however, always opposed the marriage, and when he found that his advice had been so completely disregarded, his resentment towards the countess of Essex was expressed in bitter satire, and in conversation. Through the machinations of the countess, Overbury was committed to the Tower, where, some time afterwards, his death took place in a mysterious manner. (*See* OVERBURY, Sir Thomas.) During two years, the earl of Somerset and his wife rested under the suspicion of having got rid of Overbury by poison. In 1615, James having by this time taken into his favour George Villiers, another handsome youth, Somerset and his countess were brought to trial. Their guilt was clearly established; nevertheless, they escaped, while their agents were executed. Somerset lost the king's favour, and retired to the country with his wife, upon a pension of £4000 per annum. The old king invited him to court a year before his death; but Ker never again appeared in public life. D. 1645.

SOMERVILLE, William, *sum'-er-vil*, an English poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, settled upon his paternal estate, where he diverted his leisure with poetical composition. He wrote "The Chase," "Field Sports," and some fables and tales. B. at Edstone, Warwickshire, 1692; D. 1742.

SOMERVILLE, Mrs. Mary, an eminent modern scientific writer, who is stated to have been instructed in the mathematical and physical sciences by her father, an officer in the Royal Marines. After becoming the wife of Dr. Somerville, she distinguished herself by making some experiments on the magnetic influence of the solar rays of the spectrum. It was to Lord Brougham, however, that her introduction to scientific literature was chiefly due. That enlightened nobleman engaged her to supply the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge with a popular resumé of the great work of the French mathematician Laplace, entitled the "Mécanique Céleste." The popular account of this profound work was given to the public under the title of "The Mechanism of the Heavens," in 1832. She subsequently produced, "On the Connection of the Physical Sciences," and "Physical Geography." Her services to literature were acknowledged by an honorary membership of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a pension of £300 per annum from the civil list fund. In her admirable works, such abstruse subjects as gravitation, the figure of the earth, the tides, heat, electricity, and comets, are treated of with a clearness, easiness, and precision of style which make her writings most valuable to the non-scientific reader. B. at Burntisland, Fifeshire, 1790; D. 1872.

SOMMARIVA, Giovanni Battista de, *som'-ma-re'-va*, director of the Cisalpine republic, was educated for the law, and practised as an advocate until the outburst of the French Revolution, when, adopting the republican theories, which at that period were the passport of an able and ambitious man to fame and position, he became secretary-general of the directory of the Cisalpine republic, and subsequently director. After the Austrian occupation, he took up his residence at Paris. He was a man of cultivated tastes, and expended the whole of his large fortune in forming a collection of art-treasures which became famous throughout Europe. B. at Milan, about 1760; D. 1826.

SOMNER, William, *som'-ner*, a learned English antiquary, who published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," a "Saxon Dictionary," and a treatise on "The Roman Ports and Forts in Kent." B. at Canterbury, 1606; D. 1669.

SONNERAT, Pierre, *son'-ne-ra*, an eminent French traveller, who, early in life, was taken by his father to the Isle of France (Mauritius). His life was spent in travelling and exploration. He introduced the bread-fruit, the cocoa, and other trees to the Islands of France and Bourbon. His principal works were, "Voyage to New Guinea," and "Voyage to the East Indies and China." B. at Lyons, 1745; D. 1814.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert, *son-ne'-ne*, an eminent French naturalist, who entered the service of his country as marine engineer, and in 1772 was dispatched to the colony of Cayenne, where he rendered great services, for which he was made lieutenant. He was subsequently engaged as engineer in Africa, and, after travelling in Greece and Asia Minor, returned to France; but his post having been taken from him at the Revolution, he devoted himself to science. He wrote "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt;" "Travels in Greece and Turkey;" and also contributed to the "Natural History" of Buffon. B. at Luneville, 1751; D. at Paris, 1812.

SONTAG, Henrietta, *son'-tag*, one of the most distinguished singers of her age, was sprung from a theatrical family, and trod the stage when yet a child; playing juvenile parts in the theatres of Darmstadt, Berlin, and Prague. Her precocious talents obtained her admission into the music-school of that city; where she laid the foundation of the sound knowledge of her art for which she was so highly distinguished. Before she was eighteen she was the

prima donna of the Berlin stage, and the idol of the society of that capital; whence she soon afterwards went to Paris. She appeared in both Paris and London in 1828, where her youth and beauty, her fresh and charming voice, and the high finish and exquisite purity of her style, gave universal delight. She left England at the end of the season, not to return for many years. Her retirement from the stage, in consequence of her marriage with Count Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, known both as a soldier and a diplomatist, immediately followed. After the death of her husband, she returned to the stage, and being offered an engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, at a salary of £7000 for the season, she reappeared there in 1849, and was received with warm applause by the audiences who again thronged to hear her. Madame Sontag paid a visit to America in 1852, and after making a triumphant tour over the United States, was induced to go to Mexico, where unhappily she fell a victim to cholera while preparing to make her first appearance before the inhabitants of the city of Montezuma. B. at Coblentz, 1805; D. 1854.

SOPHIA, *so-fi'-a*, Princess and regent of Russia, was the daughter of Alexis Michaelowitch by his first marriage, as Peter the Great was the offspring of the second. When Peter and Ivan V. were proclaimed joint sovereigns of Russia, Sophia was intrusted with the high functions of regent. She was an ambitious and turbulent woman, and excited a revolt against Peter, whom she wished to remove from the government, but was defeated and banished. She died in a convent, 1704.

SOPHOCLES, *sof'-o-klees*, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens. His first tragedy was produced upon the stage B.C. 468, and upon that occasion he won the prize, although he contended against Æschylus, the greatest dramatist of his time. In 440 B.C. he brought out his thirty-second play; after which he distinguished himself as a statesman and a general. Sharing the command with Pericles, he bore an honourable part in several battles. Of his private life nothing is known. He is stated to have composed 130 plays, and, although he had Æschylus, Euripides, and other illustrious writers for rivals, he gained the first prize twenty times. Only seven complete plays of his are extant. There are several English translations of his works. B. 495 B.C.; D. 406 B.C.

SOPHONISBA, *sof'-o-nis'-ba*, the daughter of Hasdrubal, general of the Carthaginian forces, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia. When her husband was defeated by Masinissa, she fell into the hands of the victor, who married her. This union, however, was soon interrupted by Scipio Africanus, who obliged Masinissa to quit his new spouse; on which she poisoned herself, B.C. 203.

SORBIE'RE, Samuel, *sor'-be-air*, a French writer, who abandoned the study of divinity for that of physic. He corresponded with Hobbes, whose letters he used to send to Gassendi as his own, and having transcribed the answers, sent them to Hobbes, who, in consequence, conceived a high opinion of his abilities. His "Journey to England" is full of gross falsehoods, and his other works are trifling. B. in France, 1615; D. at Rome, 1670.

SORBONNE, Robert de, *sor'-bun*, a learned French ecclesiastic, and founder of the college at Paris which bears his name, was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the canonry of Cambray. He founded the college of the Sorbonne in 1252. B. in Champagne, 1201; D. 1274.

SORBY, Henry Clinton, *sor'-be*, a modern English geologist, who contributed some excellent papers on the structure of rocks to the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the learned societies of England. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1857. B. at Sheffield, 1826.

SOSIGENES, *so-sij'-e-nees*, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced 46 B.C. His works are lost.

SOSTRATUS, *sos'-tra-tus*, a celebrated architect of Cnidos, who was invited to Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus, at whose command he constructed the tower of Pharos, in the Bay of Alexandria, on which he placed this inscription:—"Sostratus of Cnidos, son of Lexiphanes, to the gods who protect navigation." This structure was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. He flourished 273 B.C.

SOTHEBY, William, *sothe'-be*, an English writer, who, after serving as an officer in the 10th dragoons, retired to his estate near Southampton, where, as well as in London at a subsequent period, he devoted his leisure to literature. He produced some tragedies and poems, and translated Wieland's "Oberon," the "Georgics," "Iliad," and "Odyssey." B. 1757; D. 1833.

SOTHERN, Edward Askew, *suth'-ron*, an English comedian who gained considerable celebrity for his clever impersonation of "Lord Dundreary," in a play called "The American Cousin," written by himself. He played this character in England and America about 2000 times. B. at Liverpool, 1830.

SOTO, Domingo, *so'-to*, a learned Spanish divine, who studied at Alcala and at Paris; after which he entered among the Dominicans. He became professor of divinity at Salamanca, and was appointed confessor to Charles V., who sent him to the Council of Trent. His principal works are, "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," commentaries upon Aristotle, and some Latin treatises on theology. B. at Segovia, 1494; D. at Salamanca, 1560.—There was another Dominican of this name, who went to England with Philip II., husband of Mary, for the purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic religion in the two universities. He wrote some theological works. D. 1563.

SOTO, Ferdinand de, a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro to Peru, and subsequently obtained from Charles V. the required permission to conquer Florida, and was also nominated governor of Cuba. In 1528 he restored Havannah, which had been despoiled by some French pirates. In 1539 he penetrated into Florida, and made several expeditions to the neighbouring countries, in one of which he was slain, about 1542.

SOUBISE, Benjamin de Rohan, Baron of Frontenai, *soo'-beese*, a celebrated French Huguenot general, was the brother of the duke de Rohan, the chief of the Reform party, and acquired the art of war under Maurice of Nassau, in Holland. In 1621 the Protestant Assembly of Rochelle invested him with the command in Brittany, Anjou, and Poitou. Louis XIII. in

person besieged him in St. Jean d'Angely, and summoned him to surrender; upon which Soubise wrote in reply, "I am his majesty's very humble servant; but the execution of his commands is not in my power,—BENJAMIN DE ROHAN." The place was, however, taken by the king, after an obstinate defence of a month. Soubise received the royal pardon, but he did not desert the cause of the Reformation; and in 1622, at the head of 8000 men, made himself master of Olonne and threatened Nantes. On being again defeated and proscribed as a rebel, he fled to Rochelle, and afterwards repaired to England and next to Germany, to implore succours; but failed in both countries. He received the royal pardon in 1622, and remained peaceable during three years; but, at the termination of that period, suddenly seized upon the Isle of Rhé, made a dash upon the royal fleet at Blavet, in Brittany, boarded and took the vessels, and cannonaded the fort, by which he was repulsed. He, however, maintained the command of the sea between Nantes and Bordeaux. Proclaimed admiral of the Protestant church, he next gave battle to the royal fleet, but was defeated, after a smart engagement; upon which he attacked the royalists at the Isle of Rhé with 3000 men. Again vanquished, he had recourse to flight, and, passing over to England, induced Charles I. to interpose in his behalf. Although Charles obtained his pardon, Soubise remained in England, and soon afterwards sailed with an English fleet, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, for Rochelle, where they were refused admittance. A second expedition, under Denbigh, the brother-in-law of Buckingham, also failed. Still Soubise persevered; and a third expedition was about to set sail from Portsmouth, when Buckingham, who was to have had the command of it, was assassinated by Felton. The English officers who had seen Soubise and the duke in animated conversation a few hours before, and not being acquainted with the French language, accused the Huguenot leader of the murder. Soubise would probably have been sacrificed to the popular resentment, had not Felton come forward and admitted the deed. The earl of Lindsey took the command; but, while he and Soubise were quarrelling together, the Rochellais were compelled to capitulate. His after-years, during which he was constantly intriguing against the French monarchy, were passed in England. B. 1589; D. in England, 1641.

SOUCHAI, Jean Baptiste, *soo'-shai*, a French writer, who was counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He published a translation of Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors," an edition of Ausonius, and dissertations in the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Belles-Lettres. B. 1687; D. 1746.

SOUCIET, Stephen, *soo'-se-ai*, a French divine, who was librarian in the college of Louis the Great. His works are, "Astronomical Observations made in China;" "Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture;" "Dissertations against the Chronology of Sir Isaac Newton." B. in France, 1671; D. 1744.

SOUFFLOT, James Germain, *soof'-flo*, a French architect, who improved himself in Italy, and, on his return to France, became superintendent of the royal buildings. His greatest work is the church of St. Geneviève at Paris. B. near Auxerre, 1713; D. 1781.

SOULIÉ, Melchior Frederick, *soo'-le-ai*, a French novelist and dramatist, who was educated for the bar, and was admitted as an advocate; but, obtaining little practice, turned his attention to literature, for which he had always a marked predilection. He produced a small collection of poems, in a volume entitled "Amours Françaises," which attracted no notice. The young author, left without any resources, was compelled to take service as foreman to an upholsterer. In this situation he remained until 1828, when his drama entitled "Romeo and Juliet" having been successful upon the stage, he was enabled to take his place among the *littérateurs* of his day. With the production of "Clotilde" his reputation as a dramatist was fixed. He next commenced contributing romances to the French newspapers, and succeeded so well in this new walk, that in a short time he became the most popular romancist of the day. This position he occupied until 1843, when Dumas and Eugène Sue, following in his steps, somewhat eclipsed his fame. He remained, however, a popular writer until his death. His best romances are, "Mémoires du Diable," "Deux Cadavres," and "L'Homme de Lettres." B. at Foix, department of Ariège, 1800; D. at Bièvre, 1847.

SOULOUQUE, or FAUSTIN I., *soo-look'*, ex-emperor of Hayti, was born a slave, but was manumitted while in his childhood. At 14 he assisted in expelling the French from Hayti. He rose through the different grades of the republican army, until, in 1849, he declared himself emperor; in which capacity he proved at once ignorant, violent, and cruel. He was driven from Hayti in 1859, and, after first seeking an asylum at Jamaica, retired to the south of France. B. 1789; D. 1867.

SOULT, Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu, *soolt*, Marshal of France and Duke of Dalmatia, the son of a notary, was designed for the same profession; but while at college, he evinced so great a distaste for study, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his own inclinations, which were decidedly military; and, accordingly, he entered the army as a private soldier in 1785. His progress was at first slow enough; in 1791 he was but a sergeant. In that year, however, Marshal Luckner having noticed him, gave him a commission as sub-lieutenant, and appointed him to drill a regiment of volunteers. During the subsequent nine years, Soult distinguished himself in more than twenty battles, and his rise was consequently rapid. He was a general in 1800, at which time he was appointed commander-in-chief in Piedmont. During the short suspension of hostilities which followed the peace of Amiens, he resided at Paris, where he lost no opportunity of conciliating the favour of Bonaparte, who was at first prejudiced against him. He succeeded so well, that, although he had never fought under Napoleon, he was one of the marshals created by the emperor on his coronation. He was next appointed to organize the great army assembled upon the heights of Boulogne, and called the Army of England. His conduct at Austerlitz, in 1805, was so brilliant that, after the battle, Napoleon thanked him, and called him one of the best of living strategists. Now acknowledged as among the most skilful of the French generals, he maintained this brilliant reputation throughout the German campaign of 1806-7. In 1808 he was sent to Spain; and, after having entered Madrid, was directed to intercept Sir John

Moore, who was marching from Portugal. The English commander, apprehensive of being hemmed in, commenced his retreat upon Corunna, whither he was followed by Soult; but, upon that glorious field, where Sir John Moore fell, the English made a stand, and inflicted a decisive repulse upon their assailants, who suffered too much to be able to prevent the British troops from embarking in their vessels. Soon afterwards Soult was met by his great opponent Wellington, who, passing the Douro, drove the French general from his position, captured nearly all his artillery, and his suite and baggage. Soult made a masterly retreat through Galicia and upon Zamora. He next superseded Marshal Jourdan as major-general of the army of Spain. In 1810 he established himself in the rich province of Andalusia, and, in order to relieve Massena in Portugal, he was commanded by Napoleon to besiege Badajoz, which was taken in the following year. Massena was, nevertheless, compelled to evacuate Portugal, after many fruitless attacks upon the strong lines of Torres Vedras. Thus relieved of a formidable opponent, Wellington resolved to retake Badajoz. Soult prepared to relieve the fortress, but was totally defeated at Albuera. The English were, however, compelled to raise the siege in consequence of the advance of Marmont. But in 1812 Wellington reappeared before Badajoz, which, after a terrible conflict, was captured by him. Soult was thus compelled to retreat from Seville; the defeat of Marmont at Salamanca, and the surrender of Madrid to Wellington, caused Soult to abandon Andalusia, which he had held during three years. In 1813 he was recalled from the Peninsula by the emperor; but the disaster experienced by the French at Vittoria compelled Napoleon to send him once more to Spain. Now followed the most brilliant period of Soult's career, one wherein he displayed consummate skill as a general; but he was overmatched by the English commander, who, although Soult defended himself undauntedly wherever he could take up a position, drove the enemy before him, until French territory was entered and Toulouse taken possession of, in 1814. After the abdication of Napoleon, Soult attached himself to the Bourbons, and was appointed minister of war; but when Napoleon reappeared in Paris, he again took service under his old master. As quartermaster-general he fought at Waterloo, after which he was banished from France. He was, nevertheless, permitted to return in 1819. Charles X. created him a peer; he became minister of war under Louis Philippe, who sent him as his representative to the coronation of Queen Victoria. The same monarch also created him marshal-general of France, a dignity which had lain in abeyance since the death of Marshal Turenne. Soult was only excelled in his knowledge of the art of war by Napoleon and his great opponent, the duke of Wellington. His conduct in the province of Andalusia, where he levied cruel extortions upon the population, and robbed the convents and mansions of the nobles of the pictures or whatever valuables his agents could pounce upon, reflects great discredit upon his name. B. at St. Amand-du-Tarn, either 1765 or 1769; D. at the castle of Soult-Berg, 1851.

South, Robert, *south*, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1660, he was chosen public





orator of the university. In the following year he was appointed chaplain to Lord Clarendon. In 1676 he accompanied the English ambassador to congratulate Sobieski on his election as king of Poland, of which country he wrote an account. After his return he was presented to the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. Though he concurred in the Revolution of 1688, he refused a bishopric. His sermons are remarkable for their wit and eloquence. B. at Hackney, 1633; D. 1716.

South, Sir James, an eminent modern English astronomer, was educated for the medical profession, and practised as a surgeon during several years. His devotion to the pursuit of astronomical science led him to relinquish his first profession in order to prosecute his researches. For his laborious observations relative to the double stars, he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society, together with Sir John Herschel. Of the same society he was elected a fellow in 1821. About 1826 he removed to the observatory at Campden Hill, Kensington. He was knighted at the accession of William IV., in 1830; and, upon the same occasion, received an epistle intimating that the sum of £300 per annum should be placed at his disposal for the prosecution of astronomical inquiry. He contributed many papers of the highest value to the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Quarterly Journal of Science," and to the "Memoirs" of the Astronomical Society. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, and of the Brussels Royal Society of Sciences. B. in London, 1785; D. 1867.

South, John F., an eminent modern English surgeon, and brother of the preceding, was one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, and some time president of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He wrote a number of valuable works upon zoology, as well as upon subjects more immediately connected with his profession; as "Household Surgery; or, Hints on Emergencies;" "A Description of the Bones;" "The Dissector's Manual." B. in London, early in the 19th century.

Southcott, Joanna, *south'-kot*, a notorious English visionary, and founder of a sect, who, until her 40th year, had been employed as a domestic servant at Exeter. In 1792 she suddenly came forward in the character of a prophetess, and, for a time, drove a considerable trade as the vendor of sealed packets, which were to insure everlasting bliss hereafter to the purchasers. She then repaired to London, where her "warnings," and "prophecies," and "communications," had a large sale. Her confidence increasing, she announced herself as having conceived the "Second Shiloh." A cradle was made for the forthcoming Prince of Peace, large sums were collected, and, on the night when the accouchement was predicted to take place, crowds of her followers assembled before her house to hear the first tidings of the event. But the time passed away without any second Shiloh appearing. At her death, which occurred shortly afterwards, it was ascertained that she had been suffering from dropsy. B. in Devonshire, 1750; D. 1814.

Southern, Thomas, *suth'-ern*, a dramatic writer, who entered himself at the Middle Temple, but afterwards abandoned law for literature. His principal dramatic works were,

"The Persian Prince;" "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage;" and "Oroonoko," tragedies; "The Disappointment;" "The Rambling Lady;" and "The Wives' Excuse," comedies. B. at Oxmanstown, county Dublin, 1660; D. 1746.

SOUTHEY, Robert, *sou'-the*, an eminent English poet and general writer, was the son of a linendraper at Bristol, and was sent to Westminster school in 1788, from which establishment he was dismissed four years afterwards, in consequence of having written a sarcastic attack upon the system of corporal punishment pursued in the school. He was, however, entered of Balliol College, Oxford, it being intended that he should take holy orders. For this pursuit he himself had little sympathy; indeed, he was quite unqualified for it, being then a sceptic both in politics and religion. At Oxford he declared that he learned only two things—to row and to swim; but, even while there, that literary industry, which is almost without a parallel, became a habit with him. About a year after leaving Oxford, he made the acquaintance of Coleridge, and the two poets married on the same day two sisters. After supporting himself for a short time by lecturing on history, at Bristol, he sold his poem, entitled "Joan of Arc," to Cottle, the Bristol bookseller, for fifty guineas. His maternal uncle, the Rev. Mr. Hill, chaplain of the British factory at Lisbon, at whose expense Southey had been kept at Oxford, visited England shortly after his nephew's first appearance as a poet, and endeavoured to induce him to enter the Church: but although Southey had by this time become reconciled to her doctrines, he steadily refused to take orders. On his uncle's return to Lisbon, Southey accompanied him, and remained in Spain and Portugal during six months. In 1796 he produced "Letters from Spain and Portugal;" and, in the following year, entered himself as a student of the law at Gray's Inn. He wrote to his publisher, "I advance with sufficient rapidity in Blackstone and 'Madoc.' I hope to finish my poem and begin my practice in about two years." At the end of this time the poem was completed, but the law was given up as impracticable. After a second visit to Lisbon, he obtained, upon his return to England, an appointment as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland; but in six months the poet relinquished what he called "a foolish office and a good salary." This was in 1801, and with this year dates his entrance upon literature as a profession. He obtained sufficient employment from the booksellers, and after making several successful appearances as an author, he, in 1804, settled at Greta Hall, near Keswick, Cumberland, where the remaining years of his life were passed. In 1807 he received a pension from the government; in 1813 he succeeded Mr. Pye as poet laureate, and under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, a second pension of £300 per annum was bestowed upon him. He was at the same time offered a baronetcy by Sir Robert; but this Southey declined, because too poor to support the dignity. He lost his first wife in 1837, and two years later was united to Miss Caroline Bowles, the poetess. He was the author of more than 100 volumes of poetry, history, travels, &c.; and, moreover, produced 126 papers of various lengths, upon history, biography, politics, and general literature. The principal efforts of his life of unwearied industry were,





"Joan of Arc;" "Madoc;" "Thalaba, the Destroyer;" "The Curse of Kehama," poems; the Lives of Nelson, Bunyan, John Wesley, Kirke White, prefixed to his "Remains;" the History of the Peninsular War, of Brazil, and of Portugal; "Sir Thomas More; or, Colloquies upon the Church;" "The Doctor;" and essays moral and political. His "Life and Correspondence," edited by his son, were published in 1850. His son-in-law, the Rev. J. Wood Warter, also gave to the public his commonplace books. B. at Bristol, 1774; D. at Keswick, Cumberland, 1843.

SOUTHEY, Caroline Anne Bowles, Mrs., a popular poetess, and wife of the preceding, was the only child of Captain Charles Bowles, of Buckland, near Lymington. Her earliest production was the "Birthday." But for more than twenty years, the writings of Caroline Bowles were published anonymously, and it was not until after the publication of "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," and several of the pathetic novelettes which she had contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" under the title of "Chapters on Churchyards," that her name and identity became known beyond a limited circle. Among the friends who had been attracted to her by her genius, in the earlier part of her career, were the poets Southey and Bowles; the former of whom became her husband in 1839. At the date of the marriage, Southey had been a widower two years, his former wife having been virtually dead to him for many more. On his death, Mrs. Southey was left with means insufficient, in her state of health, to provide the ordinary comforts of life; but was placed on the Civil List for a pension of £200 a year. The principal of Mrs. Southey's works are, "Ellen Fitz-Arthur: a Poem;" "The Widow's Tale, and other Poems;" "Solitary Hours," prose and verse; "Chapters on Churchyards;" "Tales of the Factories;" and "Robin Hood, a Fragment, by the late Robert Southey and Caroline Bowles; with other Poems." B. 1787; D. 1854.

SOUTHWELL, Robert, an English Jesuit, who was descended of an ancient Norfolk family, after receiving his education upon the continent, and becoming prefect of the Jesuits' College at Rome, went to England as a missionary. In 1592 he was apprehended on a charge of conspiring against the government of Queen Elizabeth; but, although he was put to the torture ten times, nothing could be elicited from him, further than that he had come to England for the purpose of making converts to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1595 he was tried in the court of King's Bench, found guilty, and hanged at Tyburn. He wrote a number of works, both in prose and verse, upon theological matters. B. 1560; hanged, 1595.

SOUVESTRE, Emile, *soo'-vestr*, a modern French writer, who studied the law, and attempted to set up as an advocate at Rennes; but, not obtaining practice, went to Paris, where he wrote a drama entitled "The Siege of Missolonghi," which, after some delay, was accepted at the Théâtre Français; but it was so mutilated under the pruning-knife of the censor, as to become unfitted for theatrical representation. Left without resources, he became assistant to a bookseller at Nantes. In 1830 he commenced writing for the provincial newspapers. In 1836 he produced a work upon the manners, customs, and literature of Brittany, the "Wales of France," the materials for

which he had been collecting during several years. The work was eminently successful, and in 1836 Souvestre again repaired to Paris; but on this occasion under favourable auspices. During the subsequent eighteen years, he occupied a high position as a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "National," the "Siècle," and other leading Paris publications. His best works were, "Les Confessions d'un Ouvrier," "La Maison Rouge," "Voyage dans le Finistère," "Le Riche et le Pauvre," and "Un Philosophe sous les Toits," which last has been translated into English under the title of "An Attic Philosopher." All his books exhibit the workings of a pure and thoughtful mind; they are written in a charming style, and are unexceptionable in point of morality. B. at Morlaix, Brittany, 1806; D. at Paris, 1854.

SOUWAROFF. (*See* SUWAROFF.)

SOUZA, Manuel Faria e, *zoo'-za*, a Portuguese poet, who was at first engaged in various diplomatic capacities, but subsequently devoted himself to literature. His works, which are numerous, are chiefly composed in Spanish. As a critic, he was, says Machado, long revered as an oracle. His principal works are, a vast collection of sonnets, "Commentary on the Lusiad," "Epitome of the History of Portugal," and an account of the labours of the Jesuit missionaries in China. B. at Souto, Portugal, 1590; D. at Madrid, 1649.

SOUZA-BOTELHO, José Maria, *soo'-za-bo-tail'-yo*, a Portuguese diplomatist, who represented his country at the courts of Sweden and France. An enthusiastic admirer of Camoens, the greatest poet of Portugal, he devoted his leisure to the production of a standard edition of that writer's works. The edition was brought out in 1818. He also purposed to write the "History of Portugal;" but failing health prevented his accomplishing the task. B. at Oporto, 1758; D. 1825.

SOWERBY, James, *sow'-er-be*, a naturalist and artist, was originally a drawing-master, but subsequently acquired considerable reputation both as a botanist and a mineralogist, and published several works on each science, which he illustrated by his pencil. B. 1757; D. 1822.

SOZOMENUS, Hermias, *so-zo-me'-nus*, an ecclesiastical historian, was a native of Palestine, whence he passed to Constantinople, where he practised as an advocate. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History from 323 to 439," which was printed at Cambridge with Eusebius and Socrates, 1720. Flourished in the 5th century.

SPAGNOLETTO, José Ribera, called *span'-yo-let'-to*, a Spanish painter, who, after studying the works of the greatest masters, settled at Naples, where he was employed by the viceroy and other distinguished persons. His subjects were mostly tragical scenes, which he painted with uncommon force and expression. B. near Valence, 1588; D. at Naples, 1656.

SPALDING, John Joachim, *spald'-ing*, an eminent German theologian and preacher, whose works are highly esteemed, his sermons being regarded as among the best specimens of German pulpit oratory. B. 1714; D. 1804.

SPALDING, George Ludwig, an eminent German philologist, who was the son of the preceding, at first studied theology, with the view of becoming a pastor, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to philology. For the purpose of producing an improved edition of "Quintilian," he spent nineteen years in the critical study of that writer's works. He held the important office of counsellor in the ministry of public instruction. B. 1762; D. 1811.

SPALDING, Samuel, a modern English philosophical writer, who, after pursuing a distinguished educational career at the university of London, composed a work entitled the "Philosophy of Christian Morals." In 1834 he went upon a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, in the hope of arresting the progress of a pulmonary disease under which he was suffering, but died almost immediately after his arrival. B. in London, 1807.

SPALLANZANI, Lazarus, *spal-lan-dza'-ne*, an eminent Italian naturalist, who became professor of philosophy at Pavia, where he was distinguished by his experiments on physiology. In 1785 he went to Turkey, and made many observations on geology and extinct volcanoes. He also visited Germany, and received particular marks of attention from the emperor Joseph II. His principal works are, "Experiments on the Reproduction of Animals," "Essay upon Animalculæ in Fluids," "Microscopical Experiments," "Memoirs on the Circulation of the Blood," "Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Apennines," and "Observations on the Transpiration of Plants." B. near Reggio, 1729; D. at Pavia, 1799.

SPANHEIM, Frederick, *span'-hime*, a learned divine, who obtained the professorship of philosophy at Geneva, which he resigned in 1642, and was elected professor of divinity at Leyden. He wrote several works upon theology. B. at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, 1600; D. at Leyden, 1649.

SPANHEIM, Ezekiel, a learned German writer and statesman, the eldest son of the preceding, was appointed professor of eloquence at Geneva at the age of 20. He soon afterwards became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. From this service he passed into that of the elector of Brandenburg, who made him a baron and minister of state. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent to France, and thence to England. His principal works are, commentaries upon ancient authors, a dissertation, in Latin, upon ancient coins, letters and dissertations on medals; and he translated from the Greek into French, the "Cæsars" of Julian, with notes. B. at Geneva, 1629; D. in England, 1710.

SPANHEIM, Frederick, a learned divine, brother of the preceding, was educated at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity; after which he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg, and next at Leyden. His principal work is an Ecclesiastical History. B. at Geneva, 1632; D. 1701.

SPARKS, Jared, *sparks*, a modern American biographical writer, who was educated for the service of the Unitarian ministry; upon the occasion of whose ordination, in 1819, Dr. Channing preached his famous sermon on "Unitarian Christianity." His earliest publications were chiefly upon theological and controversial subjects; but, in 1829, he produced his first work in biography, under the title of "Life of John Ledyard, the American Traveller." His subsequent publications were, "The Writings of George Washington, selected and published from 200 folio volumes of Original Manuscripts," in 12 volumes,—a national work; "The Life of Washington;" "The Life of

Benjamin Franklin;" and "Correspondence of the American Revolution, being Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington." In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. Washington Irving speaks of Mr. Jared Sparks "as among the greatest benefactors to American literature." B. at Willington, Connecticut, in 1789; D. March 15, 1866.

SPARRMANN, Andrew, *spar'-man*, an eminent Swedish naturalist and traveller, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world. He also resided for some time at the Cape of Good Hope. After his return to Stockholm, he was, upon the death of Baron Geer, the entomologist, appointed to succeed him as conservator of the museum. His travels, which are as interesting as they are valuable, have been translated into English. Linnæus named a species of plants in his honour. B. in Sweden, about 1747; D. at Stockholm, 1820.

SPARROW, Anthony, *spăr'-ro*, a learned English prelate, who in 1667 was consecrated bishop of Exeter, whence he was translated to Norwich. He wrote, "Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer," and compiled a collection of articles, injunctions, and canons. B. in Suffolk, about 1620; D. at Norwich, 1685.

SPARTACUS, *spar'-ta-kus*, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators of Lentulus; but, escaping with thirty others, placed himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he defeated the Romans in several battles. At length Crassus was sent against him, and after a bloody contest Spartacus was slain, B.C. 71.

SPARTIANUS, Ælius, *spar'-she-ai-nus*, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Diocletian, of which only a few are extant among the "Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ." Flourished in the 4th century.

SPECKTER, Erwin, *spek'-ter*, an eminent German painter, who studied under Cornelius at Munich, after which he repaired to Italy for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the works of the old Italian masters. He was engaged by Cornelius to execute several of the frescoes in the Pinakothek at Munich, but his death took place before the building was ready for his drawings. His principal frescoes were made for the villa of Dr. Abendroth at Hamburg. He also wrote a work, entitled "Letters of a German Artist from Italy." B. at Hamburg, 1806; D. at the same city, 1835.

SPECKTER, Otto, a modern German artist, who was the brother of the preceding. He particularly distinguished himself as a designer of subjects for children's books. His drawings of animals are often charmingly quaint. Several of his works have been reproduced in England. B. at Hamburg, 1807.

SPEKE, John Hanning, *speek*, a famous African traveller, who was an officer in the Indian army. In 1858 he visited Eastern Africa on a journey of exploration, in company with Captain R. F. Burton, and discovered the great equatorial lake Victoria Nyanza. In 1860 he again visited Africa with Captain Grant, and succeeded in establishing the fact that the Victoria Nyanza forms one of the great reservoirs from which issue the waters of the Nile. He lost his life by an accident while shooting in 1864. B. in Somersetshire, 1827.

SPELMAN, Sir Henry, *spel'-man*, a learned English antiquary, who was knighted by James I., by whom he was employed in public affairs and much esteemed. His principal works were, a book against sacrilege, or the alienating the church lands, under the title of "De non Temerandis Ecclesiis," "Glossarium Archæologicum," and an edition of the English Councils. B. in Norfolk, 1562; D. 1641.

SPENCE, Joseph, *spence*, an English divine and writer, who was, in 1742, appointed professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, and in 1754 prebendary of Durham. He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," a work, entitled "Polymetis," and a compilation entitled "Anecdotes of Men and Books." B. in Hampshire, 1699; drowned, 1768.

SPENCE, William, an eminent modern English entomologist, who assisted Kirby in producing the celebrated "Introduction to Entomology." He also produced, amongst other smaller treatises, one entitled "Observations relative to the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He was a member of the Royal and Entomological Societies. B. about 1780; D. 1860.

SPENCER, John Charles, Earl (better known as Viscount Althorp), *spen'-ser*, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He first entered the House of Commons as member for Northampton; but from the year 1806 to 1834, when he succeeded to the peerage, he represented the county of Northampton, generally supporting all the important measures advocated by the Whig party. Shortly after the accession of William IV. he was made chancellor of the exchequer; but though manly, liberal, straightforward, and disinterested, he possessed none of the qualifications of the orator. In another and a very different sphere of action, however, he was unrivalled. The improvement of agriculture was at all times his favourite pursuit; and when he retired from office, he applied himself with zeal and energy to the practice and encouragement of that great branch of industry. To his exertions the establishment of the Royal Society of Agriculture was mainly owing; and he was present at nearly all the great agricultural meetings throughout the country, promoting the general good by his example, either as the president or as an exhibitor of prize cattle, as the patron of mechanical and scientific improvements, or as the rewarder of skill and industry. B. 1782; D. 1845.

SPENER, Philip James, *spaï'-ner*, a Lutheran divine, who became counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs to the elector of Brandenburg, but who is rendered remarkable as being the founder of the Pietists, which sect held that the Word of God cannot be understood without the illumination of the Holy Ghost. B. in Alsace, 1635; D. at Berlin, 1705.

SPENSER, Edmund, *spen'-ser*, an eminent English poet, who was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; but, not obtaining a fellowship, he quitted the university. His earliest poem was the "Shepherd's Calendar," first published in 1579, which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. In 1580 he was appointed by the Earl of Leicester secretary to Lord Grey, viceroy of Ireland, and obtained a grant of lands at Kilcolman, in the county Cork, where he built a house, and finished his celebrated poem entitled the "Faerie Queen." In the rebellion begun by the Earl of Tyrone, he lost his estate and



REMBRANDT, VAN RYN PAUL.



RICHELIEU, CARDINAL.



RUSSELL, EDWARD, EARL OF ORFORD.



RUSSELL, LORD JOHN.

was plundered, upon which he retired to London. He was buried near Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey. Pope says, "There is something in Spenser that pleases us as strongly in one's old age as it did in one's youth. I read the 'Faerie Queen' when I was about 12, with a vast deal of delight." Mr. Craik, in his "Sketches of Literature and Learning in England," observes: "Without calling Spenser the greatest of all poets, we may still say that his poetry is the most poetical of all poetry." B. in London, 1553; D. in London, 1599.

SPERANSKI, Michael, *spe-ran'-ske*, an eminent Russian statesman and administrative reformer, who became secretary of the Imperial council under Alexander I., in which capacity he remodelled the system of taxation, introduced an improved penal code, a new system of finance, and an enlarged plan of national education. B. in the government of Vladimir, 1771; D. 1840.

SPERLING, Otto, *spair'-ling*, a German physician and botanist, who became physician to the king of Denmark; but, being connected with the plot of Count Ulfeld, he was sent to prison, where he died. He published a catalogue of Danish plants. B. at Hamburg, 1602; D. 1681.

SPEUSIPPUS, *spu-sip'-pus*, the nephew, disciple, and successor of Plato, is considered as the founder of the Academic school of philosophy; and among his disciples were a number of females. He wrote upon plants, animals, and natural objects; but of his works only a few fragments remain. D. at Athens, B.C. 339.

SPIGELIUS, Adrian, *spi-je'-li-us*, a learned professor, who filled the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua. One of his most important works was entitled, "On the Structure of the Human Body." B. at Brussels, 1578; D. 1625.

SPINDLER, Karl, *spin'-dler*, a modern German novelist, who made his first appearance as an author in 1824. His collected works comprise 100 volumes. Many of his best novels have been translated into English; such as "The Natural Son," "The Jew," "The Jesuit, a picture of Manners and Character," and "The Enthusiast." B. at Breslau, 1795.

SPINOLA, Ambrosio, Marquis of, *spe-no'-la*, a celebrated Italian general, who entered the service of Philip III. of Spain early in life, and after distinguishing himself against the Dutch, was appointed general-in-chief in the Netherlands. In 1604 he took Ostend, after a desperate siege. This feat greatly enhanced his reputation, which he continued to maintain, although opposed to the brave and skilful Maurice, Prince of Nassau. He afterwards signalized himself in Italy. B. at Genoa, 1569; D. 1630.

SPINOZA, Benedict, *spe-no'-za*, was the son of a Portuguese Jew, resident at Hamburg. He studied under the chief rabbin, and afterwards applied himself to theology; but, having avowed some sceptical opinions respecting the Mosaic law, he was excommunicated; on which he was baptized and professed the Christian religion. An attempt being made to assassinate him, he deemed it prudent to retire from Amsterdam, first to the house of a physician, named Vanden Ende, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of Leyden, where he employed himself in making microscopes and telescopes, by which he was enabled to earn a subsistence. About 1664 he took up his residence at the Hague, where he spent the remainder of his life. Spinoza invented a system of metaphysics called by his name, the basis of which is, that matter is eternal, and that the universe is God. This he published in a work entitled "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus;" and the same is refined upon in a mathematical form in his posthumous works. (*See* Hallam's "History of the Literature of Europe," vol. iv.) B. at Amsterdam, 1632; D. at the Hague, 1677.

SPOHN, Frederick Augustus William, *spon*, an eminent German philosopher, who was educated at the universities of Wittenberg and Leyden, at which latter he, in 1819, was appointed professor of ancient literature. He produced a number of valuable works on philology, criticism, and geography. The most important of these works were, an edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" of Hesiod; a treatise upon Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and a revised edition of the "Panegyrics" of Isocrates. B. at Dortmund, 1792; D. at Leipzig, 1824.

SPOHR, Louis, *spor*, a celebrated German musician, who was at first a violin player in the private band of the Duke of Brunswick. His reputation commenced with the year 1804, upon the occasion of his travelling over Germany and giving concerts. At the congress of Vienna in 1814, he stood forth against every rival as the first violin player of his time. After a course of travel in Italy, he was, in 1818, appointed director of the music at the theatre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. About this time he commenced writing those operas which made his name famous throughout Europe. The most popular of these works are, "Azor," "Faust," "Zemira," and "Jessonda." On leaving Frankfort he was appointed chapelmaster to the duke of Hesse-Cassel. His oratorios and orchestral pieces are frequently performed in England. His "Violin School" is the best work of the kind which has ever been written. For the Norwich musical festival he expressly composed his oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," which, together with "The Last Judgment" and "The Crucifixion," are classed among the finest works of their order. He also produced songs, ballads, cantatas, and orchestral pieces, which are highly esteemed in Germany. B. at Seesen, in the duchy of Brunswick, 1783; D. 1859.

SPON, Charles, *spawng*, a learned French writer and eminent physician, who practised with great success at Lyons. He published the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates in hexameter verse. B. at Lyons, 1609; D. 1684.

SPON, Jacob, an eminent French writer, and son of the preceding. In 1675 he made a tour in Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, of which he printed an account. He was the author of many valuable and curious works, as "Recherches des Antiquités de Lyon," "Voyage de la Grèce et du Levant," "Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Genève," 1680. B. at Lyons, 1647; D. 1685.

SPONDANUS, Jean, or DE SPONDE, *de(r)-spond*, a learned French writer, who produced a commentary on Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," which was dedicated to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. He also edited Aristotle's "Logic." B. 1557; D. 1595.

SPONDANUS, Henry, a learned French writer, and younger brother of the preceding, studied the civil and canon law, and his learning and eloquence attracting the notice of Henry IV., then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In 1595 he

abjured the Protestant religion, and, taking orders, was preferred to a bishopric in 1643. Spondanus published an abridgment of Baronius's "Annals." B. 1568; D. 1643.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTISWOOD, John, *spots'-wood*, a learned Scotch prelate. In 1603, upon the accession of James I. to the throne of England, he was one of the Scotch clergy appointed to attend the king, and in the same year was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to the see of St. Andrews. He was afterwards the favourite of Charles I., who, in 1635, made him lord high chancellor of Scotland; but the general dissatisfaction obliging him to leave that country, he retired to London. At the request of James I. he wrote his "History of the Church of Scotland, from the year 203 to the end of the reign of James VI." Burnet, in the "History of his Own Times," says that Spotswood "was a prudent and mild man, but of no great decency in his course of life; for he was a frequent player at cards, and used to eat often in taverns; besides that, all his livings were scandalously exposed to sale by his servants." B. in the county of Edinburgh, 1565; D. in London, 1639.

SPOTSWOOD, Sir Robert, second son of the preceding, was eminent for his abilities and knowledge of jurisprudence. He was created a lord of session by King James, and afterwards lord president of the same court by King Charles; but was put to death by the Covenanters for adhering to the Marquis of Montrose. Executed 1646.

SPRAGGE, Sir Edward, *sprăg*, a distinguished English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the *Royal Charles*. He attracted the particular notice of the Duke of Albemarle in the four days' battle in 1666; and in the following year he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confusion, and caused them to retreat. In 1671 he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men-of-war. He was upset in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his disabled ship to another. His remains were recovered and interred in Westminster Abbey.

SPRANGER, Bartholomew, *spran'-ger*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, after studying under various masters, went to Italy, where he was patronized by Cardinal Farnese and Pope Pius V. On his return to Germany, he became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II., whose successor, Rudolph, gave him a patent of nobility and a pension. B. at Antwerp, 1546; D. at Prague, about 1625.

SPRAT, Thomas, *sprăt*, a learned English bishop, who after the Restoration entered into holy orders, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society, of which he wrote the history. He became chaplain to the king, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Rochester. He was also dean of the chapel royal, and was one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs in the reign of James II. He, however, complied with the accession of William III. He wrote "The Plague of Athens," a poem; a poem on the death of Cromwell; "The Life of Cowley," "History of the Rye House Plot," "Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young," and sermons. B. in Devonshire, 1636; D. in Kent, 1713.

SPRENGEL, Matthew Christian, *spren'-gel*, an eminent German historian, who became professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and, at a subsequent date, of history at Halle. He produced, among other important works, "History of the Principal Discoveries in Geography, from the earliest times to that of Japan in 1542," "History of the Revolutions in India, from 1756 till 1783," "History of the Mahrattas," "Manual of the Statistics of the Chief States of Europe." This last work is particularly useful to the student of history. It is to be regretted that it extends no later than the year 1793. B. at Rostock, 1746; D. 1803.

SPRENGEL, Curt, a celebrated German botanist, physician, and writer upon medicine and medical history. The son of an erudite divine, who superintended his early education, he made such progress in learning, that, in his 14th year, he was not only proficient in Greek, Latin, and some modern languages, but had acquired a fair knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic. At the same early age he also produced a work on botany, in a series of letters entitled "Botany for Ladies." He proceeded to the university of Halle in 1784, and, three years afterwards, took his degree in medicine. In 1789 he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine at Halle. In 1797, after he had become ordinary professor of medicine in the university, he published at Halle his "Manual of Pathology." He soon afterwards succeeded to the chair of botany, and although he received tempting offers from many other learned bodies, including the university of Berlin, he refused to quit Halle, where he remained until the close of his life. He was an honorary member of more than seventy learned societies. The most important works of this, one of the most learned men of his time, were, "The History of Medicine," "Institutiones Medicæ," in which he gave a complete account of the science of medicine, "Antiquitates Botanicæ," "History of the Vegetable Kingdom," written in German; and "Physiological and Descriptive Botany," a German translation of the "Natural History of Plants" by Theophrastus, and an edition of the "Genera Plantarum" of Linnæus. B. at Bolderkow, Pomerania, 1766; D. at Halle, 1833.

SPRENGEL, William, a celebrated surgeon, and son of the preceding, was professor of surgery at Griefwald. D. 1828.

SPRUNER, Karl von, *sproo'-ner*, an eminent modern German historian and geographer, who pursued his studies at the military school of Munich. He received the commission of lieutenant in 1825, and rose through the intermediate grades, until, in 1855, he was made a major on the staff. Devoted to historical and geographical studies, he employed his leisure in producing a number of works thereon, which are of the highest value. The chief of these works are, "The Country of Bavaria," "Historical Tables of the German States," "Atlas of History and Geography," "Historical Guide to Bavaria," "Historical Chart of Europe," "Prince Rupert the Cavalier," and "Historical Study and Atlas of History and Geography for the use of Schools." For his acquirements he was appointed a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences and a doctor of philosophy. B. at Stutgardt, 1803.

SPURZHEIM, John Gaspar, *spurts'-hime*, the associate with Dr. Gall in propagating the system of phrenology. While a student of medicine at Vienna, he attended the lectures of Gall, whose chief follower he became. (*See* GALL.) With Gall he travelled through Germany, France, and Denmark, lecturing in the principal towns on their system. In 1813 he withdrew from his chief, and repaired to England, where, during three years, he lectured and wrote upon the system. In the interval 1817-25, he resided at Paris; but, in the latter year, he returned to England, where he found his theories had become popular. With the view of disseminating his doctrines, he sailed for the United States in 1832, but died soon after his arrival there. He wrote extensively upon phrenology, and made some important discoveries relative to the anatomy of the brain. B. near Trèves, 1776; D. at Boston, U.S., 1832.

SPURGEON, Rev. Charles, *spur'-jon*, a Baptist minister of great celebrity, who began to preach at a very early age, and ultimately became possessed of a large chapel called the "Tabernacle," near Kennington Park. B. at Kelvedon, Essex, 1834.

SQUIRE, Samuel, *squire*, a learned English prelate, who became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1760, dean of Bristol, and in the year following bishop of St. David's. His most important works are, "A defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology, and an Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language;" an "Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution;" and "Indifference to Religion inexcusable." B. in Wiltshire, 1714; D. 1766.

STAAL, Madlle. de Launay, Baroness de, *stal*, a French authoress, who became servant to the duchess of Maine; and, being noticed by Fontenelle for her accomplishments, acquired the friendship of many persons of distinction. She married the Baron de Staal, captain in the Swiss Guards. Her "Memoirs and Letters," which are very curious, were published after her death. B. about 1684; D. 1760.

STAAL. (*See* STAËL.)

STACKHOUSE, Thomas, *stak'-house*, an English divine, who wrote, among other works on popular theology, "A Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles," "A System or Body of Practical Divinity," and a "History of the Bible." B. about 1681; D. 1752.

STAËL, Anne Germaine de, *sta'-el*, a celebrated French authoress, was the daughter of Necker, minister of finance under Louis XVI. After receiving a most careful education, she applied herself to literary composition, and produced several plays and tales; but the first of her works which attracted notice was her "Letters upon the Writings and Character of Rousseau." This appeared in 1778, previously to which she had become the wife of the Baron de Staël-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador, a nobleman very much older than herself. Upon the outburst of the revolution, her parents retired from France; but, as the wife of the representative of a friendly power, she was allowed to remain. Her sympathies were at the outset entirely with the revolution. The sufferings of the royal family, however, awoke in her breast a horror of the abuses which were being perpetrated under the name of liberty. She was even courageous enough to print a defence of Marie Antoinette, under the





title of "Reflections upon the Trial of the Queen;" but, during the Reign of Terror, she was compelled to seek safety in exile. Upon the establishment of the Directory, she returned to Paris. Enjoying a large share of influence in political circles, she, from the first, divined and denounced the ambitious projects of Bonaparte. Accordingly, when the successful general became first consul, one of his earliest edicts was the banishment of Madame de Staël from Paris, declaring that he left the whole world open to the eloquent and ambitious lady, but reserved the French capital for himself. She thereupon set out upon a course of travel in Switzerland and Italy, the results of which were expressed in her novels of "Delphine" and "Corinne." In 1810 appeared at Paris, although she herself was debarred therefrom, her celebrated work entitled "De l'Allemagne." In this production she portrayed the habits, literature, and political tendencies of the German people. Immediately after publication, 10,000 copies of the book were seized by Napoleon's minister of police. Madame de Staël, from her retreat at Coppet, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, protested against this act. The minister of police answered: "Your last work is not French, and I have stopped its publication. Your exile is a natural consequence of your constant behaviour for years past. I have thought that the air of France was not suitable to you, for we are not yet reduced so low as to seek for models among the nations you admire." Resolved to escape the galling system of espionage to which she was now subjected by the French police, she set out for Russia, afterwards repairing to England. Her next work, an impassioned denunciation of Napoleon and his arbitrary rule, was named "Ten Years of Exile." She returned to Paris upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, and was allowed to remain, even after the emperor's return from Elba. At the restoration of the Bourbons, she retired to Switzerland, and never again interfered with politics. Subsequently to the death of the Baron de Staël, she privately married M. Rocca. In her retirement she occupied herself with the composition of her famous work, entitled "Considerations sur la Révolution Française." In this work, which did not appear until after her demise, she gives a graphic account of the stormy period when France was torn by faction and delivered over to republican fury. Her political associate, Benjamin Constant, says: "If she had painted individuals more frequently and more in detail, her work, though it might have ranked lower as a literary composition, would have gained in interest." Nevertheless, the work contains some admirable sketches of Mirabeau, Calonne, Brienne, Petion, and other leaders of party, with whom she had come into contact. She also produced essays on the "Influence of the Passions," on "Suicide," and on "Fiction." Altogether, she was one of the most remarkable personages of a remarkable age. B. at Paris, 1766; D. in Switzerland, 1817.

STAFFORD, *staf'-ford*, an ancient English family, originally from Normandy, the founder of which was Robert Tani, contemporary and follower of William the Conqueror, who created him governor of the castle of Stafford. Several members of this family have played a great part in English history, particularly Humphrey, general of Henry VI., who fought against the

duke of York, and, for his services, was recompensed with the dukedom of Buckingham in 1465. Henry, his grandson, succeeded him in the dukedom; and was for some time the favourite of Richard III., whom he seconded in his ambitious schemes; but having revolted against the king, he was, on being captured, decapitated in 1483. His son Edward was charged with treason under Henry VIII., and also perished upon the scaffold in 1521. This house having become extinct in the male line, its honours were continued through William Howard, who married Mary, the heiress of the Staffords.

STAFFORD, William Howard, Viscount, an English nobleman, who is chiefly remarkable in history as the last victim to the Titus Oates plot. He was a Roman Catholic, and had been a stanch adherent to the fortunes of Charles I.; but, according to Burnet, "he thought the king had not rewarded him for his former services as he had deserved; so he often voted against the court, and made great applications always to the Earl of Shaftesbury. He was on no good terms with the Duke of York." Titus Oates denounced him, in 1678, to the House of Commons, as one who had been nominated by the general of the order of Jesuits to the office of paymaster of the forces. Two days afterwards Stafford surrendered himself, and several months later was tried and found guilty, by a majority of the House of Lords, of having, among other crimes, offered rewards to several persons to kill the king. He protested his innocence, both at his trial and subsequently. On the morning before his death he "denied," says Burnet, "all that the witnesses had sworn against him." A bill to reverse his attainder passed the Lords in 1685, but was thrown out in the House of Commons. His widow was, however, created Countess of Stafford for life by James II.: the viscount's attainder was not reversed till 1824. In the succeeding year, Sir George Jerningham, having proved his claim through his descent from the granddaughter of the viscount, was granted the barony. B. 1612; executed 1680.

STAGNELIUS, Eric John, *stag'-ne-li-us*, a poet, and surnamed the Swedish Shelley. He evinced a genius for poetry from a very early age, and shortly after the termination of his career at college, produced his first work, "Vladimir the Great," an epic poem, the subject of which was the conversion of the Russians to Christianity. He held an appointment in the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs of Sweden, and throughout his life continued to produce poems, which are held to surpass all other productions of the same kind in the Swedish language. After his death, his works were collected into three volumes. A complete German translation of his poems appeared in 1851. An English translation of a few of his lyrics was given in the "Foreign Review." B. 1793; D. 1823.

STAHL, George Ernest, *stal*, a celebrated German chemist, was educated at Jena, where he took his doctor's degree in 1683; but, upon the establishment of the university of Halle, in 1694, he was appointed professor of anatomy and chemistry there. Acquiring great reputation in this office, he was, in 1716, invited to Berlin, and made counsellor of the court and physician to the king. Stahl was more eminent in chemistry than in medicine, because he was less fanciful. He made many important discoveries, the chief being his theory of phlogiston, which, although erroneous in itself, led to the discovery of great truths in chemistry. He composed a number of learned works in Latin, upon medical science, and upon chemistry. His phlogistic theory, which held its ground for nearly a century, was developed in a work entitled "Zymotechnia Fundamentalis." B. at Anspach, 1660; D. at Berlin, 1734.

STAIR, James Dalrymple, Earl of, *stair*, a Scottish general and statesman, who exerted himself in arousing his countrymen against James II. William III., soon after his accession, nominated Dalrymple a colonel. He served under Marlborough in 1702; represented the English nation at the court of Poland during the interval 1709-13, and in France during the regency. He induced the regent Orleans to expel the Pretender from French territory, and in the reign of George II. became grand-admiral of Scotland, and was made a field-marshal. He was nominated to the command of the English forces in Germany, and gained over Marshal the duke de Noailles the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. B. at Edinburgh, 1673; D. 1747.

STANFIELD, Clarkson, *stăn'-feeld*, an eminent modern English painter, who first studied marine effects, in depicting which he subsequently became so skilful, from the forecastle of an English man-of-war. Curiously enough, he was a seaman on board the vessel in which Douglas Jerrold served as a midshipman. Abandoning the navy, he became a scene-painter at the old Royalty Theatre, near Well-close Square, in London, at that period a popular resort of English sailors. Becoming eminent as a scene-painter, he was engaged for Drury-lane Theatre. During many years he worked hard for the stage, but found time to paint small pictures of coast-scenery and shipping, and in the latter walk achieved so high a reputation that in 1832 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later, he became R.A., by which time he had entirely withdrawn himself from theatrical work. From this period he was one of the most brilliant and popular contributors to the yearly exhibitions of the Royal Academy. True to nature, manly in style, and a thorough master of the technicalities of his art, he was one of the greatest ornaments of the English school of landscape painters. Several of his pictures—far from being the best, however—are included in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. Perhaps his finest productions are, "The *Victory*, bearing the *Body* of Nelson, towed into Gibraltar, seven days after the Battle of Trafalgar;" "The Abandoned;" "Port-na-Spana, near the Giant's Causeway, with the Wrecked Vessels of the Spanish Armada," and "St. Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington." A collection of lithographs from his sketches on the Rhine and Moselle was published. He also designed a great many subjects for Heath's "Picturesque Annual." B. at Sunderland, 1798; D. 1867.

STANHOPE, George, *stăn'-hope*, an English divine, who became chaplain to William III. and afterwards to Queen Anne, and also dean of Canterbury. His most important works were, "A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels;" translations of Thomas à Kempis; Rochefoucauld's "Maxims;" St. Augustine's

"Meditations;" "Charron on Wisdom;" Epictetus's "Morals;" &c. B. in Derbyshire, 1660; D. 1728.

STANHOPE, James, first Earl of, a celebrated English nobleman, who early entered upon a military career, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Namur, in 1695, that William III. gave him a company in the Guards, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. He was afterwards made major-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain by Queen Anne. In 1708 he captured Port Mahon, and obtained possession of the island of Minorca; subsequently gaining the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but, being intrusted with the defence of Brihuega, was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the duke de Vendôme. George I. appointed him secretary of state, and in 1714 sent him as ambassador to Vienna. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer; but relinquished these offices on being created a peer soon afterwards. B. 1673; D. in London, 1721.

STANHOPE, Charles, third Earl of, an English nobleman, chiefly celebrated for his mechanical inventions, the most important of which was the printing-press which is named after him. He also designed improvements in the construction of canal locks, and made some researches into the action of the electric fluid. He opposed the ministry of his time, and considered the French revolution as a great step towards social improvement. He wrote a few works, the most remarkable of which were his "Reply to Mr. Burke's Reflections upon the French Revolution," and a refutation of Dr. Price's "Plan for a Sinking Fund." He was the father of the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope. B. 1753; D. 1816.

STANHOPE, Lady Hester, a very highly accomplished, but no less eccentric, English lady, was niece of the celebrated William Pitt. Soon after the death of that statesman, with whom she was domesticated, and for whom she occasionally acted as private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to astrology, in which she was a most implicit believer. She had a large pension from the English government, and for many years was possessed of considerable influence over the Turkish pachas, which, however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing them, she so entirely lost as to be in actual danger of her life. Of her manner of living as well as her way of thinking, some notion is conveyed by her reply to an English traveller, who advised her to quit her perilous and desolate abode, and return to England: "As to leaving this country," said her ladyship, "your advice is in vain: I will never return to England. I am encompassed by perils, true; but I am no stranger to them. I have suffered shipwreck off the coast of Cyprus; I have had the plague here; I fell from my horse near Acre, and was trampled upon by him; I have encountered the robbers of the desert; and when my servants quailed, I have galloped in among them, and compelled them to be courteous; and when a horde of plunderers was breaking in at my gate, I sallied out among them sword in hand, and having convinced them that they could not hurt me if they would, I fed them at my gate, and they behaved like thankful beggars. Here I am destined to remain. What is written in the great book of life, who can alter? It is true that I am surrounded by perils; it is true that I am at war with the prince of the mountains, and with the pacha of Acre; it is very true that my enemies are capable of assassination, but if I do perish, my fall shall be a bloody one. I have plenty of arms, good Damascus blades; I use no guns, and while I have an arm to wield a *hanjar*, these barren rocks shall have a banquet of slaughter before my face looks black in the presence of my enemies." She adhered to her resolution, and breathed her last among foreigners and hirelings. B. 1768· D. 1839.



STANHOPE, Philip Henry, fifth Earl of, an eminent English historian and statesman, who, after completing his education at Oxford, entered the House of Commons as the representative of Wootton Bassett, in 1832. He was afterwards member for Hertford during the interval 1835-52. He held office as under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs in the short ministry of the duke of Wellington, 1834-5; and again as secretary to the Board of Control, in the administration of Peel, in 1845-6. As an historical writer, his reputation was founded upon his "History of the War of Succession in Spain," and "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713 to 1783." He also produced several less important works, such as the "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé;" the "Life of Joan of Arc," &c. A collection of his essays contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" was published in 1849. The Copyright, or Lord Mahon's Act, was carried by him; and to his exertions is chiefly due the governmental scheme of forming a national portrait-gallery. In 1855 he succeeded to the earldom of Stanhope, before which period he had been styled Lord Mahon. B. at Walmer, Kent, 1805. D. 1875.

STANHOPE, Philip Dormer. (*See* CHESTERFIELD, Earl of.)

STANISLAUS I., Leczinski, *stan'-is-laws*, king of Poland, was the son of the grand treasurer of that kingdom. In 1704 he was deputed by the assembly at Warsaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland. That monarch caused him to be crowned king at Warsaw in 1705; but when Charles was defeated, in 1709, Stanislaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Augustus, in 1733, he returned, in hopes of being acknowledged; but the power of the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia prevailed against him, and he was again obliged to flee. He died at an advanced age, in consequence of his nightgown taking fire. He was the author of some productions in French and Polish, which were printed under the title of "The Works of a Liberal Philosopher." B. 1677; D. 1766.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, king of Poland, the son of a Lithuanian nobleman, after receiving a liberal education, went upon a course of travel, and resided a considerable time in England, where he became intimate with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to St. Petersburg. At this court the elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the favour of the grand-duchess, afterwards Catharine II., which gave such offence to the

Empress Elizabeth, that she made representations to Augustus III., king of Poland, by whom he was recalled. On the death of that monarch, in 1764, Catharine interposed her influence so effectually in behalf of her favourite, that he was elected king of Poland, to the great discontent of a large party of the nobility of that kingdom. Too weak to avert the calamity, Stanislaus saw 13,500 square miles of his kingdom divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in 1772. A second partition took place in 1793. In the following year Kosciusko gathered together an army, chiefly composed of peasants, with which he fought with the most astonishing bravery against the overwhelming masses of Russia. But, being defeated and taken prisoner, the Russians entered Warsaw. Stanislaus was forced to resign his crown, and the remainder of Poland was, in 1795, divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The unfortunate monarch retired first to Grodno, whence he was called to St. Petersburg, where he remained until his death. B. at Wolczyn, Lithuania, 1732; D. at St. Petersburg, 1798.

Stanley, Thomas, a learned English writer, who, at the conclusion of his educational career at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, entered himself at the Middle Temple. He appears to have principally devoted himself to literature, and to have practised the law but little. His most important works are, the "History of Philosophy," and "Lives of Philosophers;" an edition of Ælian's "Various History," and an edition of Æschylus, with a Latin version. B. at Cumberlow, Herts, 1625; D. 1678.

Stanley, John, an eminent English musician, who became blind at the age of two years, and at seven began to learn music, in which he made such progress that he was placed under Dr. Greene, and at the early age of eleven obtained the place of organist of Allhallows, Bread Street. In 1723 he was chosen organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and in 1734 was elected by the benchers of the Temple their organist. In 1779 he was appointed master of the king's band of musicians. His compositions evince taste and judgment. B. in London, 1713; D. 1786.

Stanley, Rev. Edward, an eminent English prelate and ornithologist, who, after studying at the university of Cambridge, was, in 1805, presented by his father, Sir John Stanley, to the living of Alderley, in Cheshire, the duties of which he fulfilled during thirty-two years. In 1837 he was promoted to the see of Norwich. A most tolerant and kindly churchman, he took little interest in matters purely controversial, but chose rather to devote his leisure to the pursuit of natural science. He was an accomplished geologist, entomologist, and botanist; but his published works show that ornithology was his favourite study. His "Familiar History of British Birds, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts," is an excellent work, and has passed through many editions. He also contributed articles upon natural history to "Blackwood's Magazine." He was a fellow of the Royal and president of the Linnæan Society. B. in London, 1779; D. 1849.

Stanley, Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., an English divine and writer, the son of the preceding, was sent at an early age to Rugby, where he earned the esteem and friendship of Dr. Arnold. In 1834 he proceeded to Oxford, and subsequently became fellow and tutor of University College there. In 1851 he was nominated a canon of Canterbury, and subsequently became chaplain to Prince Albert, as well as to the bishop of London. He accompanied the Prince of Wales in his tour to the East, and subsequently became chaplain to his royal highness. In 1864 he was chosen to succeed Archbishop Trench in the deanery of Westminster. In theology, as well as in church politics, he was a zealous follower of the late Dr. Arnold. Of that great ornament to the established church he had always been a disciple; he preached his funeral sermon in 1842, at Rugby, and in 1844 produced a lasting memorial of his worth in the "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D." Dean Stanley also produced a "Memoir" of his father, the bishop of Norwich; "Historical Memorials of Canterbury;" and an important work, entitled "Sinai and Palestine in connexion with their History." Several collections of sermons and essays also emanated from him. B. at Alderley, Cheshire, 1815.

Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, Lord, a modern English statesman, became 25th Earl of Derby, 1869. On leaving the university of Cambridge, he went on a course of travel through the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. At a later period he visited India, whence he was recalled to undertake, in 1852, the duties of under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, in the administration of his father. When Lord Derby again formed a cabinet, in 1858, Lord Stanley became president of the Board of Control, or, more properly, secretary of state for India, the former title being abolished. In Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, he held the post of secretary of state for foreign affairs, by the management of which he gained the respect of all parties. B. at Knowsley, 1826.

Stanyhurst, Richard, *stai'-ne-hurst*, an Irish Roman Catholic divine, who was educated at University College, Oxford; after which he went abroad, and became chaplain to the archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands. He wrote, among other works, in Latin, "The Life of St. Patrick;" and made an English translation of the first four books of the "Æneid." He was uncle to Archbishop Usher. B. at Dublin, 1545; D. at Brussels, 1618.

Stapel, John Bodæus, *sta'-pel*, an eminent Dutch physician and botanist, who devoted his life to the researches necessary for producing a complete edition of the botanical writings of Theophrastus. His death took place before he could complete his task; but some of his materials were used by his father, in the edition of Theophrastus published at Amsterdam in 1644. D. 1636.

Stapledon, Walter, *stai'-pel-don*, an English prelate, who was educated at Oxford. His merits recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Exeter and treasurer of England. He founded Exeter College, Oxford, and was beheaded by the insurgents of London, at the cross in Cheapside, in 1326.

Stapleton, Thomas, *stai'-pel-ton*, an English Roman Catholic divine, who obtained, in the reign of Mary, a canonry in Chichester cathedral; but in that of Elizabeth went abroad, and settled at Louvain, where he was appointed professor in divinity. His works, chiefly upon theology, were published at Paris in 1620. D. 1598.

Stapelton, Sir Robert, an English poet, who became gentleman usher to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour

of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the Restoration his services were rewarded. He published a translation of "Juvenal," and some plays. D. 1669.

STATIUS, Publius Papinius, *stai'-shi-us*, a Roman poet, who became the favourite of Domitian. There remain of Statius two heroic poems—"Thebais," in 12 books, and the "Achilleis"—and "Sylvæ," a collection of short poems on passing events. B. at Naples, 61; D. 96.

STAUNTON, Sir George Leonard, *stawn'-ton*, an eminent Irish physician and diplomatist, studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled in London, where he became the friend of Dr. Johnson. About 1762 he went to Granada, where he practised as physician, and acquired a fortune. He also became secretary to Lord Macartney, governor of the island; and, having studied the law, he discharged the office of attorney-general. On the capture of Granada by the French, he was made prisoner, and with Lord Macartney, sent to France; but after some time returned to England. When Lord Macartney was appointed governor of Madras, he accompanied him as confidential secretary, in which capacity he displayed great abilities in the treaty with Tippoo Sultan in 1784. On his return to England he received a pension from the East India Company, besides which he was created a baronet. In 1792 Lord Macartney went out as ambassador to China, and was accompanied by Sir George as secretary of legation. Of this voyage he published an elaborate and highly interesting account. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a fine monument to his memory by Chantrey. B. in Galway, Ireland, 1737; D. in London, 1801.

STAUNTON, Sir George Thomas, a modern English writer, who was the son of the preceding, whom he accompanied to China in 1792. On his return to England, he was entered at the university of Cambridge, where he pursued his studies in a distinguished manner. On leaving the university, he went out to China as secretary of the English factory at Canton, of which trading community he subsequently became president. In 1816 he was attached to the embassy of Lord Amherst, in which capacity his knowledge of the Chinese character and language enabled him to render great services to the English government. In 1817 he quitted the East, and thenceforth devoted himself to politics, employing his leisure in the composition of a number of valuable works. The most important of these were, "The Penal Code of the Chinese Empire;" "Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Tartars in 1712-15;" "Journal of the Embassy of Lord Amherst;" "Memoirs of the Life and Family of the late Sir George Leonard Staunton;" and a translation from the Spanish of Mendoza, of a work entitled "History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China." His last work was undertaken for the Hakluyt Society. With a few short interruptions, Sir George sat in the House of Commons from 1818 until 1852. At the latter date he retired into private life. He was among the most distinguished of Chinese scholars: and so great were his acquirements in that exceedingly difficult language, that he was enabled to compose in it a treatise upon vaccination, which led to the introduction of that preventive into many parts of China. B. at Salisbury, 1781; D. 1859.

STAUPITZ, John, *stow'-pitz*, dean of the faculty of theology at Wittenberg, and vicar-general of the Augustines in Germany. It was he who charged Luther to defend his order against the Dominicans. D. 1527.

STAVELEY, Thomas, *stav'-le*, a learned English lawyer and antiquary, was the author of a work entitled "The Romish Horse-Leech, or a Discovery of the Enormous Exactions of the Court of Rome," and of the "History of Churches." D. in London, 1683.

STAY, Benedict, *stai*, a modern Latin poet, who produced a fine poem in that language, upon the philosophy of Descartes. He became secretary to Pope Clement XII. His finest production was a Latin poem upon the Newtonian philosophy. B. 1714; D. at Rome, 1801.

STAYNER, Sir Richard, *stai'-ner*, an English naval commander, who, in 1656, attacked a Spanish flotilla of eight sail, although his own force consisted of only three frigates. Two of the Spanish ships were captured, the remainder being either sunk or driven on shore. He returned with treasure to the amount of £600,000. Under Blake, he in 1657 led the attack upon the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Santa Cruz, and for his distinguished gallantry upon that memorable occasion, was made a knight by Cromwell. (*See* BLAKE.) After the Restoration, his knighthood was confirmed, and he was named rear-admiral of the fleet. He remained at sea during the rest of his life, although no occasion offered for the exercise of his skill and bravery as a seaman. After his death, at sea, his body was brought home and interred in London. Pepys, in his "Diary," records this last event as follows:—"By ten o'clock to Ironmongers' Hall, to the funeral of Sir Richard Stayner." D. 1662.

STEBBING, Henry, *steb'-bing*, a learned English divine, who distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, and afterwards attacked Warburton's "Divine Legation." He became chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury. His other works are, "Sermons on Practical Christianity," and "Sermons on Boyle's Lectures." D. 1763.

STEELE, Sir Richard, *steel*, a celebrated essayist, whose father, a barrister, acted in the capacity of private secretary to the duke of Ormond. Richard received his education at the Charter-house, in London, and at Merton College, Oxford, after which he obtained an ensigncy in the Guards. In 1702 he commenced his career as a dramatic writer with the production of his comedy of "The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," which had great success. This play was followed by the "Tender Husband" and the "Lying Lovers;" but his best work was the "Conscious Lovers," acted in 1722. In 1709 he began "The Tatler," a periodical paper, in which he had the assistance of Addison, as he also had in the "Spectator" and "Guardian;" the first commenced in 1711 and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp-office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge. For writing two pamphlets, called the "Englishman" and the "Crisis," he was soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons, "which," says Lord Mahon, "was a fierce and most unwarrantable stretch of party violence." After the accession of George I., in 1715, Steele received the honour of knighthood, was appointed surveyor of the

stable at Hampton Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. A distinguished critic observes of Sir Richard Steele, that he was a "man of undissembled and extensive benevolence. . . His works are chaste and manly. He was a stranger to the most distant appearance of envy or malevolence; never jealous of any man's growing reputation, and so far from arrogating any praise to himself from his conjunction with Mr. Addison, that he was the first who desired him to distinguish his papers. His great fault was want of economy; and it has been said of him, he was certainly the most agreeable and the most innocent rake that entered the rounds of dissipation." B. at Dublin, 1671; D. near Carmarthen, 1729.

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish sculptor, son of a carver and gilder in Edinburgh, studied in the Academy there, and at Rome. In 1830, on his return from "the Eternal City," he distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the picturesque and elegant monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, procured for him the notice and support of the principal patrons of art in Scotland. A public competition took place for this statue, and his model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. His two principal works in Edinburgh are the fine sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in 1852, in front of the Register House. The latter is one of the most striking of the many similar monuments to the great Duke that have been erected throughout the empire. The bust so pleased his Grace, that he paid the artist the high compliment of ordering two to be executed for him, one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton or Oxford. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, is also much admired. B. 1804.

STEEN, Jan, *stain*, a celebrated Dutch painter. "In spirit, humour, and invention," says Dr. Waagen, "Steen excels all other Dutch painters in the same line." B. at Leyden, 1636; D. 1689.

STEENWYK, Henry, *stain'-vike*, a Flemish painter, who excelled in depicting architectural subjects, or the insides of churches and Gothic buildings. B. 1550; D. at Frankfort, 1604.

STEEVENS, George, *ste'-vens*, an English writer, and one of the editors of Shakspeare. In 1766 he published twenty of the plays of Shakspeare, with notes. This work produced an intimacy between Steevens and Dr. Johnson, the result of which was a union of their labours as editors and commentators of Shakspeare. Their edition appeared in 1773. Twenty years afterwards, Steevens published a still more accurate edition of the great English dramatist, in 15 vols. He also revised the proofs of Boydell's edition of Shakspeare. B. at Stepney, 1736; D. at Hampstead, 1800.

STEFFANI, Agostino, *stef-fa'-ne*, a celebrated Italian composer, who was at first a chorister at St. Mark's, Venice, where he attracted the notice of a German nobleman by the beauty of his voice. This patron provided him with the means of obtaining a learned and musical education. He entered into holy orders, but chiefly devoted himself to musical composition. The duke of Brunswick, father of George I., offered him the posts of director of his chamber music and of the opera, which Steffani accepted. He composed several operas, and a large number of madrigals, motets, duets, &c. Caroline, Consort of George II., edited a hundred of his duets. He subsequently became bishop of Spiga, having in 1708 resigned his posts under the elector of Hanover to Handel. B. about 1655; D. at Frankfort, 1730.

STEFFENS, Henry, *stef'-fens*, an eminent philosopher, who studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he so highly distinguished himself as to gain, in 1794, a travelling prize. In 1796 he was engaged as a lecturer upon natural history, and also as private tutor at Hamburg; in 1800 he was appointed to make a revision of Schelling's works upon natural philosophy; at a later period he was appointed assistant to the professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. After spending a short time in Denmark, he in 1804 became professor in the university at Halle. In 1809 he joined the Prussian volunteers, with whom he fought till they entered Paris in 1813. Afterwards he held the professorship of physics and natural history at Breslau, and from the year 1831 until his death, at the university of Berlin. The most important works of this learned writer were, his "Autobiography;" "On the False Theology and the True Faith;" "Polemical Leaves for the Advancement of Speculative Physics;" some novels; and the "Fundamental Features of Philosophical Natural Science." B. at Stavanger, Norway, 1773; D. at ", 1845

STEIBELT, Daniel, *stib-belt*, an eminent German composer, who having been fortunate enough to attract the notice of William III. of Prussia, was educated at the charge of that king. He resided for a long time in London, where he produced a large number of compositions for the pianoforte, upon which instrument he was a most brilliant performer. In Paris he was the first to introduce Haydn's "Creation." He subsequently became chapel-master to the emperor of Russia; and while a resident at St. Petersburg, produced several operas. B. at Berlin, 1765; D. at St. Petersburg, 1823.

STEIN, Frederick Charles, Baron von, *stine*, a celebrated Prussian statesman, who commenced his public life in 1779 as director of mines. After fulfilling the duties of various official appointments during the lifetime of Frederick the Great, he in 1786 paid a visit to England, where he made a profound study of the constitution of Great Britain. Under Frederick William III., he was the prime mover of those measures by which Prussia, although shorn of more than half her territory, was enabled to re-establish herself as a great kingdom, and afterwards to contribute to the downfall of Napoleon I. He introduced into Prussia a municipal system, trained the youth of the kingdom in the use of arms, reorganized the army—in short, he introduced a complete change of system throughout the whole Prussian government, whether of politics or of administration. Napoleon having learned what "one Stein" was doing, obliged him, in 1808, to relinquish his post, and to take refuge first in Austria, and afterwards in Russia, where he became counsellor to Alexander I. After the fall of Napo-

leon, Stein, finding his views too liberal for Prussia, retired into private life. B. at Nassau, 1757; D. 1831.

STENO, Nicholas, *stai'-no*, an eminent Danish anatomist, who became principal physician to Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany. He was also appointed tutor to the young Prince Cosmo, and, embracing the ecclesiastical state, was made a bishop by the pope, who sent him, with the title of vicar-apostolic, to Germany. His most important works were, "Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain," and a treatise on the "Muscles and Glands." B. at Copenhagen, 1638; D. at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, 1677.

STEPHEN OF BYZANTIUM, *ste'-fen*, a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, who wrote a geographical dictionary, probably the first ever produced, of which there remains an abridgment, made by Hermolaus, in the reign of Justinian. Flourished about the 6th century.

STEPHEN I., Pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius, in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Firmilian about rebabtizing repentant heretics, which practice this pope condemned. D. 257.

STEPHEN II., elected in 752, died three days after his election.

STEPHEN III. was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Astolphus, king of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, Stephen implored the aid of Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East; but he, being engaged in a war, recommended the pope's cause to Pepin, king of the Franks, who marched into Italy, and deprived Astolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and several cities, which he gave to the pope, thus founding the temporal sovereignty of the church of Rome. D. 757.

STEPHEN IV. succeeded Paul I. in 768. Throughout his career he was at variance with the Lombards, and threatened to excommunicate Charles (afterwards Charlemagne) and Carloman, sons of Pepin, if they entered into an alliance with them, or intermarried with the daughters of the Lombard king. Charles, however, married Hermengarda, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, but put her away a year afterwards. Stephen was succeeded by Adrian I. D. 772.

STEPHEN V. succeeded Leo III. in 816, but died in the same year.

STEPHEN VI. was elected in succession to Adrian III. in 885. He was a learned pontiff, and greatly contributed to relieve the people of Rome from the effects of a terrible famine which had desolated the country shortly before his accession. D. 891.

STEPHEN VII. became pope in succession to Benedict VI. in 896. He caused the body of Pope Formosus to be disinterred and cast into an ordinary grave, on the plea that the pope had been excommunicated by John VII, anterior to his elevation to the tiara. In 897 the partisans of Formosus burst into an insurrection, and, having seized Stephen, strangled him.

STEPHEN VIII. was the successor of Leo VI., and was elevated to the papacy in 929. There are no reliable records of his pontificate. D. 930.

STEPHEN IX. was the successor of Leo VII. At the time of his election, 939, Rome was governed by Alberic, son of Marozia (*see* MAROZIA), who styled himself "prince and senator of all the Romans." The records of the papacy are extremely untrustworthy; but it is stated by one authority that Stephen IX. was, during a revolt of the Roman populace, rendered a cripple for life. His successor was Martin III. Stephen D. 943.

STEPHEN X. was elected to the papacy in succession to Victor II. in 1057. He had previously fulfilled the office of papal legate at the court of Constantinople. After his elevation, he dispatched legates to Milan, to enforce celibacy among the clergy of that church, the disputes upon which decree lasted during a quarter of a century. He summoned the learned Petrus Damianus from his monastery, and created him cardinal and bishop of Ostia. It is surmised from several passages in his letters, that he intended to crown his brother, Godfrey duke of Tuscany, king of Italy. According to one of the bulls issued by him, the clergy were exempted from the jurisdiction of lay courts, as also from the payment of tribute to laymen. He was a learned and energetic pontiff, but too ambitious of worldly influence. D. 1058.

STEPHEN I., St., king of Hungary, succeeded his father Geisa in 997. He reformed the manners of his subjects, enacted excellent laws, and introduced Christianity into his kingdom. D. 1038.

STEPHEN II., king of Hungary, succeeded his father Koloman in 1114. He invaded Poland and Austria, and marched into Russia, but was unsuccessful everywhere. He abdicated in 1131, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.

STEPHEN III. was crowned king of Hungary in 1161, but was almost immediately deposed by the nobles. He regained the crown, however, in 1165, and reigned till 1173.

STEPHEN IV. ascended the throne in 1161, but was defeated by the preceding in 1163, soon after which he died at Semlin.

STEPHEN V. reigned two years, 1270-72.

STEPHEN, king of England, was the third son of Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and was crowned at Westminster in 1135. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was the legitimate heir to the throne; but Stephen, taking advantage of her absence, obtained possession of it. In 1139 Matilda landed in England, and in 1141 took Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; but he was exchanged the same year for Robert, earl of Gloucester, illegitimate brother of the empress. Matilda, after many unsuccessful engagements, quitted the kingdom in 1147, and, two years subsequently, her son Henry, by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, claimed the crown; but in 1153 a peace was concluded between the rivals, by which it was settled that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and that Henry should be his successor. B. 1105; D. 1154.

STEPHEN BATHORI, king of Poland, and the greatest monarch of that country, was descended of a noble Hungarian family, and having, through the exercise of great talent and bravery, won the throne of Transylvania in 1571, he was, four years subsequently, elected king of Poland. He married the sister of Sigismund Augustus, and occupied the first years of his reign in improving the internal condition of the country. Having secured the alliance of the Turks, he resolved to turn his arms against the powerful Ivan Vasilovitch, of Muscovy, who had invaded Livonia. He next organized the Cossacks of the Ukraine, repaired and garrisoned the Polish frontier fortresses,

and enlisted some German and Hungarian mercenaries, with whom, and a large force of Poles, he took the field. He defeated the Muscovites in several desperate engagements, and took the important town of Polotzk, which had been wrested from the Poles some time previously. Bathori's victorious career was arrested by the intrigues of the Jesuit Possevinus with Ivan, who, promising to acknowledge the supremacy of Pope Sixtus V., induced the Polish king to suspend hostilities; but, when Bathori discovered that Ivan did not intend to make this alteration with regard to the church of his country, hostilities were recommenced. This second campaign was, however, brought to a sudden termination by the death of Bathori. He was not only a successful soldier, but a wise and provident administrator, as was evinced by the great number of improvements which he introduced into the civil government of Poland. A liberal patron of learning, he founded the university of Wilna and the college of Polotzk. B. in Hungary, 1533; D. at Grodno, 1586.

STEPHEN, Right Hon. Sir James, a modern English lawyer, government official, and historian, was educated for the legal profession, and soon after entering upon practice, was chosen as counsel of the Colonial department. Having retired from the bar, he became assistant under-secretary for the colonies. At a later period he was promoted to the permanent under-secretaryship of the same department; but after spending thirty-five years in the civil service, he, in 1847, retired from it. His distinguished services were rewarded with a knighthood. In 1849 he was chosen regius professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge. His contributions to English literature are highly esteemed; the most important of them being, "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Lectures on the History of France." B. about 1789; D. 1859.

STEPHEN, Sir George, a modern English writer, and brother of the preceding, is principally known by his work entitled "Adventures of a Gentleman in search of a Horse," a novel called "The Jesuit at Cambridge," and a pamphlet on "The Niger Trade, and the African Blockade." B. about 1800.

STEPHENS, in French ETIENNE or ESTIENNE, in Latin STEPHANUS, the name of an illustrious family of learned printers, the most distinguished members of which were:—

STEPHENS, Henry. He chiefly printed works on mathematical, medical, and philosophical subjects, but also produced a few editions of classical writers. His widow married Simon de Colines, the celebrated printer, who carried on the business till his death in 1547. Stephens was B. at Paris, about 1460; D. about 1522.

STEPHENS, Robert, son of the preceding, received a learned education, which included the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, and conducted the business with Colines. In 1539 he was appointed printer to Francis I.; subsequently to whose death, in 1547, he retired to Geneva. He had given offence to the Sorbonne, by printing a Latin Bible with the notes of Calvin, and therefore did not deem himself safe in France. He was so exact in printing the works which issued from his press, as to expose the sheets for public examination, offering rewards for the detection of errors. His Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament are very scarce and valuable. Stephens compiled a great work, entitled "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," and wrote an apology, in Latin, for his Bible, which had been censured by the Sorbonne. B. at Paris, 1503; D. at Geneva, 1559.

STEPHENS, Charles, brother of the preceding, studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He accompanied Lazarus Baifius on his embassy from the court of France to Germany; but upon his return to Paris, and after his brother's removal to Geneva, he continued the family profession, and became printer to the king. During ten years he produced ninety-seven works, all of them beautiful specimens of typography. B. about 1504; D. 1564.

STEPHENS, Henry, the most distinguished of this learned family, was the son of Robert. He was accounted the best Grecian of his time, and published beautiful and correct editions of the best Greek writers. He also compiled a Thesaurus of the Greek language, the printing of which almost ruined him, for its sale was very small, owing to Scapula, his assistant, having surreptitiously made an abridgment of it, which he published (*see* SCAPULA). Besides these works, he was the author of a version of Anacreon, in Latin verse; "Corrections of Cicero," "Apology for Herodotus," &c. B. at Paris, 1528; D. at Lyons, 1598.

STEPHENS, Paul, son of the preceding, carried on the printing business at Geneva, and reprinted Virgil, Horace, and several other classical works. He disposed of his business in 1627. B. at Geneva, 1566; D. about 1628.

STEPHENS, Anthony, son of the preceding, and the last printer of his family, turned Roman Catholic, and went to Paris, where he became printer to the king; but managing his affairs ill, he was reduced to poverty, and died in an hospital at Paris, 1674.

STEPHENS, John, an English writer, who was a Roman Catholic, and a zealous adherent of the house of Stuart. James II. gave him a captain's commission. He published some works, the principal of which are, "A Continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon," and "A Dictionary, English and Spanish." D. 1726.

STEPHENS, Robert, a learned English antiquary, who was a lawyer by profession. He published Lord Bacon's Letters, with curious notes, and other works. D. 1732.

STEPHENS, James Francis, an eminent English entomologist, who was at first a clerk in the Admiralty Office; but, having exhibited considerable knowledge of natural history, was appointed to assist Dr. Leach, of the British Museum. He produced, "Illustrations of British Entomology," "A Manual of the British Coleoptera," and "Systematic Catalogue of British Insects." He was president of the Entomological, and Fellow of the Linnæan Societies. B. at Shoreham, Sussex, 1792; D. in London, 1852.

STEPHENSON, George, *stē'-fen-son*, a distinguished English mechanician and the inventor of the locomotive, was the son of a fireman at a colliery, and while still a child was employed to herd cows. Even at that early age his genius for mechanical invention was foreshadowed in the amusements which he sought; it being his habit to sit in a bog modelling clay engines and constructing miniature windmills. In his fourteenth year he was appointed assistant fireman to his father. In another year he rose to be fireman. Constantly taking advantage of every spare moment to increase his knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery,

he made so much progress, that by the time he had attained his seventeenth year, he had risen to the post of plugman. He had now the engine under his charge; it being his duty to keep it in proper working condition. Resolved to master every detail of its construction, he would frequently take the engine to pieces, in order to become acquainted with the working of all its parts. He was in receipt of the (to him large) sum of twelve shillings per week, and he formed the resolution to acquire some education. At a night-school at Walbottle, he learnt to read and write, and in 1799 paid fourpence per week to a Scotchman, at Newburn, to teach him arithmetic. In his twentieth year he married, and was appointed brakesman to an engine used in lifting the ballast brought by the collier ships on their return voyage to Newcastle. At this time he added to his income by devoting his leisure to boot-mending, cutting out the pitmen's clothes, and clock-cleaning; but, with all this, he found time for his experiments in mechanics. In 1803 his son Robert was born; soon after which, his wife died. In 1804 he proceeded to Montrose, having been appointed to superintend one of Messrs. Boulton and Watt's engines there. He remained in Scotland about a year; upon which he returned to his former employment at Killingworth. In 1812 he was appointed engineer of the colliery, at a salary of £100 per annum. This, the first great step in his career, was the result of the assiduous application he had bestowed upon a mastery of the principles of mechanism, by which he had been enabled to suggest many improvements in machinery to his employers. The turning-point of his career was now at hand. The construction of a locomotive engine had long been a favourite problem with engineers connected with colliery labour. Several travelling engines had, indeed, been constructed, but they were at best only clumsy and inefficient pieces of machinery. To this great task Stephenson now bent his mind, and brought to bear upon his self-imposed undertaking all those stores of mechanical knowledge which, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, he had collected. He inspected all the locomotives within his reach, and at length informed one of his employers, Lord Ravensworth, that he could make a better engine for the colliery tramways than any yet seen. He was provided with the means of executing his design, and in less than a year completed a travelling engine which drew along the colliery tramroad eight loaded carriages, weighing thirty tons, at a rate of four miles an hour. This successful trial took place in 1814. The engine was, nevertheless, but an imperfect and cumbrous affair, although no one saw its defects save George Stephenson himself. In the following year he constructed another engine, which was a vast improvement upon its predecessor. He next invented a safety-lamp, which, upon completion, proved to be in principle similar to that produced at the same period by Sir Humphry Davy. A controversy was raised as to who was, in reality, the inventor; but, after a full review of all the facts, it would appear that both Sir Humphry Davy and Stephenson had produced a lamp identical in principle, but totally independent of each other. Stephenson went on adding improvement after improvement to his travelling engine, and also bestowed great attention upon the tramroad,





which he made of a more level and substantial character. His object had hitherto been merely to provide a good tramroad, with an efficient and economical substitute for horse-power, in the shape of a travelling engine to work upon it, for the conveyance of the coal from the pit's mouth to the Tyne-side. But the time was fast approaching when his improved tramroads and his travelling engine (soon to be named the Locomotive) were to play a still more important part. In 1820, Mr. Pease, of Darlington, obtained an act of Parliament for the construction of a railway to be worked "with men and horses or otherwise." Meanwhile, Stephenson had converted the tramroad of the Hetton Colliery into a railway eight miles in extent. This fact recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pease, who caused him to be engaged as the engineer of the new undertaking, which, under the name of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, was finished in 1825. About the same time, Stephenson was engaged to make a survey for a proposed railway or tramroad between Manchester and Liverpool. In Parliament the most absurd objections to the scheme were raised; and even when the act was passed, the persons employed in making the survey had literally to fight for permission to do so. Nothing less than genius of the highest order, combined with indomitable perseverance, could have triumphed over the difficulties which presented themselves to George Stephenson in the construction of the railway between Liverpool and Manchester. He had to make a firm bed for his locomotives and passenger-carriages through Chat Moss, a spongy bog; he had to overcome the supineness of directors—to prevail upon them to at least make a trial of the locomotive before they decided upon employing horse-traction, as most of them were inclined to do. He had to invent the whole system of railway labour,—its signals, "navvies," rails, stations, and locomotives. The entire scheme was at first regarded as a subject only fit to be ridiculed, by some of the most eminent scientific men in England. Very few of the regularly-educated civil engineers had any faith in the project. In point of fact, this, the first railway of any importance ever constructed, was a gigantic innovation, and none but a powerful and original-minded genius, such as the self-educated colliery fireman was, could have carried it to completion. In the progress of this work, George Stephenson availed himself of the valuable services of his son Robert, whom he had caused to be carefully and thoroughly educated as a civil engineer. Some years antecedent to the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line of railway, he had, with great foresight, set up a factory for the construction of locomotives; and when the demand for these engines was created, it was found that from his establishment alone could anything like a perfect machine be obtained. The company had offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive engine to be used on the new line. By the specified time, several engines were put forward; but all broke down upon their first trial, except the "Rocket," which had been turned out from Stephenson's factory. It must, however, be admitted that the success of this locomotive was mainly owing to its "multitubular boiler," which had been suggested by Mr. Henry Booth, and manufactured under the personal superintendence of the younger Stephenson.

On September 15th, 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester line was opened; and from that moment George Stephenson was acknowledged as one of the most distinguished men of his time. Lines of railway were projected throughout the kingdom, and Stephenson was appointed chief engineer of some of the most important. For a long time he enjoyed the monopoly of locomotive-making; and it was not until skilled workmen, trained in his factory, had been called away to form or superintend other establishments, that a good engine could be obtained in any other quarter. He was also engaged upon some foreign lines, principally in Belgium. He went to Spain to make the survey of a proposed line between Madrid and the Pyrenees; but the scheme was subsequently abandoned. In 1845 he relinquished nearly all his engagements with railway companies, and devoted his attention to the collieries and lime-works of which he had become the proprietor, his leisure being amused with his farm and gardens. It was in these occupations that the great English engineer spent the few years which were left to him after quitting that career of high-minded industry in which he won fame and fortune for himself, and conferred a lasting boon on mankind. B. at Wylam, Northumberland, 1781; D. 1848.

STEPHENSON, Robert, a distinguished English civil engineer, was the son and only child of the preceding. From the outset his father was resolved to give him the best education it was in his power to pay for. Robert, in his eleventh year, was sent to school at Newcastle; and, having very early evinced a predilection for mechanics and science generally, he joined the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution; and when he came home for his Saturday half-holiday, was always provided with a book from the library. Long afterwards, when the father had become an eminent engineer, he would proudly allude to the studies pursued by himself and his son, assisted by a volume upon a scientific subject, brought home by the latter. In 1818 his father was in a position to apprentice him to Mr. Nicholas Wood, as a coal-viewer. Under that gentleman, Robert obtained a complete knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery; in 1820 he repaired for a session to the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Sir John Leslie and Professor Jamieson upon natural philosophy, geology, and mineralogy. During his stay there he gained a mathematical prize; and, after returning home, was apprenticed to his father, who had just commenced his locomotive factory at Newcastle. In consequence of his health having become delicate, he in 1824 went out to South America upon a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of that country. George Stephenson, on being appointed engineer to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, recalled his son, who reached England at the close of 1827. He then became one of the chief assistants to his father, and after rendering him material services, he, upon the completion of the Liverpool line, was engaged to form a branch of the same, near Warrington. He next made the survey for the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and afterwards of the London and Birmingham line, of which he was subsequently appointed engineer. Employment of the highest kind was now profusely offered to him, and he soon displayed a vastness and grandeur of conception in his designs which made him remarkable among his contemporaries. The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle; the Viaduct over the valley of the Tweed, at Berwick; the Britannia Bridge, over the Menai Strait; and the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, are magnificent proofs of the boldness and originality of his genius for triumphing over material obstacles. He assisted his father in the laying-out of the lines in Belgium; constructed a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, and designed an immense bridge to cross the Nile. In 1847 he was elected member of Parliament for Whitby, in Yorkshire, which place he represented during many years. The liberality of his disposition was evinced in several of his public acts. In 1855 he liquidated the liabilities, amounting to upwards of £3000, of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution, in grateful remembrance of those early days when he was allowed to take home from its library a volume for himself and his father to peruse. He placed his magnificent yacht and its crew at the disposal of Mr. Piazzi Smyth, to enable that gentleman to carry out his proposed astronomical observations at the Peak of Teneriffe. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of many learned and scientific bodies both English and continental. He was the author of two valuable works, entitled, respectively, "The Locomotive Steam-engine," and "The Atmospheric Railway System." As his father may be called the founder of the great school of English railway engineering, so may the son be termed its brightest ornament. B. at Willington, 1803; D. in London, 1859.

STEPNEY, George, *step'-ne,* an English poet, who came of an ancient Pembrokeshire family, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he found a patron in the earl of Dorset, who obtained for him several public employments. He was successively engaged as envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, the emperor of Germany, the elector of Saxony, and to the States-general. In 1697 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade. He assisted Dryden in making the translation of Juvenal. Dr. Johnson declares that he "was a very licentious translator, and did not recompense the neglect of his author by treasures of his own." B. in London, 1663; D. at Chelsea, 1707.

STERLING, John, *ster'-ling,* a modern English essayist, who was the son of Edward Sterling, a famous editor of the "Times" newspaper. After spending some time at the university of Glasgow, he was in 1824 sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had Dr., afterwards Archdeacon Hare, for his tutor, and became acquainted with a knot of brilliant young men, numbering, amongst others, Frederick Maurice, Richard Trench, Monckton Milnes, and Charles Buller. After leaving Cambridge, he purchased the "Athenæum" newspaper of its projector, Mr. Silk Buckingham; but, the speculation not proving successful, the print was disposed of to Mr. Dilke. In 1834 he entered into holy orders, and became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, under his friend Archdeacon Hare. The delicate state of his health compelled him to vacate this office in less than a year afterwards; and

henceforth his life was spent in migrations between England and other countries enjoying a warmer climate. The peculiarly intellectual qualities of his character endeared him to a circle including the most distinguished literary men of his day; and, after his death, a very affectionate biography, of which he was the subject, was written by Mr. Carlyle. His most important contributions to literature were published in a collected form in 1848, under the title of "Essays and Tales." B. 1806; D. 1844.

STERNE, Laurence, *stern*, a distinguished English novelist, who received his education at Halifax, Yorkshire; whence he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, and, having taken his degrees, entered into orders. His uncle, Dr. Jacques Sterne, prebendary of Durham, procured him the living of Sutton, and, about 1741, a prebend in York Cathedral. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Stillington, in the same county. He published the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy" at York in 1759. On the republication of these in London, the year following, Sterne, from obscurity, rose to the height of literary fame. During the subsequent twenty-eight years, he produced the conclusion of his first novel; a "Sentimental Journey in France;" some sermons under the name of "Yorick;" and "Letters." Twenty years after his death, Dr. Ferrier published a work, professing to point out the sources of Sterne's wit and humour; but, although he succeeds in proving that Sterne has borrowed greatly from "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," &c., it cannot be allowed that Sterne's beauties are drawn from extraneous sources. As Sterne himself observed, "Every man's wit must come from every man's own soul, and no other body's." B. at Clonmel, Ireland, 1713; D. in London, 1768.

STERNHOLD, Thomas, *stern'-hold*, an English poet, who became successively groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He produced a metrical version of fifty-one of David's Psalms: the remainder were done by Hopkins, Norton, and others. He also wrote "Certain Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon drawn into Metre." The first complete version of the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562. B. in Hampshire; D. 1549.

STESICHORUS, *ste-sik'-o-rus*, an ancient Greek poet. His name, according to Suidas, was originally Tisias, which he changed to Stesichorus, on account of his being the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. He was man of the first rank among his fellow-citizens, and was distinguished as a statesman. Fragments of his works were published by Kleine, at Berlin, 1828. B. at Himera, in Sicily, about 643, B.C.; D. in Sicily, about 560 B.C.

STEUART, Sir James, *stu'-art*, a Scotch writer upon political economy. He published, among other works, one in French, called "Vindication of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology," and another on Political Economy. This last contains much valuable information, but is written in a perplexed and tedious style. It preceded the great work of Adam Smith by about nine years. B. at Edinburgh, 1712; D. 1780.

STEVENS, George Alexander, *ste'-vens*, an English dramatic writer and performer. He composed a strange medley of humour and ribaldry, called a "Lecture on Heads," by which he realized above £10,000. After travelling over the three kingdoms and America, he disposed of his lectures to Lee Lewis. He wrote some farces, songs, and a novel called "Tom Fool." B. in London, about 1720; D. at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, 1784.

STEVENSON, John Hall, *ste'-ven-son*, a humorous poet and satirist, was born in Yorkshire, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and became intimate with Laurence Sterne, who describes him as "Eugenius," in his "Tristram Shandy." Stevenson's works consist of "Crazy Tales," "Fables for Grown Gentlemen," "Lyric Epistles," and "Moral Tales." B. 1718; D. 1785.

STEVENSON, Sir John Andrew, an eminent musical composer, was a native of Dublin, and at 10 years of age was received into the choir-school of Christchurch, where he obtained the elements of a musical education, and soon gave promise of those powers for which he was afterwards celebrated. In connexion with the poet Moore, he rescued the beautiful airs of Ireland from oblivion, by adapting them to the words of the "Irish Melodies," and enriching the accompaniments with the graces of modern science. He also produced an oratorio entitled "The Thanksgiving," and a variety of anthems, glees, &c. B. 1761; D. 1833.

STEVENSON, Robert, an eminent Scottish engineer, who was placed as assistant with Mr. Thomas Smith, of Edinburgh, engineer to the Northern Lighthouse-commissioners; in which appointment he succeeded his tutor in 1797. In 1807 he commenced the construction of the celebrated Bell-Rock lighthouse, off Arbroath, in Forfarshire. While upon a tour of inspection in 1814, he was accompanied by Sir Walter Scott, who obtained during the voyage materials for his poem, "The Lord of the Isles," and novel of "The Pirate." Besides erecting twenty-three lighthouses, he was engaged in designing many improvements in harbours, and in the construction of several bridges, chiefly in Scotland B. at Glasgow, 1772; D. 1850.

STEWART, Matthew, *stew'-art*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who studied divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards mathematics at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom in 1747 he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his "General Theorems." In 1761 appeared his tracts, physical and mathematical, in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also the author of a treatise on the sun's distance, and other works chiefly mathematical. B. at Rothsay, Isle of Bute, 1717; D. 1785.

STEWART, Dugald, a distinguished Scotch metaphysician, and son of the preceding, received his education at the High School of Edinburgh and the university of Glasgow. His great attainments as a speculator in metaphysical inquiry were evinced as early as his 19th year, when he produced an essay on "Dreaming." His mathematical attainments also were so great, that, on reaching his 21st year, he was selected to fulfil the functions of assistant mathematical professor to his father in the university of Edinburgh. After officiating for some time as the deputy of Dr. Ferguson, he was, in 1785, appointed to succeed that learned professor in the chair of moral philosophy. In this position his name became famous throughout Great Britain, and his classes were attended by the most brilliant and promising young men of the time. "Without derogation from his writings," says Sir James Mackintosh, "it may

be said that his disciples were among his best works." In 1792 he produced the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind;" and, in the succeeding year, his "Outlines of Moral Philosophy." During the nine or ten subsequent years, he put forth a "Life of Dr. Robertson," a "Life of Dr. Reid," "Lectures on Political Economy," and the "Life of Adam Smith." The first volume of his celebrated "Philosophical Essays" appeared in 1810. In this work, according to Sir James Mackintosh, he appeared to the greatest advantage as a metaphysician. The volume contained essays upon Locke, Berkeley, Influence of Locke on the Philosophy of France, Metaphysical theories of Hartley, Priestley, and Darwin, on Philosophical Speculations, on the Beautiful, Sublime, Taste, and Culture of Intellectual Habits. His last works were, "View of the Active and Moral Powers," and the celebrated "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters," which appeared in 1815, as the "Preliminary Dissertation to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica." It is true Stewart was but the follower of Reid, the great Scotch metaphysician; but he cleared away the confusion and objectionable parts of that philosopher's doctrines. B. at Edinburgh, 1753; D. near the same city, 1828.

STIEGLITZ, Christian Louis, *stē'-glitz*, an eminent German writer upon architectural art, who was educated for and practised the profession of law throughout his life, but devoted his leisure to the composition of learned treatises upon art, chiefly respecting architecture. His most important works were, "Encyclopædia of Civil Architecture," "Ancient or Mediæval German Art," a "Compendium of the History of Architecture from the Earliest Periods," and an essay on medals and collections of coins. B. at Leipzic, 1756; D. 1836.

STIGAND, *stig'-and*, a Saxon prelate, who was a favourite with Edward the Confessor, who created him bishop of the East Angles. In 1052 he became archbishop of Canterbury. Subsequently, William the Conqueror refused to be crowned by him, and, finally, degraded him from his high offices and threw him into prison, where he is said to have been starved to death. His successor was Lanfranc.

STIGLMAYER, John Baptist, *stigl'-mā-er*, an eminent Bavarian sculptor, and director of the bronze-foundry of Munich, was the son of a blacksmith, but in early life evinced so great an aptitude for design, that he found patrons, who had him regularly educated for the sculptor's art. At a subsequent period he directed his attention to metal-founding; and after increasing his knowledge by sojourning at Naples and Berlin, he returned to Munich, and there undertook the casting of those celebrated bronze statues, after the models of Thorwaldsen, Schwanthaler, Rauch, and himself, which adorn the city of Munich and its environs. He was succeeded in the directorship of the royal foundry by Ferdinand Miller, his nephew. B. at Munich, 1791; D. 1844.

STILICHO, Flavius, *stil'-i-ko*, general and favourite of the emperor Theodosius, whose niece and adopted daughter he espoused. After discharging, among other high offices, that of ambassador and master-general of all the forces of the Western empire, he, upon the death of Theodosius, in 395, became guardian of his son Honorius, who had been left the empire of the West, as his elder brother Arcadius had received that of the East. Stilicho appears to have aspired to the command of both the Eastern and Western armies; but in this design he was thwarted by Rufinus, tutor to Arcadius, who reigned at Constantinople. Stilicho, however, caused Rufinus to be slain, and afterwards married his daughter to Honorius. A general of the highest ability and bravery, he on several occasions prevented the empire from being devastated by Alaric and his barbarians. In 408 Honorius was induced to believe that Stilicho intended to depose him, and place his own son, Eucherius, upon the throne. Honorius accordingly ordered him to be put to death, which was done by Count Heraclian, at Ravenna, in the same year.

STILL, John, *stil*, an English prelate, who in 1592 was elevated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. "He was," says Fuller, "no less famous for a preacher than a disputant." He is stated to have written, while a young man, a play called "Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the earliest comedies extant in the English language. The play is included in Dodsley's collection. B. 1543; D. 1607.

STILLING, Jung Johann Heinrich, *stil'-ling*, one of the most distinguished members of the sect of Pietists in Germany, was brought up to the business of a tailor, but exchanged it for the duties of tutor in a gentleman's family. Having saved some money, he proceeded to the university of Strasburg, and there studied medicine. Becoming acquainted with Göthe, who conceived a warm feeling of friendship towards him, he, at that poet's suggestion, composed his interesting autobiography. After practising as a physician at Eberfeld during several years, he was nominated to a professorship at Lautern, and in 1803 at Heidelberg. As a physician, he effected a large number of cures of diseases of the eye. "The great element of his character was an invincible and intense faith in God and an immediate providence ever at hand in the time of trouble, and which momently preserves man from evil." He produced some remarkable works; the most important of which were, "Scenes from the Kingdom of Spirits," "Theory of the Knowledge of Spirits," and "Method of Operating for Cataract." A complete edition of his writings was published at Leipzic in 1835. His "Autobiography" has been translated into English. B. at Gründ, Westphalia, 1740; D. at Carlsruhe, 1817.

STILLINGFLEET, Edward, *stil'-ling-fleet*, a learned English prelate, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, by his friend Sir Roger Burgoyne, to whom he dedicated, in 1662, his great work, entitled "Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1670 he was made canon-residentiary, and, in 1678, dean of St. Paul's. He wrote and preached with great ability against popery and the nonconformists during the reign of James II., and in 1689 was made bishop of Worcester. He was a man of profound learning, a close and energetic writer, and an excellent divine. All his works were collected in 6 volumes in 1710. B. at Cranbourn, Dorset, 1635; D. in London, 1699.

STILLINGFLEET, Benjamin, an English naturalist and poet, and grandson of the preceding,

after studying at Cambridge, travelled upon the continent, and on his return to England devoted himself to literature. He wrote, "The Calendar of Flora;" "Miscellaneous Travels;" "The Principles and Powers of Harmony;" poems in Dodsley's collection, &c. B. 1702; D. in London, 1771.

STILPO, *stil'-po*, a distinguished philosopher of the Megarian school. Ptolemy Soter invited him to his court, but Stilpo refused. When Megara, the native place of the philosopher, was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, the conqueror ordered the house of Stilpo, "the wisest of all living Greeks," to be spared. He taught that perfect wisdom consisted in the complete mastery of the passions. None of his writings have survived. Flourished about 300 B.C..

STIRLING, James, *stir'-ling*, an English mathematician, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He produced some able expositions of the Newtonian philosophy. His most important works were, "On the Figure of the Earth, and upon the Variations of the Force of Gravity at its Surface;" "Methodus Differentialis;" and a number of papers upon the higher mathematics, which were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1735, and subsequently. Although highly esteemed by his contemporaries, scarcely anything is known respecting his life. B. towards the close of the 17th century. D. subsequently to 1764.

STIRLING-MAXWELL, Sir William, a Scotch author and politician, who produced a number of valuable works upon the art, history, and literature of Spain. He resided during some time in the Peninsula, in order to make researches upon these subjects. He published "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" "The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.;" "Velasquez and his Works." He represented the county of Perth during many years, and, in 1866, succeeded to the the title and estates of his uncle, Sir John Maxwell. B. at Kenmure, near Glasgow, 1818; D. 1878.

STIRLING, Earl of. (*See* ALEXANDER, William).

STOBÆUS, Johannes, *sto-be'-us*, a Greek author, who made a collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, the best modern edition of which is that of Heeren, 1801. Flourished in the 5th century.

STODART, James, *stod'-art*, an eminent English cutler, who, by his experiments, contributed to the improvements in the manufacture of surgical instruments. He was the friend of Sir Humphry Davy and other distinguished men of his time, and was one of the earliest patrons of Faraday, whom he employed in making analyses of a peculiar description of Indian steel, called by the natives of Bombay "Wootz." His great skill in forging and manufacturing delicate pieces of philosophical apparatus in which steel was employed, enabled him to render material assistance to experimental philosophers. For the pendulum researches of Captain Kater, he forged some beautiful pieces of cutlery. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in conjunction with Mr. Faraday, produced a paper entitled, "Experiments on the Alloys of Steel, made with a view to its Improvement," which was inserted in the "Quarterly Journal of Science," in 1820. B. in London, 1760; D. at Edinburgh, 1823.

STODDART, Sir John, an English lawyer and political writer, who received his early education at the Salisbury grammar-school; whence he proceeded to Christchurch College, Oxford. In 1801 he became a member of the College of Advocates, and soon afterwards published a work, entitled "Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland during the years 1799 to 1800." Three years later, he received the appointment of king's advocate and admiralty advocate at Malta. After fulfilling the duties of this post during four years, he returned to England, and commenced practice in the courts of Doctors' Commons. In 1810 he became connected with the "Times" newspaper, of which he was appointed political editor two years afterwards. Taking Burke as his model, his contributions to that journal were remarkable for their denunciation of French revolutionary politics and of the Emperor Napoleon. His violent and persistent attacks upon Napoleon, even after the latter had been sent to Saint Helena, led to his dismissal from the staff of the "Times;" upon which he set up an opposition journal, entitled "The New Times." This was a failure; and Stoddart shortly afterwards resumed his practice as an advocate. He was knighted and nominated chief-justice and judge of the Vice-Admiralty court of Malta, in 1826, retaining the appointment until 1839. In that year he returned to England, and during the remainder of his life devoted himself to literary occupations. He, however, took a warm interest in the question of law reform, and was one of the first and most energetic members of the Law Amendment Society. He was the author of "An Introduction to General History;" "Universal Grammar, or Science of Language;" written for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," but afterwards reprinted as a separate work. He likewise compiled a "Statistical, Administrative, and Commercial Chart of the United Kingdom;" and in early life he produced translations of Schiller's dramas, "Fiesco" and Don Carlos." B. in Westminster, 1773; D. at Brompton, 1856.

STOECKHARDT, Julius Adolf, *ste(r)k'-hart*, a modern German chemist, who commenced his studies under his father, a Protestant minister, but was subsequently placed at the university of Berlin. After travelling in England and France, he worked in the laboratory of Struve, at Dresden, and at the School of Arts and Sciences at Chemnitz, which latter place he quitted in 1847, on being appointed professor of chemistry in the Academy of Rural Economy at Tharand. His works upon agricultural chemistry place him beside Liebig; and he was very successful in placing the discoveries made in his favourite science in a popular manner before general readers. He was the author of "The School of Chemistry," "A Discourse upon Chemistry as it relates to the German Mode of Agriculture," and a treatise upon "Organic Chemistry." B. near Meissen, Saxony, 1809.

STOLBERG, Leopold Frederick, Count von, *stol'-burg*, a Danish poet, who travelled in Italy and Switzerland with Göthe and Lavater, and later in life represented his native country as minister at the courts of Russia and Prussia. His principal works were, translations of the "Iliad," of Ossian, and of Æschylus; an account of his travels in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; and some religious treatises. B. at Bramstedt, Holstein, 1750; D. near Osnabrück, 1819.

STONE, Nicholas, *ston*, an eminent Englist

sculptor, who was appointed master-mason to Charles I. He executed a number of monuments, the most important of which is one to Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which he received £1020. He was employed as master-mason in building the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. The great gate and front of St. Mary's, Oxford, were also built by him. D. 1647. —His sons Nicholas and Henry were excellent statuaries. The latter was also a good painter, and copied some fine pictures after Titian and other painters. D. 1663.

STONE, Edmund, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who was the son of a gardener upon the estate of the duke of Argyle, and his education was of course confined within very narrow limits. His own application, however, supplied the deficiency; and at the age of 18, with no other assistance than a little received from the duke's butler, he made himself master of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. He afterwards acquired the French and Latin languages. He published a "Mathematical Dictionary," a "Treatise on Fluxions," and some other works. B. towards the close of the 17th century; D. 1768.

STONE, Frank, an eminent modern English painter, who was the son of a Manchester cotton-spinner, and was designed for the same pursuit; but, after having followed a business career until his 24th year, he entered upon the artistic profession, in which he subsequently achieved a great success. In his 31st year he went to London, where, for about nine years, he practised water-colour painting. In 1840, however, he exhibited a fine oil-painting, entitled "The Legend of Montrose," which attracted a considerable amount of attention; but the greatest of his early successes was won in 1841, by a subject entitled "The Heart's Misgivings," since so well known as an engraving. His popularity increased yearly till, in 1851, he became an A.R.A. From that period he continued to exhibit regularly, and was accounted one of the best draughtsmen, colourists, and characteristic artists of the English school. Some of his pictures, but not the best, have attained an extraordinary amount of popularity on being reproduced as engravings. Of these may be mentioned, "The First Appeal," "The Last Appeal," "Impending Mate," "Mated." His fame as an artist will, however, rest upon such productions as "The Master is Come," a Scriptural subject; "Bon Jour, Messieurs;" "The Gardener's Daughter," from Tennyson's poem, &c. B. at Manchester, 1800; D. 1859.

STONEHOUSE, Sir James, *ston'-house*, an English physician and divine, who, after practising medicine for about twenty years, entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol, and two livings in Wiltshire. He had been for several years an infidel, and had even written a pamphlet against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but by reading Dr. Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion," he was converted. He was a most exemplary divine and an eloquent preacher. He succeeded to the title of baronet in 1791. He wrote "Friendly Advice to a Patient," and several religious pamphlets. B. at Tubney, near Abingdon, Berks, 1716; D. at Bristol, 1795.

STORACE, Stephen, *stor'-ace*, an eminent English musician and composer for the English Theatre, was the son of a Neapolitan musician long settled in England. During his short but brilliant career he produced the music for the "Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," as well as several pieces composed for the Italian opera, all of which exhibit an undoubted genius for music. B. in London, 1763; D. in the same city, 1796.—His sister Anna was a celebrated vocalist.

STORCK, Abraham, *stork*, an eminent Dutch artist, who painted marine pieces and views of shipping in harbours, with great numbers of figures, in an excellent style. D. at Amsterdam, 1708. D. 1814.

STORY, Joseph, *stor'-e*, an eminent American judge and writer upon jurisprudence, who commenced practice in 1801, and soon became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States. In 1811 he was nominated associate judge of the Supreme Court, and at a subsequent period accepted the Dana professorship of law at Harvard University. His legal works enjoy a European reputation, and are highly esteemed even in England, where the legal literature of other countries is less regarded than elsewhere. His principal works were, "Commentaries on the Conflicts of Laws;" "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States;" treatises upon Equity Jurisprudence, the Law of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange, of Promissory Notes, and of Partnership. B. at Marblehead, Massachusetts, U.S., 1779; D. at Cambridge, near Boston, 1845.

STOTHARD, Thomas, *stot'-hard*, an eminent English painter, who was apprenticed to the business of a pattern-designer for brocaded silks, which pursuit he relinquished on obtaining some success as a draughtsman for the "Town and Country Magazine." He was next employed to make designs for Bell's "British Poets" and the "Novelist's Magazine." In consequence of the reputation he acquired while engaged upon these works, his services were sought by almost every publisher of his time requiring for his productions the aid of an artist's pencil. Meanwhile he diligently pursued a course of study at the Royal Academy; and, after exhibiting some pictures, was, in 1785, elected an associate of that body. He became a full academician in 1794. He is stated to have made more than five thousand designs. His best book-illustrations were those in "Rogers's Poems;" "The Complete Angler;" and "Boydell's Shakspeare." A very interesting biography of him was produced by Mrs. Bray in 1851. B. in London, 1755; D. 1834.

STOTHARD, Charles Alfred, an eminent English antiquarian draughtsman, and son of the preceding, who, after studying during several years at the Royal Academy, in 1810 exhibited his first historical painting, entitled "The Death of Richard II. in Pomfret Castle." He subsequently turned his attention towards antiquities, and produced a most valuable work upon the monumental effigies of Great Britain. In this very successful undertaking, it was the draughtsman's object to provide historical painters with drawings of the costumes adopted in England from an early period down to the close of the reign of Henry VIII., the drawings being all made from the monuments contained in the English churches. In 1815 he was engaged to make drawings for Lysons' "Magna Britannia." In the following year he was sent to France by the Society of Antiquaries to copy the figures upon the Bayeux tapestry. While

in France, he discovered the monuments of Henry II., Richard I., Berengaria his queen, an enamelled tablet of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and other relics connected with English history. In 1819, when laying before the Society of Antiquaries his drawings from the Bayeux tapestry, he read to that body a paper, in which he proved that the tapestry was in reality executed about the time of the Norman invasion, instead of in the time of Henry I., as was attempted to be shown by the Abbé de la Rue. In 1821, while making a tracing in a church in Devonshire, he unfortunately fell from a ladder and was killed on the spot. B. in London, 1786.

Stow, John, *stow*, an eminent English antiquary and historian, who is supposed to have been brought up to the trade of a tailor, and to have followed it as a business, as his father and grandfather had done before him. It is conjectured that from an early age he devoted his leisure to the study of the national antiquities; but his own and other accounts vary much in this respect. In the dedication of his "Annals," dated 1600, he says, however, "It is now nigh forty years since I first addressed all my cares and cogitations to the study of histories and search of antiquities." According to Strype, Stow's historical works were, his "Chronicle," his "Summary of Chronicles," and his "Annals; or, a General Chronicle of England." His celebrated "Survey of London" was first published in 1598. Stow himself also states that he continued Holinshed's "Chronicles," from 1576 to 1586, and likewise corrected divers written copies from which the text of Chaucer was printed in 1569. In his old age he was reduced to beg his bread; James I. having granted him letters patent to collect "voluntary contributions and kind gratuities" for his subsistence. D. in London, 1525; D. in the same city, 1605.

Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, a modern American authoress, who was one of the twelve children of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, an eminent Presbyterian preacher of the United States. At an early age she assisted her sister Catherine Esther Beecher in teaching a school which had been opened by the latter at Hartford; but, upon the removal of her family to Cincinnati, in 1832, she became acquainted with, and married, her father's colleague, the Rev. Professor Calvin E. Stowe, well known, both in England and America, as a writer upon theological subjects. Her first efforts in literature took the shape of tales and essays, written for a charitable purpose, and inserted in the magazines and newspapers of her native country. Both her husband and father had long taken a warm interest in the "peculiar institution" which forms the great question of the American republic, and both had enrolled themselves among the most energetic members of the Abolition Convention. Their hearty denunciations of slavery proved so distasteful to the people of Cincinnati, that both the reverend gentlemen were at length compelled to resign their appointments there. In 1850 Professor Stowe accepted the chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological College of Andover, Massachusetts; and it was while a resident there that Mrs. Stowe wrote her famous tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which at first appeared in the "Washington National Era." Upon its republication it attained a circulation of 200,000 copies in the United States; and this great success was but the forerunner of a still more extraordinary one, obtained in England and elsewhere. The work was translated into every language, and literally went the round of the globe. Its statements naturally evoked much hostile criticism in the United States, and in answer to her opponents Mrs. Stowe published, in 1853, a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which she gave many facts and documents as the basis of her representations. Accompanied by her husband and brother, she visited England in 1853, and, after a sojourn in several places in Great Britain, as well as upon the continent, she, after her return to her native country, produced her travelling impressions, in a work entitled "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 she published "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp;" in 1859 a work upon the social condition of the United States, entitled "The Minister's Wooing;" and contributed a tale to the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," under the title of "Agnes of Sorrento." In addition to the works already quoted, Mrs. Stowe wrote, "The Mayflower; or Sketches of Scenes and Characters among the Descendants of the Pilgrims;" "Temperance Tales;" and a number of smaller effusions; and in 1869 published a novel called "Old Town Folk." B. at Lichfield, Connecticut, 1814.

Stowell, William Scott, Lord, *sto'-el*, an eminent English lawyer, who was the elder brother of the Earl of Eldon. He pursued a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, after which he entered himself at the Middle Temple as a student of the law. In 1780 he was called to the bar, and was admitted of the Faculty of Advocates at Doctors' Commons. A couple of years previously, he had made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who caused him to be admitted a member of the celebrated Literary Club. His great learning and eminently social qualities soon enabled him to distinguish himself in that branch of the legal profession which he had chosen. He became, in rapid succession, registrar of the Court of Faculties, judge of the Consistory Court, vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury, and, in 1798, was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty. In 1801 he was chosen as the parliamentary representative of the university of Oxford, and held his seat in the House of Commons until 1821, at which period he was created Baron Stowell of Stowell Park. In ecclesiastical law and the law of nations, he is the greatest English authority. His invaluable decisions as an ecclesiastical judge have been reported by Drs. Phillimore, Edwards, Haggard, &c. B. at Heworth, near Newcastle, 1745; D. in Berkshire, 1836.

Strabo, *strai'-bo*, a celebrated Greek geographer, who was educated under Xenarchus, the Peripatetic, and afterwards under Athenodorus, a Stoic. Of all his works, only his "Geography" is extant; and passages in the work show that he travelled in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, &c. In his "Geography" he stated that the habitable world was surrounded by water, and that in length it was about double its breadth. There is a cheap edition of the text of Strabo in Teubner's "Leipzic Classics." B. about 50 B.C., and is supposed to have died about 20 A.D.

Strada or Stradanus, John, *stra'-da*, an eminent Flemish painter, who went, at an early age, to Italy, where he was employed by Cosmo I., duke of Florence. He afterwards visited

Naples and other Italian cities; but he chiefly resided at Florence, where many of his fine works are still preserved. He excelled, not only in sacred subjects, but painted animals, battles, and hunting-parties admirably. B. 1536; D. about 1604.

STRADA, Famianus, an eminent Italian historian, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, in whose college at Rome he was, during fifteen years, professor of the belles-lettres. He wrote the "History of the Wars in the Low Countries," in Latin which is remarkable for its purity. B. 1572; D. 1649.

STRADELLA, Alexander, *stra-dail'-la*, an eminent Italian composer, who was remarkable for his finely-proportioned frame, polished manners, and exquisite voice. Whilst at Venice he was engaged by a nobleman to teach music to his mistress, a highly-born lady. The lady conceived a fresh passion for the musician, with whom she fled to Rome, where the pair were married. The Venetian noble hired two bravos to assassinate Stradella and his newly-wedded bride; but, as the assassins were about to strike the blow, they heard the musician sing, and were so overcome by the beauty of his voice, that they not only refrained from executing their murderous commission, but confessed to Stradella the plot in which they had been engaged. The implacable Venetian, however, found a pair of less susceptible murderers at a later period; and both Stradella and his wife were stabbed to death at Genoa by the agents of their enemy in 1670. His compositions are said to have formed the model of Purcell, Steffani, Pergolesi, and other celebrated musicians.

STRADIVARIUS, Antony, *străd-i-vair'-i-us*, a celebrated stringed-instrument maker, who was the pupil of Amati. He himself taught the eminent Joseph Guarcerius. The violins made by him are highly esteemed, and have obtained as high a price as £400 each. B. at Cremona, about 1670; D. at the same city, about 1728.

STRAFFORD, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of, *straf'-ford*, an English statesman, who was at first one of the principal leaders of the popular party in the House of Commons against the unconstitutional measures of Charles I.; but was gained over to the court, made a peer, and appointed president of the North and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Strafford displayed some talents for government in Ireland, where he encouraged agriculture, and laboured with zeal to promote the Protestant interest. Whilst Charles governed without a Parliament, Strafford was his willing instrument in illegally imposing taxes upon the kingdom. In 1640 he was appointed to the command of the army against the Scotch, and endeavoured to persuade the king to act with vigour; but his advice was overruled. At the opening of the Long Parliament, his enemies in the Commons, with Pym at their head, impeached him at the bar of the Lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was carried on with unusual virulence. His defence made a deep impression upon the hearers, though it did not abate the energy of his persecutors, who introduced a bill of attainder against him. The bill was passed in both houses of Parliament, and Charles I. was weak enough to give his assent to it. The king afterwards made some slight and fruitless attempts to save the life of the minister who had been his too zealous tool in the despotic measures which he attempted against the liberties of his subjects. On the day of execution Strafford went forth to the block with the manner of "a general marching at the head of an army to breathe victory, rather than those of a condemned man, to undergo the sentence of death." The attainder was reversed in the reign of Charles II., and the earldom restored to his son. B. in London, 1593; executed on Tower Hill, 1641.

STRAHAN, William, *strawn*, an eminent Scotch printer, who, in 1770, purchased a share of the patent office of king's printer, and subsequently sat in Parliament. At his death he bequeathed £1000 to the Company of Stationers; the interest to be divided, in annuities of £5 each, amongst old and infirm printers. B. at Edinburgh, 1715; D. 1785.

STRANGE, Sir Robert, *strainj*, an eminent engraver, who was apprenticed to Mr. Cooper, of Edinburgh. He fought under the Pretender, and, after experiencing many privations subsequently to the battle of Culloden, went to Edinburgh, and, at a later period, improved himself in France. In 1751 he went to London, where he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and appointed professor of the Royal Academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood. B. at Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, 1721; D. 1792.

STRANGFORD, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, Viscount, *strang'-ford*, a distinguished diplomatist, and poet of some reputation, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1800, obtaining the gold medal and other honorary distinctions. Before he was of age he had furnished some contributions to the "Poetical Register," and had scarcely attained his majority when he succeeded to his father's peerage in October, 1801. A short time previously he had entered the diplomatic service, and was secretary of legation at Lisbon. Here his love of poetical study found expression in a translation of the poems of Camoens, which he published in 1803, prefixing to it a life of that poet, and which is mentioned by Byron in his satire called "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." In 1806, he was temporarily appointed British minister at Lisbon; a position which, two years later, he exchanged for that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, being at the same time created a G.C.B. When, in the same year, the Portuguese government emigrated from Lisbon to the Brazils, Lord Strangford was appointed to accompany the court. He returned to England in 1816, and in the following year was sent to the court of Sweden in the same high position which he had occupied at the Portuguese court, and resided at Stockholm till 1820, when he was removed to the post of British ambassador at the Sublime Porte. In 1825, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, a few months before the death of the Emperor Alexander I., and was at St. Petersburg when the Emperor Nicholas ascended the throne. In the summer of 1826 he returned to England, and closed his diplomatic career, if we except a special mission to the Brazils on which he was sent in 1828. In 1825 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order,

and was invested with the English barony of Penshurst, which gave him a seat in the House of Lords, a title which he chose in order to mark his descent from the wife of the first Lord Strangford, daughter of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, to whom Penshurst belonged, and niece of the famous Sir Philip Sidney. In 1854 he became an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, at the installation of the great Duke of Wellington, with whom he had formerly been associated as co-plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona, in 1822. Lord Strangford was a frequent correspondent of the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the initials of his name, P. C. S. S., and the same signature latterly often appeared in "Notes and Queries." He was a fellow and active member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a vice-president. B. 1780; D. 1855.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Stratford Canning, Viscount, *de red'-klif*, a modern English diplomatist, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, was, in 1807, appointed to a subordinate post in the Foreign Office. In 1808 he was named secretary to Sir Robert Adair, who had been sent upon a special mission to Constantinople. He was appointed secretary of legation in 1809, and, upon the recall of his chief, became minister plenipotentiary to the Porte. In 1814 he returned to England, and was dispatched to Switzerland upon a diplomatic mission. After being sworn a member of the privy council, he was, in 1820, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Three years subsequently, he recrossed the Atlantic, and was sent upon a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, and next to the court of the emperor of Austria. He resumed his post at Constantinople in 1825, and nobly exerted himself in behalf of the Greeks. For his services he was, in 1829, created a civil knight grand cross of the Bath. About the same time he took his seat in the House of Commons as the representative of the borough of Old Sarum, and afterwards sat for the now extinct borough of Stockbridge, Hants. Returning to the Ottoman Porte in 1831, he was deputed to settle the future boundaries of the Greek kingdom. Upon this settlement, Prince Otho of Bavaria ascended the throne of Greece. He was next dispatched upon a mission to the court of Madrid, and in 1834 again took his seat in Parliament as member for King's Lynn, in Norfolk. After twice refusing the governor-generalship of Canada, he, at the close of the year 1841, returned to his old post at Constantinople, retaining it until 1858. In the year 1852 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, a title chosen by himself, on account of his descent from William Canynge, the pious founder of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol. Subsequently to his return from Constantinople, Lord Stratford frequently spoke in the House of Lords upon Eastern questions. B. in 1788.

STRATICO, Simon, Count, *strat'-te-ko*, a learned Italian writer, who, as early as his twenty-first year, became professor of medicine in the university of Padua. Under the Italian republic, he was appointed professor of navigation at Pavia; and, when Napoleon created the kingdom of Italy, Stratico was appointed inspector-general of roads, rivers, and canals. He was taken into favour on the return of the Austrians, and received the order of the cross of





St. Leopold from the emperor. His most important work was, "A Vocabulary of Maritime Terms," in which he gave the expressions in use among the Venetians and Genoese at the time of their naval power, and added thereto the terms in use in the English and French sea services. He made a very valuable collection of models for shipbuilding, which, after his death, were placed in the Institute of Milan. B. 1730; D. 1824.

STRATHNAIRN, Hugh Henry Rose, Lord, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was a son of the late Sir George Rose, an eminent diplomatist. He entered the army in 1820, and after a long series of services in Syria, the Crimea, and India, aided in crushing the Indian mutiny, and succeeded Lord Clyde as commander-in-chief in India, a post which he resigned in 1865. After his return to England he was raised to the peerage and for some time acted as commander-in-chief in Ireland. B. 1803.

STRATON OF LAMPSACUS, *strai'-ton*, a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, and the successor of Theophrastus. He passed a portion of his life in Egypt, and taught Ptolemy Philadelphus, for which he was liberally recompensed. He maintained that everything existed through the innate force of nature, which was constantly creating and dissolving. From making physical things his principal study, he received the surname of Physicus. Diogenes Laertius gives a list of his works, all of which are lost. Flourished about 280 B.C.

STRATONICE, *străt'-o-ni'-se*, a Grecian princess of great beauty, who was the daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and married Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria. Antiochus Soter, her husband's son, became enamoured of her, and fell dangerously ill, so intense was his apparently hopeless passion. Erasistratus, the royal physician, having discovered the cause of his illness, informed his father that, unless he were united to the Grecian princess, he would lose his life; on which Seleucus gave up Stratonice to his son.

STRAUSS, David Frederick, *strouss*, a modern German writer, who, in 1832, became assistant-teacher in the Theological Institute at Tubingen, and lecturer on philosophy in the university there. In 1835 he produced an extraordinary work, entitled "The Life of Jesus critically treated." "This work," says an eminent authority, "startled the world, as it contained an attempt to prove, with much misdirected acuteness and subtlety, that the whole of the evangelical history was a series of myths, founded, to a considerable extent, on the Old Testament prophecies of the Messiah, concocted in the first and second centuries of the Christian era, and, by degrees, adopted by the Christian community." He was dismissed from his appointments at Tubingen, and, in the following year, became a private tutor at Stuttgard. He replied to his critics, in 1837, in two "Friendly Addresses;" nevertheless, the feeling against him was so strong, that when, in 1839, he was appointed professor of divinity and church history at the university of Zurich, he was not only compelled instantly to resign, but the administration under which he had received the post was overthrown. He subsequently produced a biography of Schubart, the German poet, and "The Doctrine of the Christian Faith." B. at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, 1808.

STRICKLAND, Hugh Edwin, *strik'-land*, an eminent English naturalist, who was a pupil of Dr. Arnold while the latter was residing

at Laleham. He subsequently studied at the university of Oxford; after which he devoted himself to the science of geology, and wrote several valuable papers thereon, which were inserted in the "Proceedings of the Geological Society." In 1835 he, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, made a tour in Asia Minor, and after his return produced several papers upon the geology of the districts through which he had passed. These sketches are to be found in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society. Upon the resignation of the readership in geology at Oxford by Dr. Buckland, Mr. Strickland succeeded to the post, and retained it until his death. In 1848 he produced a work upon the Dodo, a bird which has become extinct within a comparatively recent period. Of the Zoological Society he was one of the founders, and to his representations is due the publication, at the charge of that body, of Professor Agassiz's valuable "Bibliography of Zoology and Geology," three volumes of which Mr. Strickland himself completed; but before he had finished the fourth, his death took place. This unfortunate event occurred in consequence of his being run over by a train, while engaged in making notes upon the geology of a cutting on the Gainsborough and Retford Railway. He was the author of eighty-six publications upon natural science. B. at Righton, Yorkshire, 1811; killed 1853.

Strickland, Miss Agnes, a distinguished modern English historical writer, who commenced her literary labours at an early age. One of her first productions was a small volume of patriotic lyrics, a few of which were contributed by her sister, Susanna Strickland. Several collections of poems, most of them composed in imitation of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott, followed. "Tales and Stories from History," the "Pilgrims of Walsingham; or, Tales of the Middle Ages," and a number of similar productions, all of which were in prose, were her next ventures. In 1842 she took a higher flight, and gave to the public the "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," published from the originals, with historical introductions and notes. In one of her first poetical pieces she had treated of the escape of Mary Beatrice, wife of James II., which "touching incident," she observed, "first suggested the idea that the lives of the queens of England would be found replete with scenes of more powerful interest than any work of fiction that could be offered to the world." Accordingly, in 1840, appeared the first volume of her "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest, now first published, from Official Records and other Authentic Documents, private as well as public." The work at once became popular, and the twelve volumes in which it is comprised have been several times reprinted. The "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," in 6 volumes, were first put forth in 1850. In these works, historical knowledge is laid before the general reader in a very attractive guise; many fresh sources of information have been laid open; and, although the volumes do not of themselves convey all that is required by the student of history, they nevertheless form an agreeable and interesting assistant to his progress. B. at Reydon Hall, near Suffolk, early in the 19th century; D. 1874.

Strickland, Miss Catherine Parr, an English authoress, and sister of the preceding, became the wife of Lieutenant Trail, of the 21st regiment, with whom she emigrated to Canada. She was the authoress of, "The Backwoods of America;" "The Canadian Crusoes, a Tale of the Rice-Lake Plains;" and "Domestic Economy of British America."

Strickland, Miss Susanna, a modern English authoress, and sister of the preceding. Having married Mr. Moodie, an officer of the British army, she accompanied him to Canada. She produced, "Roughing it in the Bush, or, Life in Canada;" "Life in the Clearings, versus the Bush;" and two novels, entitled respectively, "Mark Hurdlestone" and "Flora Lindsay," first published in America, but afterwards reprinted in England.

Strickland, Major, a modern English author, and brother of the preceding. He wrote—"Twenty-seven Years in Canada West, or, the Experiences of an Early Settler."

Strogonoff, *strog'-o-noff*, an ancient Russian family, which has produced several distinguished men. Count Alexander Strogonoff was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and became president of the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. He died in 1811.—His nephew, Count Paul Strogonoff, fought with great bravery against the Turks in Moldavia, in 1809, and subsequently, in 1813-14, against France. He was killed under the walls of Laon in the latter year.—To this family belonged Count Gregory Strogonoff, who was successively ambassador at the courts of Madrid, Stockholm, and Constantinople.

Strozzi, *strot'-se*, an ancient and distinguished Florentine family, mention of which in history is first made in the 14th century. The most celebrated members of the Strozzi family were:—

Strozzi, Palla, who was at first the colleague of Cosmo de' Medici, at the congress of Ferrara, in 1432, when a treaty of peace was signed between Florence and Venice on the one side, and the duke of Milan on the other. He subsequently joined the Albizzi against the Medici family. This league was successful at the outset; but, when the Medici regained their former influence at Florence, Palla retired to Padua, where he spent the remainder of his life in studious retirement. He translated the works of John Chrysostom from the Greek into the Latin. D. at Padua, 1462.

Strozzi, Filippo, was a prominent actor in the events which took place at the fall of the Florentine republic. Possessed of great wealth, he was allied to the great Medici family, having espoused Clarice, daughter of Piero, and niece of Leo X. Two illegitimate members of the Medici family, Alessandro and Cardinal Ippolite, were at the time ruling in Florence; and against these unworthy scions of a great house, Filippo, instigated by his wife, excited a revolt in 1527. The movement was successful, and the two Medici were reduced to the condition of private citizens. In 1529, however, the emperor Charles V. gave his natural daughter Margaret in marriage to Alessandro, and resolved to create him duke of Florence. The citizens resisted this arrangement, and opposed an obstinate defence to the attacks made upon Florence by the papal and Imperial troops. In this defence several of the Strozzi displayed great bravery; but, after the defeat of the citizens, Filippo became the partisan of Duke Alessandro, and helped him with his wealth,

until, his daughter having been insulted by one of Alessandro's courtiers, he was involved in a quarrel with the dissolute ruler of his country. He retired first to Rome and afterwards to Venice. Duke Alessandro was murdered in 1537; but Charles V. caused Cosmo, another member of the Medici family, to be elected duke of Florence. The Florentine emigrant nobles now resolved to make a desperate attempt to sweep away this new ruler. At the head of 4000 French and Italian mercenaries, Filippo and other leaders invaded Florentine territory, and made themselves masters of the castle of Montemurlo. They were, however, soon afterwards defeated by the troops of Cosmo and the Spanish soldiers of the emperor. Filippo was taken prisoner, and after being kept in confinement during a year, and subjected to the torture, he was about to be delivered by his Spanish captors to the tender mercies of Cosmo, when, in 1538, he found means to cut his own throat with a sword. He was a learned and accomplished nobleman. He translated some apophthegms of Plutarch, and the treatise of Polybius, entitled "On the Mode of Forming Encampments." After his death, the emperor Charles V. confiscated all the funds which he had lodged in banking-houses in Italy, Germany, and Spain; nevertheless, he left to his children, principally in the bank of France, an income of 50,000 crowns. (*See* "Life of Filippo Strozzi," by Thomas Adolphus Trollope.)

Strozzi, Piero, was the son of the preceding, and was with him in the attempt made against Cosmo in 1537; but succeeded in effecting his escape to France, where he became the favourite of Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici, and was sent in command of an auxiliary French force to Siena, then at war with Cosmo, duke of Florence. Being defeated, however, he retired to Rome, which he bravely held against the duke of Alva, who had been sent to attack it by Philip II. in 1556, until the arrival of the duke of Guise, with a French force, compelled the Spanish commander to withdraw to Naples. In 1558 he was with the duke of Guise when the English lost Calais; but was killed at Thionville in the same year.—His son Filippo distinguished himself in the service of France, and was, in 1587, sent in command of the expedition to the Azores, to support Don Antonio, who claimed the crown of Portugal, against Philip II. of Spain. He was defeated by the Spanish admiral Santa-Cruz, and thrown into the sea.

Strozzi, Titus and Hercules, two Latin poets of Ferrara, were father and son, and belonged to a branch of the great Strozzi family. Their poems consist of elegies and other pieces. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80. Hercules was killed by a rival in 1506.

Strozzi, Ciriaco, an Italian philosopher, was successively professor of Greek and philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa. He added two books in Greek and Latin to Aristotle's treatise "De Republica." B. at Florence, 1504; D. 1563.

Struensee, John Frederick, Count, *stroo'-en-se*, a German physician, who by his abilities and address gained the favour of the king of Denmark, and was ennobled and made minister of state. The young queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., is believed to have fallen a victim to the insinuating arts of Struensee, who, acquiring at the same time an overpowering hold upon the weak and debased king, became the virtual ruler of Denmark, which, under his despotic and blundering system of government, sank into a state of the greatest destitution. At length the queen-mother formed a party against him. He was arrested with his friend Brandt, and beheaded at Copenhagen. The queen was confined in a prison till demanded by the English court; on which she was delivered up and removed to Zell, in Hanover, where she died 1776. Struensee was B. at Halle, in Saxony, 1737; executed 1772.

Struensee, Karl August von, an eminent German writer, and brother of the preceding, early distinguished himself by his acquirements in mathematics and philosophy; in 1756 he became lecturer at the university of Halle, and in the following year professor at the military academy of Leignitz. At the instance of his brother, who had risen to great favour at the court of Denmark, he repaired to Copenhagen in 1769, and was appointed counsellor of justice, the duties of which office he fulfilled in an exemplary manner. After the execution of Count Struensee, he was allowed to retire from the kingdom. He was subsequently ennobled by Frederick II. of Prussia, and appointed a minister of state at Berlin. He was the author, among other works, of "Short Description of the Commerce of the Principal European States;" "Rudiments of Military Architecture;" and "Rudiments of Artillery." He also made a German translation of Pinto's "Essays upon Political Economy." B. at Halle, Saxony, 1735; D. at Berlin, 1804.

Strutt, Joseph, *strut*, an eminent English antiquary, who was an apprentice of the unfortunate engraver Ryland (*see* Ryland), and afterwards studied drawing in the Royal Academy. In 1771, however, he commenced his researches in English antiquities, and continued to labour in that path, with great distinction to himself, until his death. He compiled a "Dictionary of Engravers," and produced an "Historical Treatise on the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c., of the Inhabitants of England," and others upon the "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," and the "Dress and Habits of the English People." As an engraver, he produced a set of illustrations to the "Pilgrim's Progress." B. at Springfield, Essex, 1749; D. in London, 1802.

Struve, George Adam, *stroov*, a learned German jurisconsult, who became professor of jurisprudence, president of the senate at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Weimar. He produced a large number of profoundly learned works upon jurisprudence. B. at Magdeburg, 1619; D. 1692.

Struve, Burchard Gotthelf, son of the preceding, settled at Jena, where he followed the profession of his father. His most important works comprise learned treatises upon the theory and antiquities of public and feudal law, and a "History of Germany," in Latin. B. at Weimar, 1671; D. 1738.

Strype, Rev. John, *stripe*, an eminent English historian, who, upon the completion of his education at the university of Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and was appointed to the living of Low Leyton in Essex, where he resided till within a few years of his death. His principal works are, "Ecclesiastical Memorials of England under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary;" "Memorials

of Thomas Cranmer;" "Lives of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift;" an edition, with large additions, of Stow's "Survey of London;" and "Annals of the Reformation." B. in London, 1643; D. 1737.

STUART, *stu'-art*, a royal house which gave sovereigns to Scotland and England. Its founder was Robert II. of Scotland, who was declared king in 1371. His descendants reigned in Scotland until 1603, when James VI. succeeded to the English throne, upon the death of Elizabeth, the crowns of the two kingdoms were united, and he ruled over both countries, as James I. of Great Britain. The last king of this line was James II., who, at the Revolution of 1688, fled from England, and died in France. (*See* ROBERT II., III. of Scotland, JAMES I., II., III., IV., V., of Scotland, JAMES I., CHARLES I., II., JAMES II. of England, and CHARLES EDWARD, the Pretender.)

STUART, Arabella, or Arbella, usually styled the Lady Arabella, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, duke of Lennox, younger brother of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, the father of James I. Her mother was the daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, father of the first earl of Devonshire. As great-grandchild of Henry VIII.'s sister Margaret, she stood in the same relationship to Queen Elizabeth as did James Stuart of Scotland, afterwards James I. This affinity to the English throne was the cause of all her misfortunes. In 1603 it was alleged that a plot had been formed to place the crown upon her head, under the protection of Spain, for which Sir Walter Raleigh was tried. There is no proof that such a design was ever entertained, and certainly none that the Lady Arabella knew of it. James I. was strongly opposed to her marriage with any personage, royal, noble, or otherwise. In 1610, however, it was discovered that she was married to William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford. Seymour was at once committed to the Tower, whence, after a confinement of a year, he effected his escape. The Lady Arabella also eluded the vigilance of her keepers, and fled towards France; but was taken in Calais roads, and imprisoned in the Tower, where, in 1615, she died, her sufferings having previously deprived her of reason. B. at Chatsworth, 1575.

STUART, Gilbert, a Scotch historical writer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where his father was professor. His first work of any importance was "A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," published in 1767, for which he was created LL.D. of the university of Edinburgh. He next published "A View of Society in Europe." Disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the "Monthly Review." In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and began a magazine and review, which failed; after which he again repaired to London, where he engaged in literary avocations until a short period before his death. He produced, in addition to the works already quoted, "Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;" "The History of the Reformation in Scotland;" "The History of Scotland from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," whom he defends with ability against Dr. Robertson and others. B. at Edinburgh, either 1742 or 1743; D. 1786.

STUART, Sir Charles, a distinguished British officer, the fourth son of the earl of Bute, prime minister of George III. during the first three years of his reign, entered the army as ensign in the 37th regiment, in 1768, and was soon after appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Harcourt in Ireland. He was major of the 43rd regiment in 1775, and accompanied his corps to America, and, obtaining the command of a battalion of grenadiers, served with distinction through the greater part of the war. Having attained the rank of major-general in 1793, he was, in 1794, appointed to command the troops serving in Corsica, where he captured Calvi, and thus expelled the French from the island. He was sent in 1797 with a corps of 8000 men to Portugal, to assist in the defence of that country against the threatened attack of the French; and not only contributed to the immediate safety of the Lusitanian territory, but by making himself thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country, supplied information which was of essential service to the duke of Wellington at a subsequent period. In 1798, General Stuart succeeded in obtaining the surrender of Minorca, which he had been sent to attack; and for this service was made lieutenant-general and a knight of the Bath. He shortly afterwards took possession of Messina, on the retreat of the Neapolitan royal family to Sicily on the conquest of Naples by the French; and in 1800 was made commander of the forces in the Mediterranean. On being ordered, however, to give up Malta to Russia, and his remonstrances against the step being disregarded, he resigned the command, though his views were subsequently adopted by the government. B. 1753; D. 1801.

STUART, James, a celebrated English architect, commonly called Athenian Stuart. His mother was left a widow in poor circumstances, with four children, of whom James was the eldest, who, when very young, maintained the rest of the family by painting fans. He subsequently proceeded to Italy, and, forming an intimacy with Mr. Revett, the architect, they went to Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the remains of ancient architecture. In 1762 the first volume appeared of "The Antiquities of Athens," to which two volumes more were added after the death of Stuart. He built the chapel at Greenwich Hospital, and some mansions in London. B. in London, 1713; D. 1804.

STUART, Gilbert Charles, sometimes styled American Stuart, the best portrait-painter that America has produced. Born of Scotch parents, he crossed the Atlantic, and for some time resided at Edinburgh. In 1777 he became the pupil, in London, of his countryman Benjamin West, and, having made great progress, set up in practice as a portrait painter, with considerable success. He subsequently went to Paris, where he had many distinguished sitters. He retired to his native country in 1793, and while a resident at Philadelphia, painted a portrait of Washington, which is the best likeness extant of the patriot. B. at Narraganset, Rhode Island, 1755; D. at Boston, 1828.

STUART, Lord Dudley Coutts, the well-known and respected friend of Poland, was the eighth son of John, first Marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the eminent banker. His early education was conducted by

a private tutor, and having graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1823, he proceeded on a continental tour. In 1824 he married a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. In 1830 he became M.P. for Arundel, and distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Reform Bill and the other measures supported by the liberal party. After being without a seat in Parliament for ten years, he was returned for Marylebone in 1847, and continued to sit for that borough till his death. He was throughout his career remarkable for sedulous attention to his Parliamentary duties, and for his efforts to promote every good and patriotic work; but his chief title to fame rests on his attachment to the Polish cause, which he embraced with alacrity on the outbreak of the insurrection in Poland in 1830, and to which he adhered through good and bad report with an undeviating constancy which has endeared his memory to the friends of Poland and the enemies of oppression throughout the world. B. 1803; D. at Stockholm, 1854.

Stuart-Wortley, Lady Emmeline, the second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the 5th Earl of Carlisle, at an early age gained some reputation as an authoress of poetry and works of a lighter kind. She was a frequent contributor to the pages of the "Keepsake," the "Drawing-room Scrap-book," and other annuals, and produced a series of sketches of travels in the United States, published under the title of "Etcetera," as well as "Portugal and Madeira," "A Voyage in a Russian Steamer to St. Petersburg," and poems of various kinds. In 1831 she married the Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley, brother of Lord Wharncliffe, but was left a widow in 1844. She died at Beyrout in 1855 from having her leg fractured by the kick of a mule, which threw her while she was riding on the hills in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. B. 1806.

Studly, John, *stud'-le*, an English poet in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who received his education first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He held a command under Prince Maurice; and translated into English several of the tragedies of Seneca. Killed at the siege of Breda, 1590.

Stukeley, William, *stuke'-le*, a learned English antiquary, who, after taking his doctor's degree, settled at Boston, in Lincolnshire, whence he removed to London, and was chosen member of the Royal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival. In 1730 he entered into orders, and in 1747 was presented to the rectory of St. George, Queen-square, London. His principal works are, "Itinerarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Great Britain;" "An Account of Stonehenge and Abury;" "Palæographia Sacra; or, Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History;" "History of Carausius;" and "Dissertation on the Spleen." He was called, on account of his knowledge of British antiquities, the "Arch Druid." D. at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 1687; D. 1765.

Sturgeon, William, *stur'-jon*, a distinguished electrician, was born of humble parents at Whittington, in Lancashire, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1802 he entered the Westmoreland militia; and two years later enlisted in the royal artillery, in which corps he remained about twenty years. While in this corps he made himself familiar with all the great facts of electricity and magnetism, which were then opening to the world. His earliest essays on electro-magnetism appeared in the "Philosophical Magazine" in 1823 and 1824. In 1825 he published the description of a complete set of novel electro-magnetic apparatus in the "Transactions" of the Society of Arts, for which the Society awarded him their large silver medal, with a purse of thirty guineas. He continued to furnish contributions to the "Philosophical Magazine" from time to time; and in 1830 published a pamphlet, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electro-Magnetism, Galvanism," &c., comprising series of original experiments, and exhibiting an improvement in the preparation of the positive plates of the galvanic apparatus. In 1836, Mr. Sturgeon communicated a paper to the Royal Society, describing an original magnetic electrical machine, in which a most ingenious contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents, developed so as to give them one uniform direction. In the same year, he perfected two other important inventions. The first of these was that of the electro-magnetic coil machine, an instrument devised for the purpose of giving a succession of electric shocks in medical treatment. The other was an electro-magnetic engine, for giving motion to machinery. Mr. Sturgeon edited the "Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry;" and published a treatise on electricity and galvanism; and one of his latest labours was the publication, in a collected form, of his numerous philosophical memoirs. Soon after he left the army, he was appointed to the chair of experimental philosophy in the East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe. In 1842 he became superintendent of the Victoria Gallery of Practical Science at Manchester; but this institution was soon afterwards discontinued; and Mr. Sturgeon, in the decline of life, became overwhelmed with difficulties, which, however, were to a small extent mitigated by a government pension of £50 a year. B. 1783; D. 1850.

Sturm, John, *stoorm*, a learned German writer, who studied at Louvain, after which he set up a printing-press, and printed several Greek authors. In 1529 he visited Paris, where he read lectures upon Greek and Latin authors, and also on logic; but being a Protestant, he was obliged to remove to Strasburg, where, through his efforts, the gymnasium of that city was elevated into a university. His works, all of which were written in such elegant Latin that he obtained the title of the German Cicero, chiefly consist of notes on Aristotle, Cicero, and other authors. B. near Cologne, 1507; D. 1589.

Sturm, John Christopher, a German mathematician, who became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altdorf, which office he retained during thirty-four years. He published a translation of Archimedes into German; "A Course of Mathematics," which has been translated into English, a Latin translation of the "Hydraulic Architecture" of Boekler, and some treatises upon pneumatics, &c. B. at Hippeistein, Bavaria, 1635; D. at Altdorf, 1703.

Sturm, Leonard Christopher, a German architect, and son of the preceding. He published "A Complete Course of Architecture." B. at Altdorf, 1669; D. 1719.

STURM, James Charles Francis, an eminent Swiss mathematician, who repaired to Paris in his 20th year, and so highly distinguished himself by his attainments as to gain the appointment of professor of mathematics in the Polytechnic school. He was the discoverer of the celebrated theorem which is named after him. In 1840 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the gold Copley medal of that body for "his valuable mathematical labours in the solution of a problem which has baffled some of the greatest mathematicians that the world has produced." He also wrote several valuable treatises upon optics, mechanics, geometry, and pure analysis, for the "Memoirs" of the French Academy of Sciences, and the journals of other eminent bodies. B. at Geneva, 1803; D. at Paris, 1855.

STURMIUS, James, *stoor'-me-oos*, a German statesman, who was sent as ambassador to several foreign countries, and was deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college, and assisted Sleidan in his "History of the Reformation." B. at Strasburg, 1489; D. at the same city, 1553.

STURT, John, *sturt*, an engraver, who is principally celebrated for the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of his lettering. The most curious of his works is the "Book of Common Prayer," which he executed on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette, and prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I., the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small, as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass. This writing consists of the Lord's prayer, the decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st Psalm. B. 1658; D. 1730.

SUCHET, Louis Gabriel, *soo'-shai*, a celebrated French general and marshal, who, at the outburst of the Revolution, joined the army as a volunteer of the cavalry of Lyons. He distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and again in 1795, at Loano, in Italy, where he captured three Austrian standards, and under Massena he was created a *chef de brigade*. Having exhibited great ability as a tactician while acting as chief of General Joubert's staff in Italy, he attracted the favourable notice of General Bonaparte, who promoted him to be Massena's second in command. He gave eminent proofs of his ability soon afterwards, when, in 1800, he first kept in check, and next cut off the retreat of the Austrian general Melas, who had 40,000 men under his command, Suchet's troops numbering only 8000. By the brilliant manœuvres he executed upon this occasion, he rendered the greatest assistance to Bonaparte, who, with the main body of the French army, was crossing the Great St. Bernard. After the battle of Marengo, at which he was present, he was intrusted with the government of Genoa. He next commanded the centre of the Army of Italy. In 1805 he was placed in command of a division under Marshal Lannes, and it was to his skilful dispositions that the memorable victory at Austerlitz was due. In the following year he defeated Prince Frederick of Prussia, and captured from him thirty pieces of cannon. To that important advantage, in contesting which the gallant Prussian prince lost his life, Napoleon owed the impunity by which he was enabled to fall upon the rear of the Prussians. In 1807 Suchet repelled the attack made upon his division by the Russian general Essen. His reputation was now so high, that Napoleon gave him the command of the fifth division of the Army of Spain, advanced him to the highest grade of the Legion of Honour, granted him a pension of 20,000 francs, and created him a count of the empire. His Spanish campaign forms the most brilliant era in his career. Napier, in his "History of the Peninsular War," declares that "Suchet was no ordinary man; and with equal vigour and prudence he commenced a system of discipline in his corps, and of order in his government, that afterwards carried him, with scarcely a check, from one success to another, until he obtained the rank of marshal for himself and the honour for his corps of being the only one in Spain that never suffered any signal reverse." In rapid succession he defeated each Spanish general that opposed him, and made himself master of the fortresses of Lerida, Mequinenza, Tortosa, and the city of Tarragona, which was defended by 18,000 Spaniards, 6000 of whom are stated to have fallen. Mont-Serrat, hitherto considered impregnable, was next taken. For these great achievements Suchet was created a marshal of the empire in 1811. In the same year he defeated the Spanish general Blake, and 30,000 men, under the walls of Murviedro; Valencia capitulated to him in 1812, and he soon became master of the whole province of that name. Napoleon marked his sense of the brilliant services performed by his lieutenant by creating him duke of Albufera. Unlike some of the other French generals, he ruled both in Valencia and Aragon with humanity and justice. Lord Wellington's successes compelled Suchet, after the battle of Vittoria, to retreat upon Catalonia, and afterwards to entirely evacuate Spanish territory. He conducted his retreat in an orderly manner; and, on reaching Narbonne in 1814, gave in his adhesion to the new order of things. While Louis XVIII. remained upon the throne, Suchet held the command of the tenth corps; but after the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again took service under his old chief. He commanded the Army of the Alps, numbering 10,000 men; and, on being compelled to retreat at the approach of 100,000 Austrians, he occupied Lyons; on the subsequent surrender of which city he obtained honourable terms. At the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was for a time in disgrace; but in 1819 was reinstated in all his honours, civil and military. The remaining years of his life were spent in composing his "Memoirs," which were published in 1826. Suchet deservedly takes rank among the best of Napoleon's generals. Napoleon, on being asked whom he considered the first of his officers, replied,—"I think Suchet is probably the first; Massena was, but you may say that he is dead." The latter was at the time (1817) fast sinking. Suchet was B. at Lyons, 1770; D. at Marseilles, 1826.

SUCKLING, Sir John, *suk'-ling*, an English poet, who, after receiving a liberal education, went abroad, and made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus. On his return to England, he became famous at court for his ready, sparkling wit. He raised a troop of horse for the king's service; but his men behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scotch, in 1639, on the English borders, as to bring upon him much ridicule. His works consist of poems and letters, "An Account of Religion by Reason," and four plays. Several of his songs are very fine. B. at

Whitton, Middlesex, 1609; D. in France, about 1642.

SUE, Eugène, *soo*, an eminent French romancist, who was educated for the profession of medicine, and was attached, as surgeon, to the army sent to Spain under the duke of Angoulême. In 1825 he entered the navy in the same capacity, and was present at the battle of Navarino. At the death of his father, who had been one of the household physicians to Napoleon I., he inherited an estate of £1600 per annum; whereupon he quitted his profession, and soon afterwards turned his attention to literature. He became a favourite author in a very few years; but when he put forth his "Mysteries of Paris" and "Wandering Jew," rose to an almost unexampled height of popularity. These works were read by every one who read fiction in France, and were translated into nearly all the living languages. He was elected a member of the National Assembly in 1850, but compelled to go into exile after the *coup d'état* of December 1851. B. at Paris, 1801; D. 1857.

SUETONIUS, Caius Suetonius Tranquillus, *swe-to'-ni-us*, a Roman historian, who is supposed to have been educated for the bar. He was the intimate friend of Pliny the Younger, by whose means he was made tribune. Suetonius was afterwards secretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his "Lives of the First Twelve Emperors," two treatises concerning illustrious grammarians and rhetoricians, and several lives of poets, have been preserved. B. about 70 A.D.; D. about 123.

SUEUR, LE (*See* LESUEUR.)

SUFFOLK, William de la Pole, Earl, and afterwards Duke of, *suf'-fok*, an English general, and grandson of Michael de la Pole, first earl of Suffolk. He served under Henry V. in the wars with France, distinguished himself at Rouen in 1419, and was, in 1429, nominated by the duke of Bedford commander-in-chief of the troops before Orleans, but was forced to raise the siege by Joan of Arc. After enjoying great favour, he was, in 1450, charged with treason and beheaded.

SUFFOLK, Charles Brandon, Duke of, was the friend from youth of Henry VIII. who created him duke of Suffolk in 1513. Charged to conduct to England, Mary, sister of the English king, and widow of Louis XII. of France, he gained the affections of that princess, whom he married in 1515. D. 1545.

SUIDAS, *su-i'-das*, or *swi'-das*, a Greek lexicographer, whose Greek lexicon, historical and geographical, which contains much valuable information, is extant. The latest edition is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1854. Supposed to have flourished in the 10th or 11th century.

SULLY, Maximilien de Bethune, Duke of, *sool'-le*, a celebrated French statesman, who, at an early age, became the companion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France; whom he accompanied to Paris, where he fortunately escaped death during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by the kindness of the principal of the College of Burgundy, who concealed him for three days. He subsequently escaped with Henry of Navarre from Paris; and in the civil war which broke out, held a command under Henry and the Prince de Condé. He displayed great valour on many occasions, particularly at the siege of Marmande, and the battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. After the accession of Henry to the French throne, Sully was appointed minister of finance; in which capacity he displayed the most brilliant ability. He obtained the highest offices in the state, and, upon the accession of James I., was sent to England as the ambassador of France. After the murder of the king, Sully retired from court. He left "Memoirs" written by himself. B. at Rosny, 1560; D. at Villebon, 1641.

SULPICIA, *sul-pish'-i-a*, a Roman lady, who lived in the reign of Domitian, and was called the Roman Sappho. She wrote a satirical poem against Domitian, printed in the "Anthologia Latina," of Burmann.

SULPICIUS GALLUS, *sul-pish'-i-us*, one of the earliest of the Roman astronomers. Being in the army of Paulus Æmilius, in Greece, during the year 168 B.C., his skill enabled him to discover that an eclipse of the moon would happen on the night previous to the day fixed for giving battle to Perseus, king of Macedon, and thus preventing the panic by which the soldiers would have otherwise been seized. He afterwards filled the office of consul.

SULPICIUS RUFUS, an eminent Roman orator. "He was," says Cicero, "of all the orators that I ever heard, the most dignified, and, if one may use the expression, the most tragic. His voice was powerful, sweet, and clear; his gesture and every movement graceful; and yet he seemed as if he were trained for the forum, and not for the stage. His language was rapid and flowing, and yet not redundant or diffuse." He was a tribune of the people. B. 124 B.C.; slain at the command of Sylla, 87 B.C.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian, who was likewise distinguished for his eloquence and piety. He wrote the "Life of St. Martin of Tours," and an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History." Flourished at the commencement of the 5th century.

SULZER, John George, *sool'-tzer*, a learned Swiss writer, who became professor of mathematics at Berlin, and member of the Royal Academy in that city. His principal works are, "Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature," "Treatise on Education," "Universal Theory of the Fine Arts." B. at Winterthur, canton of Zurich, 1720; D. at Berlin, 1779.

SUMAROKOFF, Alexander, *soo-ma'-ro-kof*, a Russian dramatic author, and surnamed the father of the Russian stage. His tragedies laid the foundation of the Russian theatre, and being performed with applause before the empress, animated him to proceed in the dramatic career, which he did with great success, and was appointed to the rank of brigadier, and director of the theatre. He also received a pension, was nominated counsellor of state, and knighted. He wrote several poems and some historical works. B. at St. Petersburg, 1718; D. at Moscow, 1777.

SUMNER, John Bird, D.D., *sum'-ner*, an English prelate, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of Kenilworth, and the grandson of Dr. John Sumner, formerly provost of King's College, Cambridge. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; and in 1800 carried off Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode, a prize which has since been hotly contested, and was once considered in the university as the Blue Ribbon in the Latin poetic field. In 1802 Mr. Sumner won the Hulsean prize. In 1803 he took his bachelor's degree, and in 1807 that of M.A. Having entered holy orders, he somewhat later accepted an assistant mastership at

Eton College, from which position he was removed to the rectory of Maple-Durham, Oxfordshire; and while discharging the duties of this cure, published his "Treatise on the Records of the Creation," which not only gained the Burnet prize, but excited considerable general attention at the time. In 1820 he was appointed canon of Durham, and eight years later, being then just forty-eight years of age, he became bishop of Chester. In this post Dr. Sumner remained till 1848, when, on the death of Dr. Howley, he was raised to the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury, an appointment which, from the new primate being comparatively a little-known man in connexion with ecclesiastical affairs, excited some surprise. The appointment, however, was fully justified by the judicious and conciliatory course pursued by the archbishop. Besides the work already mentioned, Dr. Sumner at various times published the following:—"Apostolic Preaching Considered," "Charges at Chester," "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures," in nine volumes; "Four Sermons on the Christian Ministry," "Sermons on Christian Charity," "Sermons on the Christian Faith," "Sermons on the Festivals." B. 1780; D. 1862.

SUNDERLAND, Henry Spencer, first Earl of, *sun'-der-land*, an English nobleman, who distinguished himself in defending the cause of Charles I. against the Parliament. Before he had attained his majority, he married the beautiful Dorothy Sidney, sister of Algernon Sidney, and the Saccharissa of the poet Waller. At the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the king's standard. He, however, had no real sympathy with the royal cause, and declared, in a letter to his wife, "If there could be an expedient found to save the punctilio of honour, I would not remain here an hour." In 1643 he was created earl of Sunderland by Charles I., in reward, it is asserted, of having helped that monarch with a loan of £15,000. He fell in the first battle of Newbury. Clarendon, the royalist historian, thus speaks of him: "He was a lord of great fortune, tender years (being not above three-and-twenty years of age), and an early judgment, who, having no command in the army, attended upon the king's person, under the obligation of honour; and putting himself that day in the king's troop, as volunteer, before they came to charge, was taken away by a cannon-bullet." B. 1620; killed, 1643.

SUNDERLAND, Robert Spencer, Earl of, an English statesman, was the son of the preceding, and commenced his public career in 1671, on being appointed ambassador to Spain. He subsequently fulfilled the same functions at the court of France, and afterwards became secretary of state for foreign affairs. Under the reign of James II. he rose to the height of power as president of the council and prime minister, and, in order to retain the king's favour, became a Roman Catholic, or, at least, put on the semblance of it. Accordingly, he became so unpopular with the nation, that James was compelled to dismiss him; a change which, it is said, "pleased all men; but it came too late." On the accession of William III., Sunderland retired to Holland, where he remained during two years; but, to the general surprise, he was recalled at the end of that period, and taken into favour by the new monarch. He was not intrusted with office for several years; but it was well known that he acted as chief adviser to William. In 1695 he was appointed lord chamberlain, and remained at the head of the government during two years, after which he retired into private life. The secret of this statesman's success—of his being employed by James II. and his supplanter William III.—was, undoubtedly, his great talents for the conduct of public affairs. "He had, indeed," says Bishop Burnet, "the superior genius to all the men of business that I have known." B. either 1641 or 1642; D. at Althorp, 1702.

SURREY, Thomas Howard, Earl of, *sur'-re*, a gallant English nobleman, who served with his brother, Sir Edward Howard, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast in 1511. After the defeat and death of Barton, Surrey accompanied the marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guienne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. On the death of his brother, Sir Edward, he was made high-admiral of England, and effectually cleared the Channel of the French cruisers. The victory of Flodden-field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. For these services his father was restored to the title of duke of Norfolk, and himself created earl of Surrey. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. After serving there two years, he returned, and had the command of the fleet against France. He succeeded to the title of duke of Norfolk on the death of his father in 1524. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. D. 1554.

SURREY, Henry Howard, Earl of, an accomplished English nobleman and poet, son of the preceding, was at first, while his friend the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., was alive, a favourite at court; but after serving his country with great valour, he fell a victim to the jealousy of Henry VIII., who pretended to suspect him of treasonable designs against himself. He and his father were sent to the Tower, and the son beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1547. He wrote some excellent poems, and made a beautiful translation of a portion of the "Æneid." He is the first English writer of blank verse.

SUSARION, *su-sair'-i-on*, the most ancient of the Greek tragic poets. He took his subjects from history, and flourished about 589 B.C.

SUSSEX, Duke of. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.)

SUTTON, Thomas, *sut'-ton*, the founder of the Charter-house, was educated at Eton College, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but never followed that profession. Having purchased some estates in the county of Durham, he discovered coal-mines there, which produced him immense wealth. He also gained a large fortune by commerce and marriage. On the death of his wife in 1602, he led a retired life; and, having no issue, purchased the Charter-house, which he erected into an hospital and seminary of learning. B. in Lincolnshire, 1532; D. in London, 1611.

SUWAROFF, Alexander, *soo-wa'-roff*, a celebrated Russian general, who entered the army at the age of 13, and, after passing through the

subordinate grades, became a colonel in 1762. He displayed the greatest bravery when serving under Romanzoff against the Turks, and having slain several janissaries with his own hand, he put their heads into a sack, which he laid at the feet of his general. In 1783 he compelled the Tartars of Kuban and Budziak to submit and swear allegiance to the empress; for which he was named general-in-chief. In 1787 he defeated the Turks at Oczakow, which place was taken by storm. In 1789 he attacked the Mussulmans with a very inferior force, and defeated them, near the river Rymnik, for which he was created a count of the Roman empire, and obtained the surname of Rymnikski. By this victory he saved the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and the Imperial army. In the following year he stormed Ismail, wherein above 30,000 Turks were either killed or wounded, and 10,000 taken prisoners. Always laconic, he announced his success to the empress as follows: "Praise be to God, and praise be to you; the fortress is taken, and I am in it." Indeed, he was wont to observe that the pen was not a fit instrument for a soldier. In December, 1791, peace was concluded, and Suwaroff was loaded with honours. His talents were again called into action in the war of Poland, when he took Prague, where 30,000 Poles fell on the field of battle. This was followed by the fall of Warsaw, and the partition of Poland. For these services he was made field-marshal, and obtained the grant of a large estate. When the emperor Paul entered into the war against France, in 1799, Suwaroff had the command of the army, with which he marched into Italy, where he was opposed by Moreau. Overpowered by numbers, the Russian hero effected a most brilliant retreat over the mountains of Switzerland, and, entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his services in this campaign, he was created a prince by the title of Italinsky. He was, however, treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which is supposed to have deeply affected his spirit. He was held in the greatest respect by his soldiers, and, although he showed himself a brilliant tactician, he used to say that the whole of his system was comprised in the words, "Advance and strike." He was one of the few generals who never lost a battle. B. in Finland, 1730; D. at St. Petersburg, 1800.

SWAIN, Charles, *swain*, a modern English writer, known as "the Manchester Poet," was educated for commercial pursuits; but after spending fourteen years in the office of his uncle, the proprietor of large dye-works, he abandoned commerce to acquire the art of engraving, which he afterwards practised as a profession. His first essay in poetry was made in 1828, at which time he produced a collection of lyrics, upon subjects of history and imagination. His later works were, "Beauties of the Mind," "Dryburgh Abbey, an Elegy upon the Death of Sir Walter Scott," "English Melodies," "Dramatic Chapters," and "Rhymes for Childhood." To evince their respect for him, his fellow-townsmen presented him with a testimonial. B. at Manchester, 1803.

SWAINSON, William, *swain'-son*, an eminent modern English naturalist, who also travelled in various parts of the globe, and made a large collection of objects in natural history. He was a voluminous writer, his principal works being, "Zoological Illustrations,"





"The Naturalist's Guide," several volumes upon natural history for "Lardner's Cyclopædia," "Habits and Instincts of Animals," "History and Natural Arrangement of Insects," and a treatise on the "Natural History and Classification of Birds." In 1841 he emigrated with his family to New Zealand, where he continued to reside. B. about the commencement of the present century.

SWAMMERDAM, John, *swam'-mer-dam*, a celebrated Dutch naturalist, who was educated at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in medicine in 1667. He applied himself with great assiduity to the study of anatomy and of insects. In 1667, while pursuing a course of dissection at the hospital at Amsterdam, he invented a method of injecting the blood-vessels with a waxen liquid, which afterwards became solid; also a thermometer to ascertain the degree of heat in animals. Towards the close of his life, he embraced the mysterious dogmas of Antoinette Bourignon. His principal works are, "Treatise on Respiration;" "General History of Insects;" "The Anatomy of the Day-Fly," which latter cost him ten years of incessant application; and a treatise upon the "Natural History of Bees," "which," says Buchanan, "all ages, from the commencement of natural history, have produced nothing to equal—nothing to compare with." His valuable manuscripts on insects subsequently came into the possession of Boerhaave, who published them; but his museum was disposed of to various purchasers. The "History of Insects" has been translated into English by Thomas Floyd. B. at Amsterdam, 1637; D. 1680.

SWEDENBORG, Emmanuel, *swe'-den-borg*, a Swedish mystic, and founder of a sect, whose father was a bishop of the Lutheran pursuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. In 1710 he set out upon a course of travel, which embraced England, France, and Holland; and at his return to Sweden was appointed assessor of the College of Mines, which office he held till 1747. He was ennobled in 1719. His scientific pursuits were highly honourable to him, and he published several excellent works, the principal of which was the "Regnum Minerale," printed at Leipsic in 1734. He also wrote a treatise on the "Position and Course of the Planets," and another on the tides. At length he abstracted himself from those studies, imagining "that he belonged to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only subjects of discourse and entertainment." Filled with this notion, he put forth a number of mystical books on the New Jerusalem; on Heaven and Hell; Spiritual Influx; the White Horse in the Revelation, &c. His opinions obtained little notice in his lifetime, but after his death they produced a sect; and several conventicles were established in London and elsewhere, called New-Jerusalem Temples, in which the memory of Swedenborg is respected as that of a prophet. There is also in London a society for the express purpose of printing and circulating his works. The tenets of this sect are, that there is one God, who is no other than Jesus Christ, and that he "always existed in a human form; that for the sake of redeeming the world he took upon himself a proper human or material body, but not a human soul; that this redemption consists in bringing the hells or evil spirits into subjection, and the heavens into order and regulation. . . . Though

they hold that there is but one God and one divine person, they maintain that in this person there is a real trinity, consisting of the divinity, the humanity, and the operation of them both in the Lord Jesus. They believe that there are angels attending upon men, residing in their affections; that temptation consists in a struggle between good and bad angels within men." (For further information as to Swedenborg and the sect of which he was the founder, see Wilkinson's "Introduction to Swedenborg's Writings.") B. at Stockholm, 1688; D. in London, 1772.

SWIFT, Jonathan, *swift*, a celebrated divine and writer. His father, who held the appointment of steward of the King's Inns, Dublin, died a few months before the birth of Jonathan, leaving his widow in narrow circumstances. At the age of 6 years the child was sent to Kilkenny school, whence, in 1682, he was removed to the university of Dublin, the expense of his education being defrayed by his uncle. While at college, he paid more attention to history and poetry than to logic and the classics; so that he was denied his degree on his first application, and obtained it with difficulty on the second. At the death of his uncle, in 1688, he went to England, where he was hospitably entertained by Sir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother. During his residence with Sir William, who employed him as his private secretary, he formed the resolution of embracing the ecclesiastical life, and having taken his M.A. degree, he was ordained, and obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about £100 a year. Disappointed of preferment in England, he accompanied the earl of Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland, as his chaplain and private secretary; but he was again disappointed, and dismissed with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggan, and the rectory of Augher, instead of the deanery of Derry, which had been promised him. He then settled at Laracor, where he rebuilt the parsonage-house, repaired the church, and discharged his parochial duties in an exemplary manner. About this time, Miss Esther Johnson, the celebrated Stella, came to reside near him. She was afterwards secretly married to Swift; but the latter would never acknowledge her as his wife; in consequence of which she broke her heart. This amiable woman was the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and had been bequeathed a small independence by that gentleman. At the accession of Queen Anne, Swift embarked in politics, in hopes of preferment in England, which he again missed, but in 1713 was promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The death of Queen Anne closed all his prospects, and completely embittered his temper. He was for some time very unpopular in Dublin, but came at last to be revered as an oracle. One Wood projected a coinage of £108,000 Irish farthings and halfpence, for which he obtained a patent. Swift immediately addressed a series of letters to the people, under the signature of "M. B. Drapier," urging them not to receive this base coin; and so successful was he, that the patent was withdrawn. After the death of Stella, in 1725, he led a very retired life, and wasted much of his time on literary trifles, which were unworthy of his pen. In 1736 he was attacked with a dangerous illness, and subsequently led an almost secluded life. His ill-treatment of Stella having been mentioned, it is necessary to notice his conduct to the lady celebrated in his works under the appellation of Vanessa. She was the daughter of Mr. Vanhomrigh, a Dutch merchant, and had conceived a strong affection for the dean, which he seems to have encouraged. Swift left the greatest part of his property for the purpose of endowing an hospital for lunatics at Dublin. The poetical pieces of Swift are mostly of a humorous order, and some of them are somewhat coarse. His prose style is remarkably clear and forcible. His principal works are, a satirical romance, called "Gulliver's Travels;" the allegory of "A Tale of a Tub," in which he ridicules Popery and Puritanism; and "Political Tracts against the Whigs." B. at Dublin, 1667; D. 1745.

SWINBURNE, Algernon Charles, *swin'-burn*, a modern English poet, possessed of undoubted genius, though in many of his poems, his choice of subjects, and mode of treatment are objectionable. His finest work is, "Atalanta in Calydon." B. at Holmwood, near Henley-on-Thames, 1843.

SYDENHAM, Thomas, *sid'-en-ham*, an eminent English physician, who, in 1642, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but left that seat of learning when it became a garrison for Charles I. He subsequently returned to the university, and, after taking his doctor's degree, settled in Westminster, and became the first physician of his time. Dr. Sydenham was the first who introduced the cool treatment of the small-pox; and his writings on consumption, fevers, and nervous diseases, though brief, are universally esteemed. The best edition of his writings is that of Dr. Swan. B. in Dorsetshire, 1624; D. in London, 1689.

SYDENHAM, Floyer, a learned English critic, who translated some of the works of Plato into English, and was distinguished as much by his modesty and the gentleness of his manners as his erudition. He died under arrest for a trifling debt, contracted at an eating-house; a circumstance which gave rise to the founding of the literary fund for the benefit of authors in distress. B. 1710; D. 1788.

SYDENHAM, Charles Edward Poulett Thompson, Lord, governor-general of Canada, was the son of Mr. J. Poulett Thompson, a London merchant, and when about twenty, became resident in St. Petersburg as the correspondent of his father's firm; and, until his accession to public office in 1830, continued to be engaged in mercantile affairs. His political life commenced in 1826, when he was elected M.P. for Dover; but in 1830 being returned for both Dover and Manchester, he gave preference to the latter. On the formation of the Reform cabinet, he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy; became president of the board of trade in 1834; and in 1839 succeeded Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada. In 1840 her Majesty conferred on him the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Sydenham of Toronto. Under his administration Canada was gradually increasing in prosperity, but he did not live to carry into execution many measures which he had contemplated; for, whilst riding near Kingston, he met with an accident by the falling of his horse, and died Sept. 19, 1841. B. 1799.

SYLLA, Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix, *sil'-la*, a famous Roman general, who was of patrician birth. In his younger years he possessed very

limited means; but upon the death of the courtesan Nicopolis, who left him her fortune, as did also his stepmother, he was enabled to put himself forward as a candidate for those high places in the republic of Rome to which his birth and accomplishments entitled him. He joined the army under Marius, and accompanied him to Numidia as quæstor; but his military talents exciting the jealousy of that general, he left him, and entered the army of Lutatius Catulus. Being chosen prætor in 93 B.C., he was appointed to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, which he effected. He afterwards terminated the war with the Marsi, for which he was rewarded with the consular dignity. He now aspired to the title of perpetual dictator; but met with a powerful opponent in Marius. However, after putting an end to the war with Mithridates, and conquering Greece, he entered Rome in triumph, and put to death all whom he considered as inimical to his ambitious views. The streets of Rome were filled with dead bodies, and those to whom he had promised pardon were inhumanly massacred. After ruling tyrannically, and altering the laws according to his own humour, Sylla, in 79 B.C., voluntarily resigned the dictatorship, and retired to his estate at Puteoli, where he spent the remainder of his days in debauchery with some of the most vicious of the common people. He wrote the "Memoirs of his own Life," which are lost. They are supposed, however, to have been made use of by Plutarch. B. 138 B.C.; D. 78 B.C.

SYLVESTER, Joshua, *sil-ves'-ter*, an English poet, who became a merchant adventurer, and was in great esteem with Queen Elizabeth and King James. Prince Henry, son of the last monarch, appointed him his poet-pensioner. He wrote poems, translated into English verse Du Bartas's "Divine Weeks and Works," and some pieces from Fracastorius. B. 1563; D. in Holland, 1618.

SYLVIUS, Æneas. (*See* PIUS II.)

SYMMACHUS, Quintus Aurelius, *sim'-ma-kus*, prefect of Rome, and consul in 391, displayed great zeal for the re-establishment of paganism, but was opposed by St. Ambrose, and banished by the emperor Theodosius. A collection of his epistles is extant. Lived in the 4th century.

SYNCELLUS, George, *sin-sel'-lus*, a monk of Constantinople, who wrote a history of the world from the Creation down to the reign of Diocletian, which he entitled "Chronography." It is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt. Flourished towards the close of the 7th century.

SYPHAX, *si'-fax*, king of part of Numidia, who entered into an alliance with the Romans against the Carthaginians at the beginning of the second Punic war; but having espoused the daughter of Hasdrubal, he joined Carthage. He was defeated by Masinissa and Lælius, and conducted in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison, 201 B.C.

SZE-MA-KWANG, *ze-ma-kwang'*, an eminent Chinese historian, who became public censor and historiographer to the emperor Jin-Tsung. He wrote a history of China upon the model of that of his great ancestor, Sze-ma-tseen. (*See* the following.) A translation of a poem by this author, entitled "The Garden," is given in M. Huc's "Chinese Empire." His great ability was recognised by his sovereign, and he rose to be prime-minister. In 1267, his name, inscribed as the "Prince of Literature," was put up in the temple of Confucius. His great work has been translated into French by Mailla, and entitled "The Universal Mirror for Rulers,—a History of the Chinese Empire." B. about 1018; D. 1086.

SZE-MA-TSEEN, *ze-ma-tseen'*, a celebrated Chinese historian, who composed a work entitled "Sze-ke," which embraced the annals of China from 2697 B.C. until about 100 B.C. Rémusat, the famous French scholar, praises this work for the "multitude of facts which it contains, the neat and lively manner in which they are related, and the constant simplicity and unbroken dignity of the style." B. about 145 B.C.; D. about 80 B.C.

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TABARI, Abu Jaafar Mahomet surnamed, *ta'-ba-re*, a celebrated Arabian historian, who produced a history of the world from the Creation to 915. He likewise composed a treatise upon Mohammedan law, and a commentary upon the Koran. His history has been translated into French, Persian, and Latin. B. at Amol, Tabaristan, 839; D. at Bagdad, 922.

TABERNÆMONTANUS, Jacobus Theodorus, *ta-ber'-na-mon-tai'-nus*, a German physician and botanist, who became physician to the Bishop of Spire, and to John Casimir, elector-palatine. In 1588 he produced the first part of his work entitled "The New Herbal." He likewise wrote a treatise upon mineral waters. B. about 1520; D. 1590.

TACFARINAS, *tăk-fa-ri'-năs*, a Numidian chieftain, who commanded an army against the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly served in the Roman legions. After he had defeated several of the generals of Tiberius, he was killed in a battle with Dolabella, B.C. 25.

TACHFIN, or TAXFYN, Abou Omar, *tach'-fin*, the last Almoravid king of Cordova, who, during twelve years, sustained a struggle against the Christians in Spain. He succeeded his father in 1143; but perished by drowning three years later, while going to the succour of Oran.

TACITUS, Caius Cornelius, *tăs'-i-tus*, a celebrated Roman historian, of whose family or early life nothing is known. His first employment is said by some to have been as procurator to Vespasian in Belgic Gaul. He himself states that he was first promoted to a high post by Vespasian. Under Domitian he filled the office of prætor, and that of consul under Nerva, A.D. 97. He displayed great eloquence at the bar, and is spoken of by Pliny the Younger as the greatest orator of his time. It is, however, as an historian that he has acquired immortality. Of his histories, which originally comprised the period from the accession of Galba to the death of Domitian, only a part remains. His "Annals" were the most important of his works; but of these we have, unfortunately, lost a valuable portion. The "Treatise on the Manners of the Germans," and the "Life" of his father-in-law Agricola, are perfect, and cannot be too highly admired; but his "History of the Reign of Tiberius" may be considered as his masterpiece. His Latin is remarkable for its purity and elegance; and his greatest strength lay in portraying character. His friendship with Pliny is proverbial. The

English translations of Tacitus are those of Henry Savile, Murphy, and Gordon. One of the best editions of the original is that of Bekker, Leipzig, 1831, which contains the notes of Lipsius, who stands at the head of all the modern commentators upon Tacitus. B. about 54; D. it is supposed about 110.

TACITUS, Marcus Claudius, a Roman emperor, who was elected by the senate after the death of Aurelian, in 275. He displayed great wisdom in the administration of justice and the government of the state. He also instituted some excellent regulations for the reformation of the public morals; and also restored the senate to its ancient dignity. Tacitus was likewise distinguished as a warrior. He repelled the Gothic barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories; and was preparing for a war against Persia, when he died in Cilicia, of a violent disorder, though, according to some, he was assassinated, A.D. 276. B. 203.

TACQUET, Andrew, *ta'-ket*, a celebrated Dutch mathematician, who held the appointment of professor in the college of the Jesuits for fifteen years. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy and several important works on mathematics. B. at Antwerp, 1611; D. 1660.

TAFFI, Andrew, *taf'-fe*, an Italian painter, who first introduced into his native country the art of painting in mosaic. This knowledge he acquired from some Greek artists who were engaged in executing mosaics at the church of St. Mark, Venice. With Apollonius, one of the best of these Greek artists, he entered into a close friendship, and together they produced some remarkable works, one of the best-known of which is that entitled the "Dead Christ," at Florence. B. at Florence, 1213; D. 1294.

TALBERT, Francis Xavier, *tail'-bair*, a French writer, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry. His works are, "Discourse on the Inequality among Men," (this was crowned by the Academy of Dijon, in 1755), "Panegyric on St. Louis," elegies upon Bonnet, Montaigne, Cardinal d'Amboise, Chancellor de l'Hôpital, Philip, regent of France, and Boileau. He also wrote some poems. B. at Besançon, 1728; D. at Lemberg, 1803.

TALBOT, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, *tal'-bot*, displayed great valour in the reduction of Ireland, where he was sent in 1414, as commander-in-chief, by Henry V. Subsequently he went to France, and served under the duke of Bedford. In conjunction with the earl of Salisbury, he conducted the siege of Orleans, which he was, however, compelled to raise in 1429, by Jeanne Darc. At the battle of Patay he was made prisoner; but recovered his liberty not long afterwards. He was for some time again in Ireland, and on his return to France gained several victories, and took some strong places; so that his name became a terror to the French. He was slain at the siege of Châtillon, 1453. B. in Shropshire, 1373.

TALBOT, William, an English prelate, who was, through the interest of his relative the earl of Shrewsbury, preferred to the deanery of Worcester in 1691, and in 1699 to the bishopric of Oxford. In 1715 he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1721 to Durham. His sermons have been published in 1 vol. B. at Lichfield, about 1660; D. 1730.

TALBOT, Charles, Lord, chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of the preceding. He was an excellent lawyer, and a man of high virtue and public integrity. B. 1684; D. 1737.

TALBOT, Charles, Earl, and afterwards Duke of Shrewsbury, was one of the first promoters of the Revolution, for which he was created a duke, and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland, and high treasurer. B. 1660; D. in London, 1718.

TALBOT, William Henry Fox, a modern English writer, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining pictures upon paper by the action of light, called at first the Talbotype, but which was afterwards, together with other inventions, merged in the general term of Photography. In 1833, while engaged in obtaining drawings of the scenery upon the Lake of Como, by the aid of the camera-lucida, he was, in his own words, "led to reflect on the inimitable beauty of the pictures of Nature's painting, which the glass lens of the camera throws upon the paper in its focus," and upon the possibility of rendering these images permanent. Possessing some chemical knowledge, he was aware of the fact that paper could, by chemical agency, be rendered sensitive to the action of the sun's rays. Starting from this basis, he made a large number of carefully-planned experiments, and succeeded to an extent sufficiently satisfactory; but not wishing to make known his discovery before he had brought it to maturity, he delayed its publication until he saw the notification of the invention of the Daguerreotype given to the world. (*See* DAGUERRE.) This event, he stated, "in some degree frustrated the hope with which he had pursued, during nearly five years, this long and complicated but interesting series of experiments,—the hope, namely, of being the first to announce to the world the existence of the new art which has since been named Photography." There was, however, between the two processes, this difference,—Daguerre obtained sun-pictures upon metal plates, and Mr. Fox Talbot upon paper, both mediums being previously rendered sensitive to the action of light by chemical means. Again, both the French and the English inventor had only followed up a principle which had been previously announced by other chemists. These gentlemen were, however, the first to give a practical application to the principle. Daguerre completed his researches by the year 1839; but it was not until September, 1840, that Mr. Talbot brought his process to any great degree of perfection. He secured his invention by patent, and granted licences to those who desired to make use of the process for commercial purposes. The new art was so greatly improved and extended by fresh discoveries, and so widely employed by private persons, that it was found necessary to induce Mr. Fox Talbot to surrender some portions of his patent, which in the interests of science and art that gentleman did. He continued his experiments, and greatly contributed to bring the art of photography to that point of perfection which it subsequently attained. He likewise gave an account of some experiments relative to the engraving of steel plates by means of photography. In this art, however, very much more satisfactory results were obtained by M. Niépce de St. Victor. (*See* NIEPCE DE SAINT VICTOR.) Mr. Talbot, at a subsequent date, made some attempts at deciphering Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. He was the author, among other works, of "Hermes, or Classical

and Antiquarian Researches;" "The Antiquity of the Book of Genesis illustrated by some New Arguments;" "English Etymologies;" and a volume of "Legendary Tales." B. in Wiltshire, 1800.

TALBOT, Richard. (*See* TYRCONNEL, Duke of.)

TALFOURD, Sir Thomas Noon, *tăl'-ford*, a modern English judge and writer, received his education under Dr. Valpy, at the grammar school of Reading, in which town his father carried on the business of a brewer. In his 18th year he was sent to London, and placed under the celebrated special pleader Chitty, to acquire a knowledge of the law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821. By assiduous application he rose in his profession, becoming a serjeant-at-law and recorder of Banbury. He was returned to Parliament by the borough of Reading in 1835, and retained his seat until 1841. He was returned by the same constituency in 1847; but resigned his seat in 1849, upon being appointed a judge in the court of Common Pleas. While in Parliament, he introduced two important measures,—the Custody of Infants' Act and the Copyright Act. In literature he likewise laboured industriously. During several years he reported circuit cases for the "Times" newspaper, and was a contributor to the "New Monthly Magazine," the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" reviews, and the "Law Magazine." In 1836 his tragedy of "Ion" was acted at Covent Garden Theatre. At a later period he produced "The Athenian Captive," "Glencoe; or the Fate of the Macdonalds;" and "The Castilian," tragedies, the last of which was not placed upon the stage. Among other evidences of his great literary industry, may be quoted his edition of "The Letters of Charles Lamb," with a Sketch of his Life;" "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb;" "Vacation Rambles and Thoughts, comprising the Recollections of Three Continental Tours;" and a "Supplement to the Vacation Rambles." In 1844 he was nominated D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. He had the reputation of being an eloquent advocate, sound lawyer, and upright judge. Within a distinguished literary and legal circle, his social qualities and amiable disposition caused him to be both loved and respected. The manner of his death was painfully sudden. While charging the grand jury at the opening of the Stafford assizes, he was observed to falter, and almost immediately afterwards his head fell forward upon his breast. On being removed from the court, it was found that he had breathed his last. B. near Stafford, 1795; D. 1854.

TALIACOTIUS, or TAGLIACOZZI, Gaspar, *tal'-ya-kot'-se*, a celebrated Italian professor of medicine and surgery at Bologna. He is famous as having first employed the Taliacotian operation by which he was enabled to restore lost noses. He described the theory of this operation in a work entitled "De Curtorum Chirurgia per Insitionem," published after his death at Venice. According to the method there explained, a portion of the skin taken from the upper arm was grafted upon the seat of the former nose, by a long series of painful operations. Some writers assert that Taliacotius could never have practised what he taught; but, on the other hand, several witnesses have left on record statements to the effect that they either saw the surgical feat performed, or knew persons whose noses had been so restored. In modern days, his mode of operating has been superseded by the "Indian method," in which the skin for the new nose is taken from the forehead. There was formerly a statue of Taliacotius in the lecture-room at Bologna, representing him with a nose in his hand. B. at Bologna, 1546; D. 1599.

TALIESIN, *tal-e-sin'*, the most celebrated of the Welsh bards. Many of his compositions are printed in the "Archæology of Wales." Flourished in the 6th century.

TALLART, Camille d'Hostun, Duke de, *tal'-lart*, marshal of France, who served under Louis XIV. in Holland, in 1672, and displayed such talents and bravery, that Turenne gave him a distinguished command at the battles of Mulhausen and Turkheim. In 1693 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1698 was sent as ambassador to England, to negotiate as to the succession to the crown of Spain. Upon the war of the Spanish succession breaking out, Tallart was placed in command of the army of the Rhine, in 1702, and the year following, was made marshal of France. In the same year he gained a great victory over the elector of Hesse, near Spires. On that occasion he wrote to Louis XIV., that "he had taken more colours and standards than his majesty had lost soldiers." In 1704 he was signally defeated at Blenheim, by the duke of Marlborough, taken prisoner, and conveyed to England, where he remained during seven years. On his return to France, in 1712, he was created a duke, and in 1726 was nominated minister of state. B. in Dauphiny, 1652; D. 1728.

TALLEYRAND, *tal'-le-rănd*, the name of a younger branch of an ancient and distinguished family of Perigord. The first who bore the name was Helie de Talleyrand, who lived about 1100. The most celebrated members of this family were:—

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Helie de, a French Cardinal, who took a prominent part in the election of the four popes, Benedict XII., Clement VI., Innocent VI., and Urban V. He was employed upon several important affairs by the pontifical court, and was sent to London to negotiate a truce between England and France, and also to procure the release of John, king of the latter country. He was the contemporary and friend of Petrarch. B. 1301; D. 1364.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Henry de, Count de Chalais, was the favourite of Louis XIII., and the lover of the duchess de Chevreuse. He behaved with bravery at the sieges of Montpellier and Montauban; but having engaged in a conspiracy against Richelieu, he was condemned to death, and perished upon the scaffold in 1626.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Alexandre Angélique de, became archbishop of Rheims in 1777, in which office he evinced great administrative talent and liberality. He was sent as deputy to the States-general; but subsequently emigrated, and, while in exile, attached himself to the Count de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII. In 1817 he was preferred to the cardinalate and archbishopric of Paris. B. at Paris, 1736; D. at the same city, 1822.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Charles Maurice de, a celebrated French diplomatist, who, when only a year old, was rendered lame for life in consequence of a fall. Thus precluded from following a military career, which, as the eldest son of a noble family, he considered as his birthright, he was educated for the priesthood

at the College d'Harcourt, and afterwards at the Sorbonne. Until his 20th year he had been neglected by his parents, who appear to have been inspired with some unnatural aversion to their crippled son, and was introduced as the Abbé de Perigord at the coronation festivities of Louis XVI. in 1774. His great latent abilities had been assiduously cultivated, and his witty conversational style, formed upon the model of Voltaire and Fontenelle, shone forth even among the brilliant talkers to be found in the Parisian society of that day. In his 26th year he was appointed general agent—the minister of state—of the Gallic church. In this important office he remained during eight years, being then preferred to the bishopric of Autun. This occurred in 1788, and with it commenced his political career. He acted as a member of the States-general, convoked in the following year. At this period he adopted almost entirely those revolutionary principles which were so rife in his native country. He supported Mirabeau, advocated the sale of the church lands and the secularization of education; finally, he renounced his bishopric, and cast away for ever the ecclesiastical character which he had so much against his own inclination been driven to assume. The Constitutional Monarchy party desiring to maintain peace with England, selected Talleyrand as the only man fitted to execute the delicate commission of opening negotiations with the court of St. James's. He was sent to London in 1792, as the colleague of Chauvelin, the nominal ambassador; but finding himself unable to effect anything towards creating an understanding between the English court and the French peace party, he shortly afterwards returned to Paris. Upon the fall of the French monarchy, he, with some difficulty, quitted Paris, and repairing to London, supported himself there by the proceeds derived from the sale of his library. Strongly disliked by the English government, he was in a short time ordered to leave the country. He sailed for the United States, and remained there until 1796, when he was recalled to France, through the influence of Madame de Staël. Under the Directory he was appointed minister for foreign affairs. After Napoleon's return from Egypt, Talleyrand, with great political foresight, attached himself to the fortunes of the future emperor. Napoleon appears to have understood Talleyrand from the time of their first interview, after the latter had been reinstated as foreign minister. "Talleyrand is a dexterous fellow," Napoleon is reported to have said; "he has seen through me." While Talleyrand acted as foreign minister, the fortunes of his master were in the ascendant. The concordat with the pope, which paved the way for the empire; the treaties of Luneville, Amiens, of Presburg, and of Tilsit, were principally the work of the ex-bishop of Autun. In reward of these services, Napoleon created his minister Prince of Benevento and vice-grand elector of the empire. Nevertheless the two ambitious men were fast being estranged from each other. Talleyrand was deprived of the portfolio of foreign affairs in 1807; in 1809 the ex-minister expressed himself so unreservedly in condemnation of the expedition to Spain, that Napoleon commanded him to resign the office of chamberlain. From that time Talleyrand kept aloof from the court, and it is said predicted the speedy fall of the empire.

At the capitulation of Paris in 1814, Talleyrand again appeared as a public man. The emperor Alexander took up his residence in his house, and Talleyrand used the opportunity to acquire over the Russian potentate a strong degree of influence. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs by Louis XVIII., and was chosen as the representative of his native country at the congress of Vienna; but after the Hundred Days he lost the favour of the restored Bourbons; and during the interval between the peace of Paris and the Revolution of 1830, he occupied the position of leader of the liberal and constitutional party, and indeed was regarded as an opponent to the elder branch of the Bourbons. When, in 1830, France became a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe, Talleyrand was nominated ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, which post he retained until 1835. During this interval he sought, by every possible means, to bring about that alliance between England and France, as constitutional governments, which had been the wish of his whole life. He likewise signed the quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and assisted in the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium. On relinquishing his ambassadorial functions, he retired into private life. Talleyrand was unquestionably one of the greatest men of his time; to a great talent for business, he added that perfect command over himself which is so advantageous to a diplomatist. His wit was caustic, ready, and penetrating, a crowd of examples attesting his accomplishments in this respect. He preserved all the qualities of his great mind until the close of his life. He has been charged with inconsistency, because he served under governments so different in their principles; but if it be admitted that, as some eminent authorities declare, he had always the welfare of his country at heart, it may be conceded that he was ever actuated by noble aims, although he chose various modes of executing his ideas. He left in manuscript "Memoirs" of his life. B. at Paris, 1754; D. 1838.

TALLIEN, Jean Lambert, *tal'-le-ă*, a celebrated French revolutionary leader, who produced the overthrow of Robespierre. He was engaged as a reader and corrector of the press in the printing-office of the "Moniteur" when the States-general were convoked; and, having brought out a small newspaper called the "Citizen's Friend," in which the court and monarchy were violently denounced, he came to be regarded as a patriot by the excited populace. Becoming a member of the Jacobin Club, he soon rose to great influence. He supported Danton in all his sanguinary measures, and was one of the most violent persecutors of Louis XVI., for whose death he voted. In 1793 he was sent by the Convention to Bordeaux, where, during several months, he consigned hundreds to the scaffold. In 1794 he was recalled to Paris, and narrowly escaped the fate of his patron, Danton. Contriving, however, to ingratiate himself into favour with Robespierre, he was elected president of the Convention. In this position he worked secretly for the overthrow of the dictator; but Robespierre, detecting his schemes, denounced him in the Convention. Tallien nevertheless contrived to save himself by working upon the fears of the Convention, whom he declared it was the intention of Robespierre to proscribe. This proved

so successful, that Tallien was supported by the greater number of the revolutionists, and was in a position to denounce Robespierre, who, with his colleagues, perished. He subsequently became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and in 1795 was sent as commissioner to the army under Hoche. He went to Egypt in 1798; but was in 1801 dismissed, and sent back to France. He then fell into great distress, which was relieved by Fouché's appointing him consul at Alicante. At the Restoration he lost this post; and, though one of the regicides, was allowed to live in Paris, where he died miserably poor, in 1820.

TALLIS, Thomas, *tăl'-lis*, an eminent English musician, who was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been sevenpence-halfpenny a-day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist, in conjunction with his former pupil Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service. B. about 1529; D. 1585.

TALMA, François Joseph, *tal'-ma*, a celebrated French tragedian, who made his first attempt upon the stage in his 20th year, which was pronounced a failure. He thereupon resumed the practice of the dental art, for which he had been educated. Four years subsequently he made another appearance as an actor; and, after two years' application to his new profession, succeeded in winning universal approbation. He advanced rapidly, until he was acknowledged to be the best tragic actor in France. The first to perform the part of Titus in a Roman toga, he shortly afterwards carried out a total reform in stage costume. The emperor Napoleon I., and subsequently Louis XVIII. presented him with many flattering marks of their esteem; and during his last illness the audiences at the Théâtre Français required each evening to be informed of his condition before the performance was allowed to begin. He was pronounced as without a rival in seventy-one characters; among which were Coriolanus, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Sylla, Cæsar, and Nero. While a child he had spent about eight years in England, and had thus acquired the elements of the English language, in which he subsequently improved himself until he spoke it perfectly. The friend of John Kemble, he went to London in order to be present at the farewell performance of that actor. B. at Paris, 1763; D. at the same city, 1826.

TAMERLANE. (*See* TIMUR.)

TANAQUIL, or CAIA CECILIA, *tăn'-a-quil*, wife of Tarquin, fifth king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia, and so well skilled in augury that she persuaded her husband to go to Rome, where he was elected king. After he was murdered, she raised her son-in-law, Servius Tullius, to the throne. She was a woman of such liberality that the Romans preserved her girdle as a relic, with great veneration.

TANCARVILLE, Jean de Melun, Count de, *tan'-kar-veel*, a celebrated French warrior, who took part in the conquest of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights, and also fought against the Moors in Spain, against the English in Normandy, and elsewhere. John, king of France, nominated him grand chamberlain of the kingdom. Taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, he returned in 1358, and played a prominent part in the signature of the peace of Bretigny in 1360. He subsequently won the favour of Charles V., who appointed him governor of Champagne, Burgundy, and Languedoc. D. 1362.

TANCRED, *tăn'-kred*, a Sicilian prince, of Norman extraction, who accompanied Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum, to the Holy Land. His exploits, true or fabulous, have been immortalized by Tasso in the "Jerusalem Delivered." His life, written by an old chronicler, is included in the "Historical Memoirs" of Guizot. D. 1112.

TANCRED OF HAUTEVILLE, a Norman baron, who fought under Richard the Good, duke of Normandy. His twelve sons were famous for their strength, beauty of person, and valour. Serlon, the eldest, accompanied William of Normandy to the conquest of England; William, another son, who was surnamed "Strong of Arm," became count of Apulia; a third member of the same family, Robert Guiscard, or the "wise," won the dukedom of Calabria, and, after his brother's death, that of Apulia. This latter was the founder of the Norman dynasty of Sicily.

TANCRED, king of Sicily, ascended the throne in 1189, after the death of William II. He was soon afterwards attacked by the emperor Henry VI. of Germany, who, having married Constance, the aunt of William II., set up, in consequence, a claim to the throne of Sicily. Tancred defeated the German army, and retained his crown until his death, which occurred in the year 1194. The emperor subsequently became master of Sicily, and took prisoners, William, the infant son of Tancred, and his mother, Queen Sibylla, who had been appointed regent. The child was mutilated and deprived of sight, and Sibylla imprisoned in a convent. Thus ended the Norman dynasty in Sicily, which had reigned there for upwards of a hundred years.

TANDY, James Napper, *tan'-de*, a native of Ireland, who rendered himself obnoxious to the government by his seditious practices, and, in consequence, was compelled to flee to France. The executive directory gave him a commission, as general of brigade in the expedition against Ireland, in August, 1798, under General Rey. He was afterwards taken at Hamburg, and being brought to Ireland, was tried and convicted as a traitor, but permitted to retire to France. D. at Bordeaux, 1803.

TANNAHILL, Robert, *tan'-a-hil*, a Scottish poet, was born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, and bred to the trade of a hand-loom weaver. He studied the works of Burns with enthusiasm, became fired with a desire to emulate him, and though he fell greatly short of his model, produced some very delightful songs, and other lyric pieces. B. 1774; drowned, 1810.

TANNER, Thomas, *tăn'-ner*, a learned English prelate, who received his education at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1696 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1732. He wrote "Notitia Monastica; or, an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales;" and "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica." He also produced a new and improved edition of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses;" and bequeathed a valuable collection of ancient charters, deeds, &c., to the Bodleian library at Oxford. B. in Wiltshire, 1674; D. 1735.

TANSILLO, Luigi, *tan'-veel-lo*, an Italian poet, who spent a great part of his life in the family of the Marquis de Villafranca, viceroy of Naples, and is said to have been appointed judge of Gaeta. He wrote in his youth a poem entitled "Il Vendemmiatore" (or the Vintager); and

on account of its indecency, all his works were laid under an interdict; but having afterwards presented another to the pope, on the "Tears of St. Peter," his holiness took off the prohibition from all his poems except the culpable one. B. at Nola, Naples, about 1510; D. 1568.

TARIK, or TARIF, Ben Zeyyad, *ta'-reek*, an Arab general, who, at the orders of Musa, governor of Africa, invaded Spain in 710, landing at the foot of the rock called after him Gebel Tarik, which subsequently became corrupted into Gibraltar. In the following year he defeated Roderick, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain, in an engagement wherein the king and the flower of his Gothic chivalry fell. Musa, becoming jealous of Tarik, cast him into prison; but he was released at the command of the caliph of Damascus. D. in obscurity, about 720.

TARLTON, Richard, *tarl'-ton*, a celebrated English actor and jester. He performed at the "Bull," in Bishopsgate Street, the Judge's character in a play called "The Famous Victories of Henry V.," which was prior to that of Shakspeare. Stow says he was constituted one of the queen's players in 1583. He was the author of a drama called "The Seven Deadly Sins," of which Gabriel Hervey speaks as a "most deadly, but most lively play." This play has been lost. Dr. Cave, in his work entitled "De Politica," says, "We have our Tarlton, in whose voice and countenance exists every kind of humorous expressions, and whose eccentric brain is filled with quaint and witty conceptions." B. in Shropshire, date unknown; D. in London, 1588.

TARPA, Spurius Metius, *tar'-pa*, a Roman critic in the time of Augustus, who was appointed, with four others, to examine in the Temple of Apollo the merit of poetical pieces and plays. Cicero and Horace mention him with honour.

TARPEIA, *tar-pe'-ya*, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus. She betrayed that place to Tatius, the general of the Sabines, on condition of receiving what himself and his soldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets of gold. When Tatius entered the place, he threw his bracelet and shield on Tarpeia, in which he was imitated by all his followers; so that she perished under the weight. She was buried on the mount which was afterwards called by her name, and from which persons convicted of treason were precipitated.

TARQUIN THE ELDER, *tar'-quin* (TARQUINIUS *tar-quin'-i-us*), according to early Roman history, the fifth king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His original name was Lucumo, which he changed to Tarquinius on going to Rome, by the advice of his wife Tanaquil. (*See* TANAQUIL.) He so endeared himself to the Romans by the liberality of his manners, that Ancus Martius nominated him guardian of his children. The people, on the death of that monarch, placed, in 616 B.C., the crown on the head of Tarquin, who reigned with great moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered Etruria. He increased the number of the senate, repaired the Capitol, which he ornamented with several elegant buildings, and formed aqueducts and subterranean sewers. He also introduced several reforms into the constitution of the state. He was killed by assassins, set on by the sons of his predecessor, 578 B.C.

TARQUIN, surnamed Superbus, "The Proud," or "the Tyrant," was the son of the preceding, and seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, and at her instigation murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, so that his subjects were about to revolt, when, to divert their attention, he engaged in a foreign war; but while he was at the siege of Ardea, the infamous conduct of his son Sextus proved the ruin of his family. (*See* LUCRETIA and BRUTUS.) The Romans rose and shut the gates against Tarquin, who retired to Etruria. Tarquin subsequently found protection under the mighty Lars Porsenna, of Clusium. Several attempts were made by Tarquin to regain his kingdom; but, after the battle of the Lake Regillus, in 496 B.C., when Aruns, his only surviving son, was slain, the old king abandoned the contest in despair, and, retiring to Cumæ, died there in 495 B.C. Niebuhr declares that the greater portion of the history of the Tarquins is fabulous. Macaulay, in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," makes use of the story of the Tarquins as the subject of two ballads—"Horatius," and "The Battle of the Lake Regillus." The historian is of opinion that the history of the Tarquins, as we have it, has "been compiled from the works of several popular poets; and one at least of these poets appears to have visited the Greek colonies in Italy, if not Greece itself. . . . . Many of the most striking adventures of the house of Tarquin, before Lucretia makes her appearance, have a Greek character." Tarquin built the Capitol, purchased the famous Sibylline books, which he deposited in the threefold temple of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, erected by him.

TARQUIN, Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud, pretending to be a deserter from his father's army, took refuge at the Latin town of Gabii, whose citizens became so charmed with him, that he was raised to the highest offices, and placed in command of the Gabian army. After putting to death or banishing the most distinguished men in the city, he treacherously surrendered it to his father. He violated the chaste Lucretia; whereupon Brutus roused the Roman people, and the family of the Tarquins were banished for ever. His father retired to Etruria, with his son Aruns: but Sextus returned to Gabii, where, his former faithlessness being remembered, he was put to death.

TARTAGLIA, Niccolo, *tar-tal'-ya*, a celebrated Italian mathematician, who was the son of a porter, and was left an orphan in his sixth year. His surname is unknown; that by which he is called, signifying "stammerer," being a derisive epithet bestowed upon him in his youth, because of an impediment in his speech, which arose from his having been wounded in the mouth by a French soldier at the taking of Brescia in 1512. After being employed as a tutor at Verona and Vicenza, he became professor of mathematics at Brescia, which place he quitted for Venice, where he held a like appointment. He composed a number of learned works upon natural philosophy, algebra, and military engineering. The algebraic formula which is called Cardan's rule, was, in reality, discovered by Tartaglia, who, after many importunities, consented to impart a knowledge of it to Cardan. The latter, in his "Ars

Magna," published the rule, although he had made a solemn pledge to Tartaglia that he would keep it secret. Thereupon, Tartaglia challenged Cardan to a public disputation upon mathematical subjects. The disciple of Cardan, Luigi Ferrari, accepted the challenge. A public contest between the two was held at Milan; but when Tartaglia was triumphing over his rival, the spectators, anxious to preserve their townsman Ferrari from defeat, raised a tumult, which brought the sitting to a termination. He is said to have made the first Italian translation of Euclid; he likewise dedicated a treatise on mechanics, hydrostatics, and the art of fortifying places, to Henry VIII. B. at Brescia, about the commencement of the 16th century; D. at Venice, 1557.

TARTINI, Joseph, *tar-te'-ne*, a celebrated Italian musician, who became so excellent a performer on the violin, that he was appointed master of the band in the church of St. Anthony, at Padua. His works are Sonatas, and a "Treatise on Music," which was translated into English by Stillingfleet. B. at Pisano, 1692; D. at Padua, 1770.

TARVER, John Charles, *tar'-ver*, a learned philologist, was born in France, of English parents, who were thrown into prison at the outbreak of war between England and France in 1793. His parents contrived to effect their escape; but he was left behind until a favourable opportunity should occur to send him to his family. The French gentleman in whose charge he had been placed, educated him as his own son, and, in 1808, obtained for him an appointment in the "Administration de la Marine." He subsequently became secretary to the admiral of the fleet at Toulon, Brest, and other ports. On the conclusion of the war, he paid a visit to his family, and shortly afterwards, being resolved to settle in England, he resigned his post under the French government. He obtained the situation of French master in the grammar-school at Macclesfield. In 1826 he was nominated to a like post in Eton school, and retained it until his death. He produced a work of great importance, entitled "The Phraseological French Dictionary," and likewise published "Dictionary of French Verbs," "Lectures on French History," and revised editions of the French grammars of Levizac and Wanostrocht. B. at Dieppe, Normandy, 1790; D. 1851.

TASKER, William, *tas'-ker*, an English divine and poet, whose principal works are "Odes of Pindar and Horace, translated into English Verse," "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain," and "Letters on Physiognomy." D. 1800.

TASMAN, Abel Jansen, *tas'-man*, a celebrated Dutch navigator, who, having distinguished himself in the service of the Dutch East India Company, was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen to explore the coast of the Australian continent. Tasman sailed from Batavia in 1642. He first discovered a land which he named Van Diemen, and afterwards the country now called New Zealand. In 1644 he set sail upon a second voyage, the results of which were carefully concealed by the Dutch government. But, says Flinders, "it seems to be the general opinion that Tasman sailed round the Gulf of Carpentaria, and then westward along Arnheim, and the northern coast of Van Diemen's Land. . . . This opinion is strengthened by finding the names of Tasman, and of the governor-general (Van Diemen), and of two of the council who signed his instructions, applied to places at the head of the gulf; as is also that of Maria, the daughter of the governor, to whom Tasman is said to have been attached." Nothing is known of the life of Tasman, neither his birthplace nor where he died. Lived in the 17th century.

TASSIE, James, *tas'-se*, an eminent Scotch numismatist, who was bred to the business of a stonemason, but, happening to visit an exhibition of paintings at Glasgow, he resolved to become an artist. Still continuing to work at his trade, he studied drawing in his leisure hours. In 1766 he repaired to Dublin, where he found employment as a sculptor and modeller. In the same city he was introduced to Doctor Quin, who was engaged in making experiments in the art of imitating gems by means of coloured glass. Tassie soon afterwards became assistant to this gentleman, and made so much progress in his new employment that he was advised by Dr. Quin to make it his business, and to establish himself in London. He acted upon this suggestion, and, after struggling with difficulties for a time, gradually attained a high reputation. By the year 1775 he had collected a large number of ancient and modern gems, of which he sold sulphur impressions, or pastes. In 1788 he was commissioned to execute a set of casts of his gems for the empress of Russia, as, at a later period, his nephew and successor supplied the emperor Alexander with a set of casts taken from the valuable coins which had formerly belonged to Dr. William Hunter, and of which he had become the proprietor. His pastes were very much used by the jewellers, who set them in rings, bracelets, &c. In 1791 Tassie published a curious but important work, in the shape of a catalogue of his collection, which at this time contained upwards of 15,000 articles. To this catalogue, which was comprised in two thick quarto volumes, was appended a treatise by Mr. E. Raspe, upon the art of imitating gems by means of pastes, as well as some valuable information respecting the history of engraving upon stones. Tassie obtained from the Society of Arts a prize for his successful imitations of ancient onyx. After his death, his business was continued by his nephew in Leicester-square. B. near Glasgow, 1735; D. in London, 1799.

TASSILLON, Duke of Bavaria, *tas'-si-lon*, who declared war against Charlemagne, by whom he was defeated and taken prisoner in 788. He was condemned to death by the General Assembly of the Franks, but the sentence was commuted into imprisonment for life.

TASSO, Bernardo, *tas'-so*, an Italian, and the father of the more illustrious Torquato Tasso. His poetical talents recommended him to the notice of the Prince of Salerno, who appointed him his secretary. He accompanied his patron to the court of Charles V. in Germany, to lay the grievances of the Neapolitan people before the emperor. But the prince finding Charles incensed against them, and fearing for his own safety, fled to France, whither he was accompanied by Bernardo Tasso. He subsequently returned to Italy, and was appointed governor of Ostiglia by the duke of Mantua. He wrote a poem upon the old Spanish romance of "Amadis de Gaula;" another, entitled "Floridante." His letters, in three volumes, have been published. B. at Bergamo, 1493; D. 1569.

**Tasso**, Torquato, a celebrated Italian poet, was the son of the preceding, whom he accompanied to France, and, though then but nine years old, wrote verses on their misfortune, in which he compared himself to young Ascanius escaping with Æneas. Young Tasso was sent to Padua to study the law, and while there wrote his poem of "Rinaldo," at the age of eighteen. In 1566 he was taken into the service of Cardinal d'Este, brother of the duke of Ferrara, with whose sister, the Princess Eleanora, he fell in love. This fatal passion proved the source of that melancholy humour of which he was the prey during twenty years. The duke of Ferrara, however, was unaware of this poetical passion, and made Tasso his especial favourite. Quitting Ferrara, he went to his sister, at Sorrento; but his love for the princess becoming stronger by absence, he returned to the court of Ferrara, where, in the presence of the duke, he had the imprudence to throw a knife at one of the domestics of his patron, who ordered Tasso to be taken to a convent, and there confined, as a man deprived of his reason. Effecting his escape from this place shortly afterwards, he repaired to Naples, where for some time he enjoyed repose. After wandering over Italy in an erratic manner, Tasso, in 1579, returned to Ferrara, when, being refused admittance to the duke's presence, he uttered some contemptuous words as to the family of Este; whereupon he was arrested, and during seven years was confined in the hospital of Santa Anna as a lunatic. At length he obtained his liberty, through the intercession of Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua. In 1592 Pope Clement VIII., who was a great admirer of his talents, called him to Rome, where he was received with honourable marks of distinction; and great preparations were made for solemnly crowning him in the Capitol as the prince of poets, when he fell sick, and died on the evening before the intended ceremony. The work which has immortalized his name is the epic poem of "Jerusalem Delivered," which has been translated into English by Hoole, Fairfax, Hunt, and others. The best Italian edition is that of Professor Rosini, Padua, 1820. B. at Sorrento, Naples, 1544; D. at Rome, 1595.

**Tassoni**, Alexander, *tas-so'-ne*, an Italian poet. His "Secchia Rapita," or "Rape of the Bucket," a mock-heroic poem, was written on the occasion of the war between Modena and Bologna. Besides this, he wrote "Observations on Petrarch," and an abridgment of the "Ecclesiastical Annals" of Baronius. B. at Modena, 1565; D. at the same city, 1635.

**Tate**, Nahum, *tait*, an Irish poet, who was appointed laureate in 1692. Tate wrote "Panacea," a poem on tea; ten dramatic pieces, a number of poems on various subjects, and, in conjunction with Brady, translated the Psalms into metre. B. at Dublin, 1652; D. in London, 1715.

**Tatianus**, of Syria, *tai'-shi-ai'-nus*, a Platonic philosopher, who became a convert to Christianity, and a disciple of Justin Martyr. He still, however, retained the Platonic ideas, and fell into dangerous errors, particularly that of Marcian, respecting the two supreme principles of good and evil. He rejected some of St. Paul's epistles, and formed a sect called the Encratites. He was the author of a Harmony of the four Gospels, but nothing remains of his



**Tavannes**

except an Apology for the Christian Religion, printed at Oxford in 1700. Flourished in the 2nd century.

**Tatius**, *tai'-shi-us*, king of the Sabines, who, to revenge the rape of the Sabine women, made war upon the Romans, and, by treachery, obtained possession of the Capitol. (*See* Tarpeia.) The mediation of the Sabine women effected a reconciliation, and Tatius brought his subjects to reside at Rome, where he shared the government with Romulus, who is, however, supposed to have caused him to be murdered at Lavinium, 742 B.C.

**Tatius**, Achilles, a native of Alexandria, who embraced the Christian religion, and wrote a "Commentary on the Phenomena of Aratus," which is extant; also a Greek romance, called "The Amours of Leucippus and Clitophon."

**Taubmann**, Frederick, *toub'-man*, a learned German writer and poet, who became professor of poetry and eloquence at the university of Wittenberg. He was also appointed court-poet. He greatly contributed to revive the study of the Latin language, by producing a dissertation upon that subject, which was published a year after his death. He also edited the works of Plautus and Virgil, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the wittiest men of his age. His poems, which were composed in Latin, are included in the Melodæsia, Columbæ Poeticæ, and other collections. B. near Baireuth, 1565; D. at Wittenberg, 1613.

**Taunton**, Henry Labouchere, Lord, *tawn'-ton*, a Liberal statesman, who was educated at Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford. After holding office as one of the lords of the Admiralty, he became, in 1839, president of the board of Trade under Lord Melbourne until 1841. In 1846 he again took office as chief secretary for Ireland, becoming president of the board of Trade a second time in 1855, and colonial secretary in 1858. In the following year he was raised to the upper House. B. 1798; D. 1869.

**Tausan**, Taussen, or Tagesen, John, *taus'-sen*, a Danish divine, who, meeting accidentally with some of the writings of Luther, was so impressed by them as to proceed to Wittenberg to study under the Reformer. Returning to Denmark in 1521, he preached sermons upon the new doctrines, and with so much effect, that Protestantism began to take root throughout the kingdom. In 1541 he was appointed Protestant bishop of Ripen. He was the author of a large number of controversial works. B. at Birkinde, in the island of Funen, 1494; D. 1561.

**Tavannes**, *ta-van'*, the name of an ancient family of Burgundy, which has furnished several distinguished personages to French history, the most celebrated being—

**Tavannes**, Gaspard de Saulx, Lord of, an eminent French general, who, while a page to Francis I., was, with that monarch, taken prisoner at Pavia. He subsequently distinguished himself by his bravery at La Rochelle, in 1543, and at the battle of Cerisoles in the following year. Appointed to the command of the army, he took Metz in 1552, and, two years later, went to the succour of the Pope in Italy. He had a principal share in the education of the young duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, and in 1569, participated in the victories of Jarnac and Moncontour over the Protestants. For these services he was made a marshal of France. Always vehemently opposed to the doctrines of the Reformers, he has

been charged with being one of the chief promoters of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. B. at Dijon, 1509; D. 1573.

TAVANNES, Guillaume de Saulx, Lord of, the eldest son of the preceding, became a zealous partisan of Henry IV., and distinguished himself in several battles. He wrote a work entitled "Historical Memoirs, from the year 1560 until 1596. B. 1553; D. 1635.

TAVANNES, Jean de Saulx, Viscount de, was another son of the marshal, and brother of the preceding. He accompanied Henry III. to the siege of Rochelle, and to Poland. Returning to France, he became a prominent member of the Catholic league, was created a marshal of France, and pursued a military career until 1595, at which period he retired to his estates. He wrote a life of his father, which is sometimes entitled "Memoirs," but is totally independent of the memoirs of his brother Guillaume. B. 1555; D. about 1630.

TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste, Baron d'Aubonne, *ta-vair'-ne-ai*, a celebrated French traveller, who went through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies six times. He acquired a large fortune by trading in jewels, with which he purchased the barony of Aubonne, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His account of his travels is greatly esteemed, and has been translated into English. B. at Paris, 1605; D. at Moscow, 1689.

TAYLER, Frederick, *tai'-ler*, a modern English artist, who was considered as among the best water-colour painters. His transcripts of highland scenery, peasants, deer, and dogs, hawking and hunting parties of the 16th century, as well as a large number of illustrations for books, were characterized by great vigour and originality. "The Highland Larder—weighing the Stag;" "The Festival of the Popinjay;" "Unkennelling the Hounds;" and "The Vicar of Wakefield's Family going to Church," were his most ambitious pictures. B. near Elstree, Hertfordshire, 1804.

TAYLOR, Rowland, *tai'-lor*, an English divine and martyr, who is claimed as ancestor of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by Heber. Archbishop Cranmer, whose chaplain Taylor was, appointed him to a living in Suffolk. Under the reign of Mary he was summoned to London, to answer the charges brought against him of having married, and refusing to celebrate mass in his church. He was condemned to be burnt at the stake; which sentence was carried out on Aldham common, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, in 1555.

TAYLOR, John, commonly called "the water-poet." After going to school at Gloucester, where, he says, he could get no further than his accidence, which "gravelled" him, he repaired to London, and was bound apprentice to a waterman. Notwithstanding the laboriousness of this employment, he wrote a number of poetical pieces, from which he took the appellation of the king's water-poet. An enthusiastic royalist, he, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, went to Oxford, where he kept a tavern which was much resorted to by the students. Taylor aided the royal cause by his satires and songs. When Oxford surrendered, he returned to London, and opened a public-house, setting up the sign of the "Mourning Crown." This, however, he was obliged to remove; on which he hung up his own portrait, with the following verse:—

"There's many a king's head hang'd up for a sign,
And many a saint's head too: then why not mine?"

He composed upwards of eighty pieces in prose and verse, which exhibit the workings of a vigorous but uneducated mind. These effusions contain many curious pictures of the time in which their author lived. B. at Gloucester, 1580; D. in London, 1654.

TAYLOR, Jeremy, a learned English prelate, who was the son of a barber at Cambridge, where he received his education at Caius College, after which he entered into orders, and became so eminent a preacher, that Archbishop Laud procured him a fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to that prelate and rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Charles I., whose chaplain he was, and to whose cause he adhered. After the defeat of the royalists, he retired to Carmarthenshire, where he taught a school for a livelihood. He afterwards went with Lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his "Cases of Conscience." Charles II., at his restoration, preferred Taylor to the bishopric of Down and Connor. In the same year he became privy councillor and vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. Bishop Heber thinks that Jeremy Taylor was removed to a distance from court principally because he had been married to a natural daughter of Charles I., which circumstance might have given the exemplary bishop a plausible pretence for speaking plainly to the king upon many parts of his conduct. Bishop Taylor wrote, among other eloquent works, "The Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jesus Christ;" "Holy Living and Dying;" and several sermons and controversial and pious treatises. "Whether," says Bishop Heber, in his life of the learned divine, "whether he describes the duties, or dangers, or hopes of man, or the mercy, power, and justice of the Most High; whether he exhorts or instructs his brethren, or offers up his supplications in their behalf to the common Father of all, his conceptions and his expressions belong to the loftiest and most sacred description of poetry, of which they only want what they cannot be said to need,—the name and the metrical arrangement." The works of Jeremy Taylor were edited and published by Bishop Heber in 1822. B. at Cambridge, 1613; D. at Lisburn, Ireland, 1667.

TAYLOR, Brook, a celebrated English mathematician and the discoverer of the theorem which bears his name. In 1701 he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his "Treatise on the Centre of Oscillation." In 1709 he took the degree of bachelor of laws; was chosen secretary to the Royal Society in 1714, and in the same year took his degree of doctor of laws. He published several elaborate works on mathematical subjects, the most important of which were, "Treatise on Linear Perspective," and "Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa." B. at Edmonton, 1685; D. 1731.

TAYLOR, John, a learned Unitarian minister, who produced a Hebrew and English Concordance, a work on Original Sin, and other theological treatises. B. 1694; D. 1761.

TAYLOR, John, a learned English critic, who was born in humble circumstances, but became

in 1730, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree in the civil law, became librarian and registrar of the university, and an advocate in Doctors' Commons; but afterwards entering into orders, was preferred to a canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He published excellent editions of Lysias and Demosthenes, and wrote a work entitled "Elements of the Civil Law." B. at Shrewsbury, 1703; D. 1766.

**Taylor**, Sir Robert, an English sculptor and architect, who was at first placed under Sir Henry Cheere, a sculptor, and subsequently studied for a short period at Rome, whence he was suddenly recalled by the death of his father. Thus thrown upon his own resources, he set up in business as a statuary, and meeting with some success as a sculptor of monuments for architectural purposes, he resolved to devote himself entirely to architecture. He soon found a great deal of employment, and, in 1756, was engaged, with Dance, to make alterations on old London-bridge. He added some wings to the Bank of England, erected the Stone Buildings and the Six Clerks' Office, in the vicinity of Lincoln's Inn. His villa for Sir Charles Asgill, and the seat of Lord Grimston at Gorhambury, are among the best of his designs executed for private persons. He was very fortunate in his profession, and obtained the appointments of surveyor to the Admiralty, Bank of England, Greenwich Hospital, and the Foundling Hospital. While holding the office of sheriff of London, in 1783, he was created a knight. He bequeathed a sum of money to the university of Oxford, wherewith to found an institute for the study of modern languages. With these funds were erected the Taylor Buildings, at Oxford. At the time of his death he had realized a fortune of £180,000, though he was known to say that he began life with hardly eighteenpence. B. in London, 1714; D. in the same city, 1788.

**Taylor**, Henry, an English divine, who wrote several learned works, as—"An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy;" "Ben Mordecai's Apology for embracing Christianity;" "Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apostasy of the Christian Churches." D. 1785.

**Taylor**, Isaac, an English writer, was originally a line-engraver, but subsequently became minister of an Independent congregation at Colchester, in Essex. He gave his children, several of whom were distinguished in literature, a careful training under his own superintendence. He was the author of—"Beginnings of Biography," "Scenes for Tarry-at-home Travellers," "Advice to the Teens," and other works intended for juvenile perusal. D. 1829.

**Taylor**, Isaac, a modern English writer, chiefly upon theological subjects, was the son of the preceding, under whose superintendence he received a careful private education. At an early age he made a translation of Herodotus, and afterwards devoted himself to the composition of works which display deeply reflective habits and profound religious feeling as the characteristics of their author. His principal works were—"History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times;" the "Physical Theory of Another Life;" "Spiritual Christianity;" the "Natural History of Enthusiasm;" the "Natural History of Fanaticism;" "Loyola and Jesuitism;" "Wesley and Methodism;" and the "Restoration of Belief." He likewise contributed many articles to the reviews. B. at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1787; D. 1865.

**Taylor**, Ann and Jane, English authoresses, and sisters of the preceding, composed a number of works for juvenile reading of great merit. The chief of these productions were, "Essays in Rhyme"; "Contributions of Q.Q.;" "Display, a Tale;" "Hymns for Infant Minds;" and "Original Poems." Jane, who never married, was B. in 1783; D. 1824. Ann, the elder of the sisters, B. 1782, married the Rev. Joseph Gilbert in 1813, and D. 1866. Ann Taylor, mother of Ann and Jane, was the author of "Maternal Solicitude," and other works. D. 1830.

**Taylor**, Thomas, a learned English writer, whose services to literature were immense; for he translated many of the great works of antiquity, which the professed scholars of England neglected, and, indeed, refused to reproduce in an English form. Though a poor man, his accomplishments were so highly appreciated by the duke of Norfolk, Mr. Meredith (a retired tradesman), and other liberal individuals, that he was enabled to print works which cost £10,000. Out of a long list of translations, may be quoted "The Hymns of Orpheus," "Plotinus on the Beautiful," the works of Plato, "Two Orations of the Emperor Julian," Pausanias's "Description of Greece," the works of Aristotle, Hederic's Greek Lexicon, Jamblicus's "Life of Pythagoras," and the "Metamorphoses" and philosophical works of Apuleius. B. in London, 1758; D. in the same city, 1835.

**Taylor**, William, an English writer, who was designed for a commercial career, but during the process of his education, under the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld and upon the continent, he evinced so great a capacity for the acquisition of languages, as well as for mastering the intricacies of composition, that, upon his return from Germany, he was permitted by his parents to indulge his natural inclinations. When about 20, he commenced making translations from the German, in which department he afterwards acquired considerable distinction. His first publication of importance was an English reproduction of Bürger's "Lenore." In 1830 he produced a work, in three volumes, entitled "A Survey of German Poetry," a fine selection of lyrics from the German poets. During the subsequent years of his life he continued to give translations from the German, most of which were inserted in the magazines and reviews of the day. To Taylor is unquestionably due the honour of first making the English reader acquainted with the literary treasures of Germany. B. at Norwich, 1765; D. 1836.

**Taylor**, Sir Herbert, entered the army in 1793, and served in the campaigns of that and the following year. He was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at numerous other affairs of minor importance; and in 1795 returned to England, having the appointment of aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. He subsequently was appointed private secretary to the duke of York, in which capacity he continued until appointed to the same office to George III. He was executor to the will of the duke of York, trustee to the private property of George III., and was warmly

patronized by queen Charlotte, who made him master of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park. In addition to his military services, Sir Herbert on several occasions was intrusted with political missions. B. 1775; D. 1839.

TAYLOR, William Cooke, LL.D., an eminent writer on miscellaneous subjects, after studying at the university of Dublin, repaired to the metropolis, and entered upon a literary career. He was employed in 1846, by the British government, to inquire into the system of education on the Continent. Among his chief works are, "Manuals of Ancient and Modern History;" "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel;" "History of Mohammedanism;" "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe;" and "The History of the House of Orleans." B. at Youghal, 1800; D. 1849.

TAYLOR, General Zachary, President of the United States of North America, served in the war of 1812, and, for his defence of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash river, was raised to the rank of major; in 1819 he became lieutenant-colonel, having previously distinguished himself as commander at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. In the Black Hawk war, and in the Seminole war, he evinced as much tact as bravery in the execution of several harassing employments. In 1840 he was appointed to the chief command of the south-western division of the United States army. After the annexation of Texas, he was ordered to protect the new state from a threatened invasion from Mexico; but after remaining upon the defensive for several months, he proceeded westward, and having encountered the Mexican army under Santa Anna, numbering 20,000 men, he inflicted a signal defeat upon it at Buenavista, although his own force was not greater than 6000. This decisive engagement led to the peace of 1848, after which he retired to his estate in Louisiana. In the same year, however, he was put in nomination and elected to the presidentship of the United States. B. in Virginia, 1784; D. at Washington, 1850.

TAYLOR, Isidore Justin Severin, Baron, a modern French antiquary and traveller, who was descended from an Irish family naturalized in France. His early education was designed to qualify him for a military career, but his own tastes were towards science and art. Instead of entering the Polytechnic School, he became the pupil of the painter Suvé; but, in a short time, commenced writing art-criticisms for the Paris journals. About 1810 he set out upon a tour in Belgium, Germany, and Italy. Returning to France during the last disastrous days of the empire, he was enrolled a sub-lieutenant of the Garde Mobile. Under the Restoration he served in the Royal Guard, and took part in the Spanish campaign; but, on attaining the grade of *chef d'escadron*, he retired from the army, having formed a resolution to devote himself to literature and the arts. In 1824 he was appointed royal commissioner of the Théâtre Français. Whilst holding this office, he introduced several improvements in the scenery and appointments of that stage, and it was to him that Victor Hugo owed the first representation of his "Hernani." The government of Charles X. sent him to Egypt to obtain the obelisk of Luxor and other rare objects of antiquity. After the Revolution of 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him inspector of the fine arts; in which capacity he visited Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa, bringing home from these countries a valuable collection of archæological treasures, which have found a place in the Louvre and other French museums. His most important productions were, "Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'Ancienne France," in 20 vols., and a series of artistic works upon Spain, Portugal, the coast of Africa, Egypt, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a commander of the Legion of Honour. B. at Brussels, 1789.

TAYLOR, Henry, a modern English poet, who was engaged in the department of the Colonial Office, where he rose to a senior clerkship. His leisure was devoted to literature, and he produced several dramatic works in prose and verse, and a number of essays, which exhibited qualities of a very high order. The principal of these were, "Isaac Comnenus," a play in verse, and in five acts; "Philip van Artevelde," a dramatic romance; "The Statesman," a work in prose; "Edwin the Fair," an historical drama; the "Eve of the Conquest," and other poems; the "Virgin Widow," and "Notes from Life," and "Notes from Books." B. early in the 19th century. Knighted 1873.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, a modern English physician and chemical analyst, who at first studied his profession at the united hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas, but afterwards attended the lectures of Gay-Lussac, Orfila, and Dupuytren, at Paris. He was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital in 1831, and in the following year became joint lecturer on chemistry at the same institution. He had previously passed his examination at the Society of Apothecaries, and had received his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1848 he became a licentiate, and at a subsequent period a fellow, of the Royal College of Physicians. Devoting himself to that department of his profession called Medical Jurisprudence, he produced some valuable works thereon. He was also much employed in making *post-mortem* examinations and chemical analyses in cases of supposed poisoning. The evidence given by him at the trials of William Palmer and Smethurst was strongly opposed by other scientific men; but his talents as a chemical analyst have been generally admitted. B. at Northfleet, Kent, 1806.

TAYLOR, Tom, a modern English dramatist and general writer, who received his earliest education at the Grange School of Sunderland, and, after spending two sessions at the university of Glasgow, in 1837 proceeded to Cambridge, where he was elected fellow of Trinity College. At a subsequent period he was appointed to the professorship of English language and literature at University College, London. He was called to the bar as a member of the Inner Temple in 1845. In literature he distinguished himself as a humorous and keenly observant contributor to the pages of "Punch," and as the author of a number of plays, many of which are certainly the wittiest, most elegant, and best-constructed works of the kind now to be found upon the English stage. The most popular of these dramatic pieces are "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Victims," "The Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," and "The Overland Route." His artistic biographies of Haydon and Leslie

are excellent. In 1850 he became assistant-secretary, and in 1854 secretary, of the Board of Health. B. at Sunderland, 1817.

TAYLOR, Bayard, an American author and traveller, who, in 1844, left his native country upon a course of travel in England, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy, an account of which he published after his return to the United States, in a work entitled "Views Afoot, or Europe seen with the Knapsack and Staff." Attracting a large amount of attention, this work gave the young writer a position in the literary circles of his country. In 1846 he became one of the editors of the "New York Tribune," in which journal he inserted a series of sketches of life in California. In 1851 he returned to Europe, and after travelling along the shores of the Mediterranean, went eastward and visited India, China, and Japan. He also sojourned in Syria, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Egypt, an account of these wanderings being conveyed, in a most lively and graphic manner, in his "Life and Landscapes in Egypt," "Pictures of Palestine," &c. B. in Pennsylvania, 1825; D. 1878.

TEBALDEO, or TIBALDEO, Antonio, *te-bal'-de-o*, an eminent Italian poet, who composed in both Latin and Italian. He was a favourite with Leo X., after whose death, however, he fell into distress. His works consist of pastorals and epigrams. B. at Ferrara, about 1463; D. at Rome, 1537.

TEGNER, Esaias, *teg'-ner*, the greatest poet of Sweden, after pursuing a brilliant career at the university of Lund, became professor of Greek in that seat of learning, and took holy orders in 1812, and was made bishop of Wexio in 1824. His works were collected in 6 vols., and published at Stockholm in 1847-8. His poems of "Frithiof," "Axel," and "The Children of the Lord's Supper," have been translated into English by Professor Longfellow. B. in Sweden, 1782; D. 1846.

TEIGNMOUTH, John Shore, Lord, *tain'-mouth*, an English statesman and author, who commenced public life in 1769, as a cadet in the service of the East India Company. In a few years his acquirements in Persian and other Eastern languages obtained for him rapid promotion. He became the intimate friend of Warren Hastings, and accompanied the governor-general to England in 1785. In the following year he returned to the East, on becoming a member of the Supreme Council under Lord Cornwallis, the new governor-general. In 1793 he was created a baronet for his services in aid of the judicial measures introduced by Lord Cornwallis, whose successor he became in the same year. He retained this high post until 1797, when he resigned, and was created Baron Teignmouth. He succeeded Sir William Jones as president of the Asiatic Society, and, subsequently to his return to England, produced the memoirs and correspondence of that oriental scholar. In 1807 he was nominated a commissioner for the affairs of India, and about the same time a member of the privy council. He was the author of a Letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, on the subject of the Bible Society; and "Considerations on Communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity." B. in Devonshire, 1751; D. 1834.

TEILO, *ti'-lo*, a British saint, who founded a college at Llandaff, which was afterwards erected into a bishopric. There were several churches dedicated to him in Wales. Some authors have attributed to him a learned work upon the antiquities of his native country. Flourished in the 5th century.

TEISSIER, Antoine, *tais'-se-ai*, a French writer, who, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, went to Prussia, where he was appointed historiographer, and obtained a pension. His most important works are, "Panegyrics on Learned Men;" catalogue, in Latin, of all the authors who wrote indices, catalogues, &c.; and translations from St. Chrysostom, Calvin, St. Clement, Sleide, &c. B. at Montpellier, 1632; D. at Berlin, 1715.

TEKELI, Emeric, Count de, *tai-lai'-ke*, a Hungarian nobleman, who took the command of his countrymen in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria. He defeated the imperialists in several battles; but, after many vicissitudes, was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey, and died at Constantinople. B. 1658; D. 1705.

TEKIN, Alp, *te'-kin*, the founder of the Gaznavide dynasty, who was at first a Turcoman slave. He was appointed governor of Khorassan; but revolted against his monarch, and took Gazna Ghizni, or Ghuznee, in 961, which he made his capital, and from which the dynasty he founded took its name. D. 975.

TELEMANN, George Philip, *tel'-e-man*, an eminent German musician, who early in life gave promise of that future excellence as a composer which his performances during manhood fulfilled. As composer to the Lyric Theatre at Hamburg, he produced thirty fine operas; and, according to Dr. Burney, composed 600 overtures. He was the companion of the great Handel during the student days of the young men. Although few of his works are generally known in England, they are admitted by competent critics to abound in beauties. B. at Magdeburg, 1681; D. 1767.

TELFORD, Thomas, *tel'-ford*, a celebrated Scotch civil engineer, who was the son of a shepherd in Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving some little education in the parish school of Westerkirk, was, in his 14th year, apprenticed to a stonemason. He continued to work at this business in the rural districts of Scotland, and at Edinburgh, until about the year 1782, when he repaired to London, and found employment upon the quadrangle of Somerset House, then in course of erection under Sir William Chambers. Devoting his spare time to the study of architecture and drawing, he was, in 1784, intrusted with the construction of a house for the resident commissioner in Portsmouth dockyard. He remained there during three years, gaining considerable experience relative to the engineering works of a dockyard. His talents were discerned by some members of the Johnstone family, who resided near his native place, and, through their influence, he was appointed to superintend some alterations in the castle, and afterwards to build a gaol at Shrewsbury. He was now fairly launched upon that career in which he won fame. After being engaged to erect more than forty bridges, he was, about 1793, appointed civil engineer to the Ellesmere Canal Company, to connect the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, by a number of navigations. The Caledonian Canal, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan, the Macclesfield, the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction, the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire

were, at a subsequent period, either entirely or partially constructed by him. The Gotha Canal, in Sweden, was also his work. In 1802 he was appointed engineer to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; and of the great works executed by him in this capacity, he himself said, that "the whole of Scotland, from its southern boundary near Carlisle to the northern extremity of Caithness, and from Aberdeenshire on the east to the Argyleshire islands on the west, has been intersected by roads; its largest rivers, and even inferior streams, crossed by bridges; and all this in the space of twenty-five years, and, with some few exceptions, under the same individual commissioners." The improvement of harbours, and the erection of Highland churches and manses, were also included in the foregoing commission. The improved road from London to Holyhead, the Menai suspension-bridge, St. Katherine's docks, London, and the harbour-works at Aberdeen and Dundee, are held to be his greatest triumphs as an engineer. He left an account of all his undertakings, in a work which was finished and published by his executors after his death, entitled "Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself: containing a Descriptive Narrative of his Professional Labours;" to which a supplementary volume, containing eighty-three plates of his engineering works, was added. In early life he wrote some poetical pieces in imitation of Ramsay and Fergusson, which were inserted, under the signature of Eskdale Tam, in Ruddiman's "Weekly Magazine." In later years he wrote articles on Architecture, Civil Architecture, and Inland Navigation, for Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." He was never married, and, until his 70th year, had never known any serious illness. He left £2000 to be awarded in annual premiums by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and £1000 to the minister of his native parish, for the establishment and continual supply of books to a library there. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and England. B. in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757; D. in London, 1834.

TELL, William, *tel*, one of the principal confederates who restored the independence of Switzerland in 1307. Gessler, the Austrian governor for the emperor Albert, placed the ducal hat of his master upon a pole, which was set up in the market-place at Altorf, and all who passed were required to make obeisance to it. This was refused by Tell, who was sentenced to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son. He fortunately succeeded in cleaving the apple without injuring the child. Gessler observing another arrow in his girdle, asked what it was for; to which Tell boldly replied, "To have slain thee, if I had killed my son." The governor, upon this, ordered Tell to be bound and put into a boat, in order to convey him to a dungeon in his own castle. But a storm coming on, the boatmen declared they should be lost if Tell, who was accounted the best pilot on the lake, was not intrusted with the helm. On this Gessler ordered him to be released, and Tell, steering for a point of land since called the Rock of Tell, jumped ashore and gained the mountains. Shortly after, he shot the governor, and the confederates having taken arms, effected the deliverance of their country. This romantic story, however, is considered as fabulous by Johann von Müller, Grimm, and other writers. B. at Bürglen, in Uri.

TELLER, William Abraham, *tel'-ler*, an eminent German Protestant theologian, who became professor at Helmstadt; but, having published some works which were considered as heterodox, he was deprived of the appointment. He established himself at Berlin in 1767, and there received the post of member of the Consistorial Court. He wrote a number of works upon theology, in German, and some dissertations in Latin. "Equally remote from mysticism on the one hand, and from dry metaphysical philosophy on the other, he addresses himself to the reason and the heart, and, while he touches the latter, carries conviction to the former." B. at Leipzic, 1734; D. at Berlin, 1804.

TELLEZ, Balthazar, *tel'-laiz*, an eminent historian, who was professor of theology, belles-lettres, and philosophy, in various colleges belonging to the Society of Jesuits, of which order he was a member. His most important works are, the "History of the Jesuits in Portugal," and the "History of Ethiopia." B. at Lisbon, 1595; D. at the same city, 1675.

TELLEZ, Gabriel, *tel'-laith*, a celebrated Spanish dramatist, who takes rank immediately after Calderon and Lope de Vega. He is said to have written more than three hundred plays, the greater number of which were destroyed at the order of the Inquisition. He always wrote under an assumed name, being of the clerical profession, and his comedies being marked by considerable licence both in words and morals. B. at Madrid, probably in 1585; D. 1648.

TELLIER, Michel le, *tel'-le-ai*, a French lawyer and statesman, and father of the Marquis de Louvois, who gained unenviable notoriety by proposing the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After passing through different offices, he was recommended by Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIII. for the place of secretary of state, which post he filled with considerable reputation till 1666, when he resigned it to his son. B. at Paris, 1603; D. 1685.

TELLIER, François Michel le. (*See* LOUVOIS, Marquis de.)

TEMANZA, Thomas, *tai-man'-dza*, an eminent Italian architect and writer upon architecture, who constructed the church of La Maddalena at Venice, the Rotunda at Piazzolo, &c. He was the author of "Lives of the most eminent Venetian Architects and Sculptors;" "Civil Architecture;" the "Antiquities of Rimini;" and a number of dissertations upon various branches of architecture. He became chief of the Commission of Inquirers at Venice. B. at Venice, 1705; D. at the same city, 1789.

TEMMINCK, C. J., *tem'-mink*, an eminent Dutch naturalist, who became director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Haarlem. His most important works were, "Systematic Catalogue of Ornithology," "Manual of Ornithology," an "Atlas of Birds," and an account of some new species of birds in the museum of the Linnæan Society. This last paper was inserted in the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society. To the family of pigeons he devoted considerable attention, and produced thereon a valuable work, entitled "Natural History of Pigeons." B. about 1780; D. about 1860.

TEMPELHOF, George Frederick, *temp'-el-hof*, a German officer, author of "The Prussian Bombardier," "The Elements of Military Tactics," the "History of the Seven Years' War," &c.

In the beginning of the revolutionary war with France, he had the command of all the Prussian artillery; and, in 1802, received the order of the Red Eagle from Frederick William III., who nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor to his brothers. B. 1737; D. 1807.

TEMPESTA, Antonio, *tem-pes'-ta*, an eminent painter, who was the disciple of Strada, and excelled in landscapes with figures. He also etched a large number of subjects. B. at Florence, 1555; D. at the same city, 1630.

TEMPESTA, Peter, whose real name was Molyn, but who received the soubriquet of Tempesta from his frequent delineation of storms and shipwrecks, was a native of Haarlem. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion was made a chevalier; but was condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife, which sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment. After remaining in confinement 16 years, he effected his escape. B. 1637; D. 1701.

TEMPLE, William, *tem'-pel*, an eminent English statesman and diplomatist, who at the Restoration became a member of the Irish Convention; but in 1663 repaired to England. He rendered important services as ambassador to the United Provinces, particularly in effecting the league between England, Holland, and Sweden in 1668, known as the Triple Alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) with Mary, daughter of the duke of York. In 1680 he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens; but he was often consulted by the ministers, and by King William in person. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, Miscellanies, and "Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands." "He was," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "a most admirable person. He seems to be the model of a negotiator, uniting politeness and address to honesty." B. in London, 1628; D. 1699.

TEMPLE, Frederick, D.D., was educated at Blundell's Grammar School, Tiverton, and Baliol College, Oxford. He took a double first-class in 1842, was made a fellow of his college and in 1846 took holy orders. He became principal of Kneller Hall Training College in 1848, and was elected head master of Rugby school in 1858. He contributed to the book known as "Essays and Reviews," which caused much opposition to be shown to his appointment as Bishop of Exeter in 1869. B. Nov. 30, 1821.

TENCIN, Claudine Alexandrine Guerin de, *tăn'-să*, was the sister of Cardinal de Tencin, and took the veil in the monastery of Montfleury; but, with the consent of the pope, she threw off the religious habit and entered the gay world at Paris, where she led the fashion for some time, and was celebrated for her intrigues, for which she was once confined in the Châtelet, and afterwards in the Bastille. She was the mother of the celebrated French philosopher D'Alembert, whom she abandoned in his infancy. "The Siege of Calais, or the Misfortunes of Love," and some other romances, were written by her. B. 1681; D. 1749.

TENERANI, Pietro, *ten'-er-a'-ne*, an eminent Italian sculptor, who pursued his studies under Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed a large number of statues and other pieces of sculpture for her Majesty Queen Victoria, the duke of Devonshire, the emperor of Russia, the late king of Naples, as well as for several cities of the United States. He was appointed professor of sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, and was knighted by King Louis of Bavaria. B. about 1799.

TENIERS, David, *ten'-e-ers*, called the Elder, an eminent Dutch painter, who studied under Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where he imitated the manner of Elsheimer. He returned to Antwerp after ten years' absence in Italy. His subjects are alchemists, country fairs, alehouses, and merry meetings, all of them painted in an admirable style. B. at Antwerp, 1582; D. at the same city, 1649.

TENIERS, David, called the Younger, a celebrated Dutch painter, and son of the preceding, whom he surpassed, painted night-scenes, feasts, the "Temptation of St. Anthony," &c. His pieces are numerous and very valuable. The National Gallery contains four of his paintings. B. at Antwerp, 1610; D. at Brussels, 1694.

TENISON, Thomas, *ten'-i-son*, an eminent English prelate, who was educated at the free school of Norwich; whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1680 he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin in the Fields, and in 1689 to the archdeaconry of London. He was so strenuous an advocate for the Protestant cause in the reign of James II., that King William advanced him to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1691, and to the see of Canterbury in 1694. He wrote some sermons, tracts against popery, and published the "Remains of Lord Chancellor Bacon." He founded a library and school in St. Martin's parish. This library, after remaining for many years in a neglected condition, was sold by auction in 1861. B. at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1636; D. in London, 1715.

TENNANT, Smithson, *ten'-nant*, an eminent English chemist, who, after studying under Dr. Black at Edinburgh, and at the university of Cambridge, set out upon a course of European travel, which embraced France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. After taking a degree as bachelor of physic at Cambridge in 1788, he went to London; but, as he enjoyed an independent fortune, did not practise. In 1813 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge; but, in the following year, while visiting a small fort near Boulogne, with Baron Bulow, he and his companion were thrown into the ditch. The baron escaped with the most trifling injuries, but Mr. Tennant's skull was so severely fractured, that he died within an hour after the accident. His most important contributions were furnished to the "Philosophical Transactions;" these were chiefly on the decomposition of fixed air; on the nature of the diamond; on the action of nitre upon gold and platina; on an easier mode of procuring potassium, and on the different sorts of lime used in agriculture. B. at Selby, Yorkshire, 1761; D. 1815.

TENNANT, William, a Scotch poet, who studied for a short time at the university of St. Andrews. He was so unfortunate as to lose the use of his feet while still young. Unaided, he taught himself German, Portuguese, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and other languages. After spending many years as a schoolmaster and classical teacher, he in 1835 received the appointment of professor of Oriental languages in the university of St. Andrews. He wrote three dramas, exhibiting considerable poetical power; the well-known poem of "Anster Fair,"

"The Life of Allan Ramsay," and other works. B. at Easter-Anstruther, Fife, 1785; D. 1848.

TENNEMANN, Wilhelm Gottlieb, *ten'-ne-man*, an eminent German philosophical writer, who became professor of philosophy and librarian at the university of Marburg. He made a German translation of Hume "On the Human Understanding," and of Locke's essay upon the same subject. His most important work was, "Comparative History of the Systems of Philosophy," which has been reproduced under the title of "A Manual of Philosophy," in Bohn's Philological Library, and edited and enlarged by J. R. Morell. The same work has been translated into French by Victor Cousin. B. 1761; D. 1819.

TENNENT, Sir James Emerson, *ten'-nent*, a modern statesman and writer, who, after concluding his educational career at Trinity College, Dublin, repaired to Greece, whither he had been attracted by an ardent sympathy for the cause of Greek independence. Three eloquent and remarkable works resulted from this journey:—"Greece in 1825," "Letters from the Ægean," and the "History of Modern Greece," the last of which contained some curious details relative to the establishment of the monarchy. Shortly after the appearance of the last work, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never practised. Until 1832 he had borne only his paternal name of Emerson; but having in the previous year married the daughter and heiress of William Tennent, a wealthy banker of Belfast, he, upon succeeding to the estates of that gentleman, assumed the additional name of Tennent. In the latter year he entered the House of Commons as member for Belfast, which he represented with little interruption until 1845, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon. At a subsequent period he became lieutenant-governor of Ceylon. After his return to England he was, in 1852, returned member for Lisburn, and received the appointment of secretary to the Poor-Law Board, an office which he resigned to accept that of joint secretary to the Board of Trade. His active parliamentary and official life did not prevent his frequently appearing as the author of valuable works, the chief of which were, "A Treatise on the Copyright of Designs for Printed Fabrics," "Christianity in Ceylon," and "Wine, its Uses and Taxation." In 1859 he produced his "Ceylon," which speedily became one of the most popular works of the day, and was translated into several foreign languages. It is distinguished among even the best works of its class for its correct and extensive series of observations upon natural history. Upon the habits of one animal —the elephant—the book throws a world of light; and so greatly is our knowledge of this gigantic quadruped increased, that it is not too much to say of the book, that, until its appearance, we were but dimly acquainted with, perhaps, the most interesting animal of the brute creation. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself by carrying the Copyright of Designs Act, for which boon the manufacturers of the United Kingdom presented him, in 1843, with a testimonal and a service of plate valued at £3000. B. at Belfast, 1804; D. 1869.

TENNYSON, Alfred, *ten'-ni-son*, a distinguished modern English poet, who was the son of the Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire. The poet was descended of the illustrious families of Lascelles, Clayton, the D'Eyncourts, and other Norman and Saxon lines. While at the university of Cambridge, he wrote a poem entitled "Timbuctoo," which, in 1829, gained the chancellor's medal. Shortly afterwards he produced, in conjunction with his brother Charles, a small volume of poems, which is stated to have been commended by Coleridge. His first effort of any consequence was in 1830, when he put forth a collection of poems, chiefly lyrical, which contained, among other pieces, "Mariana," "Lilian," "The Mermaid," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Dying Swan," "All Things will Die," "Hero to Leander," "The Ballad of Oriana," and "The Sea-fairies." "Poems by Alfred Tennyson" appeared in 1833, and contained, in addition to several of his former productions improved and altered, "The Miller's Daughter," "The Lotus-Eaters," "Locksley Hall," "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," "The Talking Oak," &c. This volume showed that the poet had taken a great stride. "With the publication of this series," says an eminent critic, "Mr. Tennyson appears distinctly as the poet of his own age. His apprenticeship over, his mastery over the instruments of his art is complete, and he employs it in either presenting the life of his contemporaries, the thoughts, incidents, and emotions of the nineteenth century in England, or in treating legend and history with reference to the moral and intellectual sympathies now active amongst us." "The Princess" was given to the public—a public now expectantly appreciative of everything that came from the poet—in 1847. "In Memoriam" followed,—a glorious tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian. Shortly after the appearance of this grand elegy, or rather series of elegies, Mr. Tennyson was appointed poet-laureate; to the trifling salary attached to which post was added a pension of £200 per annum. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" appeared in 1852, "Maud" in 1855, "The Idylls of the King" in 1858, and "Enoch Arden" in 1864. A gorgeously illustrated edition of his poems has been published, upon which the best artists of the time have been employed. In 1856 he was created D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. Some parts of the "Idylls of the King" have been published separately with illustrations, by the eminent French artist, Gustave Doré. B. at Somersby, Lincolnshire, 1810.

TENON, Jacques Réné, *ten'-awng*, a celebrated French surgeon, who studied botany under the eminent Antoine and Bernard Jussieu; and, after concluding his scientific education, established himself in practice; but, in 1744, joined the army as surgeon of the first rank. He subsequently rose to the highest reputation, and was appointed member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, a member of the Institute, and was created a member of the Legion of Honour. He was the author of more than thirty works upon medical science, the most important of which were, "Memoirs relative to Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgery," and "Memoirs upon the Hospitals of Paris." His last work, put forth when he was in his 90th year, was entitled, "On the Means of Prolonging Life." B. 1724; D. 1816.

TENTERDEN, Charles Abbott, Lord, *ten'-ter-*

*den*, an eminent English judge, was the son of a barber at Canterbury, who was "a tall, erect, and primitive-looking man, with a large club pigtail, going about with the instruments of his business, and attended frequently by his son Charles, a youth as decent, grave, and primitive-looking as himself." In 1781 young Abbott was elected to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1788 he entered himself of the Inner Temple. After commencing the active pursuit of his profession, he quickly rose to great eminence; was appointed counsel to the Treasury, the Bank, and several large mercantile companies. In 1816 he accepted a judgeship in the court of Common Pleas, having previously refused a like mark of distinction, his income as a counsel being far beyond the salary of a judge. He was knighted in 1818, and in the same year succeeded Lord Ellenborough as chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. In that capacity Lord Brougham describes him as follows:—"It was an edifying sight to observe Lord Tenterden, whose temper had been visibly affected during the trial (for on the bench he had not always that entire command of it which he possessed at the bar), addressing himself to the points in the case with the same perfect calmness and indifference with which a mathematician pursues an abstract truth; as if there were neither the parties nor the advocates in existence, and only bent on the discovery and the elucidation of truth." In 1827 he was created a peer, with the title of Baron Tenterden. As a speaker in the House of Lords, he opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. He was the author of a treatise upon the law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen, which is stated to be the best work upon that subject. B. at Canterbury, 1762; D. 1832.

TENTORI, Christopher, *ten'-to-re*, a learned Italian writer, who produced a "History of the Republic of Venice," and several other works upon the same subject. B. 1745; D. 1810.

TENZEL, or TENTZEL, Wilhelm Ernest, *tent'-zel*, a learned German historian and antiquary, whose principal works were, "Saxonia Numismatica," "Continuation of Sagittarius's History of Gotha," and "History of the Reformation." B. at Greussen, Thuringia, 1659; D. 1707.

TERAMO, James de, *tai-ra'-mo*, an Italian writer, frequently styled Palladino, was at first an advocate, but afterwards entered into holy orders, and became archbishop of Tarentum. He wrote, among other works, a curious romance, entitled "The Trial of Belial." B. 1349; D. 1417.

TERBURGH, Gerard, *ter'-berg*, a Dutch painter, was employed at the court of Spain, where he gained great wealth, and was made a knight. On his return to his own country he settled at Deventer, and was chosen burgomaster. He painted portraits, conversations, and humorous scenes. B. at Zwoll, Holland, 1608; D. 1681.

TERENCE, Publius Terentius Afer, *ter'-ence*, a dramatic poet, who, according to Suetonius, was a native of Carthage, and was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who gave him his liberty on account of his genius. He studied Greek with such assiduity as to adapt the best comedies from that language into the Latin; of which, however, only six remain. The best edition of Terence is that of Bentley, Amsterdam, 1727. Dunlop, in his





"Roman Literature," has given some imitations of his plays. There is an English translation of the comedies, by George Colman. According to one account, he is said to have died of grief, on hearing that 108 plays of Menander, which he had translated while in Greece, and had dispatched to Rome, were lost at sea; while others state that he expired whilst on a voyage from Asia. Lived between 218 B.C., and 149 B.C.

TERENTIA, *te-ren'-shi-a*, the wife of Cicero, who repudiated her because she had been faithless while he was in banishment in Asia. She married Sallust, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived to her 103rd, or, according to Pliny, to her 117th year.

TERNAUX, Guillaume Louis, Baron, *tair'-no*, a celebrated French manufacturer, who was among the first to introduce spinning-machines into France. He also suggested plans for the preservation of corn in subterraneous caverns instead of granaries, and acclimatized the Thibet sheep in France. B. 1763; D. 1833.

TERPANDER, *ter-pan'-der*, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos. It is said that he appeased a tumult at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to the lyre, which, before his time, had only four. Supposed to have flourished about 650 B.C.

TERRASSON, Jean, *ter'-ras-sawng*, a French divine and writer, who, in 1707, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1721 obtained the professorship of philosophy, Greek, and Latin. His most important works are, "Critical Dissertations on the Iliad" (this has been translated into English); "Reflections in Favour of Law's System" (this was a defence of the Mississippi project); "Sethos," a moral romance, in imitation of Fénélon's "Telemachus;" a translation of Diodorus Siculus. B. at Lyons, 1670; D. at Paris, 1750.

TERRASSON, Antoine, an eminent French lawyer, who was cousin of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an advocate, and composed, by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, the "History of Roman Jurisprudence," for which he was named censor-royal, and professor in the Royal College. Besides the above work, he wrote "Miscellanies" in history and literature. B. at Paris, 1705; D. 1782.

TERTULLIAN, Quintus Septimus Florens, *ter-tul'-li-an*, one of the fathers of the Church, was, according to St. Jerome, a native of Carthage, and the son of a centurion in the employ of the Roman proconsul. He became an eminent rhetorician, and was at first a pagan; but the constancy of the martyrs converted him to Christianity, which he defended with great zeal and eloquence. From Carthage he went to Rome, and in the persecution under Severus, he drew up a famous apology for the Christians. In the latter part of his life he fell into the errors of Montanism. The best editions of Tertullian's works are those of Rigaltius and Semler. St. Jerome thus speaks of his writings:—"What more learned—more acute than Tertullian, whose 'Apology,' and books against the heathen, embrace all the learning of the age!" B. about 160; D. about 225.

TERWESTEN, Augustin, *ter-ves'-ten*, a Dutch painter, who improved himself in Italy, where he studied the works of the best masters. By his means the Academy at the Hague was revived, and that at Berlin instituted. B. at the Hague, 1649; D. at Berlin, 1711.—He had two

brothers, Elias and Matthew. The first excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1724; the other painted historical subjects, and died in 1735.

TESTI, Fulvio, *tes'-te*, an eminent Italian poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He became minister of state to the Duke of Modena; but, being accused of treason, was imprisoned. B. at Ferrara, 1593; D. 1646.

TETZEL, John, *tet'-zel*, a Dominican monk of the 16th century, who, being appointed in 1517 to vend the indulgences issued by Pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, represented them as sufficient for the pardon of all sins, past, present, and future. This first roused the indignation of Luther, and may be said to have been the primary cause of the Reformation. The papal government, seeing the mischief likely to accrue from the indiscreet zeal of Tetzel, severely rebuked him. He returned to his convent at Leipsic in 1518, and died of the plague in the following year.

THACKERAY, William Makepeace, *thăk-e-rai*, a distinguished English novelist, who came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company. Born in the East, the future novelist was sent at an early age to England, and received his first education at the Charterhouse school, afterwards passing to the university of Cambridge, where he had as contemporaries the poet Tennyson, J. M. Kemble, the eminent Saxon scholar, and other young men who subsequently became famous in literature and science. Quitting his "alma mater" without a degree, and in the enjoyment of a respectable fortune, he formed the resolution of studying pictorial art as a profession. With this view he repaired to the continent, and spent some time at Weimar, where he made the acquaintance of Göthe. His artist life was continued until between his 25th and 30th years, when he relinquished the crayon for the pen. From the commencement of his literary career he appears to have exhibited high qualities as a writer. His progress to popularity was nevertheless slow. He is understood to have been employed upon the "Times" newspaper while under the editorship of Barnes; but it was in consequence of his success as a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" that he became recognised as a witty, elegant, and original writer. His articles in this publication were signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh;" and, under the same characteristic pseudonym, he produced, separately, "The Paris Sketch-Book;" "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," in three letters to Miss Smith, of London; and the "Chronicle of the Drum." As Michael Angelo Titmarsh, he also put forth "The Great Hoggarty Diamond;" "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;" and a series of Christmas books, entitled "Our Street," "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," "Rebecca and Rowena," and "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," to the second edition of which last he added a reply to a captious critic in the "Times," who charged him with seeing only hard, selfish, and unamiable people in this world. His general recognition as a great English writer may be said to date from the time of his publishing his first serial novel, "Vanity Fair; or, a Novel without a Hero." But though the public had been long in making the discovery that a great and original genius was catering for it, it now hastened to award him a position in the same rank with the first novelist of the time, Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. Thackeray's reputation was fully maintained by his subsequent works; everybody being charmed by his wit, his beautiful style,—so easy, yet so strong,—so full of art, but of art so delightfully concealed. "The History of Pendennis," "The History of Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," —each work was read with grateful avidity by the countrymen of their author. His historical studies for the novel of "Henry Esmond," the action of which, being laid in the time of Queen Anne, naturally included Addison, Steele, and the wits of that day, in the list of characters, would seem to have been the original foundation for those brilliant lectures upon the English humourists which he delivered in London, the provinces, and in the United States of America. Several works which have been left unnamed in the preceding list were republished in an edition of his "Miscellanies;" a collection which included his early contributions to "Fraser's Magazine" and "Punch,"—notably, "Jeames's Diary," the "Snob Papers," and the essays of a "Fat Contributor." In England, Scotland, and the United States during his second visit in 1855-6, were also delivered his lectures upon the "Four Georges," which, at a later period, were published in the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine," a cheap and highly-popular magazine, of which he became the editor on its establishment in 1860. In 1857 he presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Oxford in Parliament; but was rejected by that constituency in favour of Mr. Cardwell. His last work was "Denis Duval;" which was unfinished at his death, being then in course of publication in the Cornhill Magazine. A handsome library edition of his collected works with the original illustrations, drawn by himself, was published in 1867-69. B. at Calcutta, 1811; D. in London, 1863.

THACKWELL, Lieutenant-general Sir Joseph, G.C.B. and K.H., colonel 16th Lancers, *thak'-well*, served in the latter part of the Irish rebellion; but obtaining a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars in 1800, he remained in that corps for 31 years, during the last eleven of which he held the command. He went to Spain with Sir John Moore, and was present at Corunna. At the battle of Vittoria he was severely wounded: at Waterloo he lost his left arm, and had two horses shot under him. In India he served with great distinction, commanding the cavalry in the first Affghan, as well as in the Gwalior and the two Sikh campaigns. B. 1781; D. 1859.

THALBERG, Sigismund, *tal'-bairg*, a distinguished modern German pianist and musical composer, who was educated under Hummel. In his 15th year he appeared with success as a performer, and, in his 16th, published some excellent musical compositions. In Paris, London, and Vienna, he achieved the highest success as a pianist, and exercised a large amount of influence over the formation of the modern method of performing upon the pianoforte. He composed variations and fantasias upon the operas of "The Huguenots," "Don Giovanni," "La Donna del Lago," &c. His "Studies for the Pianoforte" are highly esteemed, and, of all the modern masters, he was most successful in training pupils. B. 1812; D. 1871.

THALES, *thai'-lees*, a philosopher of antiquity,

who, after travelling many years, particularly in Egypt, where he studied mathematics, returned to his native place, and founded a school of philosophy, generally styled the Ionian school. Among his disciples were Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras, and he was often visited by Solon and Thrasybulus. He is generally allowed to have been the father of the Greek philosophy, and stands first on the list of the seven wise men. His doctrine was, that water is the first principle of all bodies; and, according to Diogenes, he was a believer in a deity pervading the universe. He made some inventions in geometry, and first observed the apparent diameter of the sun. He likewise observed the nature and course of eclipses. B. at Miletus, 640 B.C.; D. about 545 B.C.

THAMASP, TAMASP, or THAMAS I., *tha'-mas*, sofi of Persia, was the son of Shah Ismail, and ascended the throne in 1523. He defeated the Usbeks, took Bagdad in 1529, and conquered Shirvan in 1538. He suppressed a revolt which his two brothers had excited against his authority, and recovered, from the Ottomans, Bagdad and the surrounding territory, as well as Kars, which had been for a short period under the domination of that power. B. 1514; poisoned, 1576.

THAMASP or TAMASP II., twelfth sofi of Persia, ascended the throne in 1729. Attacked on all sides by the Affghans, the Russians, and the Turks, he was enabled, at first, to retain his throne by the aid of Nadir Shah, who, after defeating the Affghans, whose king he put to death, turned his arms against and deposed Thamasp, in 1732. B. about 1698; supposed to have been killed, 1737.

THAMASP, or TAMASP-KOULI-KHAN. (*See* NADIR SHAH.)

THEDEN, John Christian Antony, *tai'-den*, a celebrated German surgeon, who entered the army of the king of Prussia as surgeon, and, during the military operations of the Seven Years' War, displayed so much skill in his profession, that Frederick promoted him to the post of chief military surgeon. After thirty years' service, he commenced writing a series of works upon surgery, which bear the impress of his long experience, and are highly esteemed. The theoretical portion of them, however, being based upon an antiquated principle, is less valuable. B. 1714; D. 1797.

THELLUSSON, Peter Isaac, *thel'-lus-son*, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and who, at his death, in 1797, left about £100,000 to his family, and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, was to accumulate to a certain period, when, if there were none of his descendants and name existing, the whole was to be applied by Parliament towards paying off the national debt. The family endeavoured to set aside the will in Chancery, but without success; and it was not until 1859, after sixty years of litigation, that the "great Thellusson will-case," the oldest lawsuit on record, was decided.

THELWALL, John, *thel'-wall*, an English writer, who, after spending some time in the study of the law, relinquished it for literature. He commenced his career by publishing a volume of poems, which were well received, and afterwards became editor of a magazine. Master of a ready and attractive style, he joined with Horne Tooke and other political orators of the time, and gained so great a reputation by his boldness as a political reformer, that he was included with Horne Tooke and Thomas Hardy in an indictment for high treason. After a trial of five days, he was acquitted, whereupon he retired to Wales; but, in 1801, commenced as lecturer and tutor in elocution. In the cure of stammering he was also highly successful, communicating some valuable papers upon the subject to the "Medical and Physical Journal" and the "Monthly Magazine." He was the author of "Poems written in the Tower and in Newgate;" "The Tribune;" "Political Miscellanies;" "A Letter on Stammering;" "The Peripatetic;" and a novel called "The Daughter of Adoption." B. in London, 1764; D. 1834.

THEMISON, *them'-is-on*, a celebrated Greek physician, who was the disciple of Asclepiades, and, departing from the old system, formed a medical sect called Methodici, which was opposed to that of the Empirici. Flourished in the 1st century before Christ.

THEMISTIUS, *the-mis'-ti-us*, a Greek orator and philosopher, who acquired so high a reputation that, though a pagan, Theodosius the Great appointed him tutor to his son Arcadius, previously to which he had been nominated by Julian prefect of Constantinople. He was very intimate with St. Gregory Nazianzen. He wrote commentaries on the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle: the last only is extant. There remain some of his discourses. Flourished in the 4th century.

THEMISTOCLES, *the-mis'-to-klees*, a celebrated Athenian general, who signalized himself by his courage and address in early life, and fought bravely at Marathon, under Miltiades. When Xerxes invaded Greece, in 480 B.C., Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was intrusted to his command. The jealous rivalry of the generals in command of the allied Grecian fleet would have proved fatal to the cause, had not Themistocles freely relinquished his pretensions, and nominated his rival, Eurybiades, as head of the expedition. The Persian fleet was somewhat distressed at Artemisium by a violent storm and the feeble attack of the Greeks; but it was owing to Themistocles that a decisive battle was subsequently fought; for the Greeks, actuated by different views, were unwilling to make a stand at sea against the enemy; Themistocles, however, sent intelligence of their intentions to the Persian monarch. Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the Bay of Salamis, prevented their escape, and obliged them to fight for their safety, as well as for the honour of their country. This battle, which was fought near the island of Salamis, 480 B.C., was decisive, the Greeks obtaining the victory. Further to insure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut down the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and to prevent his retreat into Asia. Xerxes hastened from Greece, left his forces without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the Greeks. Upon his return, Themistocles was received with the greatest honours, and, by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, the Piræus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet, in the midst of this glory, the conqueror of Xerxes

incurred the displeasure of his countrymen. He was banished from the city, and obliged to seek the protection of a monarch whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes received the illustrious Athenian with kindness, made him one of his greatest favourites, and, according to oriental custom, bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine, and meat. But Themistocles still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and, according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by poison, or drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain. His remains were conveyed to Attica, and honoured with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who too late repented of their cruelty to the saviour of his country. B. about 514 B.C.; D. about 449 B.C.

THEMISTOGENES, *the-mis-toj'-e-nees*, a Greek historian, referred to by Xenophon as the author of an account of the expedition of Cyrus. It is, however, conjectured that Xenophon alluded to his own history—the "Anabasis," as the work of another writer.

THENARD, Louis Jacques, Baron, *tain'-ar*, a celebrated French chemist, who in his 20th year became demonstrator in chemistry at the Polytechnic School at Paris. He subsequently rose to the position of professor of chemistry in the College of France. Charles X. created him a baron in 1824. In 1833 he was nominated a peer of France, having in the meanwhile been appointed professor in the university. One of the most distinguished chemists in the early portion of the 19th century, he was the author, among other valuable works, of "Physico-Chemical Researches," "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical," which latter is one of the best works of its kind, and has been reproduced in the German language. He likewise enriched the scientific journals of France with treatises upon almost every department of chemistry. B. 1777; D. 1857.

THEOBALD, Louis, *the'-o-bawld*, an English dramatic author, who wrote several pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known by his edition of Shakspere, which, though depreciated by Warburton, possesses considerable merit, and shows no want of judgment. As an editor of Shakspere, he was vastly superior to Pope, whose edition he criticised in a pamphlet entitled "Shakspere Restored; or, Specimens of Blunders committed and unamended in Pope's Edition." For this, Pope assailed Theobald with all his powers of ridicule, and made him the hero of the "Dunciad." Theobald revenged himself in an admirable way: he produced an edition of Shakspere which extinguished the inaccurate one of Pope. Pope and Theobald afterwards became reconciled, and the former substituted Colley Cibber for Theobald, as the chief dunce in his satire. He was likewise the author of a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and some periodical papers inserted in a weekly journal of his time. B. at Sittingbourne, Kent, date unknown; D. 1744.

THEOBALDUS, or TEBALDUS, *te-bal'-dus*, a French prelate, who wrote a theological and didactic poem upon twelve animals—the lion, eagle, serpent, ant, fox, stag, spider, whale, centaur and siren, elephant, dove, and panther. After describing the habits of these animals, he





proceeds to make a series of moral and religious speculations thereupon. The poem has likewise been attributed to Hildebert, archbishop of Tours. The title of the work, which was first printed at Antwerp in 1482, is "Physiologus de Naturis Duodecim Animalium."

THEOCRITUS, *the-ok'-ri-tus*, a Greek bucolic poet, of whom little is known beyond the fact that his friend and patron was Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have been strangled by order of Hiero, King of Syracuse, for having written a satire against him. Of his various works, we have only his "Idylls," and some epigrams. Lived about 280 B.C.

THEODATUS, *the-od'-a-tus*, king of the Goths in Italy, was placed on the throne in 534, by his cousin Amalasuntha, whom he married; but some time afterwards caused to be strangled. The emperor Justinian declared war against him, and Belisarius, his general, marched into Italy; on which the soldiers of Theodatus deposed him, and placed on the throne Vitiges, who put Theodatus to death, in 536.

THEODORE, *the'-o-dore*, an adventurer of low birth, who contrived to raise himself to the position of negus or emperor of Abyssinia. His name was originally Kassai, which he changed for that of Theodore on his accession to the throne, putting forth his claim, at the same time, to be a lineal descendant of Menilek, the reputed son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. At first he entered the service of one of the petty princes of the country, but he gained possession of his territories, and ultimately of the greater part of Abyssinia by his intrigues with the leading chieftains and his manifest military genius, being crowned as emperor in 1855. He sought to enter into an alliance with England, but his overtures were misunderstood or neglected, and in revenge for the fancied slight, he imprisoned the British consul and several British officers and Europeans who had visited or settled in the country. Peaceful means having failed to procure their release, the government sent an expedition against Theodore in 1867-68. The Emperor gave up the prisoners and shot himself when the British troops captured Magdala, April 13, 1868. B. at Quard, in Western Amhara, about 1810.

THEODORIC, *the-od'-o-rik*, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, and was given as a hostage to the emperor Leo Magnus, in 461. He rendered great services to the emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 484. He afterwards defeated and put to death Odoacer, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of the Franks. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged commerce. B. 455; D. 526.

THEODORIC I., king of the Visigoths, succeeded Wallia in 420. During the interval 426 to 436, he made war upon the Romans three times, and attempted to take the city of Narbonne. He obtained territory both in Spain and Gaul, and subsequently became the ally of the Romans against Attila, whom he defeated at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451, but lost his life in the battle. His son Thorismund succeeded him.

THEODORIC II., son of Theodoric I., acquired the throne by the murder of his brother Thoris-

mund, in 453, but was himself killed by Euric, another of the sons of Theodoric I. During his short reign he increased the empire of the Visigoths, and advanced almost as far as the Loire. Killed, 466.

THEODORUS OF MOPSUESTIA, *the-od'-or-us*, so named from the place of which he was bishop, a city in Cilicia. His works, which favour Nestorianism and Socinianism, were condemned in the fifth general council. What remains is a "Commentary on the Twelve Greater Prophets," and some fragments. He is held in great respect by the Syrian Christians. D. 429.

THEODORUS OF CYRENE, whose philosophy was so disliked, that he was banished from his native city. He repaired to Athens, and afterwards to Egypt, where he obtained the favour of Ptolemy Soter, who appointed him ambassador to Lysimachus. He was styled the Atheist, for having composed a work in which he denied the existence of the gods. He is regarded as one of the forerunners of Epicurus. Flourished towards the close of the 4th century B.C.

THEODORUS I. succeeded John IV. as bishop of Rome in 642. He excommunicated Paulus, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the heresy of the Monothelites. His successor was Martin I. D. 649.

THEODORUS II. succeeded John IX. in 897, but died in less than a month after his election.

THEODORUS LASCARIS, emperor of Nicæa. (*See* LASCARIS, Theodore.)

THEODORUS, or DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus, defended the Catholic faith against the emperor Valens, who was an Arian, but became the favourite of Gratian. He was the author of works upon theology and morals, none of which are extant. D. about 394.

THEODORUS OF CÆSAREA was at first a monk at Jerusalem, but repairing to Constantinople about 535, obtained the favour of Justinian, and was nominated archbishop of Cæsarea. Afterwards he was excommunicated and deprived of his see.

THEODOSIUS I., *the-o-do'-si-us*, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Great. His father, Theodosius, distinguished himself in Britain and Africa, but was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, associated with himself in the empire, and appointed governor of Thrace and those provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and compelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III. solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered, and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disposition by pardoning the criminals. But in 390 he tarnished his fame in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of an insurrection which had taken place in that city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction, that he refused to admit Theodosius into the church till he had performed penance during eight months. The emperor, having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph; after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia, he caused him to be beheaded, in 394. He thus became emperor of the whole Roman world, and was preparing to reform the administration of his dominions by wise edicts, when his health gave way. Before his death he nominated his son Arcadius to the empire of the East, while that of the West was given to Honorius. B. 345; D. at Milan, 395.

THEODOSIUS II. was grandson of the preceding, and succeeded his father Arcadius, in 408, under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria. She caused him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius, an Athenian philosopher, who, being baptized, took the name of Eudocia. Ardaburius, his general, defeated the Persians with great slaughter near the Euphrates; but Theodosius was less fortunate against the Huns, who overran the European provinces, so that the emperor was obliged to purchase a peace. Theodosius, throughout his life, was emperor only in name, the whole sovereignty being exercised by Pulcheria, his sister. During his reign, the celebrated code of laws known as the Theodosian code, was promulgated. B. 401; D. 450.

THEODOSIUS III. was nominated emperor of the East in succession to Anastasius II., in 715, by the troops of Anastasius. He at first refused the crown, but was forced to accept it. After a reign of one year he abdicated in favour of Leo III.

THEODOTION of EPHESUS, *the-o-do'-she-on*, was of the Ebionite sect of Christians, and made a translation into Greek of the Old Testament. Flourished early in the 2nd century.

THEODOTUS OF BYZANTIUM, *the-od'-o-tus*, surnamed the Tanner, from his occupation. In the persecution under Marcus Aurelius he was arrested, and, to save his life, renounced the Christian religion. The faithful having reproached him for his apostasy, he invented the heretical notion that Christ was only a man. He was excommunicated, but obtained many followers, who were called Theodotians.

THEOGNIS, *the-og'-nis*, a Greek elegiac poet. There remain of his some fragments printed in the collection of comic poets by Aldus. B. at Megara, and flourished towards the close of the 6th century.

THEON, *the'-on*, a Greek sophist, who wrote a poetical treatise of rhetoric, entitled "Progymnasmata." Flourished in the 4th century.

THEON, a celebrated Greek painter, who was accounted one of the first artists of his time. His paintings are alluded to by Pliny, Plutarch, and Ælian. Flourished under Philip and Alexander of Macedon.

THEON OF ALEXANDRIA, surnamed the Younger, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia. He wrote a Commentary on Euclid and on Aratus. Flourished in the 4th century.

THEON OF SMYRNA, surnamed the Elder, a Platonic philosopher, who is stated to have composed a work upon arithmetic, music, astronomy, and geometry, which has been lost. Flourished under Ptolemy.

THEOPHANES, Geo rge, *the-of'-a-nees*, a Greek historian, who entered into the monastic state, and was received with distinction at the seventh general council; but was exiled by the emperor Leo the Armenian. He wrote a chronicle beginning where Syncellus ends, and reaching to the reign of Michael Curopalatus. D. 818.

THEOPHANES, Prokopovitch, a Russian his-

torian, who became archbishop of Novgorod. He wrote the "Life of Peter the Great," and some theological treatises. B. 1681; D. 1786.

THEOPHANIA, empress of the East, *the-of'-a-ne-a*, was a woman of obscure birth, and having become the wife of Romanus II., evinced a treacherous and intriguing disposition. She poisoned her husband in 963, and placed her paramour Nicephorus Phocas upon the throne, whom she married, but caused to be assassinated, in order that she might espouse John Zimisces. The latter, however, banished Theophania shortly after being proclaimed emperor. She was recalled to Constantinople by her son Basil II., in 983.

THEOPHILUS, *the-of'-i-lus*, bishop of Antioch, was at first a heathen; but was converted to Christianity on reading the Bible. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, and is appended to the works of Justin. Flourished in the 2nd century.

THEOPHILUS, emperor of the East, was the son and successor of Michael II. He punished with great severity all who were implicated in the murder of Leo V.; was an iconoclast, and remained almost continually at war with the caliph Motassem, whose native city, Zapetra, in Syria, he destroyed. Motassem, however, revenged this insult by sacking Armorium, the birthplace of Theophilus. D. 842.

THEOPHILUS, a jurist of Constantinople, who, with Dorotheus and Trebonian, compiled the "Institutes of Justinian." Of this undertaking he left an excellent paraphrase in Greek, which was discovered in the 16th century, at Louvain. Flourished in the 6th century.

THEOPHILUS PROTOSPATHARIUS, *pro-tos-path-a'-ri-us*, a Greek writer upon medicine; five of whose treatises upon anatomy and physiology are extant. Nothing is known relative to his life. Supposed to have lived in the 7th century.

THEOPHILUS, surnamed the Monk and the Priest, a Latin writer, who composed a work upon painting on velvet, wood, and in fresco. The work also treated of mosaics, painting on glass, and gave some curious recipes for the mixing of colours. Lived in the 12th century.

THEOPHRASTUS, *the-o-fras'-tus*, a Greek philosopher. Plato was his first master; but he afterwards became a disciple of Aristotle, who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the surname of Theophrastus, "one who speaks divinely," his original name being Tyrtamus. He succeeded Aristotle in his school at Athens, and his name became so celebrated, that he was attended by two thousand pupils, who came from all parts of Greece. Only a few of his works are extant; the most important of them being, "History of Stones," of which Hill has given an English translation; "Treatise of Plants," and "Moral Characters:" these have also been translated into English. The best edition of his works is that of Aldus. B. at Eresus, in the island of Lesbos, about 370 B.C.; D. at Athens, at a very advanced age.

THEOPHYLACTUS, *the'-o-fil-ac'-tus*, archbishop of Achris, and metropolitan of Bulgaria in the 11th century. He wrote Commentaries on the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles; also on some of the minor prophets and Epistles.

THEOTOCOPULI, Dominic, *the'-o-to-cop'-u-li*, an eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, who studied under Titian, is supposed to have been a Greek; but he settled at Toledo, and was engaged by Philip II. to decorate the Escurial with his works. He designed several Spanish churches, and executed sculptures for them. D. at Toledo, 1625.—His son Manuel also achieved celebrity as a sculptor and architect. He designed a portion of the cathedral of Toledo. D. 1631.



THERAMENES, *the'-răm'-e-nees*, an Athenian philosopher and general, was one of the thirty tyrants who assumed the government of Athens; but he opposed their cruelties; on which Critias, one of his colleagues, accused him of being an enemy to the state, and Theramenes was condemned to take poison, 404 B.C.

THERESA, St., *te-re'-sa*, a Spanish lady who became a Carmelite nun, and was the reformer of the order, founding at Avila in 1562, a new society which bore the name of the Barefooted Carmelites. This "saint," who seems to have oscillated during early life between a liking for rigid devotion, and a zest for worldly frivolity, wrote an account of her life, detailing her intercourse with the spiritual world while on earth. B. in Castile, 1515; D. 1582.

THESIGER, Sir Frederick, *thes'-i-jer*, a modern English lawyer, who at first served as a midshipman in the royal navy, which he quitted to study the law. In 1818 he was called to the bar, and after rising to a large practice, and becoming the leader of the Home circuit, was nominated king's counsel in 1834. In 1840 he was returned to Parliament as member for Woodstock, for which place he sat until 1844, when, on being appointed solicitor-general under the Peel ministry, he became a candidate for, and was elected to represent, Abingdon. At the death of Sir William Follett he was appointed attorney-general; but the Peel ministry vacating office soon afterwards, he retired with his party. Under the Derby administration of 1852, he again became attorney-general, and lord chancellor, as Lord Chelmsford, in 1858 and 1866. B. in London, 1794; D. 1878.

THESPIS, *thes'-pis*, a Greek poet of Attica, who, according to the ancient tradition, was the inventor of tragedy. He went from town to town in a waggon, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, with faces daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs and speeches. He is said to have written tragedies, which are lost. Flourished about 535 B.C.

THESSALUS, *the'-sa-lus*, a Greek physician, who resided at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. He assisted to establish the sect of Dogmatici, called also the Hippocratic school. Some of the writings which are known under the name of Hippocrates, are supposed to have been written by Thessalus. Flourished about 360 B.C.

THESSALUS, a Greek physician, who was one of the founders of the Methodici school of medicine. His vanity was so excessive, that he styled himself "the conqueror of physicians." Galen accused him of being ignorant of the action of drugs. Flourished in the 1st century.

THEUDIS, *thu'-dis*, king of the Visigoths, who was elected as the successor of Amalaric, in 531. He sustained a war against the Franks, whom, in 542, he drove out of Saragossa; but was repulsed at Ceuta by the Greeks. Although an Arian, he tolerated the orthodox faith. He was the last of the Visigothic kings that resided in Spain. Assassinated at Barcelona, 548.

THE'VENOT, Melchisedeck, *tave'-no*, a learned

French writer, who became Keeper of the Royal Library of France. He produced a collection of voyages and travels, including those of Hakluyt and Purchas, which are highly esteemed; a "History of the Academy of Sciences," of which he was one of the founders, and other works. B. 1621; D. 1692.

THE'VENOT, John, a celebrated French traveller, who was nephew of the preceding, travelled in England, Germany, and Italy; and, having made the acquaintance of the celebrated D'Herbelot at Rome, he, at the latter's suggestion, set out upon a journey of exploration in Asia. After visiting Egypt, Persia, and India, he died on his route from Ispahan to Tabriz. He made a collection of the plants of India and Persia, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published after his death, at Amsterdam. He introduced coffee into France. B. at Paris, 1633; D. 1667.

THIBAUT, *te'-bo*, fifth count of Champagne, and first king of Navarre, succeeded to the crown of Navarre at the death of Sancho the Strong, in 1234, and in 1239 set out upon a crusade in the Holy Land; but after experiencing defeat at Cæsarea and at Ascalon, he abandoned his army to its fate, and returned to his kingdom. Sixty-six poems are said to have been written by him; on account of which he takes high rank among the Troubadours. B. 1201; D. at Pampeluna, 1253.

THIBAUT, Anthony Justus Frederick, an eminent German writer upon jurisprudence, who became a judge of the grand-duchy of Baden, and a knight. His writings, which are highly esteemed, principally are, "On the Necessity of a Common Code of Laws for Germany," "Essays on Civil Law," "On Several Branches of the Theory of Law," and "On Possession and Prescription." B. at Hameln, Hanover, 1772; D. 1840.

THIERRY, Amedée-Simon-Dominique, *tee'-er-re*, a French historian, who became master of requests in the council of state. He assisted his brother Augustin in several of the great works produced by the latter, and himself wrote, "History of Gaul under the Roman Dominion," "History of Attila," and "History of the Gauls, from the most remote period until the Conquest of Gaul." B. at Blois, 1797.

THIERRY, Jacques-Nicolas-Augustin, a celebrated French historian, who was at first a teacher in a school; but repairing to Paris in 1814, he, in a few years, attracted attention by his contributions to the liberal journals of that metropolis. In 1820 he was engaged to write a series of letters upon French history for the "Courrier Français;" but his opinions having been attacked, he quitted that journal, and resolved to entirely devote himself to historical inquiry. After four years of assiduous study, he produced his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," a work which, despite its peculiar theories, has become celebrated, not alone in France, but also in England and Germany. For a time his eyesight so far failed him that he was reduced to a condition of total blindness; but in that melancholy period he received material assistance from his brother, the above-named, and his wife, Julia Thierry. Consistent in his principles, refusing political employment, he remained a devoted follower of historical research, finding in that course of life something, as he himself expressed it, "better than property—better than health." His other works were, "Ten Years of Historical Study," "Letters on the History of France," "Collections of Documents relative to the History of France," and the "Times of the Merovingians." As an historian, he is excelled by neither Michelet nor Guizot, the greatest historical writers of his country. He was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. B. at Blois, 1795; D. 1856.

THIERRY, Julia, a modern French authoress, was the wife of the preceding, and besides assisting him in his historical labours, she herself produced a number of interesting works, the most important of which were, "Pictures of Manners in the 18th and 19th Centuries;" and some excellent essays for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." D. 1844.

THIERS, Jean Baptiste, *tee'-air*, a learned French divine, who, after being a professor in the university of Paris, obtained the benefice of Champrond, in the diocese of Chartres, where he embroiled himself in disputes with his superiors respecting ecclesiastical dues. He wrote a treatise on "Superstitions respecting the Sacraments," "A History of Perukes," and several other curious works. B. at Chartres, about 1636; D. 1703.

THIERS, Louis Adolphe, a celebrated French statesman and historian. It was intended to place him at the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, in order to qualify him for a military career; but the fall of the empire, and the peace which ensued, leaving only a faint prospect of success to a young military man who possessed no influence, he resolved to adopt the law as a profession, and accordingly entered the college of Aix, where he distinguished himself by his talents for the acquisition of knowledge. He set up in practice as an advocate; but meeting with little success, resolved to apply himself to literature, and, with that view, repaired to Paris. After acquiring some celebrity as a writer of political articles for various French newspapers, he, in 1823, produced the first volume of the "History of the French Revolution." This work, which was not completed until 1830, had but little success at the outset. The revolution of 1830, however, allowed him to take a prominent position. With Armand Carrel, Béranger, and others, he had previously exhibited great energy in denouncing the governmental system of the Bourbons; and when Louis Philippe became the constitutional king of France, Thiers, as one of the chief promoters of the new order of things, was rewarded with a post in the ministry of Finance. He next rose to the highest reputation as a parliamentary orator, and upon the formation of the Soult ministry, in 1832, Thiers became minister of the Interior, an office he exchanged for the ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1836. As a statesman, he evinced a policy antagonistic to England, and somewhat in favour of war. Opposed by Guizot, he was at length supplanted by the latter; whereupon Thiers returned to authorship, and devoted his leisure to the composition of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire." In politics he was regarded as one of the leaders of the opposition to the measures of the king and his minister Guizot, until the Revolution of 1848. At that period he could not succeed in attaining to a prominent position, chiefly distinguishing himself as an orator in the National Assembly, where he denounced

some of the pet schemes of the republicans; such, for instance, as rights of labour, the national workshops, and other socialistic theories. As an adherent to the cause of the Orleans family, he was exiled from France at the *coup d'état*. He took up his residence first at Brussels, and then in London; but subsequently returned to the French capital on declaring his acquiescence with the empire. No statesman of modern times has been more often charged with want of earnestness and of principle. As an historian, his brilliant talents are obscured by his want of truth and candour. "He has unquestionably surpassed all his predecessors," observes an eminent critic, "in the case and vigour of his style, in his descriptive power, in his delineation of the character of Napoleon, in his view of the organization and inner life of the first empire. . . . . His work is the picture of the first empire, and the apotheosis of its chief. The representation, indeed, may not always be accurate, and the panegyric not always just. . . . . But we complain of this history, not simply for its mis-statements of facts and its false political reasonings, but also its false morality. We have said that it is the aim of this work to vindicate the first empire. In order to attain this end, the author's facts are strained to meet a distorted morality, and his judgment is often strained to meet a distortion of facts." B. at Marseilles, 1797; D. 1877.

Thion de la Chaume, Claude Esprit, *tee'awn(g)-dla-shome*, a celebrated French physician, who, in 1782, became chief physician to the troops engaged at the siege of Gibraltar, and there distinguished himself by his arrangements for the cure of the soldiers attacked by fever. He was the author of several valuable papers on medical subjects; but his death, at an early age, cut short a very promising career. B. at Paris, 1750; D. at Montpellier, 1786.

Thirlby, Styan, *thurl'-be*, a learned English critic, who was a doctor of laws of the university of Cambridge, and wrote a tract against Whiston on the Trinity; but is principally known by his excellent edition of Justin's works. B. about 1692; D. 1753.

Thirlwall, Dr. Connop, *thurl'-wall*, a modern English prelate and historical writer, who at first studied for the legal profession, and was called to the bar; but subsequently entered into holy orders, and became bishop of St. David's. He was the author of a "History of Greece," and also assisted in making a translation of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." B. at Stepney, 1797; D. 1875.

Thistlewood, Arthur, *this'-el-wood*, memorable as the leader of the "Cato Street" conspirators in 1820, was the son of a respectable farmer near Lincoln, and obtained a lieutenant's commission in the militia in 1797. He shortly after married a young lady with a considerable fortune, but who died about eighteen months after their union. After squandering his property in dissipation and gambling, he went to London, and from thence made occasional voyages to America and France. He married again, and thereby improved his circumstances; but he had now become a professional gambler, and had associated himself with disaffected characters, which drew on him the notice of government. When the riots in Spa Fields took place, he was arrested as one of the ringleaders; but after being kept some time in confinement, was liberated, there being no proof of his guilt.





Shortly after, he sent a challenge to the home secretary, Lord Sidmouth, and was again committed to prison for a considerable time. Inflamed with resentment, he became the principal actor in the Cato Street conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the administration, while at a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and excite an insurrection in the metropolis. Information having been given to the ministers by a spy, a party of police-officers, supported by a company of the guards, proceeded to the place of meeting—a room over some stables in Cato Street—where the conspirators were preparing for their diabolical enterprise. On the entrance of the officers, Thistlewood seized a sword, and killed the foremost of them, named Smithers, on the spot. He and his coadjutors, however, who were ignorant persons of the lowest class of society, were secured, brought to trial, condemned, and suffered as traitors, May 1, 1820. B. 1772.

Tholuck, Frederick Augustus Gottren, *tol'-uk*, a celebrated modern German theologian, who became professor of theology at Halle. His most important works, several of which were translated into English, are, "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms;" "Authenticity of the Evangelical History" (an answer to the "Life of Jesus" by Strauss); "Sermons on the Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life;" and "Hours of Devotion." B. at Breslau, 1799.

Thom, James, *tom*, a Scotch sculptor, who was brought up to the trade of a stonemason; but, having taught himself the art of sculpture, attracted considerable reputation by his carvings, in sandstone, of Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnnie, and other figures, illustrative of the verses of Burns. In London, the exhibition of his works was at one time very popular; but in time its attractiveness declined, and Thom paid a visit to the United States, where he was so well received, that he resolved to settle there. He subsequently relinquished sculpture, and occupied himself with farming and architecture. His "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie" are placed near the Burns monument on the banks of the Doon. B. in Ayrshire, 1799; D. at New York, 1850.

Thom, William, a Scotch poet, called "the weaver-poet of Inverury." In his tenth year he was apprenticed to the trade of a handloom weaver. In the leisure left from this occupation, he "picked up a little reading and writing;" made an attempt to acquire the Latin language, but was defeated for want of time; and learned to play the German flute. He married, and had a family of four children; but in 1837, in consequence of some commercial failures, he was thrown out of employment, and in order to obtain work had to perform a dreary journey in the cold weather, from his residence at Newtyle, near Cupar Angus, in Forfarshire, to Aberdeen. One of his children died on the journey. His first effort as a song-writer was made at this time. He composed some verses to his flute, and, by offering copies at the houses on his road, obtained the means of proceeding to his destination. He subsequently forwarded some verses to the "Aberdeen Herald," which attracting much attention, his other poems were published. Thom was invited to London, where a dinner was given in his honour; but, after his return to Inverury, he fell into great distress. In 1841 he produced a

small volume entitled "Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver," which contained verses of great melody and sweetness of sentiment, combined with much taste; but they were far from receiving the success to which their merits entitled them. After his death, a subscription amounting to about £250 was raised for his destitute family. B. at Aberdeen, 1799; D. at Inverury, 1850.

THOMAS CATIMPRATENSIS, *to'-mas*, a French writer, who was a monk, taught theology at Louvain, and was afterwards celebrated as a preacher in France, Germany, and Belgium. He was the author of several lives of the saints, some Latin poems, and a treatise upon morality, entitled "Bonum universale de Apibus." He is also stated by some authors to have made translations of Aristotle. His biographies are included in the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists. B. 1201; D. 1270.

THOMAS, William, a learned English prelate, who was, in 1677, consecrated bishop of St. David's, whence he was translated to Worcester. He wrote an apology for the Church of England; "Roman Oracles Silenced;" and several sermons. B. at Bristol, 1613; D. 1689.

THOMAS, William, an eminent English divine, and grandson of the preceding. An industrious antiquary, he published an improved edition of Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," and "A Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester." D. 1738.

THOMAS, Elizabeth, an English poetess, who, having given offence to Pope, was, under the name of Corinna, mentioned in no honourable terms in the "Dunciad." B. 1675; D. 1730.

THOMAS, Antoine Léonard, an eminent French author, who, at an early age, wrote Reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of "Natural Religion," in which he defended Christianity with great energy. In 1759 his eulogy of Marshal Saxe was crowned by the French Academy. He afterwards celebrated the memories of D'Agueseau, Duguay-Trouin, Sully, Descartes, and Marcus Aurelius. He also wrote an essay on the Character, Manners, and Minds of Females; an essay upon Eloges, and some poems. B. at Clermont, Auvergne, 1732; D. 1785.

THOMAS À BECKET. (*See* BECKET, Thomas à.)

THOMAS À KEMPIS. (*See* KEMPIS, Thomas à.)

THOMAS AQUINAS. (*See* AQUINAS, Thomas.)

THOMASIN, or TOMASIN, *tom-as'-in*, an old German poet, who produced a poem upon "Courteous Manners," which is lost; but there exists by him a poem entitled "The Italian Guest," which was in reality a philosophical treatise on the physical and spiritual welfare of man. This poem, which is a masterpiece of early German literature, has never been published entire, but fragments of it are contained in the "History of the Poetical Literature of Germany," by Gervinus. Flourished in the 13th century.

THOMASIUS, James, *tho-ma'-si-us*, a learned German professor, who was the tutor of Leibnitz, and was distinguished for his philosophical talents. His principal works are, "The Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History;" and several learned dissertations. B. 1622; D. 1684.

THOMASIUS, Christian, a celebrated German writer, and son of the preceding, published a German literary journal, for some articles in which he was obliged to quit Leipsic and go to Berlin. The king of Prussia made him professor of law in the university of Halle. He introduced the plan of delivering lectures in German, which, before his time, had always been given in the Latin tongue. A man of great learning and sound sense, he was the determined enemy of old prejudices, pedantry, and antiquated superstitions. Frederick the Great said of him, "He denounced trials for witchcraft so loudly, that persons began to be ashamed of them; and from that time the female sex has been permitted to grow old and die in peace." He wrote voluminously upon jurisprudence, morals, and natural law. B. at Leipsic, 1655; D. at Halle, 1728.

THOMOND, Thomas, *tom'-awn(g)*, a French architect, who, at the Revolution, emigrated to Russia, and became a major in the army of that country. He was subsequently extensively employed as an architect, for which profession he was educated. He improved, and in part reconstructed, the great theatre, and erected the Exchange, at St. Petersburg, as also the tomb of the emperor Paul at Paulovska, the theatre at Odessa, &c. B. at Nancy, 1759; D. in Russia, 1813.

THOMPSON, Sir Benjamin, *tom'-son*. (*See* RUMFORD, Count.)

THOMPSON, Edward, an English poet, who, in early life, was pressed on board a man-of-war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant in 1757. At the end of the war he retired on half-pay, and occupied himself with literature. His principal works were "The Soldier," a poem; "The Courtezan;" "Sailor's Letters;" a ludicrous account of the jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon, under the title of "Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee;" "The Fair Quaker," a comedy altered from Shadwell; and an edition of the works of Andrew Marvell. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, about 1720; D. on the coast of Africa, 1786.

THOMPSON, William, an eminent Irish naturalist, who was educated for a commercial career; but having, while an apprentice to a linendraper, imbibed a taste for natural history, from a perusal of Bewick's "British Birds," he followed it as an amateur during several years, and at length abandoned business for natural science. In 1841 he was permitted to accompany Professor Edward Forbes upon a voyage of observation in the Ægean Sea, in H.M.S. *Beacon*. He became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was elected president of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast. His most important contributions to science were, "On Some Rare Irish Birds;" "On the Natural History of Ireland, with a Description of a New Genus of Fishes;" "Report on the Fauna of Ireland, division Vertebrata;" and numerous papers inserted in the "Annals of Natural History." The "Bibliography" of the Ray Society enumerates more than seventy-papers upon subjects on natural history by him. B. at Belfast, 1805; D. in London, 1852.

THOMPSON, Lieut.-General Thomas Perronet, a modern English politician and author, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where, in 1802, he took his B.A. degree. After serving for a time in the royal navy, he entered upon a military career, was at the attack upon Buenos Ayres in 1807, and subsequently participated in the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1819 he was appointed secretary and Arabic interpreter to Sir William Grant Keir, the commander of the expedition dispatched to the Persian Gulf. Subsequently to his return to England in 1821, he was asso-

ciated with Jeremy Bentham and Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Bowring, in the proprietorship of the "Westminster Review." In 1827 he produced his "Corn-Law Catechism," which may be said to have formed the basis of the Anti-Corn Law League which afterwards sprang into existence. Free trade and Parliamentary reform were subjects to which his pen was constantly devoted, and in the advocacy of which he wrote articles for the "Westminster Review," pamphlets, and letters to the newspapers. He was also the assiduous supporter of a liberal policy as a speaker in the House of Commons and at public meetings. In 1854 he was promoted to the grade of major-general. He was the author, among other works, of—"Catechism on the Currency;" an "Enharmonic Theory of Music;" and "Geometry without Axioms." A collected edition of his works, political and others, was published in 6 vols. in 1843. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, 1783; D. 1869.

THOMPSON, Rev. R. Anchor, a modern English divine and writer upon theology, received his education at the university of Cambridge, and became master of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His principal works were, "Christian Theism," and "Principles of Natural Theology." B. at Durham, 1821.

THOMS, William John, *toms*, a modern English antiquarian writer, who, early in life, was appointed to a clerkship in the secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital, and subsequently became clerk in the Printed Papers department of the House of Lords. His first efforts in literature consisted of contributions to the "Foreign Quarterly Review." In 1828 he produced a collection of "Early Prose Romances," and, subsequently, "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," "Anecdotes and Traditions," an edition of Stow's "Survey of London," and a translation of Worsaae's "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark." He was secretary of the Camden Society, and in 1849 started "Notes and Queries," a work containing a profusion of valuable articles. B. in London, 1803.

THOMSON, James, *tom'-son*, an eminent Scotch poet. The son of a clergyman, he was educated at Jedburgh, and afterwards at Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry in the Church of Scotland, which profession he declined. Having written his poem of "Winter," he repaired to London, where, according to Dr. Johnson, he wandered about "with the gaping curiosity of a new comer; his attention upon everything rather than upon his pocket." In consequence, he lost his handkerchief and letters of recommendation. After experiencing many of the sharp stings of poverty, he obtained a publisher for his "Winter," which, however, lay unnoticed for a considerable time. Afterwards, its great merit becoming appreciated, Thomson was brought into notice and popularity. He next produced his "Summer," "Spring," and "Autumn," and a "Poem sacred to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton." Thomson accompanied the Hon. Mr. Talbot, son of the lord chancellor, on his travels; and, on his return, settled at Richmond, in narrow circumstances. He produced some dramatic pieces of considerable merit; "Liberty," a poem; and the "Castle of Indolence," in the manner of Spenser. But his fame rests upon the poems of "The Seasons," to which even Dr. Johnson has borne the testimony of approbation. In descriptive scenery and pathetic expression, few poets will be found to excel Thomson. "Amidst much that is truly exquisite," says an eminent authority, "both in feeling and expression, he mingles the absurdities of a schoolboy's trite commonplaces and mechanical contrivances to piece out his verse;" but, "in spite of these drawbacks, he is a charming poet, and one whose works have always been the delight of all classes." About two years before his death he obtained the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands; an office he paid a deputy to fulfil, but which, nevertheless, yielded the poet about £300 per annum. B. at Ednam, Roxburghshire, 1700; D. 1748; D. 1869.

THOMSON, Alexander, a poet and miscellaneous writer; author of "The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century," a poem in four cantos; "The Paradise of Taste," a poem; "Pictures of Poetry, Historical, Biographical, and Critical," &c. B. 1762; D. 1803.

THOMSON, Dr. Andrew, a distinguished divine and leader in the national church courts of Scotland, was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, in 1802; removed to the East Church of Perth, in 1808, where he laboured till 1810, when he received a presentation to the New Grey Friars' church, Edinburgh; and in 1814 was appointed to St. George's church, where he was especially distinguished and rapidly extended his reputation, and acquired great influence. He especially distinguished himself by his efforts in connexion with the Bible Society, and for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. B. at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, 1779; D. 1831.

THOMSON, Rev. John, a distinguished landscape painter, succeeded his father as minister of Dailly, Ayrshire, in 1800, and was translated to Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1805, where he remained till his death. From his boyhood he evinced a strong predilection for art, which increased with time; and having early become an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy, he produced a variety of landscapes, which placed him on a level with the best artists of his country and age. B. 1778; D. 1840.

THOMSON, Anthony Todd, a modern Scotch physician and writer upon medicine, studied at Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Brougham, Lansdowne, Jeffrey, and others, with whom he was associated as a member of the celebrated Speculative Society. In 1800 he established himself in practice in London, and, in the leisure left from his professional pursuits, composed a number of works of great value. The most important of these works were, "Conspectus Pharmacopiæ," "London Dispensatory," "Lectures on Botany," and some articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." In 1828 he became professor of materia medica, and in 1832 of medical jurisprudence, in the London University, now University College. B. at Edinburgh, 1778; D. at Ealing, 1849.

THOMSON, Mrs. Anthony Todd, a modern English authoress, who was the wife of the preceding. She produced Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.; of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; of Viscountess Sandon, mistress of the robes to the consort of George II.; "Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places," which originally appeared in the pages of "Bentley's Miscellany" and

"Fraser's Magazine," under the signature of "A Middle-aged Man;" a title which she took in order, as she says, "by better disguising myself, I might, at that time, express myself the more unreservedly." She was likewise the authoress of some novels and romances, which displayed considerable talent both in description and observation. B. 1800; D. 1862.

THOMSON, Thomas, a celebrated Scotch chemist, who studied under Dr. Black, at Edinburgh. He commenced as a lecturer upon chemistry in 1802, and continued to perform the same functions during the fifty subsequent years. For the "Encyclopædia Britannica" he wrote articles upon chemistry, mineralogy, &c., and also acted as one of the editors of that work. The employment of symbols in chemistry was first suggested by him, and he also distinguished himself by his elucidations of the atomic theory of Dalton. His most important works were, "System of Chemistry;" "Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology, and Mineral Analysis;" and "Brewing and Distillation." He was the projector of the "Annals of Philosophy," a scientific journal, which he edited for several years. In 1818 he was elected professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow. B. at Crieff, Perthshire, 1773; D. at Glasgow, 1852. —His son, Dr. Thomas Thomson, became superintendent of the East India Company's botanic gardens at Calcutta.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., *thor'-bern*, a famous modern miniature-painter, studied his art in the Scottish Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1836 repaired to London, where he soon became the favourite miniature-painter with the court and aristocracy. His productions were for many years among the chief attractions of the exhibition at the Royal Academy. B. at Dumfries, Scotland, 1818.

THORDO, *thor'-do*, a celebrated Danish jurist, who made a collection of the civil and constitutional laws of Denmark, from the earliest times to 1377. The work is valuable as affording materials for the social and political history of Denmark. An edition of it was published at Copenhagen in 1508. Thordo was chief judge of the province of Jutland, and flourished in the 14th century.

THORDSON, Sturla, *thord'-son*, a Danish statesman and historian, who was the nephew of the celebrated Snorro Sturleson, whose history of Denmark, Iceland, and Norway he continued. He held the very highest office under the Danish kings Hacon and Magnus. Only a fragment of his history is extant; but an abstract of it is given in the "Historia Rerum Norvegicarum" of Torfæus. Thordsen was B. 1218; D. 1288.

THORESBY, Ralph, *thores'-be*, an eminent English topographer and antiquary, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote the "Topography of Leeds." He also formed a museum at Leeds, which was very rich in the departments of manuscripts and coins. B. at Leeds, 1658; D. 1725.

THORILD, Thomas, *thor'-ild*, a Swedish poet, who visited England, and, while there, wrote two pamphlets in English. He was at first a great admirer of England, where, he said, "almost everything of its kind is the best I have seen—the beer, the theatre, the letters, the sermons." He subsequently, however, suffered a material change of opinion. His works, consisting of poems, literary criticisms, and essays, were published at Stockholm in 1824. B. 1759; D. 1808.

THORNBURY, George Walter, *thorn'-bur-e*, a modern English *littérateur*, began his career as a contributor to a newspaper in Bristol, and in 1851 published his "Lays and Legends of the New World," which was followed by a series of papers on the courts of the Crystal Palace; by a "History of the Buccaneers," "Shakspere's England," "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Life in Spain and in Turkey," "Life of J. M. W. Turner," &c. He was also a prolific contributor to some of the leading magazines and other periodicals. B. 1828; D. 1876.

THORNDIKE, Herbert, *thorn'-dike*, a learned English divine, who, in 1643, became master of Sidney College, of which he was soon afterwards deprived for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. At the Restoration he obtained a prebend in Westminster Abbey. He wrote a folio volume, entitled "Epilogus," in which he defended the Church of England with great learning and ability. He was also the author of a "Treatise on Weights and Measures;" another on "Church Censures;" and assisted Walton in his edition of the Polyglot Bible. D. 1673.

THORNEYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, *thor'-ne-croft*, a modern English sculptor, who was the daughter of Mr. John Francis, the sculptor, by whom she was taught modelling in her youth. So great was her progress, that in her twentieth year she attracted notice as a talented artist—her "Penelope," and "Ulysses and his Dog," exhibited at the Royal Academy, being much admired. In 1848 she married, and proceeded to Italy. She modelled "Sappho and the Sleeping Child," and, upon the recommendation of Gibson, was selected to execute busts and statues of the royal children. In that commission she acquitted herself so well as to become a favourite sculptor with the court. For her Majesty, Mrs. Thorneycroft modelled a statue of the Princess Beatrice floating in the shell of a nautilus, which is admitted to be a work of great beauty. B. in Norfolk, 1814.

THORNHILL, Sir James, an English painter, whose uncle, the famous Dr. Sydenham, enabled him to pursue his inclination for painting, in which art he greatly improved himself abroad. The dome of St. Paul's, the Hospital at Greenwich, and Hampton Court Palace, exhibit specimens of his talents as a painter. According to Horace Walpole, he received only forty shillings a square yard for his paintings on the cupola of St. Paul's. He was appointed principal painter to Queen Anne, and George I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He acquired considerable wealth by his profession, and became a member of the House of Commons. Hogarth married his daughter. B. at Weymouth, 1676; D. 1734.

THORNTON, Bonnel, *thorn'-ton*, an English poet and miscellaneous writer. In 1734 he engaged with George Colman and others in a periodical work entitled "The Student," and afterwards in another called "The Connoisseur." In 1766 he published, with Colman and Richard Warner, a translation of "Plautus," and the year following, a burlesque poem upon the physicians, called "The Battle of th Wigs." B. in London, 1724; D. 1768.

THORNTON, John Robert, a famous botanist, was educated at Cambridge; and having acquired an important accession of fortune by the

death of his brother, resolved to pursue medicine as a profession, and became a member of Guy's Hospital. After studying three years in London, he visited the Continent; and, returning to the metropolis, commenced practice. In 1798 he published a work entitled "The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health and Disease;" and soon after brought out another work, called "The Philosophy of Politics," &c. His chief fame, however, is derived from his magnificent "Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher." B. 1758; D. 1837.

THORWALDSEN, Bertel, or Albert, *thor-vauld'-sen*, a celebrated Danish sculptor, who was the son of a carver in wood in humble circumstances. Until his eleventh year he worked at the same business; but being sent, about this time, to the school of the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, he made such progress, that, in two years, he became a better carver than his father, and began to be employed upon the figure-heads of ships. At seventeen he gained a silver medal for a bas-relief of Cupid reposing, and in his twenty-second year won the gold medal of the Fine Arts Academy, to which was added a travelling studentship for three years, his expenses to be defrayed by the government. In 1796 he set out for Italy on board a Danish frigate, and in the following year landed at Palermo. After a short stay at Naples, he proceeded to Rome, where he studied and worked under the auspices of his countryman, Zoëga. An accident prevented his returning home at the expiration of his term, and, having found patrons at Rome, he resolved to settle there. He modelled a statue of Jason, which Canova spoke of as being in "a new and grand style," an opinion which was repeated to Mr. Thomas Hope, who, accordingly, visited the young sculptor's studio, and gave him a commission for a marble copy of the work. This was the first success of Thorwaldsen, who thenceforth rose rapidly into reputation. His bas-reliefs of Summer and Autumn, the "Dance of the Muses on Helicon," "Venus with the Apple," "Cupid and Psyche," the "Triumph of Alexander," for the Quirinal Palace, and other works, brought him fame, and were the principal efforts of his genius during his first sojourn of twenty-one years at Rome. In 1819 he returned to Copenhagen, where he was received with enthusiasm; but in a year he again set out for Italy, passing through Germany on his route. His "St. John in the Wilderness," and the monumental groups to Pius VII., Poniatowski, Maximilian of Bavaria, and Copernicus, were among his greatest productions executed during his second residence in Rome. In 1838 his native government sent a frigate to convey him and his sculptures to Copenhagen, where he remained until 1841, in which year the delicate state of his health caused him to return to Italy. In 1842 he returned to Denmark once more, and continued to reside there until his death. In addition to the works already mentioned, a few others may be cited as those upon which his fame rests: these are,—the busts of the poets Holberg and Oehlenschlager, and the statue of Lord Byron; which latter was intended to be placed in Westminster Abbey; but the necessary permission of the dean being withheld, it remained in the Custom House during twelve years, until at length it found a place in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Thorwaldsen bequeathed almost the whole of his personal estate for the founding of a museum, which was to contain all his works, either originals or in casts, and to bear his name. This museum is one of the finest buildings in Copenhagen, and forms one of the chief attractions of the city. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham contains several casts from his works. B. at Copenhagen, 1770; D. 1844.

THOU, Jacques Auguste de, *too*, or, as he styled himself in Latin, "Thuanus," a celebrated French historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the Parliament of Paris. He was designed for the ecclesiastical state, and his uncle, the Bishop of Chartres, resigned some of his benefices in his favour; but he subsequently relinquished this intention, and became a counsellor to the Parliament, and one of its presidents. Henry III. employed him on an embassy first to Vienna and next to Venice; and Henry IV. admitted him into his councils, and engaged him in several important negotiations. His greatest work was the "History of his Own Time from 1545 to 1607," which is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity. The best edition is that of London, 1733. His Latin poems were printed in 1611. B. at Paris, 1553; D. 1617.—His son, François Auguste de Thou, was librarian to the king; but having been charged with participation in the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, he was beheaded at Lyons in 1642.

THOUARS, Louis Marie Aubert du Petit, *too'-ar*, an eminent French botanist, who came of a rich and noble family, and, at an early age, entered upon a military career; but his love of science and adventure led him to fit out a vessel in which he and his brother intended to go in search of La Perouse, the French navigator. On his way from Paris to Brest, where his ship lay, he was arrested by the revolutionists as an enemy to France, and thrown into prison at Quimper. In a short time he obtained his release; but his brother having sailed in the interim, he proceeded in search of him to the Isle of France, whence his brother had sailed before his arrival. Aubert remained in the island during ten years, amassing a large body of materials for the scientific works which he published after his return to France in 1802. Four years later he received the appointment of director of the royal nursery-ground at the French capital. His most important works were, "History of the Vegetation of the Islands of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar;" "Essay on the Organization of Plants;" and "Miscellanies of Botany and Travel." B. in Anjou, 1756; D. at Paris, 1831.

THOURET, Michael Augustin, *too'-rai*, a distinguished French physician, who became dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. He proposed a successful plan for the removal of the cemetery of the Holy Innocents at Paris, which, having long been used as the chief burial-ground of the French capital, had become a source of great unhealthiness. He wrote some valuable papers on medicine. B. 1749; D. 1810.

THOUVENEL, Edouard Antoine, *too-vai'-nel*, a French diplomatist and statesman, was bred to the legal profession, and after finishing his studies travelled for some time in the East, and on his return to France published his "Impressions de Voyage" in some papers on Hungary and Wallachia which appeared in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." These papers first brought

him into notice, and determined his future career as a diplomatist. In 1844 he became attached to the French Legation at Brussels, and shortly afterwards was chosen to go on a mission to Athens, where he remained several years. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he was sent as minister to Munich; and after the *coup d'état* of 1851, filled the position of political director of the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1855 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, was made a senator in 1859, and in 1861 became minister for foreign affairs, which he held for rather more than a year, when he was succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. B. 1818; D. 1866.

THRASEA PAETUS, Lucius or Publius, *thra'-see-a pe'-tus*, a Roman senator, and member of the priestly college, who was the only one in the senate courageous enough to avow his detestation of the murder of Agrippina by her son, the emperor Nero. This, and the popularity of Thrasea with the most honourable men among his contemporaries, caused him to incur the hatred of Nero, who, to get rid of him, incited Cossutianus, the enemy of Thrasea, to charge him with being an enemy to the state and to the emperor. The degraded senate decreed that he should die, but allowed him to choose his mode of death. The decree was conveyed to Thrasea at his villa, and the senator caused the veins of both his arms to be opened. He was the author of a "Biography of Cato the Younger," which is lost, but is said to have been used by Plutarch in his "Lives." D. 66.

THRASYBULUS, *thrăs-e-bu'-lus*, a celebrated Athenian general, who in the time of the Thirty Tyrants took refuge at Thebes. Having gained some followers, he marched against the usurpers and expelled them. In commemoration of this triumph, a yearly festival was instituted at Athens. Thrasybulus wisely procured the passing of a general amnesty, which decreed that no one but the principals should be punished for the atrocities which had been committed. He subsequently displayed great valour in Thrace, and slew the Lacedæmonian general with his own hand. Thrasybulus was surprised and assassinated in his tent by the people of Aspendas, a town of Pamphylia, 389 B.C.

THROCKMORTON, Sir Nicholas, *throk-mor'-ton*, an English statesman, who, in early life, became page to the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. He subsequently served under the Protector Somerset in the Scottish campaign, and was selected, in 1547, to convey to London the news of the victory gained over the Scotch at Musselburgh. He was in favour under Edward VI., who appointed him under-treasurer of the Mint, and bestowed upon him some valuable estates. After the death of Edward VI., he was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of Sir William Wyatt, and imprisoned in the Tower; but, on being brought to trial, he so ably defended himself, as to gain an acquittal from the jury, despite the threats of the chief justice. He then retired to France, in order to avoid the persecutions to which, as a Protestant, he might be subjected under the reign of Mary. Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession, appointed Throcmorton chief butler of England and chamberlain of the exchequer; but in 1569 he was arrested on the charge of being concerned in negotiating a marriage between Mary Queen of Scots, and the duke of Norfolk, and, after a short confinement in the Tower, was released, but lost his places under the crown. His death occurred shortly afterwards. B. about 1513; D. 1571.

THUCYDIDES, *thu-sid'-i-dees*, a celebrated Greek historian, who was of noble birth, and, on arriving at maturity, took part in the Peloponnesian war; but failing in an expedition with which he had been intrusted, he was banished, and in his exile collected materials for his "History of the Peloponnesian War," which he produced after his return from banishment. The best edition of Thucydides is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1821. B. 471 B.C.; D. uncertain when.

THULDEN, Theodore van, *tool'-den*, an eminent Dutch painter, who was the pupil and favourite of Rubens, and painted a great number of the works in the gallery of the Luxembourg. His manner so closely resembled that of his master, that a painting of his, "The Martyrdom of St. Andrew," contained in St. Michael's church at Ghent, was long thought to be the work of Rubens. His best works are the "St. Sebastian," in the church of the Bernardines at Mechlin; an "Assumption of the Virgin," in the Jesuits' church at Bruges; and a series illustrative of the life of St. John of Matha, in the ecclesiastical edifice belonging to the Mathurins, at Paris. He also excelled as an etcher, and reproduced forty-two designs by Rubens, commemorating the entrance of the Cardinal-infante Ferdinand into Antwerp. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1607; D. at the same place, 1676.

THÜMMEL, Moritz August von, *term'-el*, a German writer, who was, for a period, privy councillor and minister to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. He was the author of "Wilhelmine," a comic poem in prose; and "Travels in the Southern Provinces of France," which was highly praised by Schiller. It very much resembles the "Sentimental Journey" of Sterne, and is interspersed with several charming pieces of verse and some pleasing narratives. His complete works were issued in six volumes. B. at Schönfeld, near Leipzic, 1738; D. at Coburg, 1817.

THUNBERG, Charles Peter, *thoon'-berg*, a celebrated Swedish botanist and traveller, who was the disciple of Linnæus. The Dutch East India Company sent him to their settlements in Japan, where he made great collections. After this he went to Ceylon, and on his return to Europe became professor of botany at Upsal. His principal works were, an account of his travels, a work upon the Botany of the Cape of Good Hope, and "Flora Japonica." B. at Jönkoping, Sweden, 1743; D. 1828.

THURLOE, John, *thur'-lo*, an English political writer, who was educated for the legal profession, and became confidential secretary to Cromwell, afterwards holding the same appointment under his son Richard. After the Restoration he was committed by the House of Commons to the custody of their serjeant-at-arms on a charge of treason, but was soon released. His invaluable state papers have been printed in seven volumes. B. in Essex, 1616; D. in London, 1668.

THURLOW, Edward, Lord, an eminent English lawyer, who was in 1754 called to the bar, and in the course of a few years rose to a high reputation in his profession. After being appointed king's counsel, he entered Parliament, and was there distinguished as a strenuous supporter of Lord North's administration, particularly with respect to the policy pursued towards the

Americans. This conduct caused him to gain the favour of George III., who during twenty years evinced considerable personal regard for him. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1770, attorney-general in the following year, and in 1778 became lord chancellor, being at the same time created Baron Thurlow. He held the great seal during the four subsequent years, which formed the term of the North ministry, and was, according to the king's desire, allowed to retain it in the Rockingham administration, which supplanted that of Thurlow's former colleagues. His opposition to the new cabinet was, however, so energetic and so clearly avowed, that his continuance in office was stoutly opposed by Mr. Fox. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, Fox assisted Lord North to form a coalition ministry, and Thurlow, although the king desired that he might continue to keep possession of the great seal, was compelled to resign it. He, nevertheless, exercised a large share of influence in the national councils, as a member of that coterie termed by Junius "the king's friends." When Pitt became minister, in 1783, Lord Thurlow was again appointed lord chancellor, and retained the office during the nine succeeding years. At length, however, he, as formerly under the Rockingham ministry, began actually to oppose measures which Pitt had introduced into Parliament. Pitt informed the king that either himself or Lord Thurlow must retire; whereupon his majesty intimated to Thurlow that the great seal must pass into other hands. Thurlow, who had relied upon the king's friendship, was astonished at this communication, and was even bold enough to declare that "no man had a right to treat another as the king had treated him." He retired in 1792. Subsequently, on a few occasions, he voted against his former colleagues, and is understood to have been consulted on legal business by the royal family; but from this period until his death he exerted little influence on public affairs. An interesting account of an interview between himself and Sir Samuel Romilly, respecting the charges brought by Lady Douglas against the Princess of Wales, is to be found in the 2nd volume of "Romilly's Memoirs." B. near Stowmarket, Suffolk, 1732; D. at Brighton, 1806. (*See* Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors.")

THUROT, François, *too'-ro*, a French naval officer, who, having rendered himself conspicuous by his courage and success while in command of a privateer, was invited to enter the royal navy, and intrusted with the command of five frigates and a corvette, destined to make a descent on the British coasts. He sailed on this expedition, Oct. 15, 1759, and arriving at Carrickfergus Bay, in Ireland, Jan. 10, 1760, the troops were landed, and the place surrendered in a few days. Thurot, however, soon re-embarked his troops; and, on his return to France, his vessels were attacked by an English squadron, and he was killed in the engagement, Jan. 20, 1760. B. 1727.

TIARINI, Alexander, *te'-a-re'-ne*, a celebrated Italian painter, who was one of the great masters of the Bolognese school. He painted portraits and historical subjects in a fine style. B. at Bologna, 1577; D. 1668.

TIBERIUS, Claudius Nero, *ti-be'-ri-us*, a Roman emperor, who was descended from the family of the Claudii, and succeeded Augustus





14 A.D. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the people with magnificent shows and fights of gladiators. After distinguishing himself as a general in various parts, he was rewarded with four successive triumphs. At the height of his fame he suddenly retired to the island of Rhodes, where he remained during eight years. Returning to Rome, 2 A.D., he was invested with the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus; at whose death, Tiberius, who was the step-son of Augustus, and had been adopted, assumed the reins of government. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the empire. Tiberius, however, soon appeared in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany; but the tumults were appeased by the prudence of the generals. He beheld the triumphs of Germanicus with jealousy, indeed dreaded the power of his general, whose death at Antioch was, as some suppose, accelerated by poison and the secret resentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was in Rome scarcely a single family that did not reproach Tiberius with the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at length retired to the island of Capreæ, on the coast of Campania, where he gave himself up to infamous pleasures. The care of the empire was intrusted to his favourite Sejanus. Tiberius, on being made acquainted with the tyrannical measures of Sejanus, ordered him to be put to death. (*See* SEJANUS.) Shortly afterwards he fell into a lethargy, which was mistaken for death, and Caligula, his favourite and the son of Germanicus, was proclaimed emperor. Tiberius, however, recovered; but Macro, the commander of the Prætorian guard, caused him to be suffocated. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions of Tacitus. Like the rest of the emperors, he received divine honours after death, and even during his life. He was a patron of literature and the arts, and was the author of some Greek poems. B. at Rome, 42 B.C.; D. near Misenum, 37 A.D.

TIBERIUS, Constantine, emperor of the East, was a Thracian, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. Justin II., the successor of the latter, took Tiberius into his favour, elevated him to the first offices in the state, and in 574 appointed him his colleague in the empire. On the death of Justin, in 578, Tiberius became sole emperor. His armies defeated the Persians, and he reigned with great wisdom and moderation. D. 582.

TIBERIUS ABSIMARUS, emperor of the East, dethroned Leontius by the aid of the patrician John, and defeated the Mohammedan inhabitants of Syria; but Justinian II., who had been deposed by Leontius, having suddenly appeared before Constantinople, took the city. Tiberius attempted to escape, but was taken and beheaded by Justinian, 705.

TIBERIUS ALEXANDER, prefect of Egypt, was a Jew, and had adopted heathenism. In quelling

an insurrection of the Jews at Alexandria, he is stated to have put to death upwards of 50,000 of them. He was a favourite with the emperor Vespasian and his successor Titus, which latter he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. Flourished in the 1st century.

TIBERIUS OF ALEXANDRIA was a Greek grammarian, who composed a number of rhetorical treatises, only one of which is extant. It is published in the "Rhetores Selecti" of Gale. Flourished in the 4th century.

TIBULLUS, Albius, *ti-bul'-lus*, a Roman poet, who was of the equestrian order, and was at one time possessed of large property, a great part of which he appears to have lost under the reign of Augustus. He led a quiet country life until about 27 B.C., when he accompanied his patron, Valerius Messala, to Aquitania. Four books of his "Elegies" remain, which are distinguished for their elegance. They are usually published with Catullus and Propertius. His poems have been translated into English by Dart. B. about 57 B.C.; D. about the commencement of the 1st century.

TICKELL, Thomas, *tick'-ell*, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, who became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He translated the first book of the "Iliad," the earliest portion of which Addison preferred to that of Pope. He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator," and acted as private secretary to Addison when he was secretary of state. Tickell subsequently became secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, an office he retained until his death. He wrote a beautiful poem on the death of Addison, and published a collection of his works. B. at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686; D. 1740.

TICKELL, Richard, an English poet and political writer. He published "The Project," and the "Wreath of Fashion," poems which had some popularity in their day. But his principal effort was a pamphlet, called "Anticipation," in which, in 1779, he imitated the manner and style of the leading members of the House of Commons. He also adapted the "Gentle Shepherd" to the stage, and wrote the "Carnival of Venice," a comic opera. D. 1793.

TICKNOR, George, *tick'-nor*, an eminent American writer and philologist, who, after completing his education at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, devoted himself to the study of the law, which, however, he subsequently relinquished to follow a literary career. In order to perfect himself in the modern languages, he spent some years in the cities of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, London, and Edinburgh. At the last-mentioned place he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who, in a letter to Southey, spoke of him as a "wondrous fellow for romantic lore and antiquarian research, considering his country." In 1819 he returned to his native country, and accepted the professorship of modern languages at Harvard University, the duties of which office he fulfilled during fifteen years. Although his lectures upon European literature were greatly admired, he published nothing until 1849, having, in the meanwhile, paid a second visit to Europe. At the last-named date he produced his "History of Spanish Literature; with Criticisms on the particular Works, and Biographical Notices of Prominent Writers." This work is admitted on all hands to be the best of the kind extant. It has been reproduced in Spain and Germany. B. at Boston, Mass., 1791; D. 1871.

TICOZZI, Stefano, *te-kot'-ze*, an industrious Italian writer, who held an official appointment under Napoleon's administration of Italy; but, after the fall of the French emperor, he was dismissed from his place, and thenceforth supported himself at Milan, by literary labour. His principal productions were, "A Dictionary of Painting;" "Historical Tales from the Middle-Age History of Italy," a continuation of Verri's "History of Milan," and a translation of Sismondi's "History of the Italian Republics." B. in the province of Como, 1762; D. 1836.

TIDEMAN, Philip, *tee'-dai-man*, a German painter, who was the disciple of Lairesse, and painted subjects from fabulous history and allegory. B. 1657; D. 1715.

TIECK, Christian Frederick, *teek*, an eminent German sculptor, who studied under Schadow, and subsequently under David, at Paris. In 1801 he repaired to Weimar, where he became the intimate friend of Göthe, and was engaged upon the sculptural decorations of the new palace. He accompanied his brother Ludwig to Italy in 1805, and, while there, was commissioned by Madame de Staël and Ludwig, crown prince of Bavaria, to execute several busts. In 1819 he established himself at Berlin, became a member of the Academy there, and was engaged to execute many of the most important public works in that city. His most celebrated productions were, a bust of Kiss, the sculptor of the "Amazon;" of Lessing, Erasmus, and Wallenstein, for the Walhalla, and the sculptural decorations of the Theatre Royal and the cathedral of Berlin. Several casts from his works are to be found in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. B. at Berlin, 1776; D. there, 1851.

TIECK, Ludwig, a celebrated German writer, and elder brother of the preceding, distinguished himself in early life at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, and, in his 19th year, made his first effort in literature, by producing "Almansur," a prose idyll. Some plays succeeded, and in 1793 a paraphrase of Ben Jonson's "Volpone." Tales, novels, tragedies and comedies, a translation of "Don Quixote," a collection of "Volksmärchen," (popular legends), and reproductions in German of Ben Jonson's "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," and the "Tempest" of Shakspere, occupied his pen up to the year 1802. "Love Songs," some tales contributed to Schlegel's "Musen-Almanach," and several translations from Old English dramas, mainly occupied him until 1817, when he visited England, for the purpose of studying the literature of the Elizabethan period. Subsequently to his return, he produced translations of Green's "Friar Bacon," Heywood's "Lancashire Witches," and other works of the period preceding Shakspere. He was next employed in assisting Schlegel to produce a translation of the acknowledged plays of Shakspere,—an undertaking which was terminated in 1829, and became the standard text of the great English dramatist in Germany. Meanwhile he had written a picturesque narrative of the insurrection in the Cevennes, and a poem upon the death of Camoens. Several novels followed, and in 1840 he was invited to Berlin by Frederick William IV., and made a privy councillor. His latest employments were in editing the works of Novalis, the posthumous writings of Kleist and of Linz, and in producing a revised and collected edition of his own works. This edition was published at Berlin,

in twenty volumes, between the years 1828 and 1846. "He died," says an eminent authority, "leaving a name which may rank with the highest in his native country, and which most Englishmen may reverence as that which in Germany is most connected with popularizing the fame of the great dramatic poet of England." B. at Berlin, 1773; D. there, 1853.

TIEDEMANN, Dietrich, *tee'-dai-man*, a learned German writer, who completed his education at the university of Göttingen, where he was greatly esteemed by Professor Heyne. Upon the recommendation of that learned man, he obtained in 1766 the appointment of professor of the Latin and Greek languages at Cassel, whence he removed, in 1786, to Marburg, where he became professor of philosophy. His principal works were, "Essay on an Explanation of the Origin of Language;" "System of the Stoic Philosophy;" "The First Philosophers of Greece;" "Spirit of Speculative Philosophy;" and "Argumenta Platonis." B. near Bremen, 1748; D. 1803.

TIEDEMANN, Frederick, an eminent German anatomist, who, in 1805, became professor of physiology and anatomy at Landshut. He was the author of "Zoology;" "Anatomy of the Heart of Fishes;" "Anatomy of the Flying Lizard or Dragon;" "Anatomy of Headless Monsters;" "Arteries of the Human Body;" "Plates of the Brain of Monkeys;" and the "Physiology of Man." In 1849 his eldest son, who had held the command of the castle of Rastadt, was executed for having taken part with the revolutionists. This event so deeply affected him, that he was compelled to relinquish the professorship of comparative anatomy and zoology, which he had held with great distinction from the year 1816. B. at Cassel, 1781; D. 1861.

TIEDGE, Christoph August, *teej(r)*, a celebrated German poet, and styled the "Nestor of German poetry," whose works consist of elegies, poetical epistles, &c., all of which evince a deeply religious character. In his honour the "Tiedge Institution" was founded at Dresden. B. at Gardelegen, in Altmark, 1752; D. 1841.

TIERNEY, George, *teer'-ne*, a distinguished English statesman and political writer, received his education at Cambridge, studied law, and was called to the bar. At the commencement of his public life, Mr. Tierney attached himself to the Whigs, and in 1796 was chosen M.P. for Southwark. He soon proved himself an able debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Pitt. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the House were the cause of a duel between him and that statesman, which, however, did not lead to any mischief to either party. When Mr. Addington became minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tierney treasurer of the navy. In 1806, under the Grenville administration, he became president of the Board of Control, but went out of office along with his colleagues early in the following year. He lost his seat for Southwark in 1806, and subsequently successively sat for Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. On the formation of Canning's administration, he was appointed to the mastership of the Mint; from which he retired, with Lord Goderich, in 1823. B. 1761; D. 1830.

TIGRANES, *ti-grai'-nees*, king of Armenia, who became the ally of Mithridates the Great, whose daughter Cleopatra he married, and whom he assisted in maintaining a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Lucullus and Pompey. By a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was allowed to keep possession of his throne. Flourished in the 1st century B.C.

TIGRANES, prince of Armenia, and son of the preceding, against whom he revolted, but was defeated. The Romans, however, made him king of Sophene. He was afterwards sent in chains to Rome by Pompey.

TILLEMONT, Sebastien Lenain de, *teel'-mawn(g)*, a celebrated French historian and critic, who was educated in the school at Port Royal, and became one of the great ornaments of that society. His "History of the Emperors and other Princes who reigned during the first six Christian Centuries," and "Ecclesiastical History," are written with great fidelity and clearness. B. at Paris, 1637; D. 1698.

TILLOCH, Alexander, *til'-lok*, a Scotch philosophical writer and inventor, who in early life applied himself to making improvements in the art of printing. With Foulis, the eminent printer of Glasgow, he made some experiments with a view of perfecting the process invented by Ged of Edinburgh, of making casts of pages of type. It was not, however, until thirty years later, that, in consequence of his representations to Earl Stanhope, the process of stereotyping became practically applicable. In 1787 he repaired to London, and there became part-proprietor and editor of a daily evening newspaper called the "Star." In 1790 he offered to the English government a plan for preventing the forgery of bank-notes, which not being entertained, he put himself into communication with the French authorities. His negotiations upon this subject were, however, brought to a sudden termination by the passing of the Treasonable Correspondence Bill. In 1797 he started the "Philosophical Magazine," and likewise commenced the publication of the "Mechanic's Oracle." Of sincere but peculiar religious opinions, he became an elder or minister of a small congregation who styled themselves Christian Dissenters, and celebrated worship in a private house. In 1823 he produced a work entitled "Dissertations Introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse." He was a LL.D., and member of many learned societies; but upon being proposed for election as a fellow of the Royal Society, he was declared unfitted to receive that distinction, on the ground that he was proprietor of a newspaper. He continued to edit the "Star" and the "Philosophical Magazine" until within a short period of his decease. The latter publication, after Tilloch's retirement from it, passed into the hands of Mr. Richard Taylor. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced a series of papers upon theological subjects, under the name of "Philicus." B. at Glasgow, 1759; D. 1825.

TILLOTSON, John, *til'-lot-son*, an eminent English prelate, who was the son of a clothier, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he conformed, at the Restoration, to the Church of England, and became curate of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1664 he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and, in the following year, lecturer of St. Lawrence's church, Jewry. In 1666 he took his degree of

D.D.; in 1670 he was made prebendary, and, two years afterwards, dean of Canterbury. He attended Lord Russell on the scaffold, and endeavoured to prevail on him to acknowledge the doctrine of non-resistance, a principle which the doctor himself had afterwards occasion to renounce. He was very zealous against popery in the reign of James II., and immediately after the Revolution became the confidential friend of William III., who bestowed upon him the archbishopric of Canterbury, after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft. This drew upon him the hatred of the nonjurors, who put forth many severe animadversions upon him. His sermons, published after his death, are distinguished by their perspicuity and closeness of reasoning. His widow, who was a niece of Oliver Cromwell, was left only what might accrue from the sale of the archbishop's works. These writings were, however, so popular, that the lady obtained, it is stated, the sum of £2500. William III., to evince his esteem for Dr. Tillotson, granted his widow a pension of £400, and at a subsequent period added a second one amounting to £200, which she continued to receive until her death. Tillotson's works were edited and published by Birch, in 3 vols., in 1752. B. at Sowerby, Yorkshire, 1630; D. 1694.

TILLY, or TILLI, John Tserclas, Count, *til'-le*, a celebrated general, who was for some time a member of the order of Jesuits, which he quitted for a military life. He displayed great courage and talents in Hungary against the Turks, and in 1620 held the command of the troops under Duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He exhibited superior abilities in numerous actions in the German wars, and was no less distinguished by his humanity. He was at last defeated by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Lech, in 1632. B. at the castle of Tilly, South Brabant, 1559.

TIMÆUS OF LOCRI, *ti-me'-us*, a Greek philosopher, who was a disciple of Pythagoras. He held that there was a universal motion throughout nature. A short treatise by him, on the "Nature of the Soul and of the World," is extant, and is stated to have given to Plato the ideas which are elaborated under the head of Timæus, in the "Dialogues" of that philosopher. Flourished about 340 B.C.

TIMAGENES, *ti-măg'-e-nees*, a historian, who was a native of Alexandria, and became a slave, at Rome, to the son of Sylla. His master gave him his liberty, on account of his abilities. He was afterwards in the service of Augustus, but lost his favour; on which he burnt the history of the reign of that emperor which he had written. Flourished about the close of the last century B.C.

TIMANTHES, *ti-măn'-thees*, a painter of Sicyon, whose greatest work was "The Sacrifice of Iphigenia." He obtained the prize in a contest wherein the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was for painting an Ajax, with all the fury which his disappointment could occasion when deprived of the arms of Achilles. Flourished about 400 B.C.

TIMES, John, *tims*, a modern English *littérateur*, who commenced his career under the auspices of Sir Richard Phillips, the publisher, whose amanuensis he became. From 1827 to 1838 he continued editor of "The Mirror," and shortly after the establishment of "The Illustrated London News," in 1842, he was appointed one of the editors of that journal. He produced more than a hundred volumes, either original or compiled; the best known of which were, "Curiosities of London;" "Things not generally known familiarly Explained;" "The Year-Book of Facts," and "Curiosities of History." B. in London, 1801; D. 1875.

TIMOLEON, *ti-mo'-le-on*, a celebrated Corinthian general and statesman. His elder brother Timophanes, aiming at the sovereign power, was slain by Timoleon, assisted by his brother Satyrus. He went afterwards to relieve the Syracusans from the tyranny of Dionysius, whom he compelled to flee. Timoleon spent the rest of his life at Syracuse, whose laws he amended, and whose popular liberties he established. D. 337 B.C.

TIMON, *ti'-mon*, styled the Misanthrope, was a native of Colyttus, in Attica. In consequence of being deceived in the friendships he had formed, he declared himself the enemy of the human race, and lived secluded from mankind. He formed a subject of ridicule in the comedies of Aristophanes and Antiphanes, and his name has been rendered immortal by Shakspere. He lived during the Peloponnesian war.

TIMOTHEUS, *ti-mo'-the-us*, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was the friend of Euripides, and received an immense sum from the Ephesians for a poem in honour of Diana. Only a few fragments of his works have been preserved. D. 357 B.C.

TIMOTHEUS, a celebrated Athenian general, who was the son of Conon and the disciple of Isocrates. Placed in command of the Athenian fleet in 375 B.C., he, in order to avert an invasion of Thebes by the Lacedæmonians, took Corcyra, Cephalonia, and Arcania. He was a second time nominated admiral of a fleet of sixty ships; but his enemies having been able to produce a strong feeling against him at Athens, he was recalled. He was brought to trial; and although his innocence of the charges urged against him was well established, he was only liberated through the interference of Alcetas the Molossian, and Jason of Pheræ. In 361 B.C. he again held a naval command, and proceeding to the Hellespont, captured several towns. A reconciliation took place between him and his rival Iphicrates, in 357 B.C. The two commanders sailed to reduce Samos and the other rebellious allies of Athens; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, the Athenians were compelled to conclude a peace, which brought to a termination the Social War. Timotheus and his colleagues were subsequently accused of having taken bribes from the Chians and Rhodians. He was fined 100 talents, which being unable to pay, he retired to Chalcis, in Eubœa, where he died, 354 B.C. His countrymen afterwards acknowledged the injustice with which they had acted towards him, and nine-tenths of the penalty was remitted.

TIMUR, Sultan, or TAMERLANE, *ti-moor*, a celebrated Tartar conqueror, who was of Mongol origin, and was a descendant of Genghis Khan. He became a soldier in his twelfth year, and at that early age evinced unusual courage and an enterprising disposition. Having become chief of the tribe of the Berlas in 1361, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorassan, after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. In this war he was wounded in the thigh, and became lame

for life, being called, in consequence, Timur-lenk, "lame Timur," which term has been corrupted by the Europeans into Tamerlane. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success, he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death 90,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. During this successful career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Tamerlane sent to him to withdraw from before Constantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had deposed. Bajazet returned a fierce answer; on which Tamerlane marched against him, and, after a battle of three days, the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Different and very irreconcilable accounts are given of the conqueror's treatment of his captive. Some assert that he was confined in an iron cage, and exposed to scorn and contempt; while others relate that Tamerlane behaved to him and his family with the greatest liberality. The last account appears to be the best founded. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns, and, amongst the rest, the ambassadors of the emperor Manuel Palæologus and Henry III., king of Castile. Having resolved to make the conquest of China, he set out with his army, but died on the march. For an account of the extraordinary career of this conqueror, see Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." B. at Sebz, near Samarcand, 1335; D. at Otrar, on the Jaxartes, 1405.

TINDAL, Matthew, *tin'-dal*, an English deistical writer, who was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-Souls College, and took his degree of doctor of laws. He embraced the Roman Catholic faith in the reign of James II., but professed himself a Protestant, and took the oaths at the Revolution. His works are, "The Rights of the Christian Church;" the design of which work was to show the inutility of the clergy; "Christianity as Old as the Creation," in which he endeavoured to undermine revelation. It was answered by several able writers, particularly Conybeare, Leland, and Foster. His writings have been characterized as contemptible by his opponents, while, on the other hand, his admirers claim for them learning and great logical power. B. at Beer-Ferris, Devonshire, about 1657; D. in London, 1733.

TINDAL, Rev. Nicholas, an English historian, who was nephew of the preceding, received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, and became fellow of Trinity College, rector of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight, and chaplain to Greenwich Hospital. His most important works were, a translation and continuation of Rapin's "History of England," and an abridgment of Spence's "Polymetis." B. 1687; D. at Greenwich Hospital, 1774.

TINTORETTO, Giacomo Robusti, surnamed, *tin'-to-rait'-to*, a famous Italian painter, was a disciple of Titian, who, fearing that he would become a powerful rival, dismissed him. He was called the furious Tintoretto, from the bold manner of his painting and the rapidity of his execution. He was a great but very unequal painter; his countrymen saying of him, that he possessed three pencils—one of gold, one of silver, and one of iron; alluding to the inequality of his efforts. He was the son of a dyer: whence his agnomen. B. at Venice, 1512; D. at the same city, 1594.

TIPPOO SAIB, *tip'-poo-sa'-eeb*, sultan of Mysore, was the son of Hyder Ali, whom he succeeded in the government of his kingdom, which he defended with success against the Great Mogul. In 1790 he engaged in a war with the English, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis obliged him to sue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two sons as hostages. The war was resumed in 1799, and terminated with the entire conquest of Mysore and the death of Tippoo, who fell bravely fighting on the ramparts of Seringapatam, his capital. His library was stored with valuable MSS., which are now in the College of Calcutta. B. 1749.

TIRABOSCHI, Girolamo, *te-ra-bos'-ke*, a celebrated Italian writer, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, and professor of rhetoric at Milan; but, upon the suppression of the order, the duke of Modena appointed him his librarian, and he was enrolled among the nobility of that city. His principal works are, "Memoirs on the Ancient Order of Homilies;" "History of the Writers of Modena;" "History of Italian Literature, from the Age of Augustus." B. at Bergamo, 1731; D. at Modena, 1794.

TIRIDATES I., *tir-i-da'-tees*, king of Armenia, was the brother of Vologeses, king of the Parthians, by whom he had been placed upon the throne. The Romans would not permit Armenia to become a possession of the Parthians, and Corbulo, the general of Nero, marched against Tiridates and Vologeses, and defeated them in several engagements. Subsequently, Tiridates consented to become a vassal king of the Roman emperor, and, in 66 A.D., made a journey to Rome, in order to receive his crown from the emperor Nero.

TIRIDATES II., surnamed the Great, became king of Armenia in 259. His youth had been passed at Rome, whither he had been taken in 232, upon the assassination of his father. The Romans placed him upon the throne; but the Parthians having invaded his kingdom while he was absent at Rome, he returned immediately, and subsequently totally defeated them. He was at first strongly opposed to Christianity, but was afterwards converted. D. 314.

TISCHBEIN, *tish'-bine*, John Henry, a celebrated German painter, who excelled in historical and mythological subjects. His best works are contained in the churches of his native country. B. 1722; D. 1789.

TISCHBEIN, John Henry William, an eminent German painter, who was the nephew of the preceding. He studied historical painting under his uncle, and acquired a knowledge of landscape from the tuition of John Jacob, at Hamburg. On visiting Italy, he became very popular there, and was appointed director of the Academy at Naples. Returning to Germany, he resided chiefly at Hamburg and in the environs of Lubeck. His most remarkable paintings were an "Ajax" and "Cassandra," and an altarpiece painted for the church of St. Angari at Bremen. While at Naples, he made the acquaintance of Sir William Hamilton, the English ambassador and art-patron, for whom he made drawings of the ancient vases in his collection. He excelled in drawing animals,

and produced a very fine work, entitled "Heads of Various Animals, drawn from Nature, to serve as a correct Indication of their Character." Portraits of Heyne, Blucher, and Klopstock were painted by him, and he likewise produced a fine collection of drawings illustrative of Homer (the letter-press for which was written by Heyne), and a number of etchings after Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Roos, and Rosa di Tivoli. B. at Hayna, 1751; D. 1829.—There were other members of his family who became celebrated as painters and designers.

TISSOT, Simon Andrew, *tis'-so*, an eminent Swiss physician, who distinguished himself in advocating inoculation, and also in recommending an experimental practice of physic. His medical works, particularly his "Advice to People concerning their Health," are excellent. B. at Lausanne, 1728; D. 1797.

TITIAN, Tiziano Vecellio, commonly called, *tish'-yan*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose first master was Giovanni Bellini, in his time the greatest painter of Venice. Titian adopted his style; but, on becoming acquainted with the works of Giorgione, he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artist. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly, and the emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood and a pension. He painted history, portraits, and landscape in a superb style. A "Last Supper," in the Escurial in Spain, and one at Milan, representing "Christ crowned with Thorns," are among his finest works; but Venice and Madrid contain many remarkable efforts of his genius. His patron, Charles V., held him in the highest regard; and, upon one occasion, Titian happening to let his brush fall upon the ground, the emperor instantly picked it up, and restored it to the great painter, saying, "Titiano è degno essere servito da Cesare" (Titian is worthy of being served by Cæsar). B. at Capo del Cadore, in the Venetian states, 1477; D. at Venice, 1576.

TITE, Sir William, *tite*, an English architect, who was selected to make the designs for the Royal Exchange, which was commenced in 1841, and finished in three years, being opened in state by her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1844. The building was erected at a cost of £150,000. After the successful execution of this work, he became one of the most extensively-employed architects of his day; his principal designs being for the Blackwall terminus of the London and Blackwall Railway, several stations upon the Southampton line of railway; the terminus at Southampton, and the old terminus at Vauxhall. He represented Bath in Parliament for several years; and was a director of several public institutions. B. in London, 1802; D. 1873.

TITSINGH, Isaac, *tit'-sing*, an eminent traveller, who was employed in the service of the Dutch East India Company. He resided in Japan, Batavia, and China during thirty-one years. The government in Batavia appointed him, in 1794, as chief of the embassy dispatched to Pekin, a mission which he prosecuted with complete success. He published nothing during his life, but supplied Marsden, De Guignes, and other writers, with valuable information. After his death, his museum and MSS. were unfortunately dispersed; but M. Nepvin and M. Abel Rémusat succeeded in obtaining some of his notes, from which valuable works were published. The titles of these were, "The Marriage, Funeral, and other Ceremonies practised in Japan," and "Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Reigning Dynasty of Japan; with an Appendix upon the Poetry of the Japanese, and upon their Mode of Dividing the Year." Both these works were translated into English in 1822. In the "Annales des Voyages" there is an account of the island of Yesso, translated from the Japanese by Titsingh. One of the greatest treasures of the Bibliothèque du Roi—the "Japanese Encyclopædia"—was procured from Titsingh. B. at Amsterdam, 1740; D. 1812.

TITTMANN, John Augustus Henry, *tit'-man*, a German theologian and writer, who became first professor of theology to the university of Leipzic. He advocated at the Congress of Vienna a plan for uniting the German Protestant communities, and granting to them an ecclesiastical constitution; and also distinguished himself in the chamber of the Saxon deputies as the mouthpiece of the university of Leipzic. He wrote extensively, in German and Latin, upon theology, edited the Greek text of the New Testament, and produced a History of the Protestant Church in Germany, which, however, was left incomplete at his death. B. at Langensalza, 1773; D. 1831.

TITUS LIVIUS. (*See* LIVIUS.)

TITUS, Flavius Vespasianus, *ti'-tus*, a Roman emperor, was the son of the emperor Vespasianus. He served under his father, and distinguished himself at the siege of Jerusalem. He obtained the imperial dignity in 79. In his youth he was somewhat dissipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his subsequent conduct showed that these apprehensions were groundless. He became the pattern of virtue and the father of his people; reformed the courts of law, severely punished false accusers, and forgave those who had conspired against his own life. During his reign, Agricola restored peace to Britain; and after marching as far north as the Frith of Tay, erected a wall to serve as a defence against the incursions of the Caledonians. Titus was so much beloved by his subjects as to be named by them "the delight of the human race." B. 40; D. 81.

TOBIN, John, *to'-bin*, an English dramatist, who exercised the profession of a solicitor in London, but devoted his leisure to the composition of plays, which he offered to the different London theatres, without success. At length his assiduous efforts, undermining a naturally weak constitution, led to his death. His comedy of "The Honeymoon" was produced a few weeks after this event, and met with a very great success. It is written in imitation of the Shaksperian drama, and still keeps the stage. Other works of his were subsequently brought out, but they did not become popular. His unacted plays, together with a memoir of his life, were published in 1820. B. at Salisbury, 1770; D. 1804.

TOCQUEVILLE, Henry Alexis de, *tok'-veel*, a celebrated French political writer, who, after completing his education was, in 1832 dispatched, with M. de Beaumont, to the United States of America for the purpose of making researches upon the working of democratic institutions. The result of this mission appeared in his valuable work, entitled "De la Démocratie en Amérique," produced in 1835. Four years later he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. After the Revolution of 1848 he was nominated

vice-president of the Assembly, and soon afterwards became one of the ministry under the presidentship of Louis Napoleon. He was one of those who were divested of power by the *coup d'état*. Devoting the remaining years of his life to philosophical researches into history, he produced, "Philosophical History of the Reign of Louis XV.;" "A Glance at the Reign of Louis XVI.;" and "L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution," which was translated into English under the title of "On the State of Society in France before the Revolution of 1788, and on the Causes which led to that Event." He was a member of the French Academy. B. 1805; D. 1859.

TOD, Lieut.-Colonel James, *tod*, an English writer, who, after spending many years in the military service of the East India Company, produced two valuable works upon India, which are entitled, respectively, "The Annals of Rajast'han," containing the geography, antiquities, and history of Rajpootana: and "Travels in Western India." He was distinguished by his ability while political agent in Rajpootana, one of whose towns, Bheelwara, which had been laid in ruins by the Mahrattas, was restored by him. One of the merchants of the renovated city said, "it ought to be called Todgunge; but there is no need, for we shall never forget him." B. 1782; D. 1835.

TODD, Rev. Henry John, an English writer, who became archdeacon of Cleveland, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and produced, among other important works, "The Poems of Edmund Spenser, with Notes and a Life;" "Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer;" "A Vindication of our Authorized Translation of the Bible." B. 1763; D. 1845.

TODD, Robert Bentley, an eminent modern physician and writer, who became physician to King's College Hospital on its establishment. In 1836 he commenced the publication of his important work entitled "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in which he was assisted by the most eminent of the scientific men of the time. He was also the author of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man;" "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions;" and "On Gout and Rheumatic Fever." B. in Ireland, about 1810; D. 1860.

TODLEBEN, Francis Edward, *tot-lai'-ben*, a celebrated Russian general of engineers, who, while serving with the Russian army in Sebastopol, was selected to place the southern side of that fortress in a state of defence against the attacks of the allied English and French forces. In this undertaking, Todleben evinced the highest talents as a military engineer. Earthworks and enormous ramparts sprang up, under his direction, at every point that was about to be attacked. For a considerable period his extraordinary works kept the allies in check, and it was owing to the strength and completeness of his Malakhoff, Redan, and Flagstaff batteries, that the siege was so long protracted. Todleben's genius was rapidly acknowledged: he was only second captain of engineers when he went to the Crimea, but at the fall of Sebastopol he had risen to the rank of general. In the last days of the siege he was wounded in the leg. B. at Mitau, in Courland, 1818.

TOGRAI, *to'-grai*, an eminent Arabic poet, who became vizier to Masoud, the sultan of Mosul. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Esterabad, near Hamadan, in 1120, by Mahmoud, the Seljukian sultan of Persia, who subsequently put the poet to death. Besides his poems, he wrote a work upon alchemy. One of his works was translated into Latin by Pococke, and published at Oxford in 1661. Another poem was translated into English by Leon Chappilow, and produced at Cambridge in 1758. Flourished in the 11th century.

TOLAND, John, *to'-land*, a deistical writer, who was educated in Ireland, in the Roman Catholic faith, but, at the age of 15, became a Protestant, and afterwards went to the university of Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh. After visiting Leyden and Oxford, he returned to Ireland, which country he was obliged to leave to avoid the persecutions to which he was subjected for writing a work called "Christianity not Mysterious." In 1698 he published the "Life of Milton," which was followed by a deistical work, entitled "Nazarenus," and several other books of a like tendency. His posthumous works were printed in 1726. B. in Ireland, either in 1669 or 1670; D. at Putney, 1722.

TOLEDO, Don Pedro de, *to-lai'-do*, an eminent Spanish general, who distinguished himself in the expedition against Jean D'Albret, king of Navarre, in 1512. In 1532 he was appointed, by Charles V., viceroy of Naples, in which office he displayed considerable talent, and inaugurated many useful measures; he evinced, however, great intolerance towards the Jews, whom he drove from the kingdom; and also attempted to establish the Inquisition; but a terrible insurrection ensuing, the emperor abolished the hated tribunal in the following year (1548). The Prince of Sanseverino, the patron of the father of Torquato Tasso, was one of the leaders of this insurrection, and was in consequence compelled to retire to France. (*See* TASSO, Torquato.) In 1552 a Turkish fleet entered the Bay of Naples, intending to await the arrival of a French squadron with the exiled Neapolitan princes on board, and afterwards to attack the city; but Toledo succeeded, by means of a large bribe, in inducing the Mohammedans to retire before the junction with the French. Soon afterwards he prepared to march against the French, who had entered Sienna; but his death occurred before he could reach the place. B. near Salamanca, 1484; D. at Florence, 1553.

TOLER, John, Earl of Norbury, *to'-ler*, chief-justice of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was called to the bar in 1770; appointed king's counsel in 1781, solicitor-general in 1789, attorney-general in 1798, during which year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels; and was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the Common Pleas in 1800, with the title of Lord Norbury. This high office he retained till 1827, when, on his retirement, he obtained a pension of £3000 a year, and was advanced to the title of Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury. He was an able judge; but was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery, and the fact that "Lord Norbury's jokes" were sprinkled very thickly with his law. In his time the Dublin court of Common Pleas was designated the "racket court," and was often thronged with idlers attracted by the amusement furnished by the sallies of wit and repartee so freely bandied about from judge, counsel, and witnesses. B. in Tipperary, 1745; D. 1831.

TOLOMEI, Claudio, *to'-lo-mai'-e*, an Italian poet and orator, and excellent letter-writer, who wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which are his volumes of letters, "Lettere di Claudio Tolomei." He also wrote several speeches that he had delivered on certain occasions. B. at Siena, 1492; D. at Rome, 1555.

TOMLINE, Dr. George, *tom'-lin*, an English prelate, who was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was, in 1773, elected fellow. In 1782 he became private secretary to Mr. Pitt, at that time appointed chancellor of the exchequer. Tomline occupied the same post under Pitt when the latter became first lord of the treasury. After receiving some preferment in the church, he was, in 1787, advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln, which see he continued to hold during more than 32 years, refusing, in the interim, the bishopric of London. In 1820 he became bishop of Winchester. In addition to a large number of sermons, he was the author of "The Elements of Christian Theology;" "A Refutation of Calvinism;" and "Memoirs of Mr. Pitt." His original name was Pretyman, which he changed to that of Tomline on succeeding to the estates of Marmaduke Tomline, Esq., of Rigby Grove, Lincolnshire. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, 1750; D. 1827.

TONE, Theobald Wolfe, *tone*, the founder of the society of United Irishmen. Compelled to flee from Ireland, he repaired to France, and induced the Directory to dispatch an expedition to Ireland, of which he was appointed adjutant-general. He was taken prisoner, and D. in prison in 1798.

TONSTALL, or TUNSTALL, Cuthbert, *ton'-stall*, a learned English prelate, who studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and was accounted the best mathematician of his time. He was consecrated bishop of London in 1522; in the following year made lord privy seal; and in 1530 translated to Durham, of which he was deprived in the reign of Elizabeth, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He wrote, among other works, "A Treatise on Arithmetic;" "A Defence of Transubstantiation;" and an abridgment of Aristotle's "Ethics." B. in Yorkshire, 1474-75; D. at Lambeth, 1559.

TONTI, Lorenzo, *ton'-te*, an Italian banker, who was established in Paris, and there introduced a species of life annuity in 1653, which was called after his name. The scheme was also introduced into England, but was not continued after 1769, the date of the last tontine.

TOOKE, Andrew, *took*, an English divine, who became successively usher and master of the Charterhouse school, and also professor of geometry at Gresham College. He published the Abbé Pomey's "Pantheon" in English, without acknowledging the real author. B. in London, 1673; D. 1731.

TOOKE, John Horne, an English politician and philologer, who received his education at Westminster and Eton, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. In compliance with the wishes of his father, he entered into holy orders, although he himself strongly disliked the ecclesiastical profession. After travelling upon the continent as tutor to the sons of several gentlemen, he, in 1773, relinquished his clerical engagements, and commenced the study of the law. He had already taken an active part in political discussion, and had exerted himself to procure the return of his friend Wilkes as member for Middlesex, in 1768. While a student of the law, he gave great assistance to Mr. William Tooke upon the question of an inclosure bill; in gratitude for which service the latter gentleman made him his heir. This was the origin of his adding to his original name of John Horne, that of Tooke. After quarrelling with Wilkes, with whom, as well as Junius, he carried on a spirited controversy, he, upon the outbreak of the American war, attacked the English ministry, and made a proposal for a subscription for the widows and orphans of those Americans who had been "murdered by the king's troops at Lexington and Concord." For this proceeding, he was brought to trial upon a charge of libel, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned for twelve months. After regaining his liberty, he applied to be admitted to practise at the bar; but was rejected, on the ground of his having previously taken holy orders. Retiring into Huntingdonshire, he for a time occupied himself with literary studies, and composed a short work in favour of parliamentary reform. In 1786 he produced the first volume of his celebrated "Diversions of Purley." In 1794 he was arrested upon a charge of high treason, and after a trial of six days, during which he displayed considerable intrepidity, he was acquitted. Having twice previously sought the suffrages of the citizens of Westminster with almost entire success, he became a member for the borough of Old Sarum in 1801. He retained his seat less than a year; for, after the dissolution in 1802, he could not regain it, in consequence of the passing of an act which disqualified any one holding priest's orders from representing a constituency in the House of Commons. Thereupon he retired into private life. A good edition of his "Diversions" was produced by Mr. R. Taylor in 1840. B. in London, 1736; D. at Wimbledon, 1812.

TOOKE, Rev. William, an English divine and writer, who became chaplain to the factory of the Russian Company at St. Petersburg. He was the author of "Life of Catharine II.," "A View of the Russian Empire," and other works. B. 1744; D. in London, 1820.

TOOKE, Thomas, a modern English writer upon political economy, who was the son of the preceding. His most important works were "A History of Prices and the State of the Circulation," and "Brief Sketch of the State of the Corn-trade in the last Two Centuries," now known as the "History of Prices." B. at St. Petersburg, 1774; D. 1858.

TOOKE, William, younger brother of the preceding, produced an edition of the works of Churchill, which was subsequently included in the collection of English authors called the "Aldine Poets." He also wrote "The Monarchy of France; its Rise, Progress, and Fall;" and upon the establishment of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, in promoting which he took an active part, he became treasurer. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. at St. Petersburg, 1777; D. 1863.

TOPETE, *to-pai'-tai*, a Spanish admiral, who took an active part in inducing the navy to join in the revolution which drove Isabella II. from the throne of Spain. He was minister of marine, under the provisional government of 1868, and the regency of 1869 (*see* PRIM, SERRANO.)

TOPFFER, Charles, *te(r)pf'-fer*, a modern German author, who produced several excellent comedies, which were favourites upon the

German stage, and some novels, which have been translated into English. B. at Berlin, 1792.

TOPHAM, Thomas, *top'-ham*, an Englishman of great muscular strength. He kept a public-house at Islington, and used to perform surprising feats; such as breaking a broomstick of the largest size by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogsheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike-gate; carrying the beam of a house as a soldier would his firelock. He could also roll up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; squeeze a pewter quart pot together at arm's length; and lift two hundredweight with his little finger over his head. At Derby he broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundredweight; and lifted an oak table, six feet long, with his teeth, though half a hundredweight was hung at the extremity. He raised a man who weighed twenty-seven stone, with one hand. He stabbed himself, after quarrelling with and wounding his wife, in 1749.

TOPLADY, Augustus Montague, *top'-la-de*, a zealous advocate for the Calvinism of the Church of England, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin; and became vicar of Broadhembury, in Devonshire. He was a strenuous opponent of Wesley, and brought a large share of metaphysical acuteness into the Calvinistic controversy. His works form 6 volumes. B. 1740; D. 1778.

TORDENSKIOLD, *tor'-dens-kyold*, a celebrated Danish admiral, who was at first a barber's apprentice; but his love for a seafaring life led him to abandon this employment, and to enter the navy as a sailor. His conduct was so good that his captain got him appointed midshipman in the royal navy. After distinguishing himself as captain of a privateer, he was appointed to the command of a frigate, in which, during the war with Sweden, he performed prodigies of valour and seamanship. In 1715 he destroyed several Swedish vessels, and captured a large frigate; for which he was made a commodore, and placed in command of a squadron in the Baltic. In 1716 he engaged the Swedish fleet of more than double the number of his own, and, in an hour, captured three ships of the line and two frigates. Charles XII. of Sweden, expecting to witness the defeat of the Danes, had taken up his position in the island of Rugen, but had to behold the discomfiture of his own navy. In the same year, Tordenskiold also gained the battles of Dyneskiln and Stroemstadt, for which he was ennobled under the name of Tordenskiold (shield against thunder), his original name having been Peter Wessel. In 1717 he took Marstrand, a strong fortress belonging to the Swedes, in the Cattegat. Peace being proclaimed in 1720, he solicited permission to travel, which being reluctantly granted by his sovereign, he proceeded to Hamburg, where his companion, a wealthy native of Copenhagen, lost considerable sums to one Colonel De Stahl, a Swede. Tordenskiold afterwards encountered the gambler at Hanover, where the admiral had gone in order to be presented to George II. At a dinner-party in this city, he met De Stahl, and expressing his intention not to sit at table with him, a quarrel ensued. A hostile meeting was arranged for the next day. The admiral went without a second, and armed only with a light sword; his opponent being provided with a very heavy weapon. At the commencement of the duel, Tordenskiold's blade was broken by De Stahl, who immediately ran him through the heart. In Denmark it was said that he had been subjected to foul play at the instance of a high personage. B. at Trondheim, Norway, 1691; killed, 1720.

TORELLI, Giuseppe, *to-rail'-le*, a celebrated Italian mathematician, who produced an edition in Greek and Latin of the whole of the works of Archimedes. His death taking place immediately after he had concluded this undertaking, the work remained in manuscript, and being purchased by the university of Oxford, was printed there under the direction of Dr. Robertson in 1792. B. at Verona, 1721; D. 1781.

TORELLI, Laelio, or TAURELLIUS, an eminent Italian jurist, who was employed in various high employments by Pope Clement VIII. until about 1528, when, having become involved in a dispute with the Malatesti family, he took refuge under the protection of the Medici at Florence. In 1546 he rose to be chief secretary to the grand-duke. He produced, among other learned works, an edition of the "Pandects of Justinian." B. at Fano, 1489; D. at Florence, 1576.

TORFÆUS TORMODUS, the Latin form of the names of Thormod Thorveson, a native of Iceland, who, in 1662, became historiographer to Christian V., king of Denmark. He wrote the history of Norway, containing also the annals of the northern parts of Scotland, from the year 850 to 1206. D. 1719.

TORQUEMADA, Thomas de, *tor'-ke-ma'-da*, the first inquisitor-general of Spain, whose memory is rendered infamous for barbarity, was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and became inquisitor-general in 1483. During the exercise of his power, in the course of 16 years, it is said that no less than 8800 victims were committed to the flames, 90,000 were condemned to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and above 80,000 Jews were banished from Spain. B. about 1420; D. 1498.

TORRENO, Don José, Count de, *tor-rat'-no*, a Spanish statesman and writer, who, in 1808, was sent to London to request assistance against Napoleon I. After residing for a short time in England, he returned to Madrid, and took his seat in the Cortes, where he became a prominent advocate for the constitution of 1812. His political views gave umbrage to the despotic Ferdinand; and when the Cortes was dissolved, and many of its members thrown into prison, Torreno narrowly escaped sharing a similar fate. After reaching Portugal, he subsequently made his way to England once more. His estates were confiscated during his absence, and a formal sentence of death passed upon him. After the revolution of 1820 he was permitted to return to Madrid, and was offered the post of prime minister by the king, but refused the place. The second French invasion having restored Ferdinand as an absolute monarch, Torreno was sent into exile, and spent ten years in England, Germany, and France. Allowed to return to his native country in consequence of the amnesty of 1832, he remained a private citizen till 1834, when he was appointed minister of finance by Queen Christina. In the succeeding year he was driven to resign, and in the course of the following eight years, was twice sent into exile. His "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," was composed in Paris and London, and is considered the best work

upon the subject in the Spanish language. B. at Oviedo, 1786; D. at Paris, 1843.

TORRENS, Sir Henry, *tor'-rens*, adjutant-general of the British army, received his education in the military academy at Dublin; entered as an ensign in the 52nd regiment of foot, and, going to the West Indies, was early distinguished for bravery in action, and patience in enduring hardships. He afterwards served in Holland, where he was wounded; next proceeded to join the army in Egypt; thence embarked at a port of the Red Sea for Bombay; but receiving a sun-stroke, was obliged to take passage for England. The ship touched at St. Helena, where he married Miss Patton, the governor's daughter. He was present at the unsuccessful attack on Buenos Ayres, and subsequently became secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley, whom he accompanied to Portugal, and shared in the succeeding campaigns. In March, 1820, Sir Henry was named adjutant-general, in which situation he revised the army regulations, and introduced many important improvements. B. at Londonderry, 1779; D. 1828.

TORRENTIUS, John, *tor-ren'-shi-us*, a Dutch painter, who founded a sect of Adamites; for which he was sent to prison, and confined during some time. His pictures are well painted, but are very obscene. B. 1589; D. 1640.

TORRES, L. da Motta, *tor'-es*, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who was engaged in the war against France, and in 1797-8, commanded the floating batteries which were intrusted with the defence of the mouth of the Tagus. He afterwards became governor of Brazil; fought against the French in 1808, and was, during the interval, 1816-20, captain-general of Angola, in Africa. Returning to Lisbon in 1821, he became an energetic opponent of the reform of the Cortes. B. at Lisbon, 1769; D. 1822.

TORRICELLI, Evangelista, *tor'-re-chel'-le*, a celebrated Italian mathematician and philosopher, who, after receiving his education at Faenza, repaired to Rome, where he greatly improved himself under Castelli. In Rome he wrote two small works upon mechanics, which being read by Galileo, that distinguished philosopher pressed him to join him at Florence. After some time, Torricelli repaired thither, and lived in the most intimate friendship with Galileo during the last days of the philosopher, whom he succeeded in the professorship of mathematics at the Academy of Florence. He is celebrated as the inventor of the barometer, and for his improvements in microscopes and telescopes. He made the discovery of the principle of the barometer while experimenting with columns of mercury contained in tubes, as to the pressure of the atmosphere. By these experiments he also proved that the opinion long maintained, that "Nature abhors a vacuum," was unfounded. B. 1608; D. 1647.

TORRIGIANO, Pietro, *tor-id-je-a'-no*, a celebrated Italian sculptor, who, while pursuing his studies with Michael Angelo in the Garden of Antiquities at Florence, becoming jealous of his great rival, struck him so violent a blow upon the nose as to disfigure it for ever. For this disgraceful act he was compelled to leave Florence, and after executing some commissions for Pope Alexander VI., he entered the army as a common soldier, and rose to the grade of ensign; but having modelled several bronze figures for some Florentine merchants, they requested him to visit England with them. In England he was employed by Henry VIII., who gave him the commission to execute the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, for which he received £1000. In 1519 he went to Spain, where he was employed in carving statues for convents. Of one of these, a Virgin and Child, he was requested to make a copy for the duke of Arcos, in reward of which task he received a heap of maravedis, which, on discovering to be worth no more than thirty ducats, he was so enraged at the smallness of the sum, that he broke the figure into fragments. For this he was arrested by the Inquisition as a sacrilegious heretic, and was condemned. In order to avoid death at the hands of that sanguinary tribunal, he refused to take food, and so perished. B. about 1474; D. 1522.

TOSCANELLA, Paul, *tos'-ka-nel'-la*, a celebrated Italian astronomer, who erected, in the cathedral of Florence, the famous solstitial gnomon, which was accounted the greatest of the kind in Europe. Toscanella is likewise said to have had some ideas of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, and to have communicated them to Alphonso V. of Portugal, and afterwards to Columbus. B. at Florence, 1397; D. 1482.

TOTILA, *to'-ti-la*, king of the Ostrogoths, who conquered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. In 545-47 he was defeated in several engagements by Belisarius; but after the departure of that general he regained possession of all the countries he had formerly taken. Slain in battle, 552.

TOTT, François, Baron de, *tot*, a field-marshal and diplomatist in the service of France, the son of an Hungarian nobleman living in exile. After serving as an officer in a regiment of hussars, he accompanied his father to Constantinople, and subsequently received an appointment in the French embassy there, and, in 1767, was nominated consul in the Crimea. About 1777 he entered the Turkish service, reformed the artillery, defended the Dardanelles against the Russian fleet under Orloff, and fortified the mouth of the Bosphorus. Considering that his services were ill requited, he left Turkey, and, returning to France, was employed by the government to make a tour of inspection of the Mediterranean ports. In 1787 he was appointed governor of Douay, and held the post until 1790, when, having declared himself opposed to the revolutionists, he was obliged to flee. He was the author of a work upon the "Turks and Tartars." B. at Champigny, 1733; D. in Hungary, 1793.

TOULONGEON, François Emmanuel, Viscount de, *too-lawng'-je-awng*, a French historian, who entered the army, and rose to the command of a regiment; but relinquished a military career some time previously to the outbreak of the Revolution. Although a noble, he embraced the popular cause, and was one of the deputies to the States-general. He was subsequently a member of the legislative body, and was created a commander of the Legion of Honour. His principal works were, a translation of Cæsar's "Commentaries," with notes; "History of France from the Revolution of 1789;" "Reflections upon Revolution;" and a treatise upon the paintings of the ancient masters. He also wrote verses, but they possess little merit. B. in La Franche-Comté, 1748; D. at Paris, 1812.

TOUP, Jonathan, *toup*, a learned English divine and critic, who, after entering into

orders, obtained a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, and the rectory of St Martin's in Exeter. He published "Emendations of Suidas," an excellent edition of Longinus, and a volume of learned annotations upon the Greek writers. B. at St. Ives, Cornwall, 1713; D. 1785.

TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de, *toor'-ne-for*, a celebrated French botanist, who, from his earliest years, evinced a strong predilection for the observation of nature. In 1677 he explored the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, and the year following went to Montpellier, where he studied physic; after which he travelled over the Pyrenees and into Catalonia, undergoing great difficulties and danger in searching for plants. In 1688 he travelled in England, Spain, Holland, and Portugal, cultivating his favourite science and winning the esteem of the learned men in each of those countries. He had previously been nominated assistant professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. In 1692 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1700 was sent to the East to collect plants. After two years' absence, he returned to his duties at the Jardin du Roi, and devoted the rest of his life to arranging his collections and writing an account of his travels and observations. His principal works are, "Elements of Botany;" "Travels in the Levant;" "History of the Plants round Paris;" "Treatise on the Materia Medica." B. at Aix, Provence, 1656; D. at Paris, 1708.

TOURNEMINE, Réné Joseph, *toor'-ne-meen*, a learned French writer, who entered the society of the Jesuits, and was, during twenty years, engaged in teaching in the various colleges of his order. He subsequently became librarian and historiographer of the society. His principal works were, "Scriptural Commentaries;" a new edition of Prideaux's "History of the Jews;" "Reflections upon Atheism;" an introduction to Fénélon upon the "Existence of God;" and a letter to Voltaire upon the "Immortality of the Soul." B. at Rennes, 1661; D. at Paris, 1739.

TOURNEUR, Pierre le. (*See* LETOURNEUR.)

TOURRETTE, Mark Anthony Louis Claret de la, *toor-rait'*, an eminent French botanist, who became member and secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Lyons. His principal works were, an elementary treatise upon botany, and some memoirs upon the same science in various journals and "Transactions" of learned French societies. B. at Lyons, 1729; D. 1793.

TOURVILLE, Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, Count de, *toor'-veel*, a celebrated French naval commander, who became captain in 1667, and distinguished himself under D'Estrées and Duquesne at the battles of Solebay and Augusta. In 1682-88 he participated in the expeditions to Tripoli and Algiers, and became vice-admiral in the Levant in 1689. In the following year he held a command under D'Estrées in the flotilla dispatched to Ireland to aid the cause of James II. In 1692 he was totally defeated by the English fleet at La Hogue; but he subsequently inflicted considerable damage upon British shipping in Portugal. B. in Normandy, 1642; D. 1701.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. (*See* L'OUVERTURE, Toussaint.)

TOWERS, Joseph, *tow'-ers*, an eminent English dissenting divine and writer, who was brought up to the printing business, after which he settled in London as a bookseller; but having experienced losses in trade, became pastor to a congregation of dissenters. In 1779, he received his degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh. His principal productions were, "British Biography;" "Observations on Hume's History of England;" "The Life and Reign of Frederick III. of Prussia;" "A Vindication of Locke;" several sermons and political tracts. He was also a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis in compiling the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica." B. in London, 1737; D. in the same city, 1799.

TOWNLEY, Rev. James, *toun'-le*, an English divine, who, in 1759, became head master of Merchant Taylors School. He published some sermons; but is best known as having assisted Hogarth in writing "The Analysis of Beauty," and as the author of the farce entitled "High Life below Stairs." He was the friend of Garrick, who presented him to the living of Hendon. Another farce by him, called "The False Concord," was used as the source for both dialogue and character of "The Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick. B. in London, 1715; D. 1778.

TOWNLEY, Charles, an eminent English antiquary and collector. Enjoying an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the forming of a museum of antique statues, marbles, coins, and manuscripts. His house in Park Street, Westminster, was almost entirely filled with fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with some of the most beautiful specimens of Greek and Roman art. His collection of ancient medals was extremely valuable, and among his manuscripts was one of Homer. His Etruscan Antiquities were described in a work by D'Hancarville. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a trustee of the British Museum, in which institution his collection was placed. B. 1737; D. in London, 1805.

TOWNSEND, John, *towns'-end*, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, London, became minister of an Independent congregation at Kingston, in Surrey, whence, in 1784, he removed to Bermondsey, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Mason, parochial minister of Bermondsey, he in 1792 founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents; which excellent charity obtained such efficient patronage that, in 1807, an edifice, since much enlarged, was erected under the auspices of the late duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townsend also actively assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other religious and charitable associations; besides instituting a school for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers. He was a coadjutor with the Rev. Mr. Mason in his "Family Bible," and was the author of "Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching," "Nine Discourses on Prayer," &c. B. 1757; D. 1826.

TOWNSHEND, Charles, Viscount, an English statesman, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, was appointed, with the duke of Marlborough, to negotiate the peace of Gertruydenberg, and, soon afterwards, was sent as ambassador to the States-general of the United Provinces. Upon the accession of George I., in 1714, he became prime minister; but in the course of the subsequent years his influence with the king rapidly declined, principally through his having resisted the avaricious designs of the monarch's

German favourites and mistresses. He was removed from the premiership; but after some time, consented to accept the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, a post he retained for but a short period. He held various offices during the seven subsequent years; but was being continually involved in disputes with the German coterie, and, indeed, with his brother ministers. When George II. became king, in 1727, Townshend was eclipsed by Sir Robert Walpole, who had acquired great influence with the new monarch. Before his triumphant rival, he retired from office, and, repairing to his estate at Rainham, in Norfolk, spent the remaining years of his life in agricultural pursuits. "He left office," says Lord Mahon, "with a most unblemished character, and, what is still less common, a most patriotic moderation." B. 1676; D. 1738.

TOWNSHEND, Charles, an English statesman, who was the grandson of the preceding, commenced public life in 1747, as a member of the House of Commons, and, after distinguishing himself as a debater, was in 1754 appointed a lord of the Admiralty. He subsequently acted in succession as secretary-at-war, first lord of trade and of plantations, paymaster of the forces, and, under the administration of Chatham, chancellor of the exchequer, in which office he, during the illness of his great chief, who was opposed to American taxation, imposed duties upon glass, tea, and other articles, which caused the colonists to rise in rebellion, and led ultimately to the separation of America from the mother country. He was on the point of attaining to the premiership of a new ministry, when he was carried off by a fever. Burke, in his celebrated speech upon American taxation, spoke of Townshend as "the delight and ornament of this House, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence. Perhaps there never arose in this country, nor in any country, a man of a more pointed and finished wit, and when his passions were not concerned, of a more refined, exquisite, and penetrating judgment." B. 1725; D. 1767.

TOWNSON, Thomas, *town'-son*, a learned English divine, who obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College, and subsequently became archdeacon of Richmond, in Yorkshire. His most important work was "Discourses on the Four Gospels," which was subsequently translated into German. B. in Essex, 1715; D. 1792.

TOZZETTI, John Targioni, *tot-sait'-te*, an Italian botanist, who became keeper of the botanical garden at Florence, and wrote several works in Latin and some in Italian. His first was a thesis upon the "Utility of Plants in the Practice of Physic;" the others were chiefly connected with his profession. B. at Florence, 1712; D. at the same city, 1783.

TRADESCANT, John, *trād'-es-kant*, an eminent naturalist, who is supposed to have been a Dutchman. He settled in England about the beginning of the reign of James I. Both himself and his son were great travellers, and the father is said to have gone through Europe, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Barbary. His son, also named John, collected a cabinet of curiosities, of which an account was printed, called "Museum Tradescantium." In 1629 he was appointed gardener to Charles I., and had a very large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with rare plants. D. 1638. His son died 1662.





TRAILL, Thomas Stewart, *trail*, a distinguished physician, professor, and scientific inquirer, was a native of Kirkwall, where his father was parish minister, and studied at the university of Edinburgh with Brougham and that now famous set. He took his degree of M.D. in 1801, and in 1803 settled in Liverpool as a general practitioner. In 1832 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, and gave his first course in 1833. During his nearly forty years' professoriate, he was never absent from his lectures until 1861. Dr. Traill, in the midst of his medical duties, had zealously kept up his general scientific culture, and was always learning. He lectured frequently on chemistry and natural history in Liverpool, and in Edinburgh supplied the chairs of both these classes when vacant. In 1852 he undertook the editorship of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," for which duty his multifarious and minute knowledge of the entire round of physical science peculiarly fitted him. Besides his own specific subject—forensic medicine—Dr. Traill devoted himself in early life strenuously to the then new studies of physical geography and meteorology; and there was not any outlying corner of phenomenal knowledge of which he had not some recondite and exact note. He was not a philosopher, neither was he strictly scientific; but was a sort of middleman who gathered other men's knowledge, and distributed it, standing between them and the public. In a word, he was a walking cyclopædia—an ample dictionary of the facts of the material world, and, as such, was a most remarkable man. B. 1781; D. 1862.

TRAJAN, M. Ulpius Crinitus, *trā'-jān*, a Roman emperor, who in early life served under Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; and in 97 was adopted by Nerva, and named as his successor in the empire, of which he became sole sovereign in the following year. His reign was popular, and he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Persians, and other powers; but he disgraced his great qualities by a rigorous persecution of the Christians. By his directions, Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous pillar at Rome still called by his name. B. near Seville, Spain, about 52; D. at Selinus, in Cilicia, 117.

TRALLIANUS, Alexander, *trăl-li-aï'-nus*, a medical writer, who was a native of Tralles, in Lydia, and is said to have been the first who practised phlebotomy and used cantharides as a blister for the gout. His works have been printed at Bâle, Paris, and London. Flourished about 550.

TRAPP, Joseph, *trap*, an eminent divine, became, in 1773, rector of Harlington, in Middlesex, and in 1774, one of the lecturers at St. Martin's in the Fields. He produced, "Prælectiones Poeticæ;" a Latin translation of "Paradise Lost;" four volumes of Sermons; several political pamphlets; a translation of the works of Virgil into blank verse, &c. B. at Cherrington, Gloucestershire, 1679; D. 1747.

TRAVERSARI, Ambrogio, *trā'-vair-sa'-re*, a learned Italian monk, who acted as interpreter between the Italians and Greeks when the emperor Palæologus and the patriarch of Constantinople visited Italy. His translation of Diogenes Laertius, inscribed to Cosmo de' Medici, has been several times printed. B. near Forli, 1386; D. at Florence, 1439.

TREDGOLD, Thomas, *tred'-gold*, an industrious English writer upon mechanics, was born in humble circumstances, and brought up to the trade of a cabinet-maker, at which he worked until about his 25th year, when he repaired to London, and was taken into the office of his uncle, an architect. After diligently pursuing his studies in architecture and engineering, he commenced writing articles for the scientific publications, and for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He produced his important work, "The Elementary Principles of Carpentry," in 1820. The "Account of the Invention and Progressive Improvement of the Steam-engine" was published in 1827. A practical treatise on Railroads and Carriages, and other valuable works, likewise emanated from him. B. near Durham, 1788; D. 1829.

TREDIAKOVSKY, Vassili Kirilowitch, *tred'-i-a-kov'-ske*, an eminent Russian poet, who visited France and England, and upon his return to St. Petersburg was appointed secretary of the Academy of Sciences and professor of eloquence. He composed tragedies, fables, and epics, and produced a paraphrase of Fénélon's "Telemachus;" but the work was so dull that Catharine II. was in the habit of causing those who transgressed the rules laid down for the regulation of her private retreat, the Hermitage, to get a hundred lines of the poem by heart as a penalty. He was an example of the greatest literary industry. Once, having made a translation of Rollin's "Ancient History," in twenty-six volumes, the MS. was destroyed by fire; upon which Trediakovsky set to work, and again went through the whole task. B. 1703; D. 1769.

TRENCH, Richard Chenevix, D.D., *trench*, a modern English philologer, who, after completing his studies at the university of Cambridge, entered into orders, and became a country curate. His earliest efforts in literature were as a poet, in imitation of the chaste style of Wordsworth. After obtaining some preferment in the church, he became in 1846 a select preacher at the university of Cambridge, and after the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856, was appointed dean of Westminster. In 1864 he succeeded Dr. Whately as archbishop of Dublin. His most important works were, "Notes on the Miracles," "Proverbs and their Lessons," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and "The Study of Words." B. 1807.

TRENCHARD, Sir John, *trench'-ard*, an English statesman, who, after completing his education at Oxford, studied the law, and was called to the bar. He was elected a member of the third Parliament of Charles II., in 1679, and distinguished himself as an energetic opponent to the measures of the court party. In 1683 he was arrested on the charge of complicity in the plot for which Sidney and Lord Russell were executed; but ultimately obtained his discharge for want of witnesses against him. He was a party to the invasion of the duke of Monmouth, and in consequence was obliged to seek safety by a flight to France, where he remained until after the Revolution of 1688. After the accession of William III., he was knighted, made chief-justice of Chester, and finally became secretary of state. Wood describes him as "a man of turbulent and aspiring spirit." B. 1650; D. 1695.

TRENCHARD, John, an English political writer, who was educated for the law, which he never followed, but became member of Parliament for Taunton. He wrote, in conjunction with Gordon, "Cato's Letters," "The Independent Whig," "A Natural History of Superstition," "Reflections on the Old Whig," and other works. B. 1662; D. 1723.

TRENCK, Baron Franz von, *trenk*, was the son of a general in the service of Austria, by whose side he fought at the battle of Melazio, when only in his eleventh year. Of great physical strength and violence of temper, he murdered a farmer, for which he was sent to Russia, where he displayed great courage in war, but also the most brutal ferocity. He afterwards entered the service of Maria Theresa of Austria, and was engaged against the troops of Frederick the Great. His insubordinate conduct, however, caused his being brought to trial by court-martial. Sentenced to be imprisoned, he was confined at Vienna during a year; at the end of which time he contrived to effect his escape in a most extraordinary manner by being carried out of his prison in a coffin. He was retaken in the Netherlands, and imprisoned once more at Gratz, where he poisoned himself soon afterwards. B. in Calabria, 1711; D. 1747.

TRENCK, Francis, Baron von, a Prussian officer, and cousin of the preceding, against whom he served. Having given offence to the government of his country, he was sent to prison, where he endured great hardships for a long time. He at last effected his escape, and was in France at the time of the Revolution, where he was arrested and condemned to the scaffold by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He published his "Memoirs" in 1787.

TREVISO, Edouard Adolphe Mortier, Duke of, and marshal of France, *trai-ve'-so*, entered the army of the French republic as a volunteer in 1791, and served with distinction in the subsequent battles. He took Hanover in 1803, and was created marshal of the empire in the following year. In 1806 he entered Hamburg, and subsequently passed into the army of Spain, where he retained his reputation as a brave and skilful general. In the expedition to Russia, he exerted himself to save the remnants of the grand army; and in 1814 was the coadjutor of Marmont in the command of Paris. At the first Restoration he became an adherent of the Bourbons, and was created a peer of France; but after the return of Napoleon from Elba he rejoined his standard. In 1815 he refused to sit in judgment upon Marshal Ney, and was in consequence degraded from his rank as a peer. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the interval between 1816 and 1819, and was restored to his titles at the latter date. In 1834 he was appointed minister of war, and held office until he was killed by the king's side by the explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine, in 1835. B. at Cateau, 1768.

TREVOR, Sir John, *tre'-vor*, an English statesman, who was knighted and appointed secretary of state by Charles II., a post he retained until his death. He would appear to have been an honest man; it is certain that he was opposed to the French policy of the king. B. 1626; D. 1672.

TRIBONIAN, *tri-bo'-ni-an*, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born about the beginning of the 6th century, at Sida, in Pamphylia; obtained reputation at the bar; and rose, through a succession of offices, to those of prætorian prefect and consul. The emperor Justinian intrusted

to him the superintendence of his new code of laws, the result of which was the celebrated Digest and Pandects, which would have transmitted his name with honour to posterity, had not his rapacity and venality been at least equal to his talents. D. 545.

**Trimmer**, Sarah, *trim'-mer*, a literary lady, the daughter of Joshua Kirby, who wrote on "Perspective," was early initiated in classical as well as in English literature, and wrote a variety of works intended to promote the diffusion of education. B. 1741; D. 1810.

**Trissino**, George, *tres-sē'-no*, an Italian poet, who was employed by Leo X. upon various missions to Denmark, Venice, and Germany, and afterwards by Clement VII. He was the author of a poem entitled "Italy delivered from the Goths;" a tragedy called "Sophonisba;" a comedy, and a large number of smaller pieces. Voltaire borrowed from and imitated him. B. 1478; D. 1550.

**Trogus Pompeius**, *trō'-gus*, a Roman historian, who wrote a "Universal History," from the reign of Ninus, king of Assyria, to the time of Augustus, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance. It was epitomized by Justin; but the original work has been lost. Flourished in the last century B.C.

**Trollope**, Mrs. Frances, *trol'-lup*, a modern English novelist, who was the wife of Anthony Trollope, Esq., barrister-at-law, with whom she resided upon the continent. After the death of her husband, she visited the United States, and resided there during three years. She commenced her career as an authoress by producing a work entitled "Domestic Life of the Americans," which appeared in 1832. This work, which excited an extraordinary amount of criticism upon both sides of the Atlantic, was followed by "Belgium and Western Germany;" "Paris and the Parisians;" "The Vicar of Wrexhill;" "Vienna and the Austrians, with some Account of a Journey through Swabia, Bavaria, the Tyrol, and the Saltzbourg;" "The Widow Barnaby;" "The Blue Belles of England;" "The Barnabys in America; or, the Widow Married;" "The Lauringtons; or, Superior People;" "Town and Country;" "The Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman;" and, indeed, scores of others, which constituted their authoress the most prolific writer of her day. B. 1790; D. 1863.

**Trollope**, Thomas Adolphus, a modern English miscellaneous writer, son of the preceding, with whom he resided at Florence. He commenced as an author in 1840, at which date he put forth a work entitled "A Summer in Brittany." He next published "A Summer in Western France," which was followed by "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Germany." Improving with each successive effort, his later works presented considerable attractions, both in style and subject. The most popular of these were, "The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici," "A Decade of Italian Women," and a "Life of Filippo Strozzi." B. 1810.

**Trollope**, Anthony, an eminent novelist, son of Mrs. F. Trollope, and one of the most popular as well as prolific writers of his day, produced several excellent transcripts of modern society; such as "Dr. Thorne," "The Three Clerks," "The Bertrams," "Framley Parsonage," "Orley Farm," "The Small House at Allington," &c. He also, in 1862, published a work on America, being the result of his observations while on a tour in that country, and has written many works since. B. 1815.

**Tromp**, Martin Harpertzoon, *tromp*, a celebrated Dutch admiral, who rose from the lowest station to the supreme command, wholly by merit. In 1639 he defeated a numerous Spanish fleet, and afterwards gained several other victories, principally over an English fleet under Blake, in 1652, after which he cruised in the Channel with a broom at the masthead of his ship. In the following year, the Dutch and English fleets, under Tromp and Blake, fought a desperate battle in the Channel, but without either side gaining the advantage. Blake falling ill, the command of the English vessels devolved upon Monk, who encountered Tromp off the Dutch coast. After a stubborn fight, the English claimed the victory, and in the engagement Tromp was killed. B. 1597; killed, 1653.

**Tromp**, Cornelius van, a celebrated Dutch admiral, and second son of the preceding. In his twenty-first year he was placed in command of a vessel, with which he served under Dewildt in an expedition against the emperor of Marocco in 1650. After distinguishing himself in the Mediterranean, and with the English fleet off Leghorn, he was appointed a rear-admiral. Subsequently to some years of repose, he was dispatched against the Algerine cruisers, whom he severely handled. The war between England and Holland was renewed in 1665, and in that year he served in the action in which the English fleet, under the duke of York, defeated Van Opdam. In the following year he served under Ruyter in an engagement in which the English were defeated. An action in which the Dutch were beaten soon followed, and Ruyter attributing his misfortunes to Van Tromp, the latter was arrested; but was restored to his rank by the Stadtholder, afterwards William III., in 1673. In this year the English and French fleets fought as allies against the Dutch. In 1675 he went to England, where he was created a baron by Charles II. He next served against the Swedes as the ally of the king of Denmark, who, to reward his services, raised him to the rank of count. At the death of Ruyter, he was named admiral-general of the United Provinces, and, after distinguishing himself under the Prince of Orange in the expedition against Saint Omer, retired into private life. D. at Rotterdam, 1629; D. at Amsterdam, 1691.

**Tronchin**, Theodore, *tron'-shă*, an eminent Swiss physician, who was the favourite pupil of Boerhaave. He settled at Amsterdam as physician, and afterwards at Geneva. In 1756 he removed to Paris, where he attended the royal family, and became the first inoculator of his time. His most important works are—several articles in the "Encyclopédie;" a treatise "De Nympha;" and "Observations on Ophthalmia and Hernia." D. at Geneva, 1709; D. at Paris, 1781.

**Tronchin**, Jean Robert, an eminent Swiss jurisconsult, who became procureur-general at Geneva, and wrote several works against Rousseau. B. 1711; D. 1793.

**Tronson de Coudray**, George Alfred, *tron'-sawn(g)*, a celebrated French advocate, who defended Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., and was the means of saving many of his countrymen from the guillotine during the Revolution. B. 1750; D. 1798.

**Troughton**, Edward, *trow'-tun*, an eminent English astronomical instrument-maker, who

succeeded to the business of his uncle and brother, in Fleet Street, London, and in 1826 took Simms, also eminent as a maker of mathematical instruments, into partnership. It was said of him, that "he improved and extended every instrument he touched, and that every astronomical instrument was in its turn the subject of his attention." The greater number of the finest instruments used in the Royal Observatory and other scientific establishments were constructed by him. He was the author of several treatises in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. B. 1753; D. in London, 1835.

TROWBRIDGE, Sir Thomas, *trow'-bridj*, an English admiral, who, having entered the royal navy, served under Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies, and became post-captain in 1782. Returning from an expedition to the China seas, he was captured by the French, but while being conveyed to France in the *Sanspareil*, that ship was taken by Lord Howe, in the victory of 1794. Trowbridge was placed in command of the ship; and, on removing to the *Culloden*, of 74 guns, took part in the victory gained by Sir John Jervis off Cape St. Vincent. He was next placed as second in command under Nelson, and, in that capacity, prepared, with the other vessels, to enter the bay of Aboukir; but unfortunately his vessel ran aground, and he was thus prevented from sharing in the great victory of the Nile, a deprivation which almost broke the heart of the gallant sailor. Nelson, his attached friend, nevertheless represented his services to the Admiralty, and he and his officers were placed upon the same footing as those actually engaged. In 1799 he was created a baronet, and subsequently became an admiral, and was dispatched to the East Indies; on his return from which station, in a leaky vessel, he and his crew were lost at sea. B. in London, about 1750; drowned, 1807.

TROWBRIDGE, Sir Thomas St. Vincent Cochrane, a gallant English soldier, and grandson of the preceding, who, while serving in the Crimea, distinguished himself by holding, with the greatest bravery, a five-gun battery against the onslaught of the Russians at Inkermann, in which action he lost his right leg and left foot. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and received a pension. B. 1817; D. 1867.

TROY, François de, *trwaw*, an eminent French painter, who was the disciple of Nicholas de Loir, and became a professor in the Academy. He painted historical subjects and portraits, and was employed by Louis XIV. B. 1645; D. 1730.

TROY, Jean François de, a French painter, and son of the preceding. Louis XIV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and appointed him director of the Academy at Rome. B. at Paris, 1679; D. 1752.

TRUEBA Y COSIO, Telesforo de, *troo-ai'-va e ko'-se-o*, a Spaniard, who wrote novels and tragedies in the English language. He was educated in England, and, in his twenty-third year, produced his first work, a novel called "Gomez Arias," the action of which was placed in the times of the struggle between the Moors and Spaniards. This work, which obtained an extraordinary share of attention, was followed by other tales, the best of which were, "The Castilian," "Paris and London," and the "Romance of History." In 1832 he produced upon the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, a musical farce entitled "Call again to-morrow." Some comedies, which met with but little success, followed. He was likewise the author of "A History of the Conquest of Peru;" "Life of Hernan Cortes;" both of which were published in Constable's "Miscellany." These works possess considerable merit; but have been totally eclipsed by the greater productions of Prescott. In 1834 he returned to his native country, and became a secretary to the Cortes, and afterwards wrote some plays, which met with success upon the Spanish stage. B. at Santander, 1805; D. at Paris, 1835.

TRUMBULL, Sir William, *trum'-bul*, an English statesman, who was for some time ambassador to France, and afterwards secretary of state. But he is chiefly known as the early patron and correspondent of Pope, who wrote an epitaph on him. B. in Berkshire, 1636; D. 1716.

TRUMBULL, John, an eminent American painter, who, in early life, fought in the war of independence, and became colonel and aide-de-camp to Washington. Considering himself slighted, he threw up his commission, and in 1780 repaired to England for the purpose of studying painting under his countryman, West. Suspected by the English government, he was arrested, but was liberated on condition of immediately quitting England. He subsequently lived, on two occasions, in London and Paris, and became, after his final return to his native country, president of the American Academy of the Arts. He painted several portraits of Washington, and a series commemorative of the war of independence. Previous to his death, he bequeathed a number of pictures to Yale College, which were placed in a building at New Haven, called the Trumbull Gallery. B. at Lebanon, Connecticut, 1756; D. at New York, 1843.

TRURO, Thomas Wilde, Lord, *troo'-ro*, a modern English lawyer, who was the son of an attorney, and himself practised as such in the early part of his career. In 1817 he was called to the bar, and speedily rose to a high position in the legal profession. He acted as junior counsel under Lords Denman and Brougham during the trial of Queen Caroline. In 1850 he became Lord Chancellor and Lord Truro. He distinguished himself by the soundness of his judgments and as a legal reformer. His second wife was Mademoiselle Augusta Emma D'Este, daughter of the duke of Sussex. B. 1782; D. 1855.

TRYPHIODORUS, *trif-e-od'-or-us*, a Greek poet and grammarian, of whom all that remains is a poem on the destruction of Troy, printed at Oxford in 1712, with an English translation by Merrick. Flourished in the 6th century.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, Ehrenfried Walter von, *shirn'-hou-sen*, an eminent German mathematician, who was of a noble family, and who, while pursuing his studies at the university of Leyden, suddenly left that seat of learning to enter the Dutch army, then engaged against the French. After pursuing a military career during a year and a half, he proceeded to visit England, Italy, and France; but returning home, occupied himself with experimenting upon burning glasses. According to an account furnished to the "Memoirs" of the French Academy in 1699, he constructed a lens three feet in diameter, which was capable of firing wet wood and melting thin iron plates. In 1701, and subsequently, he produced some "Memoirs," in which he endeavoured to prove that the infinitesimal calculus could be dispensed

with. In 1686 he published a work entitled "Medicina Corporis," in which he laid down rules for the preservation of health. A companion volume, called "Medicina Mentis," followed; in which he analysed the sources of pleasure and pain in the mind, and treated of the capabilities of that curve line which was subsequently named after him. To him is due the development of the Saxon porcelain-manufacture, he having discovered the method of making porcelain equal to that which is procured from China. B. at Kieslingswald, Upper Lusatia, 1651; D. at his estate in Saxony, 1708.

TSCHUDI, Gilles, *shoo'-de*, surnamed the Father of Swiss history, was educated under Zuinglius, the reformer, and afterwards rose to the office of landamman, or governor of his native canton. A man of enlightened mind and humane temper, he displayed tact and moderation in the disputes which took place relative to religious opinions. He wrote many works upon the history and topography of Switzerland, most of which still remain in manuscript. Of his printed productions the most important was a chronicle which narrated the history of Switzerland from 1000 to 1470. B. at Glarus, 1505; D. 1572.

TUCKER, Abraham, *tuk'-er*, a celebrated English metaphysical writer, who was a gentleman of good fortune in Surrey, and devoted his life to the study of the philosophy of mind and morals. He published a curious work, called "The Light of Nature Pursued," under the assumed name of Search; and also, "Man in Quest of Himself," which was reprinted in Paris; and Mathematical Tracts. He has been styled "the metaphysical Montaigne." B. 1705; D. 1774.

TUCKER, Josiah, a celebrated English divine, became D.D. of the university of Oxford in 1759, and on entering into orders, settled at Bristol, becoming rector of St. Stephen's and prebendary of the cathedral in that city. In 1758 he was preferred to the deanery of Gloucester. He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological subjects. At the beginning of the American war he advocated the granting independence to the colonies, for which he was greatly censured by many writers. His principal work is a treatise on Civil Government, against Locke. B. at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, 1711; D. at Gloucester, 1799.

TUDOR, Owen. (*See* OWAIN.)

TUDWAY, Thomas, an English musical composer, who became organist and composer extraordinary to Queen Anne. He produced some anthems, &c. Lived between 1650 and 1750.

TULL, Jethro, *tull*, a gentleman of Oxfordshire, who greatly improved agriculture, and wrote a "Treatise on Horse-hoeing Husbandry," but ruined himself by his experiments. B. about 1680; D. 1740.

TULLIA, *tul'-li-a*, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome, married Tarquin the Proud after she had murdered her first husband Aruns, and consented to see Tullius assassinated that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown into the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome, with her husband.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, *tul'-lus*, third king of Rome, who, according to the historian Livy, succeeded Numa Pompilius. He destroyed the town of Alba, and carried its inhabitants to Rome; he was also successful against the Latins. D. 641 B.C.

TULLY, Thomas, *tul'-le*, a learned English divine, who became fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1657 he was appointed principal of St. Edmund Hall, and, after the Restoration, was created D.D., and made chaplain to the king. He wrote "Logica Apodeictica," "Præcipuorum Theologiæ," and several controversial pieces against Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter on Justification. B. at Carlisle, 1620; D. 1676.

TULLY, George, a learned English divine, who wrote a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," several sermons and tracts against Popery; and translated part of Plutarch's "Morals," the "Life of Miltiades" from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos, and the "Life of Julius Cæsar" from Suetonius. B. 1653; D. 1695.

TUNSTALL, James, *tun'-stal*, a learned English divine, who, in 1757, was appointed to the living of Rochdale in Lancashire. He wrote "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," and other works. B. about 1710; D. 1772.

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, *tup'-per*, a modern English writer, who, after studying at the Charterhouse and Christchurch, Oxford, entered upon the study of the law. In 1829 he produced the well-known work entitled "Proverbial Philosophy," which passed through upwards of thirty editions. His subsequent works were, "A Crock of Gold," "A Modern Pyramid," "Ballads for the Time on White Slavery," "American Ballads," "Paterfamilias's Diary of Everybody's Tour," a translation of the Poems of King Alfred from the Anglo-Saxon, &c. The "Proverbial Philosophy" has been attacked by the best English critical writers, and been pronounced, notwithstanding its success, to be as heavy, inflated, and dull a piece of literary workmanship as ever crept into notoriety or secured the patronage of the multitude. B. in London, 1810.

TURENNE, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de, *toor-ren'*, a celebrated French general, was the second son of the duc de Bouillon and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I. of Nassau, Prince of Orange. Educated in the Calvinistic faith, he acquired the art of war under Prince Maurice and his brother Prince Henry Frederick, his maternal uncles, in Holland. In 1630 he was sent as a hostage to the court of France. After several gallant actions against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, he took Brisac in 1638, for which Richelieu offered him his niece in marriage; but Turenne, as a Protestant, declined the honour. The next year he served in Italy, and afterwards signalized himself by the conquest of Roussillon. At the age of 23 he became field-marshal, and in 1643 was appointed marshal of France. About this time he was sent to Germany, where he gained several victories; but was defeated in 1645 at Marienthal. He soon after repaired this loss by the victory of Nordlingen, and the same year re-established the elector of Trèves in his territories. In 1647 he effected the famous junction with the Swedish army, and obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. That prince having violated the treaty, Turenne defeated him in the battle of Zumulhausen, and drove him from his dominions. In the civil wars of France he acted



SAXE, MARSHAL.



SCHILLER, FREDERICK.



SHAKSPEARE, WILLIAM.



SMITH, SYDNEY.

at first against the king; but in 1651 was reconciled with the court, became general of the royal army, and was opposed to the Prince of Condé, whom he defeated. In 1658 he took Dunkirk, in conjunction with the English troops. This was followed by the capture of several places in the Netherlands, which produced peace between France and Spain in 1659. Hostilities being renewed in 1667, he was appointed marshal of all the armies, and had the honour of instructing Louis XIV. in the art of war. About this time he renounced the Protestant religion. In 1674 he conquered Franche-Comté, which occasioned a league between the German states against France. To prevent their junction, Turenne attacked the army commanded by the duke of Loraine, and gained a splendid victory. He afterwards defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again at Turckheim. Montecuculi was then sent against him, and while the two armies were in view of each other, and preparing for battle, Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball at Sassbach, in 1675, his army crying out, "Our father is dead." He left his "Memoirs," which were published in 1782. B. at Sedan, 1611.

TURGOT, Anne Robert Jacques, *toor'-go*, a French statesman, who was educated for the ecclesiastical state in the college of the Sorbonne, after which he applied to the study of the law, and was in 1761 appointed intendant of Limoges. He was next named comptroller-general of the finances, in which office he evinced great talents, by endeavouring to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and by introducing several important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. He was at the head of the society called Economists, after the death of Quesnay. He was the author of a number of works upon politics, political economy, metaphysics, and literature, as well as some articles for the "Encyclopædia." B. at Paris, 1727; D. 1781.

TURNEBUS, Adrian, *tur'-ne-bus*, a learned French professor, whose French name was Tournebœuf, which some writers maintain was a translation of Turnbull; further declaring him to have been the son of a Scotchman settled in Normandy. He became professor of Greek at Paris, and superintendent of the royal press for works in that language. He wrote notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato; pieces against Ramus; translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Plato, &c.; and Latin poems. But the most important of his works is his "Adversaria." B. at Les Andelys, Normandy, 1512; D. at Paris, 1565.

TURNER, William, *tur'-ner*, an eminent English physician and divine, who became a preacher, and travelled over the kingdom to propagate the Protestant doctrines, for which Bishop Gardiner sent him to prison. On his release, he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Ferrara. At the accession of Edward VI. he returned, and was made dean of Wells. When Mary came to the throne, he went into exile, and did not return till after her death. Queen Elizabeth restored him to his preferments. He wrote a treatise on the Baths of England and Germany; "A Complete Herbal, or History of Plants;" "Historia de Naturis Herbarum;" and some other botanical works. B. at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1520; D. 1568.

TURNER, Thomas, a pious English divine, who became fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.





In 1629 he obtained a canon residentiaryship in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was appointed chaplain to Charles I., whom he accompanied to Scotland. In 1641 he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after dean of Canterbury, of which he was deprived at the Revolution. He recovered his preferments at the Restoration. B. 1591; D. 1672.

TURNER, Francis, an English prelate, and son of the preceding, became prebendary of St. Paul's, dean of Windsor, and in 1683 bishop of Rochester; whence, the year following, he was translated to Ely. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II., and was deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He was the author of some sermons, pious poems, and the "Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar." D. 1700.

TURNER, Edward, an eminent modern Scotch chemist, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his M.D. degree there. At the establishment of the London University, in 1828, he was nominated professor of chemistry at the new seat of learning. He wrote a valuable work, called "The Elements of Chemistry," and contributed some articles upon mineralogy to the "Penny Cyclopædia." Much esteemed by his pupils, they, after his death, subscribed for a marble bust to commemorate his worth. This memorial was placed in the library of the college. B. in Scotland, 1798; D. 1839.

TURNER, Sharon, an English historical writer, who practised as an attorney in London; but, from an early period of his life, devoted his leisure to historical researches. In 1799 he produced the first volume of his "History of the Anglo-Saxons;" in which work, the most valuable of all his publications, he set the example to historians of finding materials in the valuable records written in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Encouraged by the success of this work, he made a continuation of it, and completed his history from the earliest period down to the death of Queen Elizabeth. He retired from business in 1829, and in his retreat wrote "Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and subsequent Events to the Deluge;" "Sacred Meditations of a Layman;" "Richard III.," a poem; and several articles for the "Quarterly Review." B. in London, 1768; D. in the same city, 1847.

TURNER, Joseph Mallord William, a celebrated English landscape painter, was the son of a barber in London. In early youth he evinced the strongest inclination for pictorial art, and so successfully did he labour in his vocation, that even in his thirtieth year, he was acknowledged as the first of living English landscape painters. At that period, 1805, it was written of him: "Turner may be considered as a striking instance of how much may be gained by industry, if accompanied by perseverance, even without the assistance of a master. The way he acquired his professional powers was by borrowing where he could a drawing or a picture to copy, or by making a sketch of any one in the Exhibition early in the morning, and finishing it up at home. By such practices, and by patient perseverance, he has overcome all the difficulties of the art." He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1787, in his twelfth year; and from this period until his death, he sent, besides others to the British Institution, 259 pictures to the same place. Many of these works were of the most ambitious

character; and included in the list were some reproductions of nature of marvellous skill and beauty. In 1799 he was elected associate, and, three years afterwards, academician. In 1807 he was appointed professor of perspective. Delighting in measuring his strength against the great master of landscape-painting, Claude, he, in 1808, began a series of sketches in professed rivalry with him, entitled "Liber Studiorum." Many celebrated engravings were executed from his designs, the principal being, "Scenery of the Southern Coast;" illustrations to Rogers's "Italy," and to the poems of Byron; "Rivers of England," "Rivers of France," and "The Shipwreck." Ever progressing, he commenced by imitating Gainsborough, Wilson, and other English painters; afterwards followed Claude and Gaspar Poussin; till, finally, he threw off all signs of pupilage, and appeared as a bold, original, and unrivalled painter and colourist. Ruskin, his most enthusiastic admirer, speaking of these changes of manner, says: "There has been a marked and constant progress in his mind; he has not been like some few artists, without childhood; his course of study has been as evidently as it has been swiftly progressive; and in different stages of the struggle, sometimes one order of truth, sometimes another, has been aimed at or omitted. As he advanced, the previous knowledge or attainment was absorbed in what succeeded, or abandoned only if incompatible, and never abandoned without a gain; and his last works present the sum and perfection of his accumulated knowledge, delivered with the impatience and passion of one who feels too much and knows too much, and has too little time to say it in, to pause for expression, or ponder over his syllables." Of a reserved and unsocial disposition, he stood aloof from artistic and other society, and, during his lifetime, it used to be said that he was absorbed with a love of money. After his decease, however, it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his pictures and drawings to the nation, and, as he had been in the habit of repurchasing the best of his earliest works as they came to be offered for sale, and had, moreover, refused, for years before his death, to part with his finest productions, the gift was indeed a munificent one. His funded property he left to be applied to the purpose of founding an asylum for decayed artists at Twickenham. The will having been, unfortunately, informal in several respects, a chancery suit was the result; but the matter was compromised by his next of kin taking the engravings and other property; one hundred of his finest oil paintings, and several hundreds of drawings and sketches, becoming the property of the nation. These last were arranged for exhibition by Mr. Ruskin, and, together with his pictures, they may be viewed at the Gallery of British Art, in the South Kensington Museum. Turner died in an obscure lodging on the banks of the Thames, at Chelsea, where he had for a short time resided under an assumed name. His remains lie in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, near the ashes of Reynolds, Wilkie, and other great luminaries of the English school of pictorial art. B. in London, 1775; D. at Chelsea, 1851.

Turner, Thomas Hudson, a modern English writer upon antiquities, who was brought up to the trade of a printer, but was subsequently engaged in the Record Office of the Tower, and was afterwards appointed secretary to the Archæological Institute. His most important works were, "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England," "Early Household Expenses," and a number of papers contributed to the "Journal" of the Society of Archæologists and that of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle. He likewise assisted Mr. Tyrrell, remembrancer of London, in collecting materials for a history of the English metropolis. B. in London, 1815; D. 1852.

Turner, Dawson, an eminent modern English botanist, who became fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and produced, among other valuable works, "A Synopsis of the British Fuci," "History of the Fuci," "Tour in Normandy," "Sepulchral Reminiscences of Yarmouth," "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," and a treatise upon Irish mosses, under the title of "Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium." B. at Great Yarmouth, 1775; D. at Old Brompton, 1858.

Turpin, or Tilpin (Latin Turpinus), *toor'-pă*, a French monk of the Benedictine order, who gained the favour of Charlemagne, and was by him made archbishop of Rheims in 773. He is held by some writers to have been the author of a poetical romance in Latin, founded upon the expedition of Charlemagne against the Moors in Spain. Flourished at the end of the 8th century.

Turpin de Crissé', Lancelot, a French writer upon military science, who, at an early age, entered the army, and after signalizing himself in the campaigns in Germany and Italy, attained the grade of brigadier-general. About 1753 he quitted the army, and after remaining for a short time in the abbey of La Trappe, entered in 1754 upon a literary career, with the publication of a work entitled "Literary and Philosophical Amusements of Two Friends." His most important work, "An Essay on the Art of War," was put forth shortly afterwards, and attracting considerable attention amongst military men, was translated into English, and, by order of Frederick the Great, into German. In 1757 he resumed his profession as a soldier, and after becoming lieutenant-general, was, in 1781, appointed governor of Fort Scarpe, in Douay. He subsequently produced "Commentaries upon the Institutions of Vegetius," and "Notes on Cæsar," which were founded upon Clarke and Wailly. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he retired to Germany, where he is supposed to have died; but the date is unknown. B. in La Beauce, about 1715.

Tusser, Thomas, *tus'-ser*, an English writer, who produced, in verse, a treatise upon agriculture, entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." It is a curious picture of the agriculture of his time. D. about 1580.

Twining, Thomas, *twi'-ning*, a learned English divine, rector of St. Mary's, Chichester. He published a translation of the "Poetics" of Aristotle. B. 1734; D. at Chichester, 1804.

Twining, William, an English surgeon, who served with the British army in different parts of the world, and in 1830 became surgeon to the civil hospital at Calcutta. He was the author of a work upon the diseases of Bengal, which is of great authority. D. at Calcutta, 1835.

Twiss, William, *twiss*, an English Presbyterian divine, who was president of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and was made rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He wrote a

number of works upon religious matters, strongly Calvinistic in tone. D. 1645.

Twiss, Richard, an English traveller, who was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the Continent. He produced, among other works, "Travels through Spain and Portugal;" "A Tour in Ireland;" "A Trip to Paris in 1792;" "Anecdotes of Chess," and "Miscellanies." B. 1747; D. 1821.

Twiss, Horace, a distinguished lawyer and political writer, was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, author of a verbal "Index to Shakspere," and of Frances, second daughter of Roger Kemble, the father of the illustrious family of the Kembles and of Mrs. Siddons. Called to the bar in 1811, he travelled the Oxford circuit for some years; but subsequently attached himself to the equity courts. His political life commenced in 1820, when he was chosen member for Wootton-Bassett. He represented this borough for ten years, during which he became eminent for his business talents, and his speeches in favour of Catholic emancipation and law reform. He was, in 1828, after being counsel to the Admiralty and judge advocate, appointed under-secretary for the colonies in the duke of Wellington's ministry. He sat for Newport in 1830; but after the passing of the reform bill, which he earnestly opposed, his Parliamentary career was practically closed, for though he represented Bridport from 1835 to 1837, all his subsequent attempts to obtain a seat in Parliament proved abortive. From this period he devoted his talents to the press. He occasionally contributed leading articles to the "Times;" and introduced the practice on the daily journals of giving a summary of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament in addition to the reports. In 1814 he received the appointment of vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. From an early age, Mr. Twiss had been devoted to literary pursuits, and wrote a variety of pieces, chiefly on constitutional subjects; but his literary fame rests chiefly on his "Life of Lord Eldon," one of the best biographies ever written, and a complete repertory of the remarkable political transactions of the era to which it refers. B. 1786; D. 1849.

Tycho Brahe. (*See* Brahe.)

Tye, Christopher, *ti*, an English musician, who was admitted to the degree of doctor in music at Cambridge in 1545. Dr. Tye was instructer in music to Edward VI., and organist of the royal chapel in the reign of Elizabeth. He composed a number of anthems. B. in London, and flourished in the 16th century.

Tyers, Thomas, *tī'-ers*, a miscellaneous writer, who was educated for the legal profession, but never practised. He became proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens, and was greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson. He wrote "Supposed Conferences between Eminent Characters, political and literary;" and some poems. D. 1787.

Tyndale, or Tindale, William, *tin'-dal*, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Having embraced the doctrines of the Reformers, he went to Antwerp, where he printed a translation of the Scriptures in English. This being sent over to London, all the copies were bought up; on which Tyndale revised his work, and printed a larger impression. The work exciting the hatred of the Romish clergy, he was apprehended as a heretic, and burnt near Antwerp, 1536. B. about 1417.





Tyrannio, *ti-răn'-ni-o*, a celebrated Greek grammarian, whose real name was Theophrastus, which his pupils altered to Tyrannio, on account of his severity. He was taken prisoner by Lucullus and carried to Rome, where he became intimate with Cicero, who employed him in arranging his library. He himself possessed a large collection of books. Flourished 60 B.C.

Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Duke of, *tir-kon'-nel*, an Irish nobleman, and zealous Roman Catholic, who was appointed by James II. lord-lieutenant of his native country. He espoused the cause of James II. against William III., and received the king at Dublin after he had fled from England. After the Revolution of 1688, he attempted to render Ireland independent, but signally failed. D. 1691.

Tyrrell, James, *tir'-rel*, an English historical writer, who, after studying at Queen's College, Oxford, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar about 1665. Possessed of an independent fortune, he was not under the necessity of practising the law, and accordingly devoted himself to the pursuit of historical research. Among his first literary efforts, was a reply to Sir Robert Filmer's treatise on government, under the title of "The Patriarch Unmonarched." Opposed to the government of James II., Tyrrell was one of those who welcomed the Revolution and the accession of William III., which change he championed in a course of "Political Dialogues," which were afterwards republished in a volume entitled "An Enquiry into the Ancient Constitution of the English Government." The publication of his most important work was commenced in 1700; this was called "General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," a work which is valuable as being founded upon the original chroniclers. He intended to bring the narrative down to the time of William III., but it was only continued to the close of the reign of Richard II. B. in London, 1642; D. 1718.

Tyrtæus, *tir-tē'-us*, a celebrated Greek poet, who distinguished himself by warlike verses to animate the Lacedæmonians in their war with the Messenians; for which he was made a citizen of Sparta. Some fragments by him are to be found in various collections of the Greek poets. Flourished about 630-635 B.C.

Tyrwhitt, Thomas, *tir'-wit*, a learned English writer, who became fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1762 he was appointed clerk of the House of Commons. He published an edition of Aristotle's "Poetics;" another of Chaucer, with a life of that poet; notes on Shakspere, and collected the poems attributed to Rowley, in which controversy he distinguished himself. B. in London, 1730; D. 1786.

Tysilio, *ti-sil'-yo*, a Welsh poet, historian, and divine, who wrote a Chronicle of Britain, from which Geoffrey of Monmouth composed his history. Flourished in the 7th century.

Tyson, Edward, *tī'-son*, an eminent English physician, who became a fellow of the Royal Society, whose "Transactions" he enriched with many valuable papers. He was appointed physician to the hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell. The best of his works are, "Phocæna, or the Anatomy of a Porpoise;" "Carigueya, or the Anatomy of an Opossum;" and "Orang Outang, or the Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man." B. 1649; D. 1708.

TYTLER, William, *tit'-ler*, an eminent Scotch antiquary, who was the editor of "The Poetical Remains of James I.," to which he prefixed a dissertation on the literary history of Europe. He also wrote a vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, and a dissertation upon Scottish music. B. at Edinburgh, 1711; D. 1792.

TYTLER, Alexander Fraser, called Lord Woodhouselee, a Scotch judge and miscellaneous writer, was the son of the preceding, and after studying the law, was admitted as an advocate. He became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities in the university of Edinburgh in 1786; but still continuing to practise his profession, he, in 1790, rose to be judge-admiral of Scotland. In 1802 he became judge of the Court of Session, with the courtesy title of Lord Woodhouselee. His most important works were, "Elements of General History;" an essay on the Principles of Translation; a treatise on Martial Law; and essays contributed to Edinburgh periodicals. B. at Edinburgh, 1747; D. 1813.

TYTLER, Patrick Fraser, a Scotch historical writer, who was the son of the preceding. After studying at the university of Edinburgh, and becoming a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he, in 1813, relinquished the law for literature. Subsequently to visiting the continent, in company with Sir Archibald Alison, he began to write for "Blackwood's Magazine," and, in 1819, put forth his first separate work, under the title of "Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called Admirable Crichton." "The Life of John Wicklyff," and other works, followed. About 1826 he acted upon the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott, and commenced his most important work, "The History of Scotland." This, perhaps the best history of Scotland, commenced with the accession of Alexander III., and ended with the union of the English and Scottish crowns in the person of James I. in 1603. From a large number of other works, we may mention of his, "The Lives of the Scottish Worthies," "Life of Henry VIII.," "England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary," "Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America," and "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh." For some years before his death, he was in receipt of a pension of £200 per annum from the government. B. at Edinburgh, 1791; D. there, 1849.

TZETZES, John, *tzet'-sais*, an eminent Greek grammarian. He wrote commentaries upon Lycophron, on Homer, Hesiod, and other Greek authors. The best edition of these works is that of Müller, Leipzic, 1811. Flourished during the latter half of the 12th century.

## U

UBALDINI, Petruccio, *oo'-bal-dē'-ne*, a celebrated illuminator on vellum. There is extant a book illuminated by him, containing the sentences of Scripture, painted by order of Nicholas Bacon, and presented by him to Lady Lumley. Flourished in the 16th century.

UBALDINI, Ruggieri d', archbishop of Pisa, and one of the chiefs of the Ghibelline party, was engaged in a struggle with the perfidious Ugolino della Gherardesca, who was his rival for the supreme power at Pisa. Ugolino, together with his family, fell into the power of Ubaldini, who shut them up in a tower, and threw the keys into the Arno, the unfortunate Ugolino perishing of hunger, in 1288. Dante, in his "Inferno," describes Ugolino as exercising cruel vengeance upon his murderer in the infernal regions.

UBERTI, Fazio degli, *oo-bair'-te*, an Italian poet, who belonged to the Ghibelline party at Florence. When the Guelphs became triumphant, he left Florence, and passed the remainder of his life at Milan and other Italian courts, where his poetical talents made him a favourite. His principal work was a poem entitled "Il Dittamondo" (News of the World), in which he described the history, geography, and other matters connected with the cities and sovereigns of various Italian principalities. Flourished in the 14th century.

UCCELLO, Paolo, *oot-chail'-lo*, an eminent Florentine painter, and the first of the Italian artists who evolved a practical theory of perspective. He excelled in landscapes and in depicting animals. One of his best works was a collection of portraits upon one panel, of Giotto the painter, Brunelleschi the architect, Donatello the sculptor, himself as a master of the art of perspective, and Giovanni Manetti as the first mathematician of his time. B. 1397; D. according to Vasari, 1479.

UDALL, Nicholas, *oo'-dal*, an English classicist, who studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was, in 1534, appointed master of Eton school. He subsequently became master of Westminster school, and, under Edward VI., held a canonry at Windsor. He produced "Flowers for Latin Speaking," and translations of the comedies of Terence and of the works of Erasmus. B. in Hampshire, 1506; D. 1564.

UFFENBACH, Zacharias Conrad Von, *oof'-fen-bak*, a learned German writer, who studied the law at the universities of Strasburg and Halle, and, in 1702, took the degree of Doctor of Law. He subsequently travelled in Germany and England, for the purpose of collecting manuscripts and rare books. He afterwards became chief-justice and senator at Frankfort. His most important works were his Autobiography; Catalogues of his Library, one of the most extensive in Germany; and a Select History, Bibliographical and Literary. B. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1683; D. 1734.

UGGIONE, or UGLONE MARCO, *oog-lo'-nai*, an eminent Italian painter, and the best of the disciples of Leonardo da Vinci, of whose celebrated picture of "The Last Supper" he made a copy. Some of his finest works were executed for the palace at Milan. D. 1530.

UHLAND, Johann Ludwig, *oo'-land*, an eminent German poet, who produced a learned work on the myth of the northern legend of Thor, ancient High and Low German songs, and various collections of ballads of a patriotic and spirit-stirring character. Of his own poetical compositions, he published only one volume, and that when he was but 28 years of age; and subsequently devoted himself to literary research, and to politics, being a prominent leader of the liberal party. B. at Tubingen, 1787; D. 1862.

ULFILAS, or ULPHILAS, *ul-fi'-las*, bishop of the Goths residing between the Danube and Mount Hæmus, made a translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Gothic language. Of this version there exist two fragments, one in

the library of the university of Upsal, and the other in the library at Wolfenbuttel. The Upsal volume bears the name of the "Codex Argenteus," on account of its solid silver binding. Of both, several editions have been published; and, as the earliest known example of a Teutonic language, it is highly esteemed by philologists. The Gothic name of this bishop is supposed to have been Vulfila (Wolfling). B. about 318; D. at Constantinople, 388.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, Louis de, *ool-lo'-a e pai-ree'-ra*, a Spanish poet, who gained great reputation by his sonnets in the reign of Philip IV., and was, by Count de Olivarez, appointed governor of Leon. D. 1660.

ULLOA, Don Antonio, an eminent Spanish mathematician, who was, in 1735, appointed one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his return he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon afterwards released. He published an account of his voyages, and a work upon the "Natural History and Antiquities of America," &c. He subsequently distinguished himself in promoting the establishment of a cabinet of natural history, a laboratory, the Observatory at Cadiz, and in making improvements in the manufactures of his native country. B. 1716; D. 1795.

ULPIANUS, Domitius, *ul-pi-ai'-nus*, a celebrated Roman jurisconsult, was minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus, who elevated him to the prætorship. Some fragments of his works are extant. His severe exercise of justice led to his being murdered under the emperor's eyes by the prætorian soldiers in 228.

ULUG-BEG. (*See* OULOU-BEG.)

UNGER, Johann Friedrich Gottlieb, *oon'-ger*, an eminent German printer and wood-engraver, who introduced an improved form of German types, which were called after his name. He likewise greatly advanced the art of wood-engraving, and was, in the year 1800, appointed professor of the Academy of Arts at Berlin. As a publisher, he produced a number of excellent works. B. at Berlin, 1750; D. 1804.

UNGER, Frederica Helen, an eminent German authoress, who was the wife of the preceding, executed a number of excellent translations from the French and English languages, and produced some original works, the most popular of which were the novels entitled "The History of a Girl at a Boarding-school," "Confessions of a Fair Saint," and "The Young Frenchman and the German Girl." D. 1813.

UNZER, John Augustus, *oon-ser*, a German physician, and an able writer on medicine and physiology, among whose works are, "A New Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and of the Imagination," "Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams," "On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies," a "Manual of Medicine," and "The Physiology of Animal Nature." B. at Halle, 1727; D. 1799.

UPTON, James, *up'-ton*, a learned English divine, who became fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards appointed master of the grammar-school at Taunton, in Somersetshire. He published an edition of Ascham's "Schoolmaster," with notes; and another of Aristotle's "Art of Poetry." B. in Cheshire, 1670; D. at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1749.—His son James became prebendary of Rochester. His works are, an edition of Epictetus; another of Spenser's "Faerie Queene;" and "Observations on Shakspere." D. 1760.

URBAN I., Pope, *ur'-ban*, succeeded Calixtus I. in 222. No particulars of his life are known, except that he suffered martyrdom in 230.

URBAN II. succeeded Victor III. in 1088. He caused Guibert, who had been supported as antipope under the title of Clement III., to be driven out of Rome; preached the first crusade in 1095, and convoked the councils of Bari, Clermont, and Rome. D. 1100.

URBAN III. (Hubert Crivelli, archbishop of Milan) was the successor of Lucius II., and was elected to the papal chair in 1185. He endeavoured to send assistance to the Christians in the East, who were being sorely pressed by Saladin; but his death took place before he could effect his object. D. 1187.

URBAN IV. became pope in succession to Alexander IV. in 1261. He excommunicated Manfred, king of Naples, and offered the crown to Charles, count of Provence and Anjou, and brother to Louis IX. of France, which led to the subsequent wars of the Anjous for the possession of Sicily and Naples. D. 1264.

URBAN V. was a Frenchman of a noble family, and had previously been abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles. At the death of Innocent VI., in 1362, he was elected to the papacy. He restored the papal seat from Avignon to Rome, founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuses. D. 1370.

URBAN VI. (Bartolomeo Prignano) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. The cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII., and took up his residence at Avignon. Thus was originated the famous "Western Schism," which endured for nearly fifty years. D. at Rome, 1389.

URBAN VII. succeeded Sixtus in 1590, but died in less than a week afterwards.

URBAN VIII. (Masseo Barberini) ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Jansenists, revised the hymns of the Roman Catholic Church, and was the author of some Latin and Italian poems. B. 1568; D. 1644.

URE, Andrew, *ure*, an eminent Scotch chemist, who was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree as M.D. in 1801, at Glasgow. After lecturing with some success upon chemistry, natural philosophy, and materia medica at Glasgow, he was nominated to the post of astronomer, upon an observatory being established in that city. In 1821 he produced a valuable work entitled "A Dictionary of Chemistry." He took up his residence in the metropolis in 1830, and was, four years afterwards, appointed analytical chemist to the Board of Customs. Among the more important of his subsequent works were, "The Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain," "The Philosophy of Manufactures," and "On the Arts and Manufactures." He was a fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other societies. B. at Glasgow, 1778; D. in London, 1857.

URFÉ, Honoré d', *oor'-fai*, a French poet, who wrote a celebrated romance entitled "L'Astrée," which was during almost half a century highly popular. He served with distinction under Henry IV., and afterwards as a diplomatist at Savoy and Venice. Some other less important poetical pieces emanated from him. B. 1568; D. at Nice, 1625.

URFÉ, Anne d', a French poet, and brother of the preceding, wrote, while a young man,

150 sonnets in honour of Diana of Château Morand, whom he afterwards married; but became divorced from her, being unable to endure the company of a number of dogs, which Diana, who was devoted to the chase, continually kept in her own and her husband's sleeping apartment. In 1599 he took holy orders, and afterwards composed some hymns. B. 1555; D. 1621.

URQUHART, Sir Thomas, of Cromarty, in Scotland, *urk'-hart*, a philologist and mathematician, was an officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Worcester; relative to which he published a piece, entitled "The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets," &c. He was also the author of a work on Trigonometry; and one called "Logopandecteision, or an Introduction to the Universal Language;" but he is best known for his translation of the works of Rabelais.

URSINS, Anne Maria de la Tremouille, Princess des, *oor'-sā*, a French lady, celebrated in her time for her political intrigues, was the daughter of the duke de Noirmoutier, and became the wife of Adrien Talleyrand, Prince of Chalais, who was sent into exile for fighting a duel. Accompanied by the princess, he retired to Italy, where he died, the princess afterwards marrying the duke of Bracciano, chief of the powerful Italian family of Orsini. This old nobleman dying, his relict sold the duchy, but continued to style herself Princess des Ursins, the French form of Orsini. In 1701 she was appointed, at the instance of Louis XIV., camerara-major to the young queen of Spain, first wife of Philip V., over both of whom she obtained a complete ascendancy, and was, in reality, the ruler of the kingdom. But when Elizabeth Farnese became the wife of Philip, she immediately dismissed the intriguing Frenchwoman, who retired to Rome, and there conducted the household of the Pretender James Stuart. Her "Memoirs and Correspondence," which, says an eminent authority, "interests us in the same way that 'Gil Blas' does, by their mixture of passion and adventure," were published at Rome in 1722, and again at Paris in 1826. B. 1642; D. at Rome, 1722.

URSINUS, John Henry, *ur-si'-nus*, an eminent German Lutheran divine, who became superintendent of the churches of Ratisbon. His works consist of an ecclesiastical history and commentaries upon the ancient writers. D. 1667.

URSINUS, Zachariah, a celebrated German divine and reformer, who was an advocate of the Calvinistic doctrines, and being persecuted by the Lutherans, he retired to Heidelberg, and thence to Neustadt, where he became professor of divinity. His works are chiefly controversial. B. at Breslau, 1534; D. 1583.

URSINUS, Benjamin, a celebrated German preacher, who was nominated a bishop, and raised to noble rank by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1701. The bishop was in the habit of always commencing his sermons with "Once upon a time," and after the death of his royal patron, he made application to the new king, Frederick William I., that his salary as a bishop might be exempted from those rigorous measures of retrenchment with which Frederick William I. was inaugurating his reign. The royal answer contained only these words, "All that, was once upon a time." The pulpit oratory of Ursinus was, nevertheless, of a style very much superior to the other preachers of the period. He was a descendant of the celebrated reformer Zachariah Ursinus. D. about the commencement of the 18th century.

URSINUS, Fulvius, a learned Italian writer, who, entering into holy orders, became librarian to Cardinal Alexander Farnese, and received an annual pension from Pope Gregory XIII. He made a collection of valuable books and manuscripts, which he bequeathed to the library of the Vatican. His works consist of commentaries on Livy, Tacitus, and Sallust, and learned editions of Cicero, Polybius, and others. He also produced an edition of the Greek poets. B. at Rome, 1529; D. at the same city, 1600.

URSUS, Nicolas Raymarus, *ur'-sus*, a Danish mathematician, who was in his youth a swineherd, and did not learn to read till he was 18. His after-progress was, however, very rapid, both in the languages and the sciences. He taught mathematics at Strasburg, whence he was invited to a professorship at Prague. He invented an astronomical system so like that of Tycho Brahe, as to involve him in a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of discovery. D. 1600.

URVILLE (*See* DUMONT D'URVILLE.)

USHER or USSHER, James, *ush'-er*, an Irish prelate, whose uncle, Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, the founder of Trinity College, Dublin, placed him in that seminary, where he made great progress in all departments of learning. At the age of 16 he commenced a "Chronology of the Bible," in Latin, which was the origin of his great work, afterwards published under the title of "Annals of the Old and New Testaments." In 1607 he was appointed professor of Divinity at Dublin, and chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was promoted to the bishopric of Meath in 1620, whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh in 1626. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he retired to England, and was promoted to the see of Carlisle, from which he received no advantage, owing to the civil wars and the abolition of episcopacy, of which system he was a zealous advocate. The curators of the university of Leyden offered him a professorship, which he declined, as he also did an invitation from Cardinal Richelieu to settle in France, with the free exercise of his religion. Besides his "Annals," he published a "Body of Divinity;" the writings of Godeschale in support of predestination; "Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum;" an edition of the epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with notes; sermons and other learned works. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. B. at Dublin, 1580; D. 1656.

UVAROV, Sergy Semenovitch, *u'-va-rov*, a celebrated Russian statesman, who, in 1814, issued a pamphlet on the state of Europe at that period. He became minister of public instruction in 1818, although he was a man of decidedly advanced views. He was the means of procuring the foundation of many museums, institutions, and educational establishments for the benefit of his fellow countrymen. His principal works are, "Studies of Philology and Criticism," and "Political and Literary Sketches," but he is said to have left behind him an account of his own times which will probably prove a valuable contribution to modern history. B. about 1785; D. 1855.

UVEDALE, Robert, *youv'-dail*, a noted bota-

nist and classical scholar, who aided Dryden in translating Plutarch's Lives. B. 1642; D. about 1700.

UWINS, Thomas, *u'-ins*, an English artist, who was educated for the profession of an engraver, but afterwards became a painter in oil and water-colours. His best pictures consisted of Italian subjects, the most popular being "Interior of a Saint Manufactory at Naples," "Dressing for the Festa," and "The Fisherman's Song of Naples." B. in London, 1782; D. 1857.

## V

[*For names not under this letter, see* W *and* F.]

VACARIUS, *va-kai'-ri-us*, an Italian jurist, who was one of the first that taught the Roman law in England, and, according to the chronicle of Robertus de Monte, "many, both rich and poor, resorted to him for instruction." He is stated to have composed nine books from the Code and Digests of the Roman system of jurisprudence, copies of which work are preserved in the town library of Bruges and Leipsic. Although he taught at Oxford, no copy of his works has been discovered at that university. Flourished early in the 12th century.

VAHL, Martin, *val*, an eminent Danish botanist, who studied under Linnæus, and subsequently became professor of natural history in the university of Copenhagen. B. 1749; D. 1804.

VAILLANT, Wallerant, *vai'-ya*, an eminent Flemish portrait-painter, who was employed at the French court, and who assisted Prince Rupert in his experiments in mezzotint engraving. B. at Lille, 1623; D. at Amsterdam, 1677.

VAILLANT, Jean Foy, an eminent French numismatist, who studied medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree in his 24th year. Having shown an extraordinary knowledge of ancient coins, he was selected by Colbert to collect medals in Italy and the East for the royal cabinet. On his return he was taken by the Algerines. After a captivity of four months, he recovered his liberty, and being in danger of shipwreck, swallowed some of his most valuable medals. In 1702 he became pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions. His principal works were, "History of the Cæsars;" "Seleucidarum Imperium;" "Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum;" "Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum;" and "Numismata Græca." B. at Beauvais, 1632; D. at Paris, 1706.

VAILLANT, Jean François Foy, was son of the preceding, and like him was a learned physician and medallist. He wrote a treatise on the Nature and Use of Coffee, and a dissertation on the Cabiri. B. at Rome, 1665; D. 1708.

VAILLANT, Sebastien, an eminent French physician and botanist, who became superintendent of the Jardin du Roi and a member of the Academy of Sciences. His principal works were, "Remarks on Tournefort's Botanical Institutions;" "Discourse on the Structure of Flowers;" "Botanicon Parisiense, or a Description of Plants which grow about Paris," with fine plates. B. at Vigny, near Pontoise, 1669; D. at Paris, 1722.

VAILLANT, François le, a celebrated French naturalist, who was the son of the French consul in Dutch Guiana. He spent three years in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and also collected objects of natural history in Germany and at Surinam. Returning to Paris in 1785, he devoted the rest of his life to arranging his museum and composing his works, the most important of which were, "Natural History of the Birds of Africa;" "Travels in the Interior of Africa;" and the "Natural History of Birds of Paradise." B. in Dutch Guiana, 1753; D. in France, 1824.

VAILLANT, Jean Baptiste Philibert, Count, a French marshal, who was educated in the Polytechnic School, and entering the army, served in the campaign in Russia; but being taken prisoner, was retained a captive till the conclusion of the war. In 1815 he distinguished himself at Ligny and at Waterloo; and after the restoration of the Bourbons, served upon the staff. In 1834 he was sent to Africa to superintend the construction of fortifications. He was thus employed during eight years, at the end of which period he returned to Paris, and was engaged upon the defensive works of that capital. In the French expedition against Rome he acted as second in command. For his services there, he was created a marshal of France and a count. When Marshal Saint-Arnaud was sent in command of the army of the East, he succeeded to the office of minister of war. B. at Dijon, 1790.

VALCKENAER, Louis Caspar, *valk'-nar*, an eminent Dutch philologist and philosopher, who in 1755 was appointed professor of Greek and archæology in the university of Leyden, a post he retained until his death. His works, which are esteemed as among the most masterly of those treating upon the learning of antiquity, principally are—editions, with notes, of some of the works of Euripides; the "Idylls" of Theocritus; and dissertations upon Herodotus, Callimachus, and others. B. at Leeuwarden, Friesland, 1715; D. at Leyden, 1785.

VALCKENAER, Jan, an eminent Dutch jurist, who was son of the preceding. In 1787 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence at Utrecht; but having participated in the movement against William V., stadtholder of the Netherlands, he was, upon the intervention of Prussia, compelled to quit Holland. With other members of the patriotic party, he went to Paris, where he remained until the French army under Pichegru entered the Netherlands, when he was enabled to return to Leyden, and to be nominated professor of public law. He subsequently acted as ambassador of the Batavian republic at the courts of Madrid and Berlin. After Louis Napoleon became king of Holland, Valckenaer was dispatched upon a mission to Napoleon I., to plead against the contemplated annexation of Holland to the French empire. Upon the abdication of Louis Napoleon, he retired into private life, and passed his remaining years in the study of jurisprudence. His works upon political affairs are characterized by eloquence and close reasoning. B. at Leyden, 1759; D. near Haarlem, 1821.

VALENS, Flavius, *vai'-lens*, emperor of the East, a son of Count Gratian, became the colleague, in the government of the Roman empire, of his brother Valentinian, in 364. A zealous Arian, he violently persecuted the orthodox bishops. He forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently suffered them to settle in Thrace, where they were joined by great numbers of barbarians, and the war being renewed, he marched against them, but was totally defeated near Adrianople. He was

carried to his tent, which the enemy set on fire, the emperor perishing in the flames. D. 378.

VALENTINE, Basil, *văl'-en-tine*, a celebrated German alchemist, who was one of the founders of chemical science. His writings have been translated into Latin and English. The principal are, "The Triumphant Chariot of Antimony," "The Twelve Keys of Philosophy," and "Testament of Basil Valentine." Flourished in the 16th century.

VALENTINIAN I., Flavius, *văl-en-tin'-i-an*, emperor of the West, was the eldest son of Gratian. He divided the Roman empire into two portions, giving the east to his brother Valens, in 364, after which he defeated the Germans, and quelled the revolt in Africa. The Quadi and Sarmatæ having taken up arms in 374, he marched against them, and ravaged their country with fire and sword, which compelled them to sue for peace; but while he was addressing their ambassadors, he burst a blood-vessel, through excitement, of which he died, in 375.

VALENTINIAN II. was saluted emperor on his father's death, by the soldiery; but being only four years of age at that time, he was not, in reality, emperor until his brother Gratian's death in 383. He was dethroned by the usurper Maximus in 387; but Theodosius, after defeating Maximus, restored him in the year following. In 392 Valentinian II. was strangled by his general Arbogastes. He was a virtuous and pious prince.

VALENTINIAN III., emperor of the West, was the nephew of Theodosius II., and acknowledged emperor in 423, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother Placidia, who governed with great prudence; but when Valentinian came of age, he plunged into debauchery, and ruled with such tyranny that he was assassinated in 455.

VALERIANUS, Publius Licinius, *va-lee'-ri-ai'-nus*, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by the soldiery in 253. He associated his son Gallienus with himself in the government, and persecuted the Christians. He made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but was taken prisoner in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great barbarity. After his death, which happened in 260, of grief, Sapor ordered his body to be flayed, and, the skin being tanned, was nailed up in a Persian temple.

VALERIANUS, Pierius, a learned Italian, who became apostolic notary under Leo X. and Julius II., having previously refused a bishopric. His chief works are Latin poems. B. in the state of Venice, about 1475; D. 1553.

VALERIUS, Publius, *va-lee'-ri-us*, a celebrated Roman, surnamed Publicola, for his popularity. He assisted Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and was the first to take an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. He gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the son of Tarquin fell. Publicola became four times consul, and, after his death, received the thanks which a people redeemed from slavery usually pay to their deliverers. He was so poor that his body was buried at the public expense. The Romans mourned his death a whole year.

VALERIUS FLACCUS. (*See* FLACCUS, Caius Valerius.)

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian, who served with Sextus Pompeius in the Roman army in Asia; and at his return wrote a collection of remarkable actions and sayings of eminent Romans, dedicated to Tiberius. It was translated into English by Speed, and published in 1678. Flourished at the commencement of the 1st century.

VALESIUS, Henricus, or HENRY DE VALOIS, *val'-waw*, a learned French critic, who was educated for the legal profession, which he abandoned, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His merit procured him the place of historiographer to the king, and a pension. He also received another from the clergy of France for publishing an edition of the Greek ecclesiastical historians. His life of excessive study caused him to become blind. B. at Paris, 1603; D. 1676.

VALESIUS, or VALOIS, Adrien de, brother of the preceding, was also royal historiographer, and published, among other works, a History of France from 254 to 752. B. 1607; D. 1692.

VALLA, Lorenzo, *val'-la*, a learned Italian writer, and the most profound scholar of his time. He rescued the Latin language from Gothic barbarity; but having hazarded some free opinions respecting the doctrines of the Romish church, he was condemned to be burnt alive, but was saved by Alphonso, king of Naples. He was next confined in a monastery; but Pope Nicholas V., who respected his talents, called him to Rome, appointed him professor of rhetoric, and afterwards his secretary, and gave him a pension. His most important works were, "On the Elegance of the Latin Language;" "History of the Reign of Ferdinand, King of Aragon;" translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Homer's "Iliad;" Notes on the New Testament; treatise on Falsehood and Truth; and Fables. B. at Rome, about 1407; D. at the same city, 1457.

VALLANCY, or VALLANCE, *val'-lance*, a writer on the antiquities of Ireland, who, during a residence in that country as an officer of engineers, devoted himself to the study of its language, topography, and antiquities. He also made a survey of the island, for which he received £1000; and wrote a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language," "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," &c. He attained the rank of general, and was a member of several scientific institutions. B. 1732; D. 1812.

VALLE, Pietro della, *val'-lai*, an Italian traveller, who journeyed through Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, and India, and, on his return to Rome, published an account of his travels in 54 letters, portions of which have been translated into English. B. at Rome, 1586; D. at the same city, 1652.

VALETTE. (*See* LA VALETTE, G. Parisot de.)

VALLI, Eusebio, *val'-li*, an Italian physician, famous for his researches on the plague and yellow fever, of which latter he died at Havannah, 1816. B. at Pistoja, 1762.

VALLIÈRE. (*See* LA VALLIÈRE, Louise Françoise de.)

VALLISNIERI, Antonio, *val-lis-ne-ai'-re*, an eminent Italian naturalist, who studied under Malpighi, and afterwards became physician to the pope. His works abound in curious discoveries in natural history and medicine. B. near Modena, 1661; D. 1730.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, *val'-mawn*, an eminent French naturalist, who was intended for the legal profession, and during some years pursued



STAEL, MADAME DE.



STERNE, LAURENCE.



SWIFT, JONATHAN.



TURNER, JOSEPH W.

a course of study to qualify him for practising at the French bar; but at length his greater love for natural science caused him to abandon jurisprudence altogether. The duke d'Argenson provided him with the means of visiting the chief cities of Europe, and, in 1756, he returned to the French capital with a valuable collection of objects of natural history. During the interval 1756-88, he read lectures upon natural history at Paris, and was offered professorships in Portugal and Russia, but refused. His most important works were, "Dictionnaire Raisonné Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," "Catalogue of a Cabinet of Natural History," and "New Exposition of the Mineral Kingdom." B. at Rouen, 1731; D. 1807.

VALPY, Rev. Richard, *văl'-pe*, an eminent English classical scholar, who became head master of the grammar-school at Reading, which establishment rose to a high reputation under his direction. He was the author of, among other works, a Greek grammar and a Latin grammar. B. in the island of Jersey, 1754; D. in London, 1836.—His son, the Rev. Francis Valpy, succeeded him in the mastership of the Reading school.—Another son, A. J. Valpy, settled in business, in London, as a printer, and produced a number of learned works; among others, an edition of the "Thesaurus" of Stephens, and some of the Greek and Latin classics.

VAMBÉRY, Arminius, *vam-bai'-re*, a Hungarian who has gained considerable celebrity for his explorations of Central Asia in the disguise of a dervish. He has written a work entitled "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia." B. in Hungary about 1820.

VAN ACHEN, Hans, *fan a'-ken*, a celebrated German painter, who was much employed by the emperor Rudolph II. His works have been reproduced by the most eminent engravers of the 17th century. B. at Cologne, 1552; D. at Prague, 1615.

VANBRUGH, Sir John, *van'-bro*, a celebrated English dramatic writer and architect, who was descended of a family which had taken refuge in England during Alva's tyrannical rule in the Netherlands. After acquiring some celebrity as an architect, he commenced writing for the stage about 1695, producing "The Provoked Wife," "The Confederacy," and "The Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger," comedies which still hold their place on the stage. He was for some time Clarencieux king-of-arms, and in 1716 was appointed surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. He was also comptroller-general of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens. Sir John built several superb edifices, the principal of which is Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough. B. either in London or Cheshire, 1666; D. in London, 1726.

VANCOUVER, George, *van'-koo-ver*, a circumnavigator and captain in the British navy, served as a midshipman under Captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, being determined on, he was appointed to command it, and gave his name to an important island in the Pacific Ocean. "Vancouver's Voyage" was afterwards published by him. B. about 1759; D. 1798.

VANDALE, Antony, *van'-dail*, a learned Dutch physician, was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he quitted for the study of physic. He wrote a "Treatise on the Oracles," which was abridged by Fontenelle; and was also the author of a work on the "Origin and Progress of Idolatry," a "Dissertation on Aristeas and the Septuagint Version," &c. B. 1638; D. at Haerlem, 1708.

VANDAMME, Dominique, *van'-dam*, a French general, entered the military service very young, and was made general of division in 1799, after distinguishing himself in the revolutionary campaigns of the Rhine. He served in most of Napoleon's campaigns against Austria in 1806-7-9; but was not in the Russian campaign of 1813, having been disgraced in consequence of some dispute with Jerome Bonaparte. But he had the command of the 32nd division in 1813. With that corps he fell into an ambuscade at Kulm, his forces were nearly all cut to pieces, and himself, being made prisoner, was sent to Kasan, near Siberia. He was restored to freedom by the peace of 1814, and joining Bonaparte during the Hundred Days, served in Grouchy's division at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He made a skilful retreat, and offered the provisional government to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had saved and collected; but was compelled by the negotiations to retire behind the Loire. In 1816 he was banished by ordonnance to Ghent, and afterwards fixed his residence in the United States, but was ultimately permitted to re-enter France, and put on half-pay in 1824. B. 1771; D. 1830.

VANDER-MEER, Jan, *van'-der-meer*, an eminent Dutch artist, who excelled in painting landscapes and sea views. B. at Rotterdam, 1627; D. about 1691. His son, of the same name, was also a clever artist in representing landscapes and animals. B. 1656; D. 1706.

VANDER-MEULEN, Antony Francis, *van'-der-mu'-len*, a celebrated Flemish artist, who settled at Paris, and excelled in painting horses, hunting-parties, sieges, and battles. He executed representations on the spot of most of the actions in which Louis XIV. was engaged. His best works are in the Louvre and at Versailles. B. at Brussels, 1634; D. at Paris, 1690.

VANDER-MEULEN, Peter, brother of the preceding, was engaged to paint battle-pieces for William III. of England.

VANDER-MONDE, Charles Augustin, *van'-der-monde*, an eminent physician, who wrote a "Collection of Medical and Surgical Observations," "Essay on the Manner of Perfecting the Human Species," and "Dictionary of Health." B. at Macao, 1727; D. at Paris, 1762.

VANDERVELDE, Adrian, *van'-der-veld*, an eminent Dutch painter, who excelled in depicting landscapes, which he adorned with figures. He also painted historical subjects, and all his works are scarce and valuable. B. at Amsterdam, 1639; D. 1672.

VANDERVELDE, or VANDEVELDE, William called the Old, a celebrated Dutch painter. In consequence of the successful manner in which he depicted the naval engagements between the English and Dutch, he was invited to England by Charles II., in 1675, and obtained a pension from the crown. B. at Leyden, 1610; D. in England, 1693.

VANDERVELDE, William, styled the Younger, an eminent Dutch artist, and son of the preceding. He painted, like his father, sea-pieces and shipping. B. at Amsterdam, 1633; D. in London, 1707.

VANDYCK, Sir Anthony, *văn'-dike*, a famous

Dutch painter, who was educated under Rubens. He resided some time at Rome, and then removed to Genoa, where he was employed by Prince Philibert of Savoy, and other high personages. On his return to Flanders, his reputation rose to such a height that Cardinal Richelieu invited him to settle in France; but he preferred visiting England, where he had previously been, and was employed by Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His best works were done in England, where he married a grand-daughter of the earl of Gowrie. He painted historical subjects, particularly a descent from the cross, at Antwerp; but his fame mostly rests upon his portraits of royal and noble personages. His masterpieces are held to be the portrait of the earl of Strafford, at Wentworth House, and the head of Gevartius, in the National Gallery, which last is, however, believed by some to be the work of Rubens. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. at Antwerp, 1599; D. in London, 1641.

VAN DYCK, Harry Stoe, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was the author of "Theatrical Portraits," "The Gondola," a series of tales, and "Songs," set to music. He also contributed to Dr. Bowring's "Batavian Anthology." B. in London, 1798; D. 1828.

VANE, Sir Henry, *vain*, an English patriot, was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I. After studying at Oxford, he went to Geneva, where he imbibed a dislike to the principles upon which his native country was then governed; on which account he quarrelled with his father, and made a voyage to New England. He returned in 1637, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, took an active part against the king. He, however, opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. After the Restoration, he was one of the twenty excepted out of the act of general pardon, and was sent to the Tower. In 1662 he was brought to trial for high treason, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill. He wrote some political and theological works. B. about 1612.

VANINI, Lucilio, *va-ne'-ne*, an Italian sceptic, who promulgated a pantheistical system of philosophy, out of the works of Aristotle, Averroes, and Cardan. He also preached upon his philosophy in Germany, Holland, and England. In 1617 he was arrested at Toulouse, and condemned to death by the Parliament there. He wrote, according to some, in support of atheism; but others have defended him from the charge. B. in the province of Otranto, July, 1585; burnt alive in 1619.

VANLOO, Jean Baptiste, *van'-loo*, a celebrated French artist, who painted many portraits of illustrious personages in so fine a style as to bear away the palm from every rival both in Paris and in London. B. at Aix, Provence, 1684; D. at the same city, 1746.—His two sons were also eminent as painters.

VANLOO, Charles André, brother and pupil of the above, after visiting Italy, became painter to Louis XV., chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and a member of the Academy of Painting. He executed many fine historical pictures for the king of France. According to Diderot, he could neither read nor write. B. at Nice, 1705; D. at Paris, 1765.

VANMANDER, Charles, *van-man'-der*, a Dutch historical and landscape painter, and poet, who executed works at Rome, Vienna, and in





Holland. He set up an academy at Haerlem, and trained there many pupils, who afterwards became eminent artists. In literature, he produced songs, translations of the "Iliad," Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and compiled the biographies of celebrated German, Dutch, and Italian painters. His principal pictures are, "Adam and Eve in Paradise," and "The Deluge." B. near Courtray, 1548; D. at Amsterdam, 1606. At his death, 300 of his pupils and fellow-townsmen attended his remains to the tomb.

VANNI, Francis, *van'-ne*, an Italian historical painter, who chiefly worked on religious subjects. B. at Siena, about 1563; D. at the same city, 1609.

VAN PRAET, *prait*, a celebrated bibliopolist, who became one of the conservators of the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, and enriched that establishment by obtaining for it many valuable works. His principal work is entitled "Catalogue of Works Printed upon Vellum." B. at Bruges, 1754; D. at Paris, 1837.

VANSOMER, Paul, *van-so'-mer*, a celebrated Flemish portrait painter, who settled in England, where he was greatly encouraged by James I. and the nobility. Some of his portraits are at Hampton Court Palace. B. at Antwerp, about 1576; D. in London, 1621.

VAN SWIETEN, Gerard, *swe'-ten*, an eminent Dutch physician, who became the pupil of Boerhaave, after which he went to Vienna, where he was appointed physician and librarian to the empress Maria Theresa. He also lectured on the materia medica and practice of physic with great reputation in that city, where he performed many eminent cures. His principal work is a Commentary on the "Aphorisms of Boerhaave," which has been translated into English. B. at Leyden, 1700; D. at Vienna, 1772.

VANUCCI. (*See* SARTO, Andrea del.)

VANVITELLI, Luigi, *van'-ve-tail'-le*, a celebrated Italian architect, who was of Flemish extraction, and at first worked as a painter; but having studied architecture under Ivara, he made designs for several churches and other edifices, which raised him to so high a reputation, that the king of Naples selected him as the architect of the palace at Caserta, one of the finest buildings erected in the 18th century. He also designed the immense aqueducts which supply water to that palace, the cavalry barracks, and three churches at Naples. In 1757 he produced a work upon the Palace at Caserta. B. at Naples, 1700; D. 1773.

VAPEREAU, Louis Gustave, *va-'pe-ro*, a modern French *littérateur*, who, on completing his educational career, became the private secretary of Victor Cousin, and afterwards taught philosophy in the college of Tours. In 1852 he entered upon the study of jurisprudence, and was, two years later, admitted an advocate. Soon afterwards, he was appointed editor of a work of considerable importance, entitled "Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains," to which task he devoted himself during four years. He also furnished some articles to another valuable work, entitled "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques." B. at Orleans, 1819.

VARCHI, Benedetto, *var'-ke*, a learned Italian writer, who became, under Cosmo I., duke of Florence, director of the New Florentine Academy. His principal work is the "History of Florence," from 1527 to 1538; but he was also the author of several poems, and a work entitled "Ercolano, or Dialogues on the

Philosophy of Language." B. at Florence, 1502; D. at the same city, 1565.

VARENIUS, Bernhardus, *va-re'-ni-us*, an eminent Dutch physician, who wrote an excellent "System of Universal Geography," which was republished, with great improvements, by Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and has been translated into English. He was also the author of a curious "Description of Japan and Siam." D. 1660.

VARGAS, Francisco, *var'-gas*, a celebrated Spanish jurisconsult, and ambassador from Charles V. to the Council of Trent. On his return to Spain he was appointed a counsellor of state. He wrote a work on the "Jurisdiction of the Pope and Bishops," for which he incurred the resentment of the court of Rome; also, "Memoirs of the Council of Trent." D. 1560.

VARIGNON, Pierre, *va-reen'-yawng*, an eminent French mathematician, who became professor of mathematics in the Mazarin College. His most important works are, a treatise on Mechanics, "Elements of Mathematics," treatise upon the Motion of running Waters, and numerous papers in the "Memoirs" of the Academy. B. at Caen, Normandy, 1654; D. at Paris, 1722.

VARILLAS, Antoine, *va'-reel-la*, a French historian, who became historiographer to Gaston, duke of Orleans, and sub-librarian in the Royal Library at Paris. He wrote a "History of France;" "Anecdotes of Florence, or the Secret History of the House of Medici;" "History of the Revolution in Europe on account of Religion," and other works. B. at Guéret, La Marche, 1624; D. at Paris, 1696.

VARIUS, Lucius, *vair'-i-us*, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace, and was appointed by Augustus to examine and revise the "Æneid." Some fragments only of his works have survived. D. about 11 B.C.

VARLEY, John, *var'-le*, an eminent English water-colour painter, who was among the first to produce works in that department of art which exhibited either force or breadth of treatment—all the water-colour drawings executed before his innovations having been little better than tinted engravings. Although in receipt of a large income, he became involved in difficulties, chiefly through his attachment to the study of astrology. B. in London, about 1777; D. 1842.

VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, Karl August, *farn-ha'-gen*, a modern German miscellaneous writer, who, in early life, abandoned his studies to enter the Austrian army, and fought at the battle of Wagram, where he was wounded. He subsequently held a commission in the Russian army, but quitted it to enter the Prussian diplomatic service. He was at the congress of Vienna in 1814, and in the following year became minister at Carlsruhe. The most important of his numerous works were—"History of the Vienna Congresses;" "Göthe from the testimony of his Contemporaries;" "Lives of General Seydlitz and Field-marshal Keith;" "Memoirs and Miscellaneous Writings;" and a treatise on the "Writing of History and Literature." B. at Dusseldorf, 1785; D. 1858.

VARRO, Marcus Terentius, *vär'-ro*, a Roman writer, who served under Pompey against Cæsar, and upon the defeat of the former, retired from the army; and having conciliated the favour of Cæsar, he was employed in superintending the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome. Equally learned as a historian, grammarian, poet, and naturalist, he was extolled by all his contemporaries. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and wrote a work upon agriculture, entitled "De Re Rustica," both of which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean satires. B. at Rome, 116 B.C.; D. 27 B.C.

VARRO, Publius Terentius, styled Atacinus, a Latin poet. He wrote a poem, "De Bello Sequanico," and translated into Latin verse the "Argonautics" of Apollonius. Only some fragments of these works remain. B. in Gallia Narbonensis, 82 B.C.; D. 37 B.C.

VARUS, Quintilius, *vai'-rus*, a Roman proconsul, who was descended from an illustrious family, was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards became commander of the armies in Germany. Surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that everything was lost, he killed himself, 10 A.D. His head was afterwards sent to Augustus, at Rome, by one of the barbarian chiefs.

VARUS, Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. He was a great critic, as Horace, in his "Art of Poetry," seems to imply. The poet has addressed the 18th ode of his first book to him, and in the 24th he pathetically mourns his death.

VASA. (*See* GUSTAVUS I.)

VASARI, George, *va-sa'-re*, an Italian painter, architect, and biographer, who studied under Del Sarto and Michael Angelo, and copied the remains of ancient sculpture; but was deficient in colouring. He wrote the "Lives of celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." B. at Arezzo, 1512; D. at Florence, 1574.

VASCASAN, Michael, *vas'-ka-sän*, an eminent French printer, who was one of the first of the Paris printers that discarded the use of the Gothic characters in their books. B. about 1500; D. about 1576.

VASQUEZ, Gabriel, *vas'-kai*, a celebrated Spanish theologian, who became professor of theology at Alcala, and afterwards at Rome. He obtained the surname of the "luminary of Spanish theology." B. 1551; D. 1604.

VASQUEZ, Alphonso, an eminent Spanish painter and sculptor, who was engaged to design the superb catafalque of Philip II. He likewise adorned the great edifices of Spain with frescoes and oil paintings. B. 1557; D. 1605.

VATABLUS, François, *va'-ta-bloos*, a learned French Orientalist, who became professor of Hebrew in the Royal College of Paris, and had so profound a knowledge of the Hebrew as to astonish the most learned Jews. He wrote notes for Stephens's Bible. These were condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, but they are very highly esteemed. D. 1547.

VATER, John Severin, *fä'-ter*, an eminent German philologist and theologian, who became professor of theology and Oriental languages at the university of Halle. His most important works were—a continuation of the "Mithridates" of Adelung; "Handbook of the Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and Arabic Languages;" "Ecclesiastical History and Exposition of the New Testament." B. at Altenburg, 1771; D. at Halle, 1826.

VATTEL, Emmerich, *vat'-tel*, a celebrated Swiss writer on jurisprudence, who entered the service of the king of Poland, whose minister to

the republic at Berne he became. He devoted the leisure left by his diplomatic duties to the composition of works which have made his name famous. After putting forth some less important works, he, in 1753, published his "Treatise on the Law of Nations; or, the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns." This is esteemed a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats, and takes rank with Grotius and Puffendorf. B. at Neufchâtel, 1714; D. 1767.

VAUBAN, Sebastian le Prestre, seigneur de, *vo'-bă*, a celebrated French engineer, who entered the army in his 17th year, and in a short time evinced an extraordinary genius for the science of fortification and military tactics. After serving during some time under the Prince of Condé in the Spanish army, he was taken prisoner by the royalists, and was urged by Mazarin to enter the service of the king. Taking this offer of the cardinal, he distinguished himself at the siege of St. Menehould, and, in 1653, at Gravelines, Oudenarde, and Apres. Louis XIV., appreciating his military genius, next employed him to strengthen the fortifications of Dunkirk and Lille, of which he was nominated governor. At Maestricht, Valenciennes, and Ghent, his military skill was also triumphant, and after the signature of the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, he was engaged in strengthening the fortresses of his native country. On the renewal of war, he took Mannheim, and constructed a remarkable intrenched camp at Dunkirk, which was his last great effort. For his eminent services he was created a marshal of France, and received many marks of his sovereign's esteem. His principal works are—treatise on Fortification, under the title of "The French Engineer;" "New Treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places;" "Essays upon Fortification;" "Political Testament of M. de Vauban." B. near Saulieu, in Burgundy, 1633; D. 1707.

VAUCANSON, Jacques de, *vo'-kan-sawng*, a French mechanician, who evinced a love for the mechanical arts from his childhood, and at a very early age constructed some remarkable pieces of machinery. In 1738 he exhibited at Paris an automaton figure of a flute-player, which was six feet in height, and which executed the various notes precisely like a living performer. He subsequently made a flageolet-player, and a duck which swam, quacked, waved its wings, arranged its feathers, accepted barley from the hand, and digested its food. The last operation was performed by placing in the interior of the automaton certain substances which made a solution of the food. He also distinguished himself by his improvements in silk-dressing machinery. B. at Grenoble, 1709; D. 1782.

VAUGHAN, Sir John, *vawn*, a celebrated lawyer, who, after studying at Christchurch College, Oxford, removed to the Inner Temple, London, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the civil war he lived in retirement, but in 1668 was made chief justice of the Common Pleas. B. 1608; D. 1674.

VAUGHAN, Sir John, D.C.L., one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, was called to the bar in his twenty-fourth year, and in seven years more was made a serjeant. He was made a baron of the Exchequer in 1827, and in 1834 became a judge of the Common Pleas and a privy councillor. B. 1772; D. 1839.

VAUGHAN, Rev. Robert, a modern English Independent divine and writer, who was, during several years, professor of history in the London University, since called University College. In 1842 he was appointed president of the Lancashire Independent College at Manchester, retaining the office till 1857. In 1844 he started "The British Quarterly Review." His most important works are, "Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe;" "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty;" "The Causes of the Corruption of Christianity;" "Congregationalism, or the Polity of Independent Churches;" "The Age and Christianity," and "Way to Rest: a Life-Search after Religious Truth." B. 1795; D. 1868.

VAUX, Nicholas, Lord, *vo*, a gallant English nobleman, who displayed such proofs of valour at the battle of Newark, in 1487, that he received the honour of knighthood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII., and was created a peer. D. 1530. In the "Paradise of Dainty Devises" are several elegant poems by Lord Vaux, who is supposed to have been the eldest son of Lord Nicholas Vaux.

VAUX, Noel Jourdan de, a French nobleman and marshal of France, who distinguished himself as a soldier in Italy, Corsica, and Bohemia. At Fontenoy his bravery was particularly conspicuous. He also rendered eminent service at the siege of Brussels and at the battle of Rocoux. In 1760 he was charged with the defence of Friedburg. In 1769 he held the command in Corsica, which he completely subdued. For his great services he was made commander-in-chief of Burgundy, and a marshal of France. B. in Burgundy, 1705; D. 1785.

VEGA, Lope Felix de, *vai'-ga*, a distinguished Spanish poet, who became secretary to the duke of Alva, and after the death of his first wife, to whom he was much attached, served as a soldier in the "Invincible Armada." Escaping the dangers of that disastrous expedition, he entered the employment of a Spanish nobleman. On losing his second wife, he took holy orders. Pope Urban VII. created him doctor of divinity, sent him the cross of the order of Malta, and gave him a place in the apostolic exchequer. Throughout the whole of his varied career he continued to exercise his fertile pen. His principal performances are comedies, which were acted with such success at Madrid as to produce the author a considerable fortune. His composition was so ready, and his invention so fertile, that he sometimes wrote a comedy in a single day. According to one of his eulogists, he printed 22,300,000 lines. Without taking into account the works which have been lost, or those which remain in manuscript, there exist of his writings 497 plays, and 21 religious poems, besides burlesque poems, epics, novels, and allegories. B. at Madrid, 1562; D. 1635.

VEGETIUS, Flavius Renatus, *ve-jé'-shi-us*, a Latin writer on military subjects, whose principal production was "Military Institutions," which gives a very exact view of the ancient tactics; but he also wrote a "Treatise on the Veterinary Art." The "Military Institutions" was translated and printed by Caxton, under the title of "The Fayt of Armes and Chyvalry." Flourished about 385 A.D.

VEIL, Charles Marie de, *vail*, a Jew, who was converted to Christianity by Bossuet, and was appointed a canon of the order of St. Augustine; but repaired to England about 1679, and became a Baptist preacher. He wrote "Commentaries

on the Minor Prophets and other Books of the Scripture." D. about 1690.—His brother Louis was also converted, and became a Protestant. D. about 1700.

VELASQUEZ, Diego Rodriguez de Silva, *ve-las'-kai*, a distinguished Spanish painter. Philip IV. appointed him his first painter, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and granted him a liberal pension. Few of his pictures are to be seen out of his native country. "It is impossible," says an important authority, "to estimate Velasquez without going to Spain. Grievous is the error of those who suppose him only to be the portrait-painter of sallow mustachioed Spaniards in black cloaks. He drew the minds of men; they live, breathe, and seem ready to walk out of the frames. . . . The freshness, individuality, and identity of each person are quite startling. . . . After a few days spent in the Royal Gallery of Madrid, we fancy that we have actually been acquainted with the royal family and court of his day, and that we have actually lived with them." B. at Seville, 1599; D. at Madrid, 1660.

VELLEIUS-PATERCULUS. (*See* PATERCULUS, Velleius.)

VELTHEIM, A. F., Count, *felt'-hime*, an eminent German mineralogist, who became superintendent of the mines in the Hartz, and published a "Dissertation on the Formation of Basalts;" another on the "Vases of the Ancients;" on "Memnon's Statue;" and the "Barberini, or Portland Vase." The university of Helmstadt conferred on him a doctor's degree, and the king of Prussia created him a count. D. 1801.

VENDÔME, Cæsar, Duke de, *vain'-dome*, was eldest son of Henry IV., by Gabrielle d'Estrées. He was legitimated in 1595, and afterwards nominated governor of the province of Brittany. After the decease of his father, he became the leader of the opposition faction, but subsequently joined the court against the Huguenots. He and his brother Alexander were, in 1626, arrested and confined during four years, on the charge of conspiring against the life of Richelieu. In 1641 he was again about to be arrested upon a similar charge, but escaped to England, where he continued to reside until after the death of Richelieu. He became governor of Burgundy in 1650; in 1655 he defeated the Spanish fleet at Barcelona, having previously captured Bordeaux from the malcontents. B. 1594; D. at Paris, 1665.

VENDÔME, Louis Joseph, Duke de, a celebrated French general, who was the grandson of Cæsar, duke de Vendôme, one of the illegitimate sons of Henry IV. At an early age he entered the army as a volunteer under Louis XIV. in Holland. After passing through the different ranks, he became a general, and was sent to Spain, where he took Barcelona, in 1697. Louis XIV. named him commander-in-chief in Italy, in 1702, in the room of Villeroi, who had been very unsuccessful. Vendôme changed the aspect of affairs, and gained several victories over the Imperialists. In 1705 he defeated Prince Eugene at Cassano, and was on the point of taking Turin, when he was recalled to take the command in Flanders, where he was signally defeated, at Oudenarde, by the duke of Marlborough. He then went to Spain, restored Philip V. to his capital, and took 4000 men, under Lord Stanhope, prisoners. B. 1654; D. at Tignaroz, Spain, 1712.

VENDÔME, Philip, Duke de, and the last who bore the title, was the brother of the preceding. While an infant, he was enrolled in the order of Malta, of which he ultimately became grand prior. He was the companion of his brother in his battles, till having, by his indolence, nearly caused the ruin of the French army by the Austrians, at Cassano, in 1706, he was sent into exile by Louis XIV. Retiring to Rome, he remained there during five years, at the end of which time he was permitted to return to his native country. When, in 1715, an attack of the Turks upon Malta was apprehended, he went to the island to take the command. The Turks not making their appearance, he returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his life in a licentious manner. B. 1655; D. at Paris, 1727.

VENERONI, Jean, *ven'-ai-ro'-ne*, an eminent French writer, who taught Italian at Paris, and, in order to pass for a Florentine, Italianized his name from Vigneron to Veneroni. He wrote "A Method of Learning Italian," which has been translated into English; "A Dictionary, Italian and French, and French and Italian;" "Select Fables;" and "The Letters of Loredano and Cardinal Bentivoglio" translated into French. Lived in the early part of the 18th century.

VENEZIANO, Domenico, *vai-nait'-se-a'-no*, an eminent Venetian painter, who introduced oil-painting at Florence; but having excited the jealousy of Castagno, whom he taught to colour in oils, he was basely murdered by him. B. at Venice, about 1410; killed near Florence, 1464.

VENEZIANO, Agostino, a celebrated Venetian engraver, who produced portraits of Barbarossa, of Charles V., Francis I. of France, and copied many of Raffaelle's designs. B. at Venice, near the close of the 15th century; D. about 1540.

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, Otho, *vain*, a Dutch painter, who studied under Zucchero at Rome; after which he went to Antwerp, and thence to Brussels. He was a good writer, and published "Amorum Emblemata," and several other works, with plates after his own designs. Rubens was his disciple. B. at Leyden, 1556; D. at Brussels, 1634.

VENN, Henry, *ven*, an English divine, who became fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. He wrote the "Complete Duty of Man" (not to be confounded with the "Whole Duty of Man"), and "Mistakes in Religion exposed." B. in Surrey, 1725; D. near London, 1796.

VENNER, Tobias, *ven'-ner*, an English physician, who wrote a work entitled "Via Recta ad Vitam Longam; or, an Easy Way to a Long Life;" also a "Treatise on the Bath Waters." B. at Petherton, Somersetshire, 1577; D. 1660.

VENNER, Thomas, an English fanatic, who during the reign of Charles II. preached against all government, republican and monarchical, asserting that the kingdom of Jesus on earth was begun. He and his followers were called Fifth-monarchy Men; and soon after the Restoration they proclaimed King Jesus publicly in the street; for which Venner and twelve others were executed in 1661.

VERDI, Giuseppe, *vair'-de*, a modern Italian musical composer, who studied his art under Lavinga at Milan, and in 1839 produced his first work. It was not, however, until he gave to the public his "Nabuco," in 1842, that he acquired a name as a musical writer, and became the most popular composer of the time;

his operas of "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," "Traviata," &c., being constantly played. B. at Roucoule, Parma, 1814.

VERE, Edward, *veer*, Earl of Oxford, an English nobleman, eminent for his valour and literary talents. In 1588 he sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and held a command in the fleet which fought the Spanish armada. His poems were much admired in his time. There is a specimen in Percy's "Reliques of Antient Poetry," and another in "England's Parnassus." B. about 1540; D. 1604.

VERE, Sir Francis, an English general, who, in 1585, went to Holland with the forces sent to assist the Dutch by Queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester. In 1596 he was appointed governor of Flushing, and afterwards distinguished himself at the battle near Nieuport, and by his gallant defence of Ostend, which he held for upwards of three years against the Spaniards. He displayed equal bravery and skill at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom and on many other occasions. B. 1554; D. 1608.

VERE, Sir Horace, was younger brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Holland, and afterwards had the command of the forces sent by King James to the Palatinate. In 1605 he escaped, by a series of skilful manœuvres, from Spinola, at the head of 12,000 men, while Sir Horace had only 4000. He was created Lord Vere by Charles I. D. 1635.

VERELIUS, Olaus, *ve-re'-li-us*, an eminent Swedish antiquarian writer, who became professor of Swedish antiquities, and antiquary to Charles IX. His works, which are very valuable, are principally devoted to an elucidation of the early history and antiquities of Scandinavia. B. 1618; D. 1682.

VERGENNES, Charles Gravier, Count de, *vairzh'-en*, a French statesman, who, in 1755, was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden; but, when Louis XVI. came to the throne, in 1774, he was recalled, and made minister of foreign affairs. He displayed the qualities of a profound statesman, particularly in the peace of 1783, during which he negotiated a treaty of commerce with England and another with Russia. B. at Dijon, 1717; D. 1787.

VERGIL, Polydore, *ver'-jil*, an Italian historian, who visited England in the suite of Cardinal Cornelo, the pope's legate, in 1503. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his wit and address, that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells; but he returned to his native country in 1550. His principal works are, "De Inventoribus Rerum," "Treatise on Prodigies," "Adagiorum, or Proverbs," and a History of England in Latin, which, however, is more elegant than faithful. B. at Urbino, about 1470; D. 1555.

VERGNIAUD, Pierre Victorin, *vair'-ne-o*, a leader of the Girondest party in the French Revolution, remarkable for the brilliant energy of his oratory; who, with Gensonne and Gaudet, opposed the sanguinary measures of Robespierre; but being beaten in the struggle, were accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the guillotine. Vergniaud, like many of his colleagues, refused to escape; he had prepared a subtle poison for himself, but as there was not enough for all his fellow-victims, he generously resolved to suffer with them. B. 1755; guillotined, 1793. (*See* Lamartine's "History of the Girondists.")

VERHEYEN, Philip, *vair-hi'-en*, an eminent Dutch anatomist, who worked as an agricultural labourer till he was 22 years of age, and then gained a place at the university of Louvain, where he studied medicine, received his doctor's degree, and obtained a professorship. His most important works were, "Anatomy of the Human Body," "Defence of Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood," and treatises upon diseases of the head and chest; all these works being written in Latin. B. 1648; D. 1710.

VERMEYEN, John Cornelius, *vair-mi'-en*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose beard was so long as to reach the ground. He was much employed and esteemed by the emperor Charles V. B. near Haerlem, 1500; D. at Brussels, 1559.

VERMIGLI, Peter Martyr, *vair'-mel-ye*, an Italian divine, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was, in 1547, invited to England by Cranmer; but after the accession of Mary he retired to Strasburg, where he became professor of divinity. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and epistles to the Protestant churches in Poland and England, as well as to Melanethon and Calvin. B. at Florence, 1500; D. at Zurich, 1562.

VERNET, Claude Joseph, *vair'-nai*, a French artist, who was highly esteemed, and became the first marine painter in Europe. B. at Avignon, 1714; D. 1789.

VERNET, Antoine Charles Horace, usually styled Carle, a celebrated French painter, who was the son of the preceding, under whom he acquired his earliest knowledge of his art. After gaining the grand prize of the Academy of Paris in 1782, he repaired to Rome, in which city he studied the great Italian masterpieces during several years. Returning to Paris, he rose to considerable reputation, and became a member of the Institute of France. He particularly excelled as a battle-painter, his best works in this walk being "The Battle of Marengo," "The Battle of Austerlitz," "John Sobieski forcing the Turks to raise the Siege of Vienna," and the "Taking of Pampeluna." B. at Bordeaux, 1758; D. at Paris, 1836.

VERNET, Horace, a celebrated French painter, and son of the preceding. In his early youth Paris was in a state of revolution, and, art finding few patrons, his father's circumstances were so straitened that Horace had, while still a child, to assist in eking out the family income by making small drawings for tradesman's invoices, fashion-books, &c. In this way he was preparing for the attainment of that astonishing facility for which he was afterwards famous. After serving for a short time in the ranks of the French army, he entered upon the task of representing on canvas incidents of military life. His "Capture of the Redoubt," "Halt of French Soldiers," and others of the same kind, gained him universal estimation; and he went on increasing in skill and popularity until 1819, when he produced his "Massacre of the Mamelukes," which placed him at the head of his particular walk in the artistic profession. Charles X. nominated him an officer of the Legion of Honour, and, after the Revolution of 1830, he became a favourite painter with Louis Philippe, who commissioned him to adorn the Constantine Gallery and the Gallery of French History at Versailles with a number of battle-pieces, illustrative of the Algerine campaigns, and of the other triumphs of the French army. Among his finest works in the military series may be named "The Capture of the Smala of Abd-el-

Kader," which is one of the largest, if not the largest, painting in the world. He also executed some fine pictures of Eastern life, such as the "Lion-Hunt," "Arab Mother Rescuing her-Child from a Lion," and "Council of Arabs." The other works of this gifted and prolific artist are very numerous and highly esteemed. In 1842 he was created a commander of the Legion of Honour, having previously refused to be elevated to the rank of a baron. B. at Paris, 1789; D. 1863.

VERNON, Edward, *ver'-non*, a brave English admiral, who captured Porto Bello in 1739, but was unsuccessful in his expedition against Carthagena, in South America, in 1741. B. in London, 1684; D. 1757.

VERNON, Robert, a munificent English patron of art, who, in 1847, presented to the trustees of the National Gallery a collection of 157 pictures by British artists. This splendid bequest has been combined with the similar ones of Mr. Sheepshanks and the painter Turner, thereby forming the nucleus of a magnificent gallery of the works of the English school of artists. Mr. Vernon was B. 1774; D. 1849.

VERONESE, Paul Cagliari, surnamed, *ver-o-nai'-sai*, a celebrated Italian painter, who was the son of a sculptor. His genius for the art in which he subsequently excelled was manifested at an early age. He took Titian and Tintoretto as his models, emulating the fine design and composition of the first, with the gorgeous colouring of the latter. Finding himself unappreciated at Verona, he took up his residence at Venice, which city he embellished with a series of masterpieces. His most admired works are, "The Marriage of Cana," "The Feast of St. Simon, with Magdalene washing the Saviour's feet," and "Christ at Table with his Disciples." His brother, Benedetto Cagliari, assisted him in several of his works, as did also his son, surnamed Carletto, who promised to become a great painter, but died in his 26th year. Paul Veronese was born at Verona, about 1530; D. 1588.

VERRIO, Antonio, *vair'-re-o*, an Italian painter, who was invited to England by Charles II., and employed upon the decorations of Windsor Castle. Nearly all the ceilings, and a side of St. George's Hall, were executed by him; but most of his designs have been removed. He subsequently painted for James II. and William III. Walpole says: "His exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, kings, emperors, and triumphs, over those public surfaces on which the eye never rests long enough to criticise, and where one should be sorry to place the works of a better master—I mean ceilings and staircases." B. about 1639; D. at Hampton Court, 1707.

VERRIUS, Flaccus, *ver'-ri-us*, an eminent Roman grammarian, who was nominated by the emperor Augustus tutor to his two grandsons, Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa. There remain of his works numerous fragments, which have been collected and published by Fargini and others. Flourished about the commencement of the 1st century.

VERROCHIO, Andrea del, *ver'-ro-ke'-o*, an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and goldsmith, who was the master of Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, and other celebrated artists. He executed some fine statues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent. B. at Florence, 1432; D. at Venice, 1488.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, *vers'-te-gan*, an English antiquary, who was of Flemish extraction. Being a Roman Catholic, he, some time previously to the year 1585, went to Antwerp, where he wrote a work entitled "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the most Noble and Renowned English Nation." He also produced "The Sundry Successive Regal Governments of England," and some other works. B. in London; D. about 1635.

VERTOT, Réné Aubert de, *vair'-to*, an eminent French historian, who became a Capuchin, but afterwards quitted that order, and entered among the canons regular of the Premonstrant abbey at Valsery. In 1705 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in 1715 was appointed historiographer of the order of Malta. His most important works are, "History of the Revolutions of Portugal;" "The Revolutions of Sweden;" "History of the Roman Revolutions;" "Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome;" and a critical history of the establishment of the Britons among the Gauls. B. in Normandy, 1655; D. at Paris, 1735.

VERTUE, George, *ver'-chu*, an eminent English engraver and antiquary, who was employed by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Jervas, Richardson, and other artists, to engrave portraits after their paintings. Appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, he became acquainted with Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea, and other noblemen, patrons of the arts, who belonged to that body, and by whom he was assisted in obtaining original portraits for his engravings. He wrote a work entitled "Anecdotes of Painting in England," which was left in manuscript, and afterwards published by Horace Walpole; and also engraved the portraits of scores of the most illustrious persons in English history. Walpole says of this distinguished antiquary, "No man living so bigoted to a vocation was ever so incapable of falsehood. He did not deal even in hypothesis —scarce in conjecture." B. in London, 1684; D. 1756.

VERUS, Lucius Ceianus Commodus, *ve'-rus*, a Roman emperor, was the son of Ælius Verus and Domitia Lucilla, and adopted by Adrian. He commanded against the barbarians in the East, whom he defeated, and was honoured with a triumph. He was also admitted as an associate with Marcus Aurelius in the empire, from 161 to 169, at which latter date he died suddenly of apoplexy, while marching against the Marcomanni and Quadi. He was a prince of dissolute manners.

VESALIUS, Andreas, *ve-sai'-li-us*, an illustrious Flemish physician, who studied at Paris under James Sylvius, after which he taught anatomy with great reputation in several universities. The emperor Charles V., and Philip II. of Spain appointed him their chief physician; but, about 1564, having opened the body of a Spanish gentleman, and removing the heart, he, so runs the story, found it quivering in his hand; the relatives of the deceased man reported him to the Inquisition, and, to expiate his offence, he was obliged to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is, however, more probable that his departure was owing to his having taken part in one of the plots so rife in Madrid about that time. On his return, his ship was lost on the island of Zante, where he perished either of starvation or fatigue. His great works upon

medicine inaugurated a new era in the healing art. B. 1514; D. 1564.

VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius, *ves-pai'-si-an*, a Roman emperor, who rose entirely by merit; and, having distinguished himself in Germany, as proconsul in Africa, and in Britain under Claudius, was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero appointed him commander of three legions, with which he in two years subdued the revolted Jews. On the death of Vitellius in 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and the people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embellished Rome with many fine structures,—among others, that of the amphitheatre, since known as the Coliseum; fortified the cities of the empire, and proved himself the father of the people. He was also a patron of men of learning, and discountenanced vice and immorality. Under his rule, Petilius Cerealis conquered the Treviri, Agricola was victorious in Britain, and his son Titus laid siege to and took Jerusalem. B. in the Sabine country, 9; D. 79.

VESPUCCI, Amerigo, *ves-poo'-che*, an Italian, who, according to an account first published in Loraine in 1507, went upon four voyages; two at the command of the king of Castile, and two at that of the Portuguese monarch. This narrative, which was produced without his concurrence, declared that, in his first voyage, made in 1497, he discovered the northern shores of South America; but Humboldt proves this date to be a mistake for 1499; also, that as Columbus had reached the mouth of the Orinoco in 1498, he was in reality the discoverer. Humboldt further shows that the application of Amerigo's name to the newly-discovered country was made through ignorance. He subsequently became pilot-major of the Spanish navy, and remained the friend of Columbus until the death of that great navigator. B. at Florence, 1451; D. at Seville, 1512.

VESTRIS, Gaetano Apollino Balthazar, *ves'-tris*, a celebrated Italian dancer, who became the greatest performer of his day, and was surnamed "the god of dancing." His vanity was even greater than his reputation. He was in the habit of saying, "There are only three great men in Europe: myself, Voltaire, and the king of Prussia" (Frederick the Great.) B. at Florence, 1729; D. 1808.—His natural son, Marie Augustin Vestris, also became celebrated as a dancer. —The English actress, Madame Vestris, was connected with this family by marriage. D. 1856.

VETTORI, Pietro, *vait'-to-re*, a learned Italian, who participated in the republican rising which resulted in the expulsion of the Medici from Florence in 1527; and when a scion of that family was created duke and ruler of that city by Charles V., Vettori retired into private life, but was afterwards recalled to his native city, and appointed professor of Latin and Greek. One of the most learned men of his age, he edited the works of Cicero, Terence, and Æschylus, wrote commentaries upon Aristotle, and produced some original poems in Italian. B. at Florence, 1499; D. at the same city, 1585.

VIARDOT, Louis, *ve-ar'-do*, a modern French *littérateur*, who was educated for the legal profession, but relinquished it for literature. In 1838 he was appointed a director at the Italian Opera-house of Paris; and under his management Signor Mario and Mademoiselle Pauline Garcia made their *début*. The last-named lady, one of the most talented novelists of her time, became his wife, and he accompanied her in her professional visits to Spain, Germany, and England. His principal works were, "Studies in the History, Administration, and Literature of Spain," "The Museums of Spain, England, and Belgium," and "History of the Moors in Spain." He also translated some of the works of the Russian authors, Nicholas Gogol and Alexander Puschkin, into French. B. at Dijon, 1800.

VICARS, John, *vik'-ars*, an English writer, who became usher of the school in Christ's Hospital, and distinguished himself in the civil wars as a zealous Presbyterian. He wrote a poem entitled "God in the Mount; or, England's Remembrancer;" "Looking-Glass for Malignants;" and other pamphlets against the royalists. Butler mentions him as "being inspired with ale or viler liquors." B. in London, about 1600; D. 1652.

VICARY, Thomas, *vik'-a-re*, an eminent English surgeon, and one of the first who wrote upon anatomy in the English language, was serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, and also chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His book is entitled "A Treasure for Englishmen, contayning the Anatomy of Man's Bodie," first published in 1548.

VICO, John Baptist, *ve'-ko*, a learned Italian writer, who became professor of rhetoric in the university of Naples. His principal work is entitled "Principles of a New Science," wherein he declares that the history of mankind is regulated by laws as fixed and regular in their operation as those which determine the operations of the material world. B. at Naples, 1668; D. at the same city, 1744.

VICQ-D'AZYR, Félix, *vik-da-zeer'*, an eminent French physician and naturalist, who became perpetual secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1776, and was afterwards chosen to succeed Buffon as member of the French Academy. He was also chief physician to Queen Marie Antoinette; but, in order to preserve his life, he pretended to embrace the views of the Revolutionists. His principal works were—several learned anatomical treatises upon the brain, ear, on the organ of speech, and upon anatomy and physiology. B. at Valogne, 1748; D. 1794.

VICTOR I., *vic'-tor*, was elected pope in succession to Eleutherius, about 190. He was engaged in a controversy with the churches of Asia, relative to the correct period of the Easter festival. B. in Africa; D. about 202.

VICTOR II. succeeded Leo IX. in 1055. He had previously been bishop of Eichstadt, and counsellor to Henry III. of Germany. He reformed many abuses in the Church, which were condemned at the council of Florence. The council of Lyons against simony, that of Rouen enforcing celibacy among the priesthood, and that of Narbonne excommunicating those who usurped the possessions of the Church, were also convoked by him. His successor was Stephen IX. D. at Florence, 1057.

VICTOR III. was the successor of Gregory VII. Guibert, the antipope, was supported by the army of Henry IV., and Victor renounced the pontifical dignity, but was induced to resume it in 1087. By the assistance of the Roman nobility and the duke of Apulia, he expelled

the antipope from Rome. Henry IV. having declared that he would invade Rome if Victor were not deposed, the senators forced the pope to evacuate the Vatican. He retired to Monte Casino, and died there in 1087.

Victor IV., an antipope, whose usurpation was supported by Frederick I., and some of the cardinals. This gave rise to a schism in the Romish church. D. 1164.

Victor, St., of Marseilles, had served in the army of the emperor Maximian; but, having embraced Christianity, suffered martyrdom about 303.

Victor, St., Adam of, a celebrated hymnologist who flourished in the 12th century, and is supposed to have been a native of England. After passing some time at Paris, he entered the monastery of St. Victor, where Thomas a Becket resided during his retirement from England. D. about 1192.

Victor, Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno, and marshal of France, enlisted as a private soldier in an artillery regiment in 1781, and at the outburst of the revolutionary wars, having greatly distinguished himself, was created *chef-de-bataillon*, in which capacity he served, in 1793, at the siege of Toulon, where he commanded the party that captured Fort l'Aiguillette. Promoted to the rank of general of brigade, he was sent to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, where, as subsequently in Italy, he exhibited great bravery and skill. Attracting the notice of Bonaparte, he was appointed second in command to Lannes in the campaign in the Papal States. His next important command was in La Vendée, which country he, by his skilful policy, succeeded in restoring to tranquillity. Recalled to the army of Italy, he gained fresh renown by his conduct while covering the retreat of the French army of Naples at Marengo and at Bassano. At the peace of Amiens he was appointed by Napoleon ambassador to the court of Denmark; but upon the commencement of the war with Prussia, in 1806, he was recalled to his military duties. At Jena he particularly distinguished himself, as also at Pultusk; while at the battle of Friedland his valour was so conspicuous, that Napoleon created him, upon the spot, marshal of France. In 1807 he held the governorship of Berlin. In the following year he was sent to Spain in command of the first corps of the French army, and, after twice defeating the Spaniards, was sent to co-operate with Soult in Portugal. He, however, suffered a defeat at Talavera, and, in 1812, was recalled from the Peninsula to take a command in the grand army about to invade Russia. In that terrible campaign his valour was conspicuous; and at the passage of the Beresina, he held in check the pursuing Russians, and saved a large number of his fellow-soldiers, who would otherwise have fallen into the power of the enemy. During the campaign of 1813, he evinced his accustomed bravery and skill, in checking, as far as possible, the advance of the allies into France; but having failed to dislodge the enemy at Montereau, he incurred the displeasure of the emperor, who took from him his command. This act of injustice deeply moved the brave marshal, who declared that he would not quit the army, and, as he had already served as a private soldier, he would again take his place in the ranks. Napoleon, appreciating his fidelity, gave him the command of a portion of the guard, with which he





fought, with the most stubborn courage, at the battle of Craonne, and was carried off the field severely wounded. After the abdication of the emperor, he gave his adherence to the Bourbons, and was appointed to a command. He subsequently evinced much bitterness against Napoleon and Marshal Ney, and refusing to follow the example of most of the other captains of Napoleon, by rejoining his standard after the return from Elba, he retired, with Louis XVIII., to Ghent. In 1821 he became minister of war, and, in 1823, acted as second in command in the Spanish campaign. After the Revolution of 1830 he became one of the leaders of the legitimist party; but took little part in public affairs. One of the bravest commanders of the Imperial armies, his fame was principally owing to the bold and able manner in which he executed manœuvres set down for him by a higher authority. He usually failed when holding an independent command. His treatment of the sick and wounded English soldiers in the town of Talavera reflects great credit upon his humanity. B. at La Manche, 1766; D. 1841.

Victor Amadeus I., *a-mā'-de-us*, Duke of Savoy, was brought up at the Spanish court, whence, in 1614, his father recalled him, to assist in the campaign against France. He succeeded his father in the dukedom of Savoy in 1630, and in the following year obtained Montferrato and Alba. He was compelled by Cardinal Richelieu to become the ally of France against the Spaniards, over whom he obtained several advantages. His wife was the daughter of Henry IV. of France. He built the university of Turin, and provided it with several distinguished professors. B. at Turin, 1587; D. 1637.

Victor Amadeus I., the first king of Sardinia, succeeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. He joined Spain and Austria against France; on which Marshal Catinat was sent against him, and the French gaining a great victory at Staffarda, nearly subdued the whole of Savoy. Victor-Amadeus, on the other hand, entered Dauphiny, and made himself master of some strong places, which, however, he was obliged to abandon, and to sue for peace. In 1701 he again engaged in hostilities with France, having been promised by the emperor a considerable accession of territory. The duke de Vendôme took possession of a considerable part of Savoy, and the French laid siege to Turin, which was relieved by Prince Eugene. In 1713 Victor recovered the whole of his territory, and was, by the treaty of London, acknowledged king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne to his son; but, repenting of what he had done, endeavoured to recover the crown. In this, however, he failed, and after remaining during some time under arrest, was compelled to retire to his private residence at Moncalieri. He was famous both as a general and statesman; he gave an impulse to trade and manufactures in his dominions; encouraged the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and the breeding of silkworms; thus laying the foundation of that branch of commerce in Piedmont. By his marriage with Anne Maria of Orleans, daughter of Henrietta Maria, wife of Philip, duke of Orleans, and granddaughter of Charles I., the house of Savoy became connected with the royal family of England. B. 1666; D. 1732.

Victor-Amadeus II., succeeded his father Carlo Emmanuel I., in 1773. During the

wars of the French Revolution, he lost Savoy and Nice, and was compelled by Napoleon to become the vassal of France. B. 1726; D. 1796.

VICTOR AURELIUS. (*See* AURELIUS, Victor).

VICTOR EMMANUEL I., *e-măn-u-el*, king of Sardinia. As duke of Aosta he opposed an energetic resistance to the French revolutionary armies; and, upon his father, Victor Amadeus II., concluding a treaty of peace in 1796 with Bonaparte, he withheld his acknowledgment of it, and retired to the island of Sardinia. When his brother, Carlo Emmanuel II., abdicated in 1802, he succeeded to the crown. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, Nice and a moiety of Savoy were restored to him. The remaining portions of Savoy and Genoa were subsequently added to his dominions. He persistently refused to grant a constitution to his subjects, and in 1821 a revolution burst forth, in consequence of which he was compelled to abdicate. He was succeeded by his brother Carlo Felix. B. 1759; D. at Moncaglieri, 1824.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II. (I. of Italy) was the son of Carlo-Alberto, and fought in the campaign against the Austrians, which, terminating in the disastrous battle of Novara, caused his father to abdicate. He became king in 1849, under the most unfavourable circumstances. He had to avert the consequences of a disastrous war, to allay faction, and to preserve the constitution, to annul which, it is stated, Austria attempted to bribe him with the offer of Parma. After securing the services of eminent statesmen, and chiefly of the illustrious Cavour, he undertook the complete organization of the finances, the army, the system of public education; concluded with England a treaty of commerce, and obtained a treaty of peace from Austria upon comparatively easy terms. Although threatened with excommunication by Rome, he persevered in granting the blessings of religious liberty throughout his dominions. In 1855 his monarchy acquired additional consideration in consequence of the convention signed with England and France, by which his troops became the comrades of the allied armies in the Crimea. At the battle of the Tchernaya the Sardinian soldiers behaved with the greatest bravery, and it became generally known that the military organization of Sardinia was of the most complete character. In 1855 he paid a visit to the English court, and received an enthusiastic reception from the English people. His daughter, the Princess Clothilde, was given in marriage to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor of the French. In 1859, after a series of sanguinary engagements, in which the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian troops, and in which the bravery of Victor-Emmanuel was conspicuous, the Austrians were driven from Lombardy, which state was annexed to the Sardinian crown. In 1860 the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the duchy of Parma, and other important states of the Italian peninsula, voted for their annexation to the territories acknowledging the sway of the Sardinian monarch. Sicily, Naples, as well as several provinces of the Papal States, also rose against their tyrannical masters, and these fair countries were enabled, principally through the courageous conduct of the patriot Garibaldi, to become an integral portion of that constitutional monarchy which, with Victor-Emmanuel II. at its head, may eventually include the whole of the Italian peninsula, from "the Alps to the Adriatic." After the annexation of these provinces to his crown, Victor-Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy, a designation which was generally acknowledged by the other powers of Europe. In 1866, after the "Seven Weeks War," Venice was added to the Italian dominions. B. 1820; D. 1878.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and empress of India, &c., was the daughter and only child of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his wife, Maria Louisa Victoria, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. At the death of her father, in 1820, the duchess of Kent, whose first husband had been the Prince of Leiningen, and who was the sister of Leopold king of the Belgians, devoted herself to superintending the education of the future queen. "From the earliest age," says a standard work on biography, "the young princess was taught to seek health by exercise and temperance; to acquire fearlessness even from her amusements, such as riding and sailing; to practise a wise economy, united to a discriminating charity; to cultivate a self-reliance that should render her independent of and superior to mere favourites and flatterers." She became accomplished in music and languages; a knowledge of the sciences, particularly botany, was afforded her; while a complete acquaintance with the principles of the English constitution was obtained by her under the tutorship of Viscount Melbourne. On June 20, 1837, she ascended the throne of the United Kingdom, the duke of Cumberland becoming king of Hanover, in virtue of the law which excludes females from that throne. By this act, the connexion between the crowns of England and Hanover was brought to a termination, after having existed during 123 years. On February 10, 1840, the queen became the wife of Prince Albert-Franz-August-Karl-Emmanuel, second son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. On November 21st of the same year was born the Princess Royal, afterwards married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The birthdays of the other children of her Majesty are,—November 9, 1841, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who in 1863 married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; April 25, 1843, Alice Maud Mary, married in 1862 to Prince Louis of Hesse; August 6, 1844, Alfred Ernest Albert; May 25, 1846, Helena Augusta Victoria; March 18, 1848, Louisa Caroline Alberta; May 1, 1850, Arthur William Patrick Albert; April 7, 1853, Leopold George Duncan Albert; April 15, 1857, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore. In December, 1861, her Majesty lost her consort, Prince Albert; and till the marriage of the Prince of Wales, in March, 1863, remained in almost total seclusion. She subsequently gratified the people, who entertained for her a most profound respect and affection, by again appearing in public. B. at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.

VICTORINA, *vik-to-re'-na*, a celebrated matron, who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. Her son Victorinus, and her grandson, of the same name, were declared emperors; but, when they were assassinated, Victorina invested with the Imperial purple one of her favourites, called Tetricus. She was poisoned in 269, according to some, by Tetricus himself.

VICTORIUS, Peter, *vik-tor'-i-us*, a learned Italian writer, whose life was employed in col-

lecting and explaining the ancient Greek and Latin writers, particularly Cicero. He was professor of rhetoric, and member of the senate at Florence. B. at Florence, 1499; D. 1585.

VIDA, Marco Girolamo, *ve'-da*, an eminent Italian writer, who, entering into orders, went to Rome, where he was in great favour with Leo X. In 1532 Clement VII., as a reward for a poem dedicated to him, created him bishop of Alba. He wrote, among other works, "The Art of Poetry," a poem of great merit; a poem on Versification, another one entitled "Scacchia Ludus," and a "Life of Christ," in verse. B. at Cremona, 1490; D. at Alba, 1566.

VIDOCQ, François-Jules, *ve'-dok*, a notorious French detective officer, who was the son of a baker, whom he assisted in the business until his 13th year, when he commenced pilfering the stock, money, and silver forks and spoons. Detected in these acts, he was sent to prison, and while there he, with another boy-prisoner, planned a more extensive robbery of his parent's property. Shortly after his release, he abstracted the whole contents of the family cash-box, amounting to £80, which he shared with his companion, and started off from his native town for Ostend, with the intention of taking a passage in a vessel bound for America; but, falling in with a sharper, he lost the whole of his ill-acquired money. Thus reduced to a destitute condition, he entered the service of the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, who at first employed him in attending to the animals, and afterwards as an acrobat. He was, however, discharged from this situation in consequence of his refusal to perform the part of a savage who was to devour raw flesh. He next found a master in the keeper of a puppet-show, whom he quitted to assist an itinerant quack doctor. He led this vagrant life during two years, when, through the kind offices of an old priest, he was allowed to return to his father's roof. Unable to remain long at the regular work of his father's business, he enlisted in the army, saw some service, was made a corporal, but having quarrelled with and challenged the drum-major of the regiment, he, to avoid the consequences, deserted, and entered another regiment, with which he was present at the battle of Gemappes. Again deserting, he went over to the Austrians, but afterwards contrived to re-enter France. For the third time he became a soldier, and being wounded, was sent to his native place. He there married, left his wife almost immediately afterwards, became a gambler at Brussels, made love to and gained the affections of a countess, and was on the eve of being married to her, when, confessing that he already had a wife, he was rewarded for this, perhaps his first honest act, with a large sum of money; whereupon he repaired to Paris. But his gains were soon dissipated at the gambling-table, and, after a variety of strange adventures, he found himself convicted of forgery, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude at the galleys. In the 6th year he effected his escape, obtained employment as an usher in a school, was recaptured, sent to Toulon, and again got free. Highway robbery and the betrayal of his companions to justice were the next steps in his career, which had now reached its turning point; for, after supporting himself during a few years as a toy-maker, or as a tailor, he applied for employment at the office of the





commissioner of secret police in Paris, and, by dint of renewed solicitations, obtained a place as informer. By his means some of the most desperate gangs of robbers in the French capital were brought to justice; and so greatly had he distinguished himself in his new calling, that, about 1813, he was placed at the head of a company of secret police. He held this office until the year 1825, when he turned paper-maker, and commenced writing his memoirs. In 1834 he established a secret inquiry office, to assist trade and commerce by ascertaining the solvency of business people. He produced his memoirs under the title of the "True Mysteries of Paris," in 1844; and shortly afterwards repaired to London, where he opened an exhibition of the implements used by French burglars, a speculation which proved a failure. Thereupon he retired to Belgium. B. at Arras, 1775; D. in Belgium, 1850.

VIEN, Joseph Marie, *vé'-ain*, an eminent French painter, who became director of the French Academy at Rome, and, at the establishment of the empire, commander of the Legion of Honour, and a count. He painted nearly two hundred historical pictures, nearly all of the largest size. B. at Montpellier, 1716; D. at Paris, 1809.—His wife was an eminent painter of flowers, birds, &c., and died 1805.—Joseph Marie Vien, the son of the two preceding, was also eminent as a painter.

VIETA, VIET, or DE VIETTE, François, *ve-ai'-ta*, a celebrated French mathematician. He made corrections in the calendar, and improvements in geometry, and discovered the cipher used by the Spaniards in their secret communications. This was considered so extraordinary, that the Spaniards denounced Vieta to the pope as a magician. B. near La Rochelle, 1540; D. 1603.

VIGENERE, Blaise de, *veezh'-nair*, a learned French writer, who became secretary to the duke de Nevers, and subsequently held a post in the French embassy at Rome. He translated into French, Cæsar, Livy, and other Greek and Latin authors. He was likewise the first to give a French version of Tasso. B. at Saint-Pourçain, France, 1523; D. 1592.

VIGILIUS, *vi-jil'-i-us*, an African prelate and polemical writer, who flourished about 484.

VIGILIUS, Pope, a Roman, who, in 537, obtained that dignity from Theodora, wife of Justinian, on a promise to revoke the acts of the Council of Constantinople against the Eutychian bishops. He afterwards published a condemnation of that sect, for which he was persecuted and banished. His successor was Pelagius I. D. at Syracuse, 555.

VIGNOLA, Giacomo Barozzi, *veen-yo'-la*, a celebrated Italian architect, who studied at Rome, and afterwards visited France, whence, after a two years' residence, he returned to Rome. He was subsequently employed by Pope Julius III. upon some great works, and, after the pontiff's death, obtained a patron in his nephew, Cardinal Farnese, for whom he designed the superb palace at Caprarola. He was invited to Spain by Philip II., who sought his advice as to the construction of the Escurial, but Vignola declined the offer. He wrote a celebrated treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture. B. at Vignola, Modena, 1507; D. at Rome, 1573.

VIGNOLES, Stephen de, *veen-yolz'*, better known by the name of De la Hire, a French military commander, who signalized himself in the wars of Charles VII. He forced the duke

of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and accompanied Jeanne Darc to the relief of Orleans, whereby he contributed to the re-establishing of Charles on his throne. D. 1447.

VIGNOLES, Alphonse des, a French Protestant divine and historical writer, who came of an ancient family of Languedoc. After completing his education at Geneva, he repaired to England, where he resided for some time, but returned to his native country in 1675. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, ten years subsequently, he went first to Geneva, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became pastor of a congregation. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Berlin, to whose "Memoirs" he contributed some learned papers. His most important work was "A Chronology of Sacred History, from the departure from Egypt to the captivity at Babylon," a work of great research, to which he devoted his life. B. in France, 1649; D. 1744.

VIGNY, Alfred Count de, *veen'-ye*, a modern French poet and novelist, who, at the Restoration, entered upon a military career, and, in 1823, was quartered in the Pyrenees, but did not take any active part in the Spanish campaign of that date. Shortly after his marriage with an English lady in 1825, he retired from the army, and henceforth devoted himself to literature, producing a number of graceful poetical works, and a novel, "Cinq Mars," of great merit. He also made translations of "Othello" and the "Merchant of Venice," of Shakspere. B. at Loches, 1799; D. 1863.

VILLALPANDUS, John Baptist, *vil-lal-păn'-dus*, a Spanish divine, who distinguished himself by a learned commentary on Ezekiel. In this work there is a very curious and exact description of the city of Jerusalem. He was also the author of an exposition of St. Paul's epistles. D. 1608.

VILLARET, Claude, *vil'-la-rai*, a French historical writer, who was for some time an actor, but quitted the stage for a literary career in 1756. He wrote a continuation of Velly's "History of France;" a treatise on the "Dramatic Art;" and a tract on the wit of Voltaire. B. about 1715; D. 1766.

VILLARS, Louis Hector, *vil'-lars*, a celebrated French general, who became marshal of France, and grandee of Spain. While serving under Louis XIV., he attracted the favourable notice of that monarch, and, in his 19th year, was appointed to command a troop of cavalry. After distinguishing himself on various occasions in the army, he was made maréchal-de-camp in 1690, and was sent to the Cevennes, where, by his humane and lenient measures, he succeeded in restoring tranquillity. He next served against Marlborough, by whom he was defeated at Ramilies, and again at Malplaquet, where he was dangerously wounded. He was appointed plenipotentiary for concluding a peace at Rastadt, in 1714. In 1733 he was sent into Italy, where he took Pizzighetone, but soon afterwards asked and was permitted to return to France. B. 1653; D. 1734.

VILLEHARDOUIN, Geoffroy de, *veel-har'-doo-ăⁿ(n)*, a French historian, who was maréchal of Champagne under Thibaut V., count of Champagne and Brie. He distinguished himself in 1199, in the fourth crusade; was present at the taking of Constantinople in 1204; and was created maréchal of Romania by the emperor Baldwin I. The emperor Henry gave him the city of Messinopolis, and his descendants, during two centuries, ruled over principalities in Greece. He wrote the "History of the taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians," a narrative as curious as it is ancient. An edition of this old work was published, with learned notes, by Du Cange. B. near Arcis-sur-Aube, 1167; D. in Thessaly, about 1213.

VILLEMAIN, Abel François, *veel'-măⁿ(n)'*, an eminent modern French historical writer and statesman, who so early distinguished himself as a scholar, as to gain the appointment of professor of rhetoric at the Collége Charlemagne in his 19th year. In 1816 he became assistant professor of modern history in the university of Paris. In 1833 he was created a peer of France, and, in the Guizot ministry, acted as minister of public instruction. In 1834 he was nominated perpetual secretary of the Academy. He retired into private life after the Revolution of 1848. His principal works were,—a translation of Pindar into French; "Lascaris; or, the Greeks of the Fifteenth Century;" "Course of French Literature;" "History of Cromwell;" an edition of the "Provincial Letters" of Pascal; a translation of "The School for Scandal," by Sheridan, into French; "Historical and Literary Miscellanies;" and a "Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism." B. at Paris, 1791; D. 1867.

VILLENA, Marquis of, *vil-aï'-na*, a Spanish poet, who was of the royal house of Aragon. His best production was entitled the "Gaya Sciencia," in which he describes the ceremonies of the Troubadours. His translation of Dante into prose was much esteemed. B. 1384; D. 1434.

VILLENEUVE, Gabrielle Susanna Barrot de, *veel'-nu(r)ve*, a French authoress, who wrote the "Young American," the "Conjugal Phœnix," the "Fair Hermits," and some other novels, an abridgment of one of which is the celebrated "Beauty and the Beast." B. about 1695; D. 1755.

VILLENEUVE, Christopher, a brave French nobleman, who in early life fought under Claude of Savoy against the Huguenots. He was commissioned by the Count de Carces to proceed to Paris for the purpose of dissuading the king from ordering a massacre of the Huguenots in Provence on St. Bartholomew. He succeeded in obtaining from the king a countermand of his previous order for the massacre, and, having outridden the previous messenger, saved the city. He afterwards distinguished himself under Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. B. 1541; D. 1615.

VILLENEUVE, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste, a brave French admiral, who held a command at the battle of the Nile, where the vessels of his nation were totally defeated by Nelson. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of a French fleet, with which he encountered an English squadron under Sir Robert Calder, off Cape Finisterre; but, after fighting for a whole day, both admirals went off without renewing the action. He shortly afterwards again met the English fleet under Nelson, by whom his squadron, and that of the Spanish under Gravina, were annihilated at Trafalgar. He was taken prisoner, and, after being detained in England until the following year, returned to France, where, expecting to be disgraced by the emperor Napoleon I., he killed himself.

VILLOISON, Jean Baptiste Gaspard de, *veel'-woi-sawn*, an eminent French scholar, who evinced an extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge; and, by the time he had reached his 15th year, had read nearly the whole of the Greek writers. Before his 22nd year he produced an edition of Apollonius's Lexicon of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." His name became known throughout Europe as a marvel of learning. In 1778 he was sent, at the expense of the French government, to make researches in the library of St. Mark at Venice, where, among other valuable manuscripts, he discovered one of the "Iliad" of Homer. During the revolutionary period, he lost all his property; but was afterwards nominated professor of ancient and modern Greek in the Collége de France by Napoleon I. He left in manuscript a work upon Greece, in 15 volumes; also remarks upon Tournefort's "Travels in Greece," and upon Montfaucon. B. 1750; D. at Paris, 1805.

VINCE, Samuel, *vince*, an eminent English mathematician, who became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the university of Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was also presented to the archdeaconry of Bedford. He furnished the "Philosophical Transactions" with several papers of great importance; such as "Observations on the Theory of the Motion and Resistance of Fluids," and "Experiments on the Resistance of Bodies moving in Fluids." He was also the author of "The Credibility of Christianity Vindicated;" "Observations on the Hypotheses which have been assumed to account for the causes of Gravitation on Mechanical Principles;" "Principles of Hydrostatics," and "Elements of Astronomy." B. in Suffolk; D. 1821.

VINCENT, Thomas, *vin'-cent*, a pious English divine, who, when the plague raged in London, remained in the city, and preached regularly to the inhabitants in that awful season. He wrote "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire," and other religious works. B. 1634; D. 1678.

VINCENT, John Jervis, Earl Saint, a distinguished English admiral, who commenced his career afloat in his 10th year. He participated in the battle gained by Keppel, in 1778; in the relief of Gibraltar, under Lord Howe; and in 1782 held the command of the expedition which captured Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Martinique. In 1795 he was made admiral of the Blue, and placed in command of the Mediterranean fleet, with which he defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape St. Vincent,—a victory which was chiefly owing to the skill and daring of Nelson, then captain of a 74-gun ship. For this service Jervis was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl Saint Vincent. He subsequently took the command of the Channel fleet, and was, during the Pitt administration, first lord of the admiralty, in which office he distinguished himself as a reformer of old abuses in the naval administration. At the coronation of George IV. in 1821, he was nominated admiral of the fleet. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. in Staffordshire, 1734; D. 1823.

VINCENT DE PAUL, St., an eminent divine of the Roman Catholic church, who devoted his life to philanthropic duties. He collected large sums from the rich and noble, which he distributed amongst the poor and sick;





established the order of Sisters of Charity, several hospitals in Paris, and caused missionaries to be sent abroad. B. near the Pyrenees, 1576; D. 1660.

VINCI, Leonardo da, *veen'-che*, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer. Verrochio was his master, whom he soon excelled, as he did all the painters of his time. One of his greatest works was a picture of "The Lord's Supper," at Milan, in which city he founded his celebrated school of painting. He was also an excellent architect, and constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies Milan with water. From Milan he went to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the grand council-chamber. At the invitation of Francis I., he visited the French court, and is said to have died in the arms of that monarch. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting," in Italian, folio, and some other works, of which Hallam thus speaks:—"The discoveries which made Galileo, and Kepler, and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a very few pages. . . . . He first laid down the grand principle of Bacon,—that experiment and observation must be the guide to just theory." B. near Florence, 1452; D. at Clux, near Amboise, 1519.

VINER, Charles, *vi'-ner*, celebrated as the compiler of the great work entitled "A General and Complete Abridgment of Law and Equity," in 24 folio volumes. This work occupied him during half a century, and was printed at his own house. He bequeathed about £12,000 to the university of Oxford, to found professorships and fellowships of common law there. The first who held the Vinerian professorship was Blackstone. B. at Aldershot, 1680; D. 1756.

VINET, Alexandre Rodolph, *ve'-nai*, a learned Swiss theologian, who became professor of French literature at Bâle, and afterwards at Lausanne. An influential pastor of the Protestant church of Switzerland, he produced a number of works of great authority. These principally were,—"Memoir in Favour of Liberty of Religion," "Vital Christianity," "Pastoral Theology," and "History of the French Literature of the Eighteenth Century." B. at Lausanne, 1797; D. 1847.

VIOTTI, Giovanni Battista, *ve-ot'-te*, a celebrated Italian violinist, who enjoyed a brilliant reputation in Italy, at Berlin, and at Paris, which latter city he quitted when the Reign of Terror began. He repaired to England, and there, during many years, enjoyed great celebrity. B. at Fontanento, Piedmont, 1755; D. at Brighton, 1824.

VIREY, Julien Joseph, *vai'-re*, an eminent French writer upon natural history and medicine, in early life was an assistant in an apothecary's shop, but afterwards joined the republican armies; and acquiring, during war and at the hospitals at Strasburg and Paris, considerable skill, both theoretically and practically, as a surgeon, he resolved to devote himself to the composition of works upon medicine. About 1801 he was appointed editor of the "Journal de Pharmacie," and subsequently obtained his diploma as physician. He was the principal contributor to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales." From a long list of valuable works which emanated from him, may be quoted, "Treatise on the Theory and Practice

of Pharmacy;" "Natural History of the Human Species;" "Hygienic Philosophy;" "Of Vital Force;" "Natural History of Animals, their Habits and Instincts;" and "An Impartial Examination of Magnetic Medicine." B. at Hortes, France, 1775; D. at Paris, 1840.

VIRGIL, Publius Maro, *vir'-jil*, an illustrious Roman poet, whose earliest years were spent at Cremona; whence he removed to Rome, when his estates were partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mæcenas, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his property. On this occasion he wrote his first "Eclogue;" and, on completing the "Bucolics," he undertook the "Georgics." After these, he commenced the "Æneid," at the request of the emperor Augustus. This great poem is composed upon the model of the "Iliad," and relates the adventures of Æneas after the destruction of Troy. The poet was engaged during eleven years upon this immortal work, but died without revising it. He left the greatest part of his property to Mæcenas, Tucca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli, and this epitaph, said to have been composed by himself, was inscribed on his tomb:—*Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.* ("My birthplace Mantua; in Calabria death overtook me; in Naples now I lie. I've sung of shepherds, fields, and heroes' deeds.") A competent authority declares that, "though the 'Æneid' contains many fine passages, its poetical merits are greatly below the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' . . . . and it is deficient in the truth and simplicity which so eminently characterize those poems." The best editions of Virgil are those of Heyne and Wagner, Leipzic, 1842, Forbiger, and Robert Stephens. His works have been translated into English by Dryden, Pitt, Warton, and John Ogilby. There is also a translation into Scottish verse, by Gawin Douglas. B. near Mantua, 70 B.C.; D. at Brundisium, 19 B.C.

VIRGINIA, *vir-jin'-e-a*, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius, was a Roman virgin of great beauty. The decemvir Appius Claudius becoming enamoured of her charms, he, to obtain possession of her person, induced M. Claudius, one of his clients, to claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginius, who was with the army at Mount Algidus, being informed of his daughter's danger, hastened to Rome, and on finding that he could not save her from Claudius, he, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished, B.C. 449. This affecting story has furnished the theme of a beautiful lay by Macaulay, and has been employed as the foundation of one of the best plays of Sheridan Knowles. Alfieri, Lessing, and others, have also made use of the romantic episode.

VIRIATHUS, *vir'-e-a'-thus* a Lusitanian chief, who repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for fourteen years successfully defended his country and a part of Spain. He was at last murdered by his servants, who had been bribed by Cæpio, the Roman general, B.C. 140.





VISCHER, Cornelius, *vis'-ker*, an eminent Dutch engraver, whose mode of working, Strutt says, "was as singular as the effect he produced was picturesque and beautiful." His brothers, and other members of his family, were also celebrated as engravers. B. at Haerlem, 1610; D. about 1660.

VISCHER, Peter, an eminent German sculptor, who studied in Italy. His principal production was the tomb of St. Sebald, in the church at Nuremberg, a very fine work. Lived in the 15th century.

VISCONTI, *vis-kon'-te*, an illustrious family of Lombardy. The most celebrated of the name were:—

VISCONTI, Otho, who was nominated archbishop of Milan in 1262; but the leader of the city, Martino della Torre, forbade the new prelate to enter upon his duties; upon which Pope Urban IV. excommunicated the city. The archbishop subsequently gathered together a large number of adherents, with whom he marched upon Milan, and having defeated the party of Della Torre, entered the city in triumph. In 1288 he resigned the temporal government of the city to his nephew Matteo Visconti. D. 1295.

VISCONTI, Matteo, nephew of the preceding, was in 1288 elected "captain of the people." He afterwards acquired Bergamo, Lodi, Cremona, and other places, and upon the death of Archbishop Otho, was acknowledged perpetual lord of Milan. He was for a period dispossessed of his territories, but ultimately regained them. In 1322 he abdicated in favour of his son Galeazzo, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.

VISCONTI, Galeazzo, was eldest son of the preceding, and became ruler of Milan upon the abdication of his father in 1322; but was in the same year driven from the city by the Guelph faction. He was, however, acknowledged as imperial vicar of Milan, Pavia, and Vercelli, by Louis of Bavaria, who had obtained the iron crown of Lombardy; but almost immediately afterwards, Louis caused him, with his son Azzo, and two brothers, to be cast into the prison of Monza, where the Visconti endured a confinement of eight months. Their liberation was due to Castruccio Castracani, lord of Lucca, who enjoyed the especial favour of Louis. This last-named prince having been crowned emperor of Rome, sold to Azzo Visconti the imperial vicariate of Milan, for 60,000 crowns. Galeazzo died in exile, in 1328.

VISCONTI, Azzo, son of the preceding, was the ruler of Milan during eleven years. He restored and embellished the city, employing, among other celebrated artists, Giotto of Florence. He was the first ruler of Milan who issued a coinage. At his decease, almost the whole of the citizens put on mourning. D. 1339.

VISCONTI, Luchino, was the uncle and successor of the preceding. He added to his lordship the greater portion of Lombardy and Monferrato, encouraged the manufacture of silks and the cultivation of the vine; but his good qualities were marred by his immoral course of life. D. it is supposed of poison, 1349.

VISCONTI, Giovanni, brother of the preceding, at whose death he became sole lord of Milan, was in holy orders, and had previously been nominated archbishop. In 1350 he bought Bologna for 200,000 golden florins; but Pope Clement VI. laid claim to that territory, and, on Giovanni refusing to yield it, he was ex com-

municated. A compromise was, however, subsequently effected. In 1353 he sent assistance to the people of Genoa, who were besieged by the Venetians. He was the patron of the poet Petrarch. D. 1354.—His successors were his three nephews, Matteo, Galeazzo, and Barnabo, who ruled conjointly. Matteo died in the following year, poisoned by his brothers, it is supposed. Bologna was soon afterwards treacherously sold by its governor to the pope; upon which Barnabo sent his troops to regain it, but was defeated, and excommunicated by Innocent VI. In 1385 he was taken prisoner by stratagem, and confined in the castle of Trezzo by his nephew, Gian Galeazzo, who, upon the death of Barnabo in the same year, became lord of Milan. Ambitious of acquiring the sovereignty of Northern Italy, he captured Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Sienna, and other places, and made repeated attacks upon Florence, employing the most famous condottieri and the best-disciplined troops in Italy. In 1395 he purchased the dukedom of Milan from the emperor Wenceslas for 100,000 golden florins. He was crowned in the same year, and about the same time commenced the building of the cathedral. When Wenceslas was deposed by his vassal princes in 1400, and Robert became emperor, Gian Visconti was summoned to surrender his possessions, and a German army was sent against him. It was, however, defeated by the duke of Milan, who, after his success, was on the eve of declaring himself king of Italy, when he died of the plague while besieging Florence.—His eldest son, Giovanni Maria Visconti, succeeded him. He was cruel even to insanity, and delighted in the horrible spectacle of men and children being torn to pieces by dogs trained for the purpose. He was assassinated in 1412.—Filippo Maria Visconti, another son of Gian, succeeded to the dukedom of Milan. His general, Francesco Bussone, recovered Genoa, which had refused to acknowledge the lordship of the Visconti since 1356, and also captured Parma, Brescia, Lodi, and Bergamo. This distinguished commander was treated with ingratitude by the duke, and thereupon took service with the Venetians. In 1418 he caused his wife to be beheaded upon a false charge of infidelity, and henceforth lived with a Milanese woman, by whom he had a daughter, Bianca, who became the wife of Francesco Sforza, a military adventurer who had been sent against him, but whose alliance he thus purchased. (*See* Sforza, Francesco.) With Filippo Maria the great Visconti family ended. It ruled at Milan during the interval between 1285 and 1447.

Visconti, Ennius Quirinus, a Roman archæologist, was intended for the church; but having formed an attachment to a lady whom he wished to marry, he refused to enter into orders. His knowledge of archæology was immense, and his general talents were of the highest order. He was appointed conservator of the Pio-Clementine museum; and when the French took possession of Rome, and established a provisional government in 1797, he was nominated minister of the interior. He afterwards retired to France, became a member of the Institute, professor of archæology, and surveyor of the museum of antiquities. Among his works are, "Grecian Iconography," "Roman Iconography," and the "Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum." B. 1751; D. 1818.





Vitellius, Aulus, *vi-tel'-li-us*, a Roman emperor, who was born of an illustrious family, and insinuated himself into the favour of Tiberius by administering to his pleasures. He also gained the patronage of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, through flattering their passions. The army he won over by rich gifts and unbounded promises. Thus he possessed himself of the highest offices of the state. He was proclaimed in 69 by the army in Germany, at the same time that Otho was invested with the purple. Three battles were fought between the rival emperors, which Vitellius lost; but in a fourth he was victorious. His conduct was so licentious and extravagant, that the people revolted, and placed Vespasian on the throne. Vitellius, after suffering all manner of indignities from the populace, was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber, in 69.

Vitringa, Campegius, *ve-tring'-a*, a Dutch theologian, who became, in succession, professor of divinity, oriental literature, and sacred history, at Franeker. He wrote a commentary on Isaiah and other parts of Scripture, in Latin. B. at Leeuwarden, 1659; D. 1722.—Campegius Vitringa, his son, wrote an abridgment of "Natural Theology." B. 1693; D. 1723.

Vitruvius, Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, *vi-troo'-vi-us*, a celebrated Roman architect, who was greatly esteemed by Julius Cæsar, and employed by Augustus in constructing public buildings, and appointed superintendent of warlike machines. He wrote a valuable treatise on architecture, the best edition of which is that of Schneider, Leipsic, 1807. The best English translations are, Castell's, with notes by Inigo Jones, and Gwilt's. B. about 80 B.C.; D. about 13 B.C.

Vivares, François, *vé-var*, a French engraver, who, at the age of 18, went to London, where he acquired a high reputation as an engraver, particularly of landscape pieces. Woollett had always one of his engravings before him when he was at work. B. in France, 1709; D. in England, 1780.

Vives, John Louis, *vé-vais*, a learned Spanish writer, who became professor at Louvain, and was about 1523 invited to England by Henry VIII., who employed him in instructing his daughter, the Princess Mary; but, speaking freely of that monarch's divorce of Catharine of Aragon, he was sent to prison. On recovering his liberty, he settled at Bruges. He wrote a Commentary on St. Augustine's "City of God;" a treatise on the Corruption and Decline of the Arts and Sciences; another on Religion, &c. B. in Spain, 1492; D. at Bruges, 1540.

Vivian, Richard Hussey, Lord, *viv'-i-an*, eldest son of John Vivian, of Truro, Cornwall, commenced his military career as ensign in the 20th Infantry in 1793, when 18 years of age. His regiment formed part of Lord Moira's army on the coast of France; and for the following two years he was present at various battles and affairs of outposts, in Holland and in the West Indies. In 1808 he sailed in command of the 7th dragoons for Corunna, which he reached in November of that year, and had the honour of covering the retreat of Sir John Moore in January, 1809, the 7th dragoons having been left at Lugo for several hours after the march of the main army. Sir Richard reached England in safety, received the brevet of colonel in 1812, and in 1813 embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. From this time to the battle of

Waterloo, in which he commanded the 6th brigade of cavalry, he was continually in active and efficient service. In the advance upon Toulouse, on the 8th of April, 1814, he was severely wounded in the right arm while making, as the duke of Wellington's despatch remarked, "a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which was driven through the village of Croix d'Orade." In June, 1814, he returned to England, received the rank of major-general, and was appointed to the staff at Brighton. In 1830 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1837 colonel of the 1st dragoons. Subsequently to the battle of Waterloo, General Vivian, who was created a baronet in 1828, when he also had a grant of arms alluding to his services, took an active part in politics, was a member of Parliament, became master-general of the ordnance in 1835, and was called to the House of Peers in 1841. B. 1775; D. 1842.

VIVIANI, Vincentio, *viv-e-a'-ne*, an Italian mathematician, who was the disciple of Galileo, and became first mathematician to the grand-duke of Tuscany. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. His principal works are, a treatise entitled, "Restitution of Aristæus," "Geometrical Recreations," and an edition of Euclid. B. at Florence, 1622; D. 1703.

VLADIMIR, surnamed the Great, grand-duke of Russia, *vlad'-i-meer*, was the illegitimate son of Sviatoslav, who appointed him governor of Novgorod, from which, however, he was driven by Yaropolk, his brother. In 979 he returned to Novgorod, with a large body of Scandinavian adventurers, took prisoner and put to death Yaropolk, and established himself at Kiev as grand-duke of Russia. In 988 he established Christianity, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in his dominions, and, encouraged by the court of Constantinople, spent the remainder of his life in introducing civilization amongst his subjects. D. near Kiev, 1014.

VLADIMIR, Monomachos, grand-duke of Kiev, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded his cousin Sviatopolk in 1112. He proved a wise and beneficent ruler, and introduced many of the arts of civilization among his barbarous subjects. His last instructions to his children were remarkable. He said: "It is neither fast, nor seclusion, nor monastic life, which may save you, but good works. . . . Do not take the life either of the innocent or the guilty; the life and the soul of the Christian are sacred. . . . In your household, look yourselves to everything, without relying on your stewards and servants, and the guests will not find fault either with your house or your dinner. . . . Remember every good thing which you have learnt, and learn what you do not know." The first wife of Vladimir was Gyda, daughter of Harold, king of England. The czars of Russia are crowned with a golden cap called after his second name, which is supposed to have descended from the Greek emperors through Vladimir, who acquired it from Constantine IX., emperor of the East, who was his mother's father. D. 1052; D. 1126.

VOET, Gisbert, *vo'-et*, or Voetius, a learned divine and professor at Utrecht, who rendered himself remarkable by accusing Descartes of atheism, and afterwards of being a Jesuit. The magistrates of Utrecht were so weak as to condemn the apologetical letters of the philosopher upon the misrepresentations of this bigoted Calvinist. His works are principally upon polemical theology. B. at Heusde, 1593; D. 1680. His son Paul became professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote a treatise in Latin, on lawful and unlawful duels. B. 1619; D. 1677.



VOISENON, Claude Henry Fusee de, *vwoise'-nawng*, a celebrated French dramatic writer and wit, who, in his 11th year, addressed a complimentary poetical epistle to Voltaire. He was the author of dramas, operas, and oratorios, literary anecdotes, and historical fragments. Having wounded an eminent man in a duel, he, to expiate the act, took orders; but his after-life was in singular contrast with the vocation he had thus strangely chosen, and for which his character totally unfitted him. He was one of the most servile of the flatterers of Madame du Barry. B. near Milan, 1708; D. 1775.

VOITURE, Vincent, *vwoi'-toor*, an elegant French writer, whose wit obtained for him the favour of attending upon the duke of Orleans, by whom he was sent to negotiate affairs of importance at Madrid and other places. His works consist of poems and letters, and an unfinished romance. B. at Amiens, 1598; D. 1648.

VOLKOF, Feodor, *vol'-kof*, a celebrated Russian actor, who, by frequenting the Italian theatre at St. Petersburg, became passionately fond of the stage, and, having constructed one in a private house, he performed upon it with his brothers. His merits were soon perceived, and he was enabled to erect a proper theatre, and to collect a company. In 1752 he was sent for to St. Petersburg, where the empress Elizabeth took him and his company into her service. Volkof was ennobled, and obtained a large estate. B. 1729; D. at Moscow, 1763.

VOLNEY, Constantin François Chassebœuf, Count de, *vol'-ne*, a celebrated French writer, who was sent to Paris in 1774 to study the law, which he subsequently abandoned for medicine; but relinquished both in 1783, on succeeding to an independent fortune. He then repaired to the East, and, during eight months, secluded himself in a convent in Egypt, in order to acquire the Arabic language. After travelling over Egypt and Syria, he returned to his native country in 1787, and published an account of his wanderings. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the Girondist party; but, being an indifferent orator, had little influence upon the course of events. In 1790 he produced an essay on the "Chronology of the twelve centuries preceding the invasion of Greece by Xerxes;" and in the following year put forth his "Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires," which is a popular work in England, although it is principally known through the medium of a wretched translation. Soon afterwards, having purchased an estate in Corsica, he went to reside there, but was compelled to leave the island by Paoli in 1793. He next published "La Loi Naturelle," made the acquaintance of Bonaparte, then an officer of artillery, and was imprisoned by Robespierre, after whose fall he was liberated, and received the appointment of professor of history in the Normal School. In 1795 he crossed the Atlantic, and resided in the United States until the commencement of 1798. He subsequently became commandant of the Legion of Honour, and a count, receiving both dignities from his old friend the ex-officer of artillery, now emperor of France. At the Restoration he was created a peer. Besides the



VICTOR EMMANUEL I. (OF ITALY.)



VANDYCK, SIR ANTHONY.



WELLINGTON, DUKE OF.



WOLSEY, CARDINAL.

works already enumerated, he produced "A Simple Method of Acquiring the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Languages," "Travels in the United States," "Supplement to Larcher's Herodotus," "Researches upon the Antiquities of Persia, India, and Babylon," "The European Alphabet applied to the Asiatic Languages," and a treatise upon the philosophical study of language. B. at Craon, Anjou, 1757; D. 1820.

VOLTA, Alessandro, *vol'-ta*, a celebrated Italian natural philosopher, and the discoverer of the "Voltaic pile." Born of a noble family, he at first evinced poetical tastes, composing, among other pieces, one upon the ascent of Mont Blanc by De Saussure. After travelling in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England, he repaired to France, where he spent some time. Upon the entry of Napoleon into Italy, in 1796, Volta received many tokens of the respect in which the victorious general held the brilliant scientific explorer. He was created a knight of the Iron Crown, count, and senator of the new kingdom of Italy. He had long before held the appointment of professor of natural philosophy in the university of Pavia; indeed, it was while he was thus engaged that he made his most important discoveries in electrical science. He discovered the electrophorus in 1775, when making some experiments on the non-conducting power of wood when impregnated with oil. The electrical condenser, which may be termed another form of the electrophorus, was first made known by him in 1782. He contributed an account of this instrument to the 72nd volume of the "Philosophical Transactions." The hydrogen lamp and the electrical pistol were also first made use of by him. It is, however, upon his discovery of the electrical pile that his fame mainly rests. He arrived at a knowledge of this principle by subjecting to a profound analysis the facts already placed before the world by Galvani. An interesting account of these experiments was furnished by himself to the "Philosophical Transactions," in two letters to Sir Joseph Banks. A collected edition of his works was published at Florence in 1816. B. at Como, 1745; D. at the same city, 1827.

VOLTAIRE, François Marie Arouet de, *vol'-tair*, a celebrated French writer, received his education in the college of Louis le Grand, and, even in his earliest years, evinced proofs of a lively genius. He was intended for the law, which he renounced for poetry. His irresistible turn for satire led to his being taken for the author of some lampoons upon the recently deceased king, Louis XIV., for which he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued during a year, after which he obtained his release from the regent Orleans. About this time he took the name of Voltaire. In 1718 appeared his tragedy of "Œdipus," which met with great success. Having produced some other plays, he was, in 1726, again imprisoned in the Bastille; but, after a confinement of six months, recovered his liberty; on which he went to England, where he published his "Henriade" by subscription. After spending three years in England, he returned to Paris, and divided his time between literature and commercial speculation, in both of which he met with success. In 1730 appeared his tragedy of "Brutus," esteemed the best of his dramatic compositions. This was followed by several others, the principal of which were "Zara," "Merope," "Alzire," and "Mahomet." His "Philosophical Letters" were burnt by a decree of Parliament, and the author, apprehensive of the consequences, withdrew from Paris. Subsequently, however, he gained the favour and protection of the court, was appointed historiographer of France, and in 1746 was admitted a member of the French Academy, through the interest of Madame de Pompadour. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to reside at Potsdam; but, after a residence of three years in Prussia, some difference arising between the king and the poet, Voltaire quitted Prussia, carrying with him a copy of the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire went to reside at Colmar, whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the Pays de Gex, which he improved, causing to settle there many ingenious artisans, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he went to reside at Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distinction. His remains were interred in the abbey of the Bernardins, near Troyes, but removed, in 1791, by an order of the National Assembly, and laid in the Pantheon, at Paris. Besides his poetical works, he wrote "Essay on General History," "The Age of Louis XIV.," "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," and "History of the Czar Peter the Great;" the romances of "Candide," "Zadig," and some others. All his works have been published in 70 vols. As a writer, he was lively, brilliant, and imposing; but frequently superficial and dogmatical. "Voltaire," says one of his biographers, "though a deist, professed a great horror of atheism; and in reading all his philosophical and anti-religious works, it is necessary to bear this in mind. It is a great mistake to confound him with the professed atheists of his day, whom he hated, or at least affected to hate, and who viewed his deism with contempt. He has been the subject of almost unqualified panegyric and of unqualified abuse; but he deserves neither. . . . He is not the writer for all ages, and his age is past." B. at Chatenay, near Sceaux, 1694; D. at Paris, 1778.

VONDEL, Joost von den, *von'-del*, the greatest of the Dutch poets, whose works consist of tragedies, dramatic poems, and epics. B. 1587; D. at Amsterdam, 1679.

VON DER HARDT, Herman, *hart*, an eminent German biblical commentator, who became librarian to the duke of Brunswick, and, in 1690, professor of oriental languages at Helmstadt. He wrote commentaries upon the Bible, the "History of the Council of Constance," &c. B. at Osnabruck, 1660; D. 1746.

VOPISCUS, Flavius, *vo-pis'-kus*, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmius, Carus, &c., which are included in the "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores." B. at Syracuse, and lived in the 4th century.

VORSTIUS, or VORST, Conrad, *forst*, an eminent German theological writer, who, in 1610, succeeded Arminius in the chair of divinity at Leyden. James I., king of England, caused his book upon the attributes of God to be publicly burnt, and denounced its author as a heretic, to the States of Holland. After losing his professorship, and being exiled from Holland, he

retired to Holstein. He produced several other controversial books. B. at Cologne, 1569; D. at Tonningen, 1622.

VORTIGERN, *vor'-ti-gern*, a British chief, who, upon the departure of the Romans in 420, was chosen king of South Britain. To repel the Scots and Picts, he invited to his assistance the Saxons, who landed in 428, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, who drove out the invaders, but frequently returned for the purpose of plunder, and ultimately settled in England. Vortigern subsequently married Rowena, daughter of Hengist, and, on his marriage, gave the father the kingdom of Kent. It is not known when and where Vortigern died.

VOSS, Gerard John, *foss*, or VOSSIUS, Gerardus Johannes, the Latinized form adopted by himself. A man of profound learning, he became professor of eloquence and chronology at Leyden in 1617. His "History of Pelagianism" rendered him obnoxious to the Calvinists; but it procured him in England the favour of Archbishop Laud, and a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. While in England, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 he accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam. His works consist principally of classical antiquities. B. near Heidelberg, 1577; D. 1649.

VOSSIUS, Dionysius, *vos'-si-us*, son of the preceding, was profoundly learned in the Oriental languages, and published a Latin translation of Maimonides on Idolatry, with notes, and other works. B. at Dort, 1612; D. at Amsterdam, 1633.

VOSSIUS, Isaac, a learned German writer, and another son of Gerard John Vossius, visited Sweden on the invitation of Queen Christina, and in 1670 settled in England, obtaining from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He published a book to prove that the Septuagint version was produced by inspiration; but, though he was remarkable for believing the strangest inconsistencies, he expressed some doubts respecting the sacred text, which led Charles II. to say of him, "This learned divine is a strange man; he believes everything but the Bible." His works are numerous. B. at Leyden, 1618; D. at Windsor Castle, 1688.

VOSSIUS, Gerard, a Romish divine, and relation of the preceding, published the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes. B. 1609; D. about 1669.

VOSSIUS, or Voss, Johann Heinrich, a learned German philologist, who became rector of the gymnasium at Eutin, but subsequently settled at Heidelberg, whither his great reputation had caused him to be invited by the elector of Baden. He translated Homer, Virgil, Hesiod, and Theocritus, and takes rank as among the very first scholars of Germany. He also produced commentaries on several Greek writers, and may be considered one of the founders of modern philology. B. in Mecklenburg, 1751; D. at Heidelberg, 1826.

VOUET, Simon, *voo'-ai*, an eminent French painter, who was, during some time, painter of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome; but was recalled to France by Louis XIII., who employed him in ornamenting his palaces, and gave him a pension. He was the founder of the French school. B. at Paris, 1590; D. 1649.

VROOM, Henry Cornelius, *vroom*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in depicting sea-fights, and was engaged to make designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the destruction of the Spanish armada. B. 1566; D. 1619.

# W

WAAGEN, Gustav Friedrich, *va'-gen*, a modern German art-critic, who, at a comparatively early age, became director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin. He had previously devoted himself with zeal to the study of art, and had produced at Munich a small work on the Royal Bavarian collection. His fame as a writer upon art commenced in England with the year 1838, when a translation of one of his works was produced under the title of "Treasures of Art in Great Britain." In 1857 he published a small work upon the exhibition at Manchester, entitled "A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition: what to Observe." In that exhibition, the plan of hanging the pictures first suggested by him, and adopted at the Berlin Gallery, was carried out with the happiest effect. While in England he was requested to give his opinion as to the best mode of arranging the paintings in the National Gallery. He also produced a short life of Rubens, and other works. B. at Hamburg, 1794.

WACE, GUACE, or HUISTACE, Master Robert, *wace*, an old Anglo-Norman poet, who appears to have been educated for the clerical profession, and to have held the appointment of reading clerk in the private chapel of Henry I., who generally held his court at Caen. He composed, among other poems, the "Roman du Rou," a rhymed chronicle of the dukes of Normandy, from Rollo to the eighth year of Henry I. This work, which was completed in 1160, was presented to Henry II., who, in reward, gave the poet a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. He also wrote "Le Brut d'Angleterre," which is the history of one Brutus, great-grandson of Æneas, who was supposed to have ruled in Britain. The "Roman du Rou," contains a very graphic description of the battle of Hastings, and the chief historical events of the time. D. in England, about 1184.

WADHAM, Nicholas, *wad'-ham*, the founder of Wadham College, Oxford, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Christchurch College. The seminary which bears his name was completed in 1613. B. 1536; D. 1610.

WADING, Luke, *wai'-ding*, a learned Irish divine, who went at an early age to Spain, where he became professor of theology in the university of Salamanca. He subsequently repaired to Rome, where he held several high ecclesiastical appointments. He edited the works of Duns Scotus and some of the writings of St. Francis, and wrote a history of the Spanish embassy of Philip III. to Rome, &c. B. at Waterford, 1588; D. at Rome, 1657.

WAGENSEIL, John Christopher, *va'-gen-sile*, a learned German writer, who became professor of law and history at Altorf, but exchanged that professorship for the chair of Oriental Languages. He produced, among other learned works, a translation of the Mishna and Ghemara, and a collection of Hebrew writers against Christianity, whom he refuted. B. at Nuremberg, 1633; D. 1705.

WAGHORN, Thomas, *wăg'-horn*, lieutenant in the royal navy, and the projector of the overland route to India. After seeing much service in the Indian seas, he, in 1827, while residing at Calcutta, proposed to the government there a plan for steam communication between England and the East Indies. Repairing to England, he made known his project to the authorities of the Post-Office, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors; but found it opposed in almost every quarter. Obtaining the patronage of Lord Ellenborough, he was permitted to carry government despatches for the governor of Bombay through Egypt, and, although he encountered an unusual number of difficulties, he completely succeeded in his mission. With the assistance of the Bombay Steam Committee, he commenced the establishing of the overland route, built hotels and halting-places in the desert between Cairo and Suez, and placed steamers upon the Red Sea. Between the years 1831-34, he superintended the entire working of the overland route himself. After the government had taken up the idea, he continued to explore other routes than that through France, and, in 1847, found that journeying by Trieste effected a saving of thirteen days. Unfortunately, he lost all his property in the prosecution of the Trieste route, and, as a still greater misfortune, his health gave way under the anxiety of mind consequent upon his great labours. A small pension was granted to his widow. B. at Chatham, Kent, 1800; D. in London, 1850.

WAGSTAFFE, Thomas, *wăg'-staf*, a learned English divine, who became chancellor of Lichfield cathedral; but was deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He practised physic for some time, and in 1693 was consecrated a nonjuring bishop. He published several sermons, and a vindication of the claim of King Charles I. to the authorship of the "Eikon Basilike." B. in Warwickshire, 1645; D. 1702.

WAKE, Sir Isaac, an English writer, who became public orator of the University of Oxford, and was sent as ambassador to Venice and Savoy; on which occasion he was knighted. He wrote "Rex Platonicus;" "Discourse on the Thirteen Cantons of the Helvetic League;" "On the State of Italy;" and "On the Proceedings of the King of Sweden." B. about 1575; D. 1632.

WAKE, William, a learned English prelate, who became chaplain to William III. and Queen Mary, and preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. In 1705 he was appointed bishop of Lincoln, and in 1716 translated to Canterbury. He had a controversy with Dr. Atterbury on the rights of Convocation, and entered into a correspondence with some of the French bishops relative to a union between the two churches. He published a translation of the Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers; "Exposition of the Church Catechism;" and tracts against Popery. B. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1657; D. 1737.

WAKEFIELD, Robert, *wake'-feeld*, a learned English divine, who was in 1519 nominated Hebrew professor at Louvain, but shortly afterwards returned to England, became king's chaplain, and was appointed Hebrew professor at Oxford. He wrote a "Paraphrase on the Ecclesiastes," "Syntagma de Hebræorum," and other works. D. 1537.

WAKEFIELD, Rev. Gilbert, an eminent and learned English writer, who, in 1776, became fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. In the same year he published a collection of Latin poems, with notes on Homer. After entering into holy orders, and obtaining a curacy in Liverpool, he, about 1779, resolved to quit the church. For a short time he held the office of classical tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington. While there, he published a number of works, the principal of which were, a translation of the first Epistle to the Thessalonians; another of the Gospel of St. Matthew; and an "Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the first three Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ." In 1790 he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connexion with which ended in about a year. Soon after this, he published a pamphlet against public worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He continued to reside at Hackney, engaged in classical studies, till the progress of the French revolution and the war led him into the field of politics. He wrote some pamphlets against the government, of which no notice was taken; but his letter to the bishop of Llandaff was considered as so inflammatory, and of so dangerous a tendency, that the attorney-general instituted a prosecution against him, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in Dorchester gaol, from whence he was liberated in 1801. In religion he was a Socinian, and in political views a republican. As a classical and oriental scholar, his attainments were extraordinary; and his critical productions are highly valued, while his other works are forgotten. His most important performances were, a translation of the New Testament; "Tragœdiarum Græcarum Delectus;" an edition of Lucretius; "The Evidences of Christianity;" and an edition of Horace. B. at Nottingham, 1756; D. 1801.

WALCH, Christian Wilhelm Franz, *valk*, an eminent German divine, who became professor of philosophy in the University of Jena in 1750, and in 1757 of divinity at Göttingen. He produced a number of learned works upon jurisprudence, biblical antiquities, philology, and was likewise the author of a small biography of Catherine von Bora, wife of Luther. B. at Jena, 1726; D. 1784.—There were many others of this name who were eminent as scholars in Germany.



WALDECK, Princes of, *val'-dek*, one of the most ancient dynasties of Northern Germany, descended probably from Wittekind. The most celebrated members of the house were:—George Frederick, who served the emperor Leopold I., and defeated the French and the Turks in several battles. He also became commander-in-chief of the armies of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and died 1692.—His brother, Count Josias, commanded the military forces of the Venetian republic; he died in 1711.—Prince Christian Augustus was distinguished in the wars against the French during the revolutionary period, and one of the commanders of the imperial armies. He suggested the celebrated attack made upon the French at Weissenburg, by the combined Austrian and Prussian armies in 1793; and particularly distinguished himself in the passage of the Rhine, near Selz. The fortress of Kiel, opposite Strasburg, was taken by him. In 1797 he, at the request of the prince-regent, proceeded to Portugal for the

purpose of re-organizing the army there, but died in the following year.

WALDEGRAVE, James, Earl, *wal'-de-graiv*, an English statesman, and a favourite of George II. In 1757 he was charged with the formation of a ministry, and, says Walpole, "the public was not more astonished at that designation than himself;" the idea was, however, abandoned almost immediately. He left some interesting "Memoirs" from 1754 to 1758. His wife, a natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, son of the statesman Sir Robert, after his death married the duke of Gloucester, brother of George III. She was the mother of the late duke of Gloucester and Princess Sophia Matilda. The earl died 1763. B. 1715.

WALDEMAR I., *wal'-de-mar*, king of Denmark, succeeded Eric IV., in 1139, when only in his 8th year, under the guardianship of Eric, son-in-law of Eric III., who, however, usurped the crown, and reigned as Eric V., until 1147. After many troubles Waldemar obtained the undisturbed possession of his crown in 1157. He subsequently distinguished himself as a warrior and legislator, caused a collection of Danish laws to be made, and earned, by the wisdom of his rule, the title of "Great," which is usually appended to his name in the histories of Denmark. B. 1131; D. 1181 or 1182.

WALDEMAR II., styled "the Victorious," succeeded his brother Canute VI. in 1202. While heir-apparent, he had distinguished himself by conquering Holstein. He conceived the idea of founding a Baltic empire, which should embrace Denmark, Holstein, Courland, Livonia, Esthland, the southernmost parts of Sweden and Norway, and the islands in the Baltic. During some years his arms were successful both on land and sea, and the realization of his project appeared about to be accomplished. In 1220 he was made prisoner by treachery, and was not released until he had ceded Holstein and Mecklenburg. His army was shortly afterwards totally defeated in Holstein, and his navy destroyed in 1234. Thereupon he devoted himself to the propagation of the arts of peace throughout the remnant of his former possessions. D. 1241.

WALDEMAR III. became king of Denmark in 1326. He disposed of Esthland, Courland, and Livonia, to the grand master of the Teutonic Orders of Prussia, for 18,000 silver marks, and with this money equipped an army and navy, which latter was, however, subsequently destroyed by the Hanseatic troops. B. 1315; D. 1375.

WALDO, Peter, *wal'-do*, the founder of the sect of Waldenses, was originally a merchant of Lyons. He gave his property to the poor, preached the gospel to them, and obtained many followers. Driven from Lyons, they went into Dauphiny, Provençe, and other countries. Though their manners were inoffensive, yet, as they had seceded from the church of Rome, a crusade was formed against them, by which many thousands were destroyed. The sect, however, still continued, and spread over the valleys of Piedmont. D. about 1190.

WALES, William, *wails*, an eminent English mathematician, who, in 1768, was selected by the government to proceed to Hudson's Bay for the purpose of observing the transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc. He next accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, as astronomer, and on his return, published an "Account of Astronomical Observations made in the Southern Hemisphere," and was appointed mathematical master of Christ's Hospital. He was also the author of "Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Cook's Voyage;" "An Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales;" and an improved edition of Robertson's "Elements of Navigation." B. about 1734; D. 1798.

WALEWSKI, Florian Alexandre Joseph Colonna, Count, *va-loos'-ke*, a modern French statesman, who at first served in the army, but afterwards abandoned the military profession for a mixed political and literary career. By Thiers he was sent upon a mission to Egypt, and under Guizot's administration he held a post in the French legation at Buenos Ayres. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidentship of the French republic, he attached himself to the Napoleonic party, and was appointed envoy extraordinary at Florence, passing thence to Naples. In 1854 he was nominated ambassador at the court of St. James's, and in the following year became minister for foreign affairs. At the congress of Paris he represented the French nation, and was one of those who appended their signatures to the treaty that resulted from that conference. In 1852 he was created grand commander of the Legion of Honour, and in 1855 was nominated a member of the senate. He was alleged to be the son of Napoleon I., by a young and beautiful Polish lady, wife of Count Walewski, an aged Sarmatian noble, from whom she was carried off by the emperor, and gave birth to her son at the castle of Walewice in 1810. D. 1868.

WALKER, Clement, *kaw'-ker*, an English writer, who previously to the civil war was usher of the exchequer, and member of Parliament for Wells. He wrote, the "History of Independency," for which he was sent to the Tower by Cromwell; "The High Court of Justice; or Cromwell's Slaughter-House;" and other works. B. at Cliffe, Dorsetshire, about 1599; D. in the Tower of London, 1651.

WALKER, Robert, an English artist, who was appointed painter to Oliver Cromwell. A portrait of the Protector by him was purchased by an agent of the grand-duke of Tuscany for £500. He also painted the portraits of Monk, Blake, and other naval and military commanders of the time. D. about 1670.

WALKER, Sir Edward, an English historical writer, who in 1639 was made secretary at war, and was present at the battle of Edgehill with the royal army. In 1643 he was appointed Garter king-at-arms, and knighted; and, after the Restoration, became one of the clerks of the Privy Council. He wrote, "Historical Discourses;" "Ceremonies employed in the Celebration of St. George's Day at Windsor;" "Account of the Coronation of Charles II.;" "Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars;" &c. B. in Somersetshire, about 1610; D. 1677.

WALKER, William, a learned English divine and grammarian, was successively master of the schools of Louth and Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and had the honour of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. He wrote several works on Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, and a treatise on English Particles. B. 1623; D. 1684.

WALKER, Rev. George, a celebrated Irish divine, who distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Londonderry, in 1689, against the forces of James II., till it was effectually relieved. He afterwards repaired to London, pub-

lished an account of the siege, and was nominated by William III. to the bishopric of Derry; but, continuing to accompany the army, he was slain at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

WALKER, Obadiah, an English divine, who became master of University College, Oxford, and, embracing the Roman Catholic faith, he, during the reign of James II., attempted, with that monarch's sanction, to restore the old religion in the university; but at the revolution he was deprived of his offices and imprisoned. After regaining his freedom, he retired into private life. A man of considerable learning, he produced "Greek and Roman History illustrated by Coins and Medals;" "Instructions in the Art of Oratory," "A Brief Account of Ancient Church Government," &c. B. in Yorkshire, about 1616; D. in London, 1692.

WALKER, Rev. John, an English divine and writer, who, among other works, produced "An Account of the suffering of the Clergy in the Great Rebellion." D. at Exeter, 1730.

WALKER, Samuel, an English divine, who produced several excellent works upon theology. B. at Exeter, 1714; D. 1761.

WALKER, John, an English lexicographer, who was educated for a commercial career, but became an actor, a schoolmaster, and finally a teacher of elocution, in which last employment he attained a high success, and was invited to give private lectures in the university of Oxford. Having previously put forth a prospectus, he in 1772 published his "Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language;" which work obtaining a great success, he was encouraged to produce "A Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" (his most important work); "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names;" "Outlines of English Grammar," and "The Academic Speaker." He had been educated as a Presbyterian; but, towards the close of his life, embraced the Roman Catholic faith. B. at Colney-Hatch, Middlesex, 1732; D. in London, 1807.

WALKER, Adam, a lecturer on astronomy and a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Westmoreland, where his father carried on the trade of a woollen manufacturer, in which business Adam was placed at an early age, and his turn for mechanics very soon developed its. If in the construction of models of corn-mills, paper-mills, &c. After acquiring a considerable proficiency in scientific knowledge, he became a public lecturer on experimental philosophy, and published an "Analysis of his Lectures," a "System of Familiar Philosophy in Lectures," a "Treatise on Geography," "Remarks on a Tour through Germany, France, and Italy," "A Tour to the Lakes," &c. His mechanical skill was exhibited in his Eidouranion, or transparent orrery, and the revolving lights on the rocks of Scilly. B. 1731; D. 1821.

WALL, John, an eminent physician, was educated at Worcester Grammar-school, and at Merton College, Oxford; and settling at Worcester as a medical practitioner, first made known the virtues of the Malvern waters, and contributed to establish the porcelain manufactory at Worcester. B. 1708; D. 1776.

WALLACE, Sir William, *wal'-lace*, a popular Scotch hero. Having slain the son and several of the retainers of the English sheriff of Dundee, for an insult offered to him, Wallace fled to the woods, and was outlawed. Gathering together a number of followers, he drove the English out of Aberdeen, Forfar, Brechin, and elsewhere, and in 1297 defeated the English army at the battle of Stirling Bridge; thus liberating his country for a time. Revered as the saviour of the nation, he was chosen one of the commanders-in-chief of the Scottish army, and afterwards guardian of the kingdom, during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward I., then in Flanders, immediately hastened home and marched against Wallace, who was defeated. His subsequent history is obscurely narrated; but he appears to have carried on a guerilla warfare against the English during several years, until at length he was basely betrayed, and executed in London in 1305. B. near Paisley, probably about 1270.

WALLENSTEIN, Albert Wenceslaus Eusebius, *wal'-len-stine*, duke of Mecklenburg, count of Waldstein, a celebrated Imperialist general, was the son of Wilhelm von Waldstein, a Bohemian baron. Although born a Protestant, his uncle and guardian sent him to be educated under the Jesuits at Olmütz, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Leaving Olmütz, he proceeded to Italy, where he acquired a knowledge of astronomy, the Roman and German law, and was well grounded in the ancient and modern languages. His first military service was in Hungary, where he signalized himself at the capture of Gran from the Turks by the Imperialists. After rendering assistance to the emperor Ferdinand II., both by lending him money and as a successful commander of his army, he received, upon the deposition of Frederick of Bohemia, immense estates in the conquered country. His great wealth, his fame as a commander, and his high rate of pay, attracted to his standard military adventurers from almost every country in Europe. In concert with Tilly he gained a number of successes, defeated Mansfeld, and brought to a glorious termination the campaign of 1626. In the following year he took the field at the head of 50,000 men, with whom he marched from Silesia to Denmark, forcing Christian to cross the Belt, and thus save the remainder of his army. At the conclusion of the Danish war he received the duchies of Mecklenburg as a reward for his services. Wallenstein was further created admiral of the Baltic and the German Sea, and taking up his residence at Wismar, conceived the idea of forming a navy for the purpose of resisting the designs of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, which his superior penetration had enabled him thus early to discern. He also wrote to his imperial master, "I beg of you, sire, to observe well this Swede, for he is a dangerous fellow." But the honours which had been heaped upon the victorious general raised up against him a number of powerful enemies near the emperor's person. At the head of this conspiracy to effect the downfall of Wallenstein were Tilly and Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, who urged the emperor to dismiss the "dictator." Yielding at length to these intrigues, Ferdinand dismissed Wallenstein, who retired to his estates in Bohemia. Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany almost immediately afterwards; the imperial armies were worsted at Leipsic; Bavaria was conquered by the Swedes, and Tilly was killed. The emperor, to avert the ruin of his country, turned to Wallenstein, who however would not consent to resume his command until he had

exacted from Ferdinand the most exorbitant conditions. In a short time he forced Gustavus Adolphus to evacuate Bavaria, pursued him into Saxony, but lost the battle of Lützen, which disaster was, nevertheless, more than compensated by the death of the great Swedish king, who fell in the fight. In 1633 he was commanded by the emperor to winter in Lower Saxony; but Wallenstein refused to obey. Hereupon, his enemies at the imperial court urged Ferdinand to get rid of his haughty lieutenant. Wallenstein learning that the emperor was preparing to deprive him of his command, announced his intention of resigning; but his officers entreated him to remain at their head, signing the celebrated declaration of Pilsen, by which they bound themselves to remain faithful to his fortunes. This act was represented to the emperor as a conspiracy against his person and power. He therefore signed an edict declaring Wallenstein a rebel, and gave secret orders to Piccolomini and Gallas to take him dead or alive. Meanwhile, Wallenstein sent two officers to the emperor with his offer of resignation; but his messengers were prevented from obtaining an interview. At the approach of Piccolomini and Gallas, Wallenstein, ofter requesting an asylum with the Swedes, which was refused, took refuge with a small band of his faithful adherents in the castle of Eger, the commandant of which, Gordon, treacherously put him to death with his most devoted friends. In 1834 Dr. Forster published a work, written from materials supplied by the private military archives of Vienna, in which he proved that Wallenstein was completely innocent of the charge of conspiring against his sovereign. B. in Bohemia, 1583; killed, 1634. The career and tragic fate of Wallenstein furnished the subject of one of Schiller's best plays, which has been translated into English by S. T. Coleridge.

Waller, Edmund, *wol'-ler*, an eminent English poet, who received his education at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, but is stated to have become a member of Parliament at the age of 18. In 1643 he was sent to the Tower on a charge of conspiring to deliver the city to the king. Two persons were executed for the plot, and Waller was condemned to be hanged, but saved himself by an abject submission and a liberal distribution of money. After a year's imprisonment, he went to France; but about 1653, returned by favour of Cromwell, on whom he wrote an elegant panegyric. He also wrote another on the death of the Protector; but soon afterwards celebrated the Restoration, and praised Charles II. He was again elected to Parliament, where, according to Bishop Burnet, he became, by his eloquence and wit, "the delight of the house." He endeavoured to procure the provostship of Eton; but, being refused the post by Clarendon, joined in the persecution of that great man. His poems are easy, smooth, and generally elegant. B. at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, 1605; D. at Beaconsfield, 1687.

Waller, Sir William, an English parliamentary general, who, after completing his education at Oxford, went abroad, and served in the armies of the Protestant league against the emperor. Returning to England, he entered Parliament, and was knighted by Charles I.; but, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, embraced the popular cause, and was appointed to a command by the Parliament. He signalized himself at the capture of Portsmouth, in 1642, but was three times defeated by the royalists in the following year. He was victorious at Cheriton Down, near Winchester, in 1644. A few months later, he was beaten by the royalists in Oxfordshire; and these repeated reverses led to his being deprived of his command in 1645. He remained as one of the leaders of the Presbyterian party in Parliament during two years; at the end of which period he was expelled the House of Commons, with ten other members, by Colonel Pride. In 1659 he was arrested upon the charge of complicity in the Cheshire insurrection, and remained in prison for some months. In 1660 he was appointed one of the Council of State, and in the Convention Parliament he represented Middlesex, which would appear to have been his last appearance as a public man. He was the author of two works, entitled, respectively, "Divine Meditations upon Several Occasions," and a "Vindication" of his conduct, which last is of great value as a contribution to the history of the period. He was descended from the same family as the poet Waller. B. in Kent, 1597; D. at Asterley Park, 1668.

Wallin, John Oloff, *wal'-lin*, an eminent Swedish poet and theologian, who became a member of the Swedish Academy, and theological tutor to Prince Oscar, afterwards king of Sweden, and finally archbishop of Upsal. As a writer of hymns he occupies the same place with his countrymen as does Dr. Watts in England. His principal works were psalms, religious discourses, and sermons. B. in Dalecarlia, 1779; D. 1839.

Wallis, John, *wol'-lis*, a learned English divine and mathematician, who, after becoming fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1640 entered into orders. Repairing to London, he embraced the cause of the Parliamentarians, by whom he was employed in deciphering intercepted letters of the royalist party. He afterwards became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and keeper of the archives of that university. He was also one of the founders of the Royal Society. At the Restoration he was confirmed in his places, became chaplain to the king, and was one of the divines employed in revising the Liturgy. He published some works against Hobbes, an English grammar under the title of "Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ," and a number of mathematical and theological works of the highest value. B. at Ashford, Kent, 1616; D. 1703.

Walmesley, Charles, *wawms'-le*, an eminent English mathematician and astronomer, who was of the Roman Catholic faith, and became a monk of the Benedictine order located in England. In 1756 he was nominated a bishop. His most important work was an enlargement of the "Harmonia Mensurarum," by Cotes. On the change of style in 1752, he was appointed a member of the mathematical body employed in re-arranging the calendar. He enriched the "Philosophical Transactions" with some learned contributions, and produced commentaries upon the Apocalypse, the vision of Ezekiel, &c. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. 1721; D. at Bath, 1797.

Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, *wol'-pole*, a celebrated English statesman, who, in 1700, commenced his parliamentary career as member for Castle Rising. Rapidly acquiring fame as a politician he became, in 1708, secretary

at war and leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons; but when the Tories, under Harley and St. John, obtained power, Walpole was, with other members of the late Whig administration, voted by the Commons to be guilty of corruption, and ordered to be expelled the House. The Whig party, however, strenuously supported him, and he was re-elected to Parliament, though the House declared the election void. At the accession of George I. the Whigs again became the leading party, and Walpole was made paymaster-general of the forces. Distinguishing himself by his zeal for the welfare of the Hanoverian dynasty, as well as by his able conduct as a politician, he acquired so much consideration, that, during the troubles caused by the rebellion of the Pretender, he was nominated first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer. A change of administration taking place in 1717, he remained in opposition during three years; but accepted office under Lord Sunderland in 1728; and was, in the following year, appointed first lord of the treasury, in the room of his late chief, who had been compelled to retire in consequence of the obloquy which his participation in the unfortunate South-Sea scheme had brought upon him. After holding office with great firmness during twenty years, Walpole was compelled to resign, and was created earl of Orford, with a pension of £4000 a year. B. at Houghton, 1676; D. 1745.

WALPOLE, Horace, earl of Orford, an eminent English author, and youngest son of the preceding, was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he wrote some verses on Henry VI., the founder. In 1738 he was appointed inspector of exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the Exchequer. The year following he travelled with the poet Gray; but a separation took place in Italy, owing to some misunderstanding between the two friends. In 1741 Mr. Walpole was elected to Parliament; but, although he retained his seat during twenty-eight years, he distinguished himself in debate upon only two occasions,—once in defence of his father's late administration, and again in favour of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. He retired from Parliament in 1768, and led a life of literary ease at his villa of Strawberry Hill, at Twickenham, where he formed a collection of books, manuscripts, pictures, and other works of art or of curiosity, and set up a printing-press, from which proceeded several elegant works, by himself and others. On the death of his nephew, in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford; but as it had always been his habit to despise titles, he appeared to be anxious to dispense with his own on as many occasions as possible. His letters were frequently signed "The uncle of the late earl of Orford." This title became extinct at his own death. He wrote "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;" "Historic Doubts concerning Richard III.;" "Anecdotes of Painting, enlarged from Vertue;" "The Castle of Otranto," a romance; "An Essay on Modern Gardening;" and "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy. His best works were his "Letters." Sir Walter Scott speaks of him as "the best letter-writer in the English language." B. 1717; D. in London, 1797.

WALPOLE, Horatio, Lord, brother of Sir Robert, held various offices under the government, was an able diplomatist, and was created a peer in 1756. He wrote an answer to Bolingbroke's "Letters on History," and some political pamphlets. B. 1678; D. 1757.

WALSH, William, *wolsh*, an English poet, who became gentleman of the horse to Queen Anne. He was the early friend of Pope, and is spoken of in complimentary terms in the "Essay on Criticism." His poems are, however, not above mediocrity. B. at Abberley, Worcestershire, about 1660; D. 1708.

WALSH, Edward, an eminent physician, was a native of Ireland, and graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh. He commenced his professional career as physician in a West India packet, and afterwards served as an army surgeon in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expeditions to Holland and Copenhagen. He proceeded to Canada with the 49th regiment, was afterwards attached to the 6th dragoons, and sent to Spain; and, having accompanied the Walcheren expedition, was promoted to the staff, went to the continent as physician to the forces, and closed his career in the army at the battle of Waterloo. Dr. Walsh published "A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland," and "Bagatelles, or Poetical Sketches." D. 1832.

WALSINGHAM, Sir Francis, *wol'-sing-ham*, a celebrated English statesman, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, after which he went abroad. Returning to his native country just after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he entered upon public employment, and was twice sent as ambassador to the French court. In 1573 he was appointed secretary of state, and knighted. He subsequently acted as ambassador to the Netherlands, to France, and to Scotland; was one of the commissioners upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and had a principal share in detecting Babington's plot. He was a man of deep penetration and of profound policy. "To him," says Lloyd, "men's faces spake as much as their tongues, and their countenances were indexes to their hearts." His great abilities as a statesman were appreciated by his royal mistress. For an able account of his policy, the "History of the United Netherlands," by J. L. Motley, should be consulted. Some of his negotiations and despatches were published under the title of "The Complete Ambassador." B. at Chiselhurst, Kent, 1536; D. 1590.

WALSINGHAM, Thomas, a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, who printed, in Latin, "A Short History from Edward I. to Henry V." Lived in the 15th century.

WALTER, John, *wol'-ter*, an English printer, whose father, of the same name, started the "Times" newspaper, on the 1st of January, 1788. Of that print he himself became manager and principal proprietor in 1803; and under his direction the newspaper rapidly rose to a very high position, both in a social and political sense. He was the earliest newspaper proprietor to take advantage of the application of steam power to the working of a printing-machine, the "Times" being first printed in that manner on the 29th of November, 1814. In 1832 Mr. Walter was returned to Parliament for the county of Berks, where he had previously purchased an estate; he also represented the borough of Nottingham for a short time. B. 1784; D. in London, 1847.

WALTER, John, son of the preceding, and his successor as the principal proprietor of the "Times" newspaper, after taking his degree

at the university of Oxford, entered upon the study of the law, and was in 1847, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was chosen member for Nottingham in the same year. B. in London, 1818.

WALTERS, John, *wol'-ters*, a Welsh divine, of the established church, who compiled a valuable English and Welsh Lexicon. He was also the author of a "Dissertation on the Welsh Language," and some sermons. D. 1797.

WALTON, Brian, *wol'-ton*, a learned English prelate, who, about 1639, became prebendary of St. Paul's and chaplain to the king. In the civil war he espoused the royal cause, for which he was deprived of his ecclesiastical offices; upon which he went to Oxford. He there commenced collecting materials for his Polyglot Bible, in which he was assisted by the eminent Dr. Edmund Castell and others. This learned work was published in 1655-57. After the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and in 1661 was preferred to the see of Chester. Besides the great Polyglot Bible, he was the author of a defence of the work against Dr. John Owen. B. in Cleveland, Yorkshire, 1600; D. in London, 1661.

WALTON, Izaak, the "Father of angling," and an eminent biographical writer, kept a hosier's shop in Fleet Street, and afterwards in Chancery Lane, in Clerkenwell, and elsewhere. His well-known work, "The Complete Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation," first appeared in 1653, and was afterwards enlarged by his friend Charles Cotton. He was also the author of the Lives of the English ecclesiastics Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson; a collection of the letters of Sir Henry Wotton, and some poetical pieces. B. at Stafford, 1593; D. at Winchester, 1683.

WANLEY, Nathaniel, *won'-le*, an English divine, who, in 1678, published a curious book, called "The Wonders of the Little World, or, the History of Man." B. 1633; D. 1680.

WANLEY, Humphrey, an English writer, and son of the preceding, became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and librarian to the earl of Oxford, the founder of the Harleian library, and formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus of the Northern Languages. B. at Coventry, 1672; D. 1726.

WANSLEBEN, John Michael, *vons-lai'-ben*, a learned German writer, who was at first employed by Ludolf in superintending in London the printing of his Ethiopic Lexicon. He also assisted Dr. Castell in preparing his "Lexicon Heptaglotton." The duke of Saxe-Gotha sent him to Abyssinia, and he was afterwards employed by Colbert to collect manuscripts and medals for the library of the king of France in Egypt. His principal work was, "An Account of the Condition of the Ethiopian Christians," written in Latin. B. at Erfurt, 1635; D. near Fontainebleau, 1679.

WARBECK, Perkin, *war'-bek*, an individual whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, made his appearance in England in the reign of Henry VII., and assumed the character and title of Richard, duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of Richard III. Having been acknowledged by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, as her nephew, he proceeded to claim the crown of England, and landing in Cornwall, was joined by some thousands of insurgents. He laid siege to Exeter; but, on the approach of the royal army, fled to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit under the promise of a pardon, and was sent to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, in 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck or Osbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay; but many have asserted that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV.

WARBURTON, William, *wor'-ber-ton*, a learned English prelate, who was brought up to the profession of an attorney, which he relinquished, and after going through a course of study took orders without having received a university education. He afterwards received the degree of D.D. by mandamus from Cambridge. After acquiring a high literary reputation by his writings, he was in 1759 consecrated bishop of Gloucester. His greatest work was the "Divine Legation of Moses," in which he defended revelation upon the grounds of religious deism by admitting, that though a future state made no part of the Jewish legislator's system, yet that the truth of the Mosaic scheme is capable of a moral demonstration. This work was, however, attacked with great violence, to which Warburton replied with haughtiness and asperity. Prior in point of publication, but next in ability, was the "Alliance betwixt Church and State," in which his object was to prove the necessity of religious establishments. Besides these works, Dr. Warburton printed a discourse entitled, "Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruptions which defeated that Emperor's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem," "Sermons," "A view of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," a "Tract on the Lord's Supper," a "Treatise against the Methodists on the Doctrine of Grace," and several miscellaneous pieces. His friend Bishop Hurd published a complete edition of his works in 1788. Pope left him the copyright of his works, which Warburton printed, with notes. He also published an edition of Shakspere, which was his worst performance in literature. B. at Newark, 1698; D. 1779.

WARBURTON, Eliot Bartholomew George, a modern Irish author, who studied at the university of Cambridge, and was also called to the bar, but did not practise, having resolved to devote his attention to his estates in the county Galway. His first appearance as an author was made in 1845, with the production of a fine work of travel, entitled "The Crescent and the Cross." "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers" succeeded in 1849. "Reginald Hastings," a novel, the action of which was laid in the time of the civil war under Charles I., was his third publication. "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," was given to the public after his death. It is an exciting narrative of the fortunes of the colony founded in South America by Paterson. Eliot Warburton was lost in the *Amazon*, 1852; B. in Ireland, 1810.

WARD, Samuel, *wawrd*, a learned English divine, who, in 1609, became master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He was one of the divines sent to the synod of Dort, where his opinions with respect to the Calvinistic doctrines, which he had before rigorously main-

tained, were changed. He was imprisoned on the breaking out of the civil war. He wrote some theological pieces, and several of his letters are included in the collection of Archbishop Usher. D. 1643.

WARD, Seth, a learned English divine and mathematician, who obtained a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was deprived for refusing to subscribe to the "Solemn League and Covenant;" but he afterwards went to Oxford, and was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy. In 1661 he became fellow of the Royal Society, and the year following bishop of Exeter; whence, in 1667, he was translated to Salisbury. His most important works were, "On the Immortality of the Soul," "A Lecture on Comets," "Geometrical Astronomy," "Exercitation on the Philosophy of Hobbes," "Discourse on the Being and Attributes of God." B. at Buntingford, Herts, 1617; D. 1689.

WARD, Edward, an English author, who wrote "The London Spy," and turned "Don Quixote" into Hudibrastic verse. B. about 1667; D. 1731.

WARD, John, an English writer, who, in 1720, became professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. He was admitted a member of the Royal Society in 1723, and became one of the vice-presidents in 1752; in the following year becoming a trustee of the British Museum, on its establishment. He wrote, among other works, "The Lives of the Gresham Professors," "Lectures on Oratory," "Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture." B. in London, 1679; D. 1758.

WARD, James, an English artist, who excelled in depicting scenes of animal and rural life. He also attempted historical and allegorical subjects, but experienced a decided failure. He was elected R.A. in 1811. B. 1770; D. 1859.

WARD, Robert Plumer, an English statesman and writer, who was educated for the legal profession, and obtained a Welsh judgeship; but about 1806 relinquished the law to fulfil the duties of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and subsequently served as lord of the Admiralty and as clerk of the Ordnance. His leisure was devoted to literature, in which he produced, among other works, "History of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the age of Grotius," "Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688," "Illustrations of Human Life," and the novels of "De Vere," "Tremaine," and "De Clifford." After his death, his "Diary from the Years 1809 to 1820" was published. B. at Gibraltar, 1765; D. 1846.

WARD, Edward Matthew, a modern English artist, who became a student of the Royal Academy in 1834. Two years afterwards he repaired to Rome, where he resided till 1839, and, on his homeward journey, visited Munich, where he made a brief sojourn, for the purpose of acquiring from Cornelius, the great German painter, instruction in fresco. In 1840 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a "King Lear." His first success was obtained in 1843, by his painting called "Dr. Johnson perusing the Manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield." After this time, his works attracted the attention of art-patrons and the public; and he continued to increase in skill and power as an artist with every fresh effort. His best productions may be cited as being, "Scene in Lord Chesterfield's Ante-room in 1748," "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," and "Charlotte Corday going to Execution." He was one of the English artists selected to decorate the palace of Westminster with pictures. He became A.R.A. in 1847, and R.A. in 1855. B. in London, 1816; D. 1879.

WARDLAW, Henry, *wawrd'-law*, bishop of St. Andrew's, and founder of the university there, was preferred to that see by pope Benedict XIII. in 1404. Though a man of strict morals and great simplicity of character, he was a still greater enemy to what he believed to be heresy than to immorality, and accordingly condemned to the stake those who questioned the doctrines of the Romish church. D. 1440.

WARDLAW, Ralph, a Scotch divine, who became professor of theology in the Independent Academy of Glasgow. He wrote a large number of sermons and essays upon theological subjects. B. at Dalkeith, 1779; D. 1853.

WARE, Sir James, *wair*, an eminent Irish antiquarian writer, who, in 1629, was knighted by the lords justices, and subsequently succeeded his father as auditor-general of Ireland. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1641, he went to England upon a mission to Charles I., at Oxford; but on his return voyage was taken prisoner, and was sent to the Tower by the Parliament. Released a few months afterwards, he returned to Dublin, but, in 1649, went to France. At the Restoration he recovered his offices. He wrote, among other important works, "History and Antiquities of Ireland," and "Annals of the Reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI." B. at Dublin, 1594; D. at the same city, 1666.

WARE, James, an eminent surgeon and oculist, who, after having been demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge, practised in the metropolis and attained a first-rate reputation. He wrote, among other works, "Observations on Ophthalmia," "Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis," and "Chirurgical Observations." B. 1756; D. 1815.

WARGENTIN, Peter William, *war'-gen-tin*, a Swedish mathematician, who constructed tables of the satellites of Jupiter, and wrote several papers in the "Transactions" of the Academy of Stockholm. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. B. at Stockholm, 1717; D. at the same city, 1783.

WARHAM, William, *wor'-am*, an eminent English prelate and statesman, who, in 1493, was sent upon an embassy to the duke of Burgundy, and on his return was advanced to the bishopric of London. He was also made lord chancellor, and in 1504 translated to the see of Canterbury. In the chancellorship, however, he was supplanted by King Henry VIII.'s favourite, Wolsey, at whose fall he was again offered the office, which he refused. Erasmus, of whom he was the patron, dedicated to the archbishop his edition of the writings of St. Jerome. B. at Okeley, Hampshire, at the close of the 15th century; D. near Canterbury, 1532.

WARIN, John, *war'-in*, a Flemish sculptor and engraver, who was employed in the mint at Paris, where he engraved the seal for the French Academy, which is considered as his masterpiece. The subject is Cardinal Richelieu. He also executed two busts in bronze of Louis XIV. and other fine works. D. 1604; poisoned, 1672.

WARING, Edward, *wair'-ing*, a learned English mathematician, who, in 1760, was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics at

the university of Cambridge. His most important works were, "Miscellanea Analytica," a treatise of the highest order in abstruse mathematics; some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum," and "Meditationes Analyticæ," &c. D. near Shrewsbury, 1736; D. at Cambridge, 1798.

WARNER, Ferdinando, *wawr'-ner*, an English divine, who wrote "An Ecclesiastical History of the Eighteenth Century," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas More," "History of the Irish Rebellion," &c. B. 1703; D. 1767.

WARNER, John, an English divine and writer, son of the preceding, was chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, and wrote a learned tract on the pronunciation of Greek, entitled "Metronariston." He also translated the "Life of Friar Gerund" from the Spanish. B. 1736; D. 1800.

WARNER, Richard, an English botanist, who published "Plantæ Woodfordienses, or a Catalogue of Plants growing about Woodford in Essex." He was also the author of a letter to Garrick, on a glossary to Shakspere, a subject with which he was profoundly acquainted, and translated some of the comedies of Plautus. He bequeathed his valuable library to Wadham College, Oxford, where he had received his education. B. 1711; D. 1775.

WARREN, Sir Peter, *wor'-ren*, an able English admiral, entered the navy when young, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore. In 1745 he commanded a squadron, with which he attacked and took possession of Louisbourg; and in 1747 engaged a French squadron, which he completely defeated, capturing several of their men-of-war. This last exploit rendered him very popular, and he was elected M.P. for Westminster. B. in Ireland, 1703; D. 1752.

WARREN, Sir John Borlase, an English admiral, who served under Lord Howe upon the American station. In 1797 he defeated a small naval force which had been sent by the French to invade Ireland. On that occasion he captured a line-of-battle ship and three frigates. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, and, in 1812, for a short period commanded on the coast of America. He was a member of four Parliaments, having represented Great Marlow in those of 1774 and 1780, and Nottingham in those of 1796 and 1802. B. 1754; D. 1822.

WARREN, Charles, an eminent engraver, who for many years held a distinguished rank in his profession, and was the first who successfully overcame the difficulties of engraving on steel. B. in London; D. 1823.

WARREN, Samuel, a modern English novelist and lawyer, who acquired a reputation in light literature, as the author of "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician," "Ten Thousand a Year," "Now and Then," &c. As a writer upon subjects connected with his profession, he produced "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," an abridged edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and "The Law and Practice of Election Committees." In 1856 he entered Parliament, enrolling himself in the ranks of the Conservative party; became recorder of Hull in 1854, and a Commissioner in Lunacy in 1859. B. 1807.

WARTON, Thomas, *wawr'-ton*, an English divine and poet, who became professor of poetry in the university of Oxford. His poems are pleasing. B. in Surrey, 1687; D. 1745.

WARTON, Joseph, a learned English divine and poet, the son of the preceding, who produced a volume of odes; a translation of Virgil, with notes; and an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." B. at Dunsford, Surrey, 1722; D. 1800.

WARTON, Thomas, an English divine, poet, and critic, was brother of the preceding, and in 1757 became professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, and in 1771 was presented to the vicarage of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, of which parish he wrote an account, as the commencement of a history of the county, which, however, was never carried out. In 1785 Mr. Warton was appointed poet laureate, and also Camden professor of modern history at Oxford. He wrote some elegant poems; a "History of English Poetry," a very learned work; the "Lives of Sir Thomas Pope and Dr. Bathurst," "Notes on Milton's smaller Poems," "Observations on Spenser's Faerie Queen," &c. B. at Basingstoke, 1728; D. 1790.

WARWICK, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of, *wor'-ik*, called "the Good," was sent to France in 1412, at the head of 6000 men, and when the duke of Bedford returned to England, was appointed regent of France, retaining the title until the duke of Bedford's return, in 1428. He was next summoned to England by the council, and appointed governor of Henry VI. He was again sent to France as regent in 1437, and remained in that station until his death at the castle of Rouen, in 1439.

WARWICK, Henry de Beauchamp, Earl and Duke of, was nominated premier earl of England by Henry VI. in 1444, and was, in the following year, crowned by Henry himself, king of the islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey. He did not remain long in enjoyment of these great honours, as he died in 1445.

WARWICK, Richard Nevil, Earl of, surnamed the "King-maker." While Lord Richard Nevil, he signalized himself in the expedition to the Scottish frontier in 1448. In 1455 he espoused the cause of the duke of York; and to his bravery was chiefly due the gaining of the battle of St. Albans in the same year. He was immediately afterwards appointed governor of Calais; and, while holding that office, defeated the fleet of the free town of Lübeck, capturing six of the vessels. In 1460 he returned to England with 1500 followers, and, on gaining London, his army had increased to 40,000 men. At the battle of Northampton, which was fought in the same year, the Lancastrians were defeated, and Henry VI. fell into the hands of the Yorkists, of which party Warwick was the main support. Queen Margaret, however, defeated the Yorkists at Wakefield, and again near St. Albans; in which latter battle Warwick commanded. In 1461 Henry VI. regained his liberty, but was compelled to retire with his army to the north, before the superior forces of Warwick and Edward duke of York. Edward entered London with Warwick, and was proclaimed king as Edward IV. The earl next commanded the main body of the Yorkist army at the battle of Towton, in Yorkshire, when the Lancastrians were defeated. After performing a series of brilliant services in the cause of the new king, and conducting Henry VI. to the Tower of London, he was rewarded with the highest honours, and indeed became the ruler of the king and the kingdom. Edward IV., however, growing uneasy under the dominion of the haughty earl, formed connexions

by marriage, and raised to his favour persons adverse to Warwick, who, in turn, excited revolts in the kingdom, and, at the battle of Olney, took Edward prisoner. On the after-success of the royalists, Warwick fled to France, where, meeting Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., a reconciliation was effected, which was strengthened by the marriage of the queen's son, Prince Edward, to Anne, the daughter of Warwick. Soon afterwards Warwick invaded England; and Edward IV. having fled to Holland, he proclaimed Henry VI., who had been released from the Tower, king of England. The earl was appointed chamberlain and lord high admiral of England. But in 1471 Edward IV., assisted by the duke of Burgundy, landed in Yorkshire, and gathering together an army, met the Lancastrians, under Warwick, at Barnet, when they were totally defeated, Warwick perishing in the fight. His remains were exhibited during three days in St. Paul's, and then buried in Berkshire. B. about 1420.

Warwick, Sir Philip, an English politician, who, in 1646, was appointed one of the king's commissioners to treat with Parliament for the surrender of Oxford, and was afterwards made secretary to Charles I. At the Restoration he became member for Westminster, and was knighted. He wrote "Memoirs of Charles I." B. in London, 1608; D. 1682.

Wasa or Vasa. (*See* Gustavus I. of Sweden.)

Washington, George, *wosh'-ing-ton*, the celebrated American patriot, was descended from a family which had gone from Northampton, in England, to settle in Virginia. His father, Mr. Augustine Washington, a man of considerable landed property, died when George, who was his eldest son by a second marriage, was in his 11th year. His education, obtained at an ordinary school, comprised little more than reading, writing, and arithmetic; but between his 14th and 16th years he studied geometry and surveying, in which he made considerable progress. In his 16th year he left school, and having devoted his attention to mathematics and practical surveying, was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey his property in the Alleghany Mountains. In his 19th year he was appointed major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was sent by General Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio, to complain of the inroads that had been made, in violation of the treaties between the two nations. About this time he came into collision with, and defeated, a small detachment of the French forces, for which he was thanked by the House of Burgesses. In 1755 he served as colonel under the unfortunate General Braddock; on which occasion he exhibited proofs of his military courage and skill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army, after the disastrous battle of Monongahela. He held the command of the Virginian troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill-health. He next served his country as a senator. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies became widened by mutual animosity beyond all prospect of reconciliation, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Washington; and accordingly, in June, 1775, he took the command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. The particulars of that great revolution it is impossible here to give in detail.





The history of Washington, from this period, is the history of the American war, and must necessarily be voluminous. Suffice it to observe, that he created the American army; with the assistance of French forces, fought the English generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, with various results; till, finally, he invested Cornwallis in Yorktown, and caused him to capitulate. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation the Americans were almost wholly indebted for the independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event, Washington resigned his commission to Congress, and in his address on that occasion, the magnanimity of the hero was blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. He returned to his seat at Mount Vernon, like Cincinnatus, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1789 he was elected as the president of the United States. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. Having been re-elected as president, he held office till 1797, when he again retired to his estate at Mount Vernon. One of the most satisfactory estimates of the character and intellect of the American patriot is that of President Jefferson, who says, "His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers of the advantages he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously; but, if deranged during the course of action, if any member of his plan was disarranged by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal danger with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining, if he saw a doubt; but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible, I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. . . . His person was fine, his stature exactly what one could wish. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. He read little, and that only in agriculture and English history." D. at

Bridges Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1732; D. at Mount Vernon, Virginia, 1799.

WASSE, Christopher, *wass*, a learned English writer, who translated Grotius's Catechism into Greek verse, and the same author's "Cyngeticon" into English. D. 1690.

WATELET, Claude Henry, *vat'-lai*, a learned French writer upon art subjects, was a member of the French Academy and of several foreign societies, and was a receiver-general of the finances. He wrote a poem on the "Art of Painting," comedies, and other pieces; but his principal work was a "Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving." B. at Paris, 1718; D. 1786.

WATERLAND, Daniel, *waw'-ter-land*, a learned English theologian, who became archdeacon of Middlesex and a canon of Windsor. His principal works were a "Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity" against Dr. Clarke, a "Treatise on the Eucharist," and a "History of the Athanasian Creed." B. in Lincolnshire, 1683; D. in London, 1740.

WATERTON, Charles, *waw'-ter-ton*, a famous naturalist who spent many years in the western world, and wrote an account of his travels, called "Wanderings in South America." B. near Wakefield, 1782; D. 1865.

WATSON, John, *wot'-son*, a learned English prelate, who at first practised as a physician, but, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, took orders. In 1572 he became dean, and in 1580 bishop of Winchester. He wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled "Absalom." B. at Ringworth, Worcestershire, about 1520; D. 1589.

WATSON, David, a learned Scotch writer, who became professor of theology at St. Andrew's; but in 1747 he left that university and repaired to London. He published a literal translation of Horace, with notes. B. in Scotland, 1710; D. in London, 1756.

WATSON, Charles, an English naval commander, who, after gaining the rank of rear-admiral by his distinguished services against the French, was, in 1754, appointed to co-operate with Clive in the East Indies. He took Fort Geriah, and assisted Clive to capture Chandernagore, the principal fortress of the French in Bengal; but fell a victim to the climate shortly afterwards. B. 1714; D. 1757. The East India Company erected a monument to him in Westminster Abbey.

WATSON, Robert, a Scotch divine and historian, who became doctor of laws, and professor of rhetoric and belles lettres at St. Andrew's, and lastly principal of the United College. He wrote the "History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain." B. at St. Andrew's, Scotland, about 1730; D. about 1780.

WATSON, Sir William, an eminent English physician and botanist, who in 1741 was admitted a member of the Royal Society, to whose volumes he communicated many valuable papers on botany and electricity. In 1786 he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty. His tracts on Electricity contain some valuable facts. B. in London, about 1720; D. in the same city, 1787.

WATSON, Richard, a distinguished English prelate, was a native of Heversham, in Westmoreland; became a sizar, and afterwards a fellow, of Trinity College, Cambridge; was chosen in 1764 to fill the chair of chemistry; and in 1771 succeeded to that of divinity. He displayed his political opinions in a sermon preached before the university, which was printed under the title of the "Principles of the Revolution Vindicated," and excited an unusual degree of public attention. In 1776 he printed "An Apology for Christianity," which he addressed to Gibbon. In 1782 he was made bishop of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion, he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1796 appeared his "Apology for the Bible," written in answer to Payne's "Age of Reason." He was also the author of "Chemical Essays," "Sermons," and "Theological Essays." B. 1737; D. 1816.

WATT, James, *wot*, a celebrated Scotch mechanician, and the great improver of the steam-engine. It is related of him that he was "no common child;" in his 6th year he solved a geometrical problem; when he had attained his 14th, his mind was continually occupied with the prosecution of experiments in natural philosophy. According to Arago, the celebrity which was to become attached to his name as the improver of the steam-engine was foreshadowed in his earliest youth, it being customary with him to sit watching the exit of steam from the mouth of a kettle, and to experiment on the stream of vapour by making use of a teacup as a condenser. Under the paternal roof he acquired considerable skill in making and repairing the astronomical instruments used by mariners, his father vending those and other articles to the owners and captains of shipping in the port of Greenock. In his 18th year he went to Glasgow, where he resided during a year, and then proceeded to London, in order to acquire some better instruction in his business of mathematical instrument-maker than could be obtained in Scotland. He obtained an introduction to some eminent makers, and so assiduous was his application, that in a year he was enabled to write to his family "that he could construct a brass sector with a French joint, which is reckoned as nice a piece of framing work as is in the trade." In 1756 he returned to Glasgow, where, under the patronage of the university, he set up in business. It was not alone as an expert and able artificer that he won the attention of the scientific gentlemen of Glasgow; he was likewise an accomplished natural philosopher. His leisure was also devoted to mathematical inquiry, and to the acquisition of the German and Italian languages. Having, during many years, earnestly investigated the properties and powers of steam, chiefly with the view of applying it to the moving of wheel carriages, he began his immortal discoveries by improving Newcomen's steam-engine. He invented a means of condensing the steam in a separate chamber, and devised a plan, remarkable for its ingenuity and simplicity, by which he was enabled to obtain a high and uniform temperature in the cylinder. Between the years 1765-69 he continued his improvements, taking out patents for the most matured of them. He had some time previously occupied himself with surveying and civil-engineering work; and having given up his instrument-making business, resolved to make these avocations his pursuit; accordingly, he was engaged to survey a projected canal between the Forth and the Clyde, another from the

Monkland coal-mines to Glasgow, and also to devise improvements in the navigation of the Clyde, the Crinan canal, as well as in the harbours of Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr. Early in the year 1774 he entered into partnership with Matthew Boulton, in whose great factory at Soho he found those facilities which were requisite to enable him to perfect and manufacture his improved steam-engines. The energy and business talents of Boulton were also admirably calculated to smooth away the obstacles which stood in the way of the extensive introduction of the new engines. The narrow limits of this notice will not admit of a detailed account being given of all the progressive improvements made by the mechanical genius of Watt, aided by the commercial tact of his partner; it will suffice to say, that, after twenty years of enlightened activity, the splendid result of his labours—the perfect machine—was produced. By the year 1800, at which time he retired from business, the steam-engine was in general use throughout the United Kingdom. Among the less-elaborated inventions which emanated from him may be cited the copying-press; a steam-drying machine; improvements in bleaching, principally derived from the great French chemist Berthollet; and a machine for copying sculpture, which last was matured after he had entered his 80th year. He revised and annotated the articles "Steam" and "Steam-engine" for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and was the author of a valuable mass of correspondence relative to his different inventions, which was published by his relative, James Patrick Muirhead. By many of the most competent judges Watt has been admitted to have been an original and enlightened speculator upon the true theory of the composition of water, a discovery which has also been claimed for Lavoisier and Cavendish. In an eulogium upon Watt by Lord Jeffrey, the writer observes, "It was by his inventions that the action of the steam-engine was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance." Watt was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a correspondent of the French Institute, and was enrolled among the associates of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. A statue to his memory was set up in Westminster Abbey in 1824. Statues in his honour have likewise been erected at Manchester, Glasgow, and Greenock. In the eloquent words of Lord Brougham, he was one "who, directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophic research, to the improvement of the steam-engine, enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world." B. at Greenock, 1736; D. at Heathfield, near Soho, 1819.

Watt, James, son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a constructor and improver of engines for steam navigation. He gave some assistance to Fulton, who afterwards introduced steam navigation into America; and, in 1817, made a voyage to Holland on board a steamer the engines of which were manufactured at the Soho works, of which he was at the head. This was the first steam-vessel that had left an English port. He was the author of a memoir of his father, in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. 1769; D. at Aston Hall, Warwickshire, 1848.

Watt, Gregory, another son of the improver of the steam-engine. Devoted to the pursuits of science and literature, he left the management of the great Soho manufactory to his elder brother. He made some important researches relative to the formation of the igneous rocks, the results of which were communicated in a memoir to the Royal Society. B. 1777; D. 1804.

Watt, Robert, a Scotch bibliographer, who produced a valuable work of reference, entitled "Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a General Index to British and Foreign Literature." It is in two parts: in the first the authors are arranged alphabetically, their productions being given in chronological order, and in the second, the books are classed according to their subjects, references being supplied to the first part, where they are to be found under their author's name. He practised medicine with considerable success, became president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and produced some important works on the nature and treatment of diseases. B. in Ayrshire, 1774; D. at Glasgow, 1819.

Watteau, Antoine, *wot-to*, a celebrated French artist, who was at first a scene painter; but, having received instruction from Gillot, he soon excelled his master, and rising to a high reputation, became painter to the king. In 1718 he visited England, which he was obliged to quit on account of his health. He depicted theatrical scenes and rural fêtes, also marches and encampments of soldiery. "Though," says Walpole, "he fell short of the dignified grace of the Italians, there is an easy grace in his figures." B. at Valenciennes, 1684; D. 1721.

Watts, Isaac, *wots*, a pious English dissenting divine, who in 1696 became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartop, and two years later was chosen assistant minister to the Independent congregation in Mark Lane, London. His principal works were, "A Treatise on Logic," an "Essay on the Improvement of the Mind," "Introduction to Astronomy and Geography," "Hymns" and a poetical version of the Psalms usually sung in dissenting congregations; and Poems, chiefly religious. B. at Southampton, 1674; D. 1758.

Watts, Alaric Alexander, a modern English poetical writer, who, in early life, became the literary assistant to Crabbe, the writer of the "Technological Dictionary," and having put forth a small collection of poems in 1822, which obtained some success, he was appointed editor of the "Leeds Intelligencer," and subsequently of the "Manchester Courier." In 1825 he commenced the publication of the "Literary Souvenir," which was continued as an annual until 1836. This work contained contributions by Campbell, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, and was illustrated by Turner, Leslie, Roberts, and other eminent artists, the engravings being executed by Heath, assisted by the best engravers of the day. He also attempted to establish a fine-art journal, called "The Poetical Album;" but it ceased to appear after the second year. In 1833 he commenced the "United Service Gazette," of which he remained the editor until 1843. He was subsequently connected with the "Standard" and other newspapers. A collected edition of his poetical pieces appeared in 1851, with the title of "Lyrics of the Heart," and two years

subsequently, he received a pension of £100 per annum from the government. B. in London, 1799; D. 1864.

WAYNFLETE, William of, *wain'-fleet*, a munificent prelate of the 15th century, whose real name was Patten, was a native of Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, and was educated at Winchester School, and at Oxford. He was made provost of Eton in 1443; bishop of Winchester in 1447; and lord chancellor in 1456. He was the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of a free school at his native place. D. 1486.

WEBBE, Samuel, *web*, an eminent English musical composer, who was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but, by unwearied industry, acquired a thorough knowledge of the science of music. As a writer of glees, he takes rank among the best English masters. He also produced a mass, anthems, songs, &c. B. 1740; D. 1817.

WEBER, Henry William, *wai'-bair*, an archæologist and miscellaneous writer, who studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his works are, "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries," "The Battle of Flodden Field," &c. B. at St. Petersburg, 1783; D. 1818.

WEBER, Carl-Maria von, a celebrated German musical composer, who was the son of an eminent violinist, by whom, at an early age, he was instructed in the science. In his twelfth year he published six fughetti; and, after receiving further instruction, wrote an opera, some songs, and sonatas. A second opera, entitled "The Wood-Girl," by him, was played in 1800. A third followed in 1801; shortly after which he went to Vienna, were he became acquainted with Haydn, and received some instruction from the Abbé Volger. By the advice of this celebrated teacher, Weber spent two years in the study and analysis of the works of the great masters. He subsequently became music-director at Breslau, and in 1806 was requested by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg to take up his residence at Carlsruhe. After residing with Duke Louis of Wurtemberg at Stuttgardt, where he put forth a new version of "The Wood-Girl" under the title of "Sylvana," he in 1810 went upon a professional tour through Germany. In 1822 he produced at Berlin his finest opera, "Der Freischütz," which was given to the English public at the English Opera-house in 1824. An imperfect version of it also appeared at Paris, where, as in the other European capitals, it was enthusiastically received. "Euryanthe," another of his operas, was first played at Vienna in 1823. In 1825 he accepted an invitation to visit London, and wrote for the Covent Garden Theatre his "Oberon," the libretto of which was furnished by Mr. Planché. Stricken with pulmonary disease, and arriving in London during a severe wintry season, his health became so shattered that he was carried away by death in a few months after coming to England. B. at Eutin, Holstein, 1786; D. in London, 1826.

WEBSTER, John, *web'-ster*, an eminent English dramatic poet, of whose birth and education nothing is known. He at the outset of his career wrote plays with Dekker, Drayton, Heywood, and others, and in 1612 produced his first unassisted work, called "The White Devil." "The Duchess of Malfi" and "Appius and Virginia" were subsequently written. His fame as a dramatic writer is chiefly founded upon these works. An edition of his writings was produced by Mr. Dyce in 1830. Lived early in the 17th century.

WEBSTER, Noah, an eminent American lexicographer, who was educated for the legal profession, but devoted himself to the teaching of youth. He opened an educational establishment at Goshen, New York, which he designated the Farmers' Hall Academy, remaining at its head during many years. In 1793 he started a daily newspaper in New York, and was likewise very successful as the author of several elementary works. He took up his residence, in 1798, at Newhaven, where he remained until the close of his life. His greatest work was the "New and Complete Dictionary of the English language," which first appeared in 1828, after its author had spent twenty-one years upon its production. This work, which is in several respects superior to most of the previous English dictionaries, has become very popular on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1824 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College. B. at West Hartford, Connecticut, 1758; D. at Newhaven, 1843.

WEBSTER, Daniel, an eminent American orator, statesman, and lawyer, who, having studied the law, was admitted to practise in 1805. After enjoying a large practice at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during several years, he was, in 1813, elected to Congress, where he sat until 1817, but without giving up the active pursuit of his profession. Having purchased an estate near Boston, he divided his time between its cultivation and his legal business until 1822, when he again entered Congress. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and in 1836 was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. Subsequently to his making a tour through England and France, he was appointed secretary of state under President Harrison. While holding this office, he, in 1842, negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Oregon treaty. He retired from the ministry in the following year, but again took his seat in the Senate in 1845. In 1850 he was once more nominated secretary of state, and retained the post until his death. A sound lawyer and statesman, he was also one of the greatest orators which his country has produced. His works, consisting of his legal and political speeches and diplomatic despatches, were published at Boston in 1851. B. at Salisbury, New Hampshire, 1782; D. at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 1852.

WEBSTER, Thomas, a modern English painter, who was intended by his father to become a chorister in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, where he was educated; but his inclination towards pictorial art was so strongly marked that he was at length entered of the Royal Academy as a student of drawing. After carrying off the first prize for painting, in 1825, he, in the same year, exhibited his first picture, entitled "Shooting a Prisoner," with complete success. Having produced a number of excellent paintings, of which the sports and habits of youth principally formed the subjects, he was, in 1841, nominated an associate of the Royal Academy, the full honours of which establishment he acquired by election in 1846. Obtaining, like Wilkie, his subjects from the incidents of ordinary every-day life, he won a high position among the English artists by the admirable drawing, humour, and pathos with which he rendered his conceptions. Several of his finest

pictures, including "The Village Choir" and "Sickness and Health," are contained in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. B. at Pimlico, 1800.

WECHEL, Christopher, *wesh'-el*, a celebrated French printer, who, in 1530, set up a press at Paris, for the printing of the works of Greek authors. His editions were remarkable for their correctness, which was owing to his employing the learned Sylburgius as his corrector for the press. D. 1572.—His son André, being a Protestant, withdrew to Bâle, where he carried on the printing business. He published a catalogue of books printed by himself and his father. D. about 1600.

WEDEL, George Wolfgang, *vai'-del*, an eminent German physician and writer upon medicine, who was for more than 50 years professor of medicine at Jena. He was learned in oriental literature, and wrote a large number of works upon medicine, principally in Latin. B. 1645; D. 1721.

WEDGWOOD, Josiah, *wedj'-wood*, celebrated as the inventor of the beautiful "Wedgwood-ware," was the son of a potter, and was himself brought up to the same business. His education appears to have been of the humblest order, but this defect he remedied by his assiduous efforts at self-improvement. After working for several years in partnership with others, at Burslem or at Stoke, he in 1759 established himself in a small manufactory at the former place, and having turned his attention to the production of ornamental articles of pottery, his business in time became a highly remunerative one. Queen Charlotte, for whom he executed a tea-service in his beautiful cream-coloured ware, appointed him her potter. Next opening an establishment in the metropolis, he became celebrated for his sculptures, vases, and copies of seals and medallions. Sir William Hamilton, among other distinguished connoisseurs, lent him antique vases, medallions, and cameos to copy. He was likewise allowed to execute imitations of the famous Portland vase, copies of which were at first sold at fifty guineas each. In the manufacture of vessels used in chemistry he was also highly successful. In 1771 he united his several manufactories into one great establishment, which he had previously formed at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme. His ware, and the fine-art copies which he produced, soon became famous throughout Europe; and having won an ample fortune by his energy and talent, he devoted it to the extension and improvement of the potter's art, which, thanks to his liberality, grew into an important branch of British industry. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. B. at Burslem, Staffordshire, 1730; D. at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1795.

WEEVER, John, *wee'-ver*, an English antiquary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge. He published a work of great curiosity and value, entitled "Funeral Monuments." B. about 1576; D. 1632.

WEISSE, Christian Felix, *vise'-se(r)*, an eminent German writer, who at first employed himself upon dramatic composition, but afterwards turned his attention to the production of elementary works, in which he was eminently successful. B. in Saxony, 1726; D. 1804.

WEISSE, Christian Ernst, an eminent German jurisconsult, and son of the preceding produced an excellent work on the constitutional and public law of Saxony, and other treatises on jurisprudence. B. 1766; D. 1832.

WELBY, Henry, *wel'-be*, an extraordinary character, was born in Lincolnshire. He had owned a large estate in that county; but, an attempt having been made on his life by his brother, he formed the resolution of secluding himself from all society. He accordingly took a house in Grubb Street, London, where, during forty-four years, he lived without being seen by any one. D. 1636.

WELCKER, Frederick Gottlieb, *velk'-er*, an eminent German philologist, who became professor of philology and principal librarian in the university of Bonn. He was a voluminous writer, and produced, among other excellent works, a translation of a portion of the comedies of Aristophanes; dissertations upon Homer, Æschylus, Grecian literary History, and upon Greek tragedy. He was also the conductor of the "Rhenish Philological Museum." B. in the grand-duchy of Hesse, 1784.

WELDON, John, *wel'-don*, an eminent English musical composer, who became organist of the Chapel Royal. The parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields having chosen George I. its churchwarden, his Majesty retained the office during two months, and upon his retirement presented the church with a fine organ, Weldon, out of compliment to the king, being appointed organist. He chiefly composed sacred music; but many of his songs and lighter pieces are much admired. B. at Chichester, about 1670; D. 1736.

WELLESLEY, Richard Colley, Marquis, *wells'-le*, a British statesman, was the eldest son of Garret, earl of Mornington, and of Anne, his countess, who was the daughter of Arthur, Viscount Dungannon. On coming of age, he entered the Irish House of Lords, and continued to sit therein until the Union, before which event he was elected to the British House of Commons. Attracting the notice of George III., he was nominated one of the lords of the Treasury, and was eventually created a baron in the British and marquis in the Irish peerage. In 1797 he was appointed governor-general of India, a position in which he displayed great administrative talent, combined with an unusual share of promptness of action. India, when he assumed the reins of government, was in a critical condition. Bonaparte having succeeded in gaining a footing in Egypt, was apparently about to strike a blow at the English possessions in the East. Tippo Saib was endeavouring to regain those territories which he had lost, and was in correspondence with the French. Marquis Wellesley immediately began to act. He despatched the Anglo-Indian army against Tippoo, who, after suffering defeat at Malavelly, was besieged in the strong fortress of Seringapatam, which was taken, the sultan falling in the fight. Nearly all his territories were annexed to the British possessions. The governor-general next turned his attention to the finances and the general internal organization of the Indian Empire. The turbulent Mahrattas were afterwards defeated in a series of sanguinary encounters, and their power completely broken by the decisive battles of Assaye and Lassawarree. In these campaigns, the marquis's brother, Major-General Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, displayed military qualities which formed a true augury of his future brilliant success as a commander. The marquis

was permitted to resign the governor-generalship in 1805, and returning to England, he resumed his parliamentary career, was for a short period ambassador to Spain, and in 1809, at the request of the king, whose friendship for him was very great, undertook the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, and held it until 1812. He remained out of office between this date and the year 1821, having, in the meanwhile, had frequent occasion to condemn the inefficient manner in which his brother was supported in the Spanish campaigns by the English ministry. During nearly seven years he held the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1833, five years after his resignation of it, was re-appointed, holding the office, on this second occasion, for about a year. His last public employment was in the second ministry of Lord Melbourne, in which he held the appointment of lord chamberlain. Marquis Wellesley was a statesman of enlarged views, and with superior talent for organization; but for party politics he had little sympathy. Like others who had held the post, his administration of the East Indian empire was bitterly attacked by his political opponents. But the measures which he inaugurated while ruling in the East ultimately proved as productive of real good as his career was brilliant while he held the government there. His despatches, minutes, and correspondence, during his administration of India, were published by Mr. Montgomery Martin in 1836. B. at Dublin, 1760; D. in London, 1842.

WELLINGTON, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, *wel'-ling-ton*, an illustrious British military commander and eminent statesman, was the third son of the earl of Mornington, by Anne, daughter of Arthur Viscount Dungannon. The family name was originally Wesley, which had been assumed by the duke's grandfather, Richard Colley, Esq., on succeeding, by bequest, in 1728, to the estates of Garret Wesley, Esq., of Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland. As Arthur Wesley, for so he continued to style himself until 1797, at which time the paternal designation was changed to Wellesley by the first marquis, he received his education at Eton college, afterwards from a private tutor at Brighton, and finally at the military academy of Angers, in France. He obtained his first commission as ensign in the 73rd regiment of foot in 1787; at the close of the same year he became lieutenant in the 76th; early in 1778 he exchanged into the 41st, and in June of the same year was gazetted to the 12th light dragoons. Promoted to a captaincy in the 58th foot in 1791, he, in the following year, exchanged into the 18th light dragoons. In 1793 he was appointed major of the 33rd foot; and, after representing the borough of Trim, in the county of Meath, in the Irish Parliament, and afterwards acting as aide-de-camp to the earl of Westmoreland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he in 1794 went upon his first active service as lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd regiment, having been ordered to join the forces of the duke of York in the Netherlands. The English were, however, compelled to retire before the French army under Pichegru, and in the following year, after several disasters, he embarked for England. His regiment was next ordered to the West Indies; but the ship on board which it was embarked, after experiencing some bad weather at sea, was compelled to put back to Portsmouth, and in the following year the destination of the force was changed to that of India. Meanwhile, Wellesley had become a colonel, and in 1797 he landed in India with his men. His career may be said to have commenced under the most favourable auspices; for, in 1798, his eldest brother arrived at Calcutta as governor-general of India. Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, was intriguing with France and the Mahrattas to expel the English from India; the governor-general, accordingly, after some fruitless attemps at conciliation, resolved to crush the disaffected native princes. An army, under General Harris, was ordered to enter the territory of Mysore, Colonel Wellesley's regiment forming part of the force. The Nizam of the Deccan supplied a contingent to the British, and the command of this portion of the army was given to the brother of the governor-general. After defeating Tippoo's troops at Malavelly, the British marched upon Seringapatam, which was stormed and taken, the sultan being killed in the fight. In 1799 Wellesley was nominated governor of Seringapatam and of Mysore; in which position he highly distinguished himself, both in the field and as an administrator. In 1803 he fought and gained the splendid victory of Assaye, where, with 8000 men, he defeated the forces of Scindia, amounting to 30,000. He next compelled the rajah of Berar to sue for peace. The following year he repaired to Bombay, where an address was presented to him, in which he was styled as equally great in the cabinet and in the field; from the British residents at Calcutta he received a sabre worth £1000, whilst the army of the Deccan subscribed to present him with a service of plate of the value of 2000 guineas; and, having received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and been knighted, he, in 1805, set sail for England. Towards the close of the same year, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the German expedition under Lord Cathcart; but in a few months the English returned, without having been engaged with the enemy. In 1806 he married Lady Catherine Pakenham; in 1807 he became secretary for Ireland, was elected to the House of Commons, and, in the same year, participated in the Copenhagen expedition as brigadier, his division routing the Danes at Kioge, which town fell into his hands. Returning to England shortly afterwards, he resumed his seat in the House of Commons, and his post as secretary for Ireland. In 1808, having been made lieutenant-general, and given the command of the army to be despatched to the Peninsula, the great drama of his life was about to commence. In July of that year he landed at Corunna; but, finding that the junta of Gallicia asked for money and not men, he changed his plans and sailed for Portugal, where he disembarked his troops at Mondego Bay. On receiving a reinforcement of 4000 men, under Major-General Spencer, from Cadiz, Sir Arthur Wellesley, with about 13,000 men in all, prepared to attack the French under Junot, who had with him 14,000 troops. Sir John Moore had likewise landed in Portugal, with the view of effecting a junction with Wellesley, who, however, resolved to strike a blow without waiting for his reinforcements. He marched towards Lisbon; but was superseded in the chief command by Sir Hew Dalrymple and then by Sir Harry Burrard, who had been sent out from England. This general was mild

and cautious to a fault; and, despite the urgent representations of Wellesley, who declared that if the English did not attack Junot, Junot would attack them, he refused to act until Sir John Moore had come up. At Vimiera the French, as Wellesley had predicted, fell upon the English, but were gallantly repulsed, and would certainly have been cut off from Lisbon, were it not for the blundering tactics of Burrard. The Convention of Cintra was afterwards concluded, by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal, Junot and all his troops and baggage being conveyed in English transports to the nearest French port. In disgust and disappointment Sir Arthur Wellesley resigned his command and returned to England, where he found the nation indignant at the incompetent generalship of Burrard and the diplomatic incapacity of those who had allowed Junot to retrieve by treaty what he had lost in the field. An inquiry took place; and, although everybody was admitted to have acted with zeal, firmness, and gallantry, the superiority of Wellesley as a commander, over the higher officers, was apparent, though it was not publicly avowed by those in authority. Accordingly, when, in 1809, Napoleon, after having burst into Spain, had occupied Madrid, and after Soult had marched against Sir John Moore with an overpowering force, the English nation became aroused, it was not to a Burrard or a Dalrymple that the command of the British forces was intrusted. The national enthusiasm demanded that a great blow should be struck on land, and to Sir Arthur Wellesley was given the sole command of the war. On arriving in Portugal, he took the field with a force of about 25,000 men, and immediately proceeded to drive Soult from Oporto. The French being upon the opposite side of the Douro, a rapid river, at this point nearly 300 yards across, Wellesley, by a series of manœuvres as bold as they were skilful, threw his men across the river, took up a position in a convent upon the opposite shore, met and repulsed a fierce attack by Soult, then routed him, and drove him in panic-stricken retreat through the mountains into Galicia. In that disastrous march the French marshal lost a fourth of his army, the whole of his artillery, and the greater part of his baggage. Such was the first of that grand series of brilliant victories by which the Peninsular war was marked. Sir Arthur now entered Spain, formed a junction with Cuesta, the Spanish general, and fought and won the battle of Talavera, with 22,000 Englishmen against 50,000 Frenchmen. For this victory, in which he had received no assistance from the miserable, impracticable Spanish general Cuesta, he was created Baron Douro of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera. But, not being able to count upon the assistance of his Spanish allies, and with four French armies bearing down upon him from all sides, he resolved to withdraw into Portugal, where, soon afterwards, he constructed the famous lines of Torres Vedras, by which he kept Lisbon in security, and dashed back the impetuous onslaught of the French with complete success. These stupendous lines of defence were double, the outer line being 29 miles long, and the inner one 24; the whole forming a series of fortified positions, extending from the ocean at Vedras to the back of Lisbon. Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men; but finding, to his astonishment, the





capital defended in such a remarkable manner, he, after a few slight attacks, which were promptly repulsed, commenced a sullen retreat. Lord Wellington sallied forth from his lines, and went in close pursuit. At Almeida Massena made a stand, but was beaten in the most rapid and skilful manner by his opponent. Having thus cleared Portugal of the French, Lord Wellington resolved to again enter Spain; but as it was of the most vital importance that Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, fortresses of immense strength, and garrisoned by Frenchmen, should not remain in the hands of an enemy, the English commander determined that they should fall. And fall they did; yet not till he had met, and, after a hard-fought battle, defeated Massena, at Fuentes d'Onore;—not till he had made two unsuccessful assaults upon Badajoz;—not, finally, till he had won the stronghold, at the cost of upwards of 1000 brave English soldiers dead, and more than 3800 wounded. "When," says Napier, "the extent of the night's havoc was made known to Lord Wellington, the firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers." But the sanguinary work was not ended. Marmont, who had been sent to supersede Massena, was alternately advancing and retreating. Long anxious to attack him, Wellington at length took advantage of a strategic blunder committed by his adversary, and fell upon him. The battle of Salamanca was the result, and was the most decisive victory the English commander had yet won in Spain. A month later he entered Madrid in triumph, and afterwards received from his sovereign the title of marquis. With several powerful French armies in the field, each of them as numerous as his own, Wellington, having failed to take Burgos, retreated to his old quarters within the frontiers of Portugal, and there spent the winter of 1812, that winter during which Napoleon had lost 350,000 men beneath Russian snows. The campaign of 1813 opened auspiciously. The emperor, owing to his disasters in Russia, had been compelled to recall Soult from Spain, together with 20,000 men. There were thus left to oppose Wellington about 70,000 men; but there were about 100,000 more in different parts of Spain, under Suchet and other commanders. The French emperor could no longer spare large bodies of troops to pour through the Pyrenees. Wellington was aware of this, and prepared to enter upon his decisive campaign. Rapidly marching into Spain, he, by the most skilful manœuvring, caused the French to quit Madrid and Toledo, and to fall back upon Burgos, and afterwards upon the Ebro, the passage of which they prepared to defend against the English; but Wellington, anxious to spare his men, made a *détour*, and passed the river at a higher point. Upon this, the French again retreated, pursued by their adversaries. At Vittoria, the English came up with them. The French, under King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan, accepted battle, and were decisively routed, losing a vast amount of arms and ammunition. On hearing of this battle, Napoleon was completely dismayed, and hastily sent Soult to turn the tide of events in the Peninsula. Soult made a desperate effort to drive back the English and their Spanish and Portuguese allies; but after a series of sanguinary conflicts, known

as the battles of the Pyrenees, he was forced to retreat into French territory. In November, 1813, Wellington descended into France, pursuing his conquering course to Toulouse, from which, after some severe fighting, Soult was driven. With this engagement the Peninsular war may be said to have ended; for Soult, being made aware of the fall of Napoleon, gave in his allegiance to the Bourbons. In 1814, after an absence of five years, the great commander, now the duke of Wellington, landed in England, where his reception was unprecedentedly brilliant. His next employments were diplomatic. For a short time ambassador at the restored Bourbon court at Paris, he, at the commencement of the year 1815, attended the general congress of European powers at Vienna. The deliberations of that brilliant assembly were suddenly broken up by the news that Napoleon had quitted the island of Elba, had entered France, where the army had flocked to his standard, and, finally, that he was in the Tuileries; while the Bourbon king was flying to Ghent. The representatives of the eight powers sitting at Vienna immediately drew up a paper, in which Bonaparte was denounced as a disturber of the peace of the world. He was proclaimed an outlaw, and delivered over to public justice. The duke of Wellington was, at the same time, nominated commander-in-chief of the army to be concentrated in the Netherlands. In the month of April, 1815, Wellington was at Brussels, preparing for the impending contest. It had been arranged that the allied troops should be mustered on the Rhine, and it was in order to cover this general gathering, and also to protect Belgium, that Wellington decided upon fixing his head-quarters at Brussels. Napoleon's object, on the other hand, was to crush the English army, and to drive back whatever Prussian troops might have entered Flanders, before the great concentration of the allies could take place. Wellington had under him about 40,000 British and Hanoverians, and 36,000 Germans and Belgians. The Prussians, amounting to 80,000, were at Namur, under Marshal Blucher. By indefatigable exertions, Napoleon had collected a force of 120,000 men. On the 16th of June the French under Napoleon attacked Blucher at Ligny, and penetrated to the centre of his position; but the Prussians fought with great obstinacy until nightfall, when Blucher retired in the best order to Wavre. On the same day Marshal Ney attacked Wellington at Quatre Bras, but failed in all his attempts to carry the position. In consequence of Blucher's retrograde movement upon the Wavre, Wellington retired to a position facing the village of Waterloo, crossing the high roads from Brussels to Charleroi and Nivelles. In front, he held the house and gardens of Hougoumont; on his left centre, he held the farm of La Haye Sainte. Napoleon concentrated his forces upon a range of heights looking upon this position, and, having despatched his third corps to observe the Prussians, he, about one o'clock on the 18th of June, commenced the fight with an impetuous attack upon the post at Hougoumont. This attack was renewed again and again throughout the whole of the day; but the post was gallantly kept against every onslaught by the Guards, and remained in their hands. Simultaneously, Napoleon sent against the British position heavy columns of infantry, intermixed with cavalry, and supported by powerful artillery, which kept up a deadly fire. There was no manœuvring throughout the day. Napoleon's tactics were to pour against the whole British line a furious cannonade, and to launch against it heavy charges of infantry and cavalry. But in all these attacks he could make no impression upon the British infantry. These desperate encounters were maintained until about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time, the French having succeeded in carrying the post of La Haye Sainte from the Hanoverians, and the Prussian guns being heard on his right, Napoleon resolved to make a last desperate effort to overpower the British left centre, and ordered his Guard to advance. The brave Guard came forward in column, and halting at the distance of 50 yards from the English, attempted, under a murderous fire, to deploy; but, in the effort, they became broken into confused masses, the British musketry creating terrible havoc among them. They wavered, and then recoiled in hopeless confusion. At this moment the duke of Wellington moved forward his whole line, and, sweeping all before him, drove the French from their position, and captured their entire artillery and baggage. The Prussians having arrived just as the French had been routed, the duke of Wellington halted his invincible troops in the field, and allowed Blucher to take up the pursuit of the panic-stricken French. With the victory of Waterloo the great continental war came to a termination, having lasted during twelve years. On his return to England, the duke of Wellington was received with all the honours that a grateful and enthusiastic nation could devise. In addition to the sums he had already received—about half a million—a grant of £200,000 was voted for the purchase of the mansion and estate of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire. With the year 1822 the duke entered upon his life as a statesman. Of this portion of his career, honesty and sagacity were the main characteristics; and if he at first opposed innovation and change, it was from a fear that the constitution might be endangered by the efforts of mere theorists, with whom throughout his life he had no sympathy. He was twice secretary of state, and once prime minister; and to the last hour of his life may be said to have laboured for his country. That England was not unmindful of the merits of her greatest military commander is attested by the honours and rewards which she heaped upon him; and at his death his remains were interred, with every public honour, by the side of his illustrious fellow-hero, Nelson, in St. Paul's cathedral. B. either at Dangan Castle, Meath, or at Dublin, 1769; D. at Walmer Castle, Kent, 1852.

WELLS, Edward, *wels*, a learned English divine, who published, among other works, an answer to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity; pamphlets against the Dissenters; and a valuable work on the Geography of the Old and New Testaments. B. at Corsham, Wiltshire, about 1665; D. 1730.

WELLWOOD, Thomas, *wel'-wood*, a Scotch physician, who became king's physician for Scotland to William III. He wrote, "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1688 to the Revolution." B. near Edinburgh, 1652; D. 1716.

WELSTED, Leonard, *wel'-sted*, an English poet, who produced several poems of merit, but was satirized by Pope in the "Dunciad," in the following lines:—

"Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, beer!
Though stale not ripe, though thin yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Steady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not full."

He translated "Longinus on the Sublime," and wrote a comedy called "The Dissembled Wanton;" and is said to have been secretly employed as a political writer by Sir Robert Walpole. B. at Abington, Northamptonshire, 1689; D. 1747.

WENCESLAUS, or WENZEL, *went'-zel*, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, was the son of Charles IV., whom he succeeded in 1378. He was a dissolute and cruel prince, and during his reign John Huss was burned; which ruthless act gave rise to the dreadful Hussite war. B. 1361; D. 1419.

WENTWORTH, Thomas. (*See* STRAFFORD, Earl of.)

WERNER, Abraham Gottlob, *vair'-ner*, an eminent German mineralogist, who studied at the famous school of mines at Freiberg, in Saxony, and in 1775 was appointed inspector of the mineralogical cabinet and professor of mineralogy in that city. By his lectures and his writings he won a position at the head of the most celebrated mineralogists of his time. His principal works were, "Theory of the Formation of Veins," a treatise on the external character of minerals, and "The Classification and Description of Mountains." B. at Weslau, Upper Lusatia, 1750; D. at Dresden, 1817.

WERNER, Frederick Louis Zacharias, an eminent German dramatist, who was engaged at Warsaw and at Berlin in the diplomatic service of Prussia. He subsequently became a convert to Roman Catholicism at Rome, and next took orders at Vienna. His best productions were, "The Cross on the Baltic," "Martin Luther," and "Attila." B. at Königsberg, 1768; D. at Vienna, 1823.

WERNER, Joannes, a German mathematician, who in 1514 produced "Annotations on the First Book of Ptolemy's Geography," a treatise on the movement of the eighth sphere, and other works. B. 1468; D. 1528.

WESLEY, or WESTLEY, Samuel, *wes'-le*, an English divine, who was educated as a dissenter, but subsequently conformed to the Established Church, and wrote some tracts against his old connexions. He obtained the living of South Ormsby in Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth in the same county. He wrote a number of poems, which were ridiculed by Garth and other wits. His principal works were, "The Life of Christ," a poem; the "History of the New Testament in verse;" and some verses upon the victory of Blenheim, for which he obtained the chaplaincy of a regiment from the Duke of Marlborough. B. probably at Preston, about 1668; D. 1735.

WESLEY, Samuel, an English divine, who was son of the preceding, held the under-mastership of Westminster School during many years, and afterwards became master of the school at Tiverton, in Devonshire. He wrote the "Battle of the Sexes," and other ingenious poems. B. at Epworth, Lincolnshire, about 1692; D. at Tiverton, Devonshire, 1739.

WESLEY, John, a celebrated English divine, who with Whitefield, founded Methodism. He was the son of Samuel Wesley the elder, and was educated at the Charterhouse; whence he removed to Christchurch College, Oxford; but in 1726 was chosen fellow of Lincoln College, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. They devoted their leisure to visiting the prisons and the sick, took the communion once a week, and fasted upon two out of every seven days. An association thus rigidly occupied with religious duties excited considerable notice; and, among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them with such success, as to subsequently become the distinctive appellation of all their followers. Deeming Oxford a sphere not large enough for his labours, Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, in North America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of nearly two years, he returned to England, commenced preaching to open-air meetings, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united to George Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which was zealously espoused and preached by the latter, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and was almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. No man ever laboured more zealously or continuously in the cause which he had undertaken. Every moment of his life was devoted to the organization of the great sect of Methodists, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published hymns, sermons, political tracts, and controversial pieces against the Calvinists and Moravians; but the complete list of the writings of this extraordinary man is too voluminous to be inserted. Two collected editions of his works have been published, the first in 32 vols., and the second in 16 vols. The best biographies of him are those of Coke and More, and Southey. His preaching was extemporaneous, but not vehement. He dwelt much upon practical religion, though he taught his followers to seek inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and to aspire to a state of sinless perfection. B. at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703; D. in London, 1791.

WESLEY, Charles, an English divine, and younger brother of the preceding, was one of the first Methodists, and continued a constant preacher among them to his death. He wrote several hymns, and other pious pieces of great excellence. B. at Epworth, 1708; D. in London, 1788.

WESLEY, Charles, an eminent English musical performer, who was the son of the preceding, excelled as a player of the organ and harpsichord, and while still young, was frequently engaged to perform Handel's music before George III. He became organist to St. George's, Hanover Square. B. 1757; D. 1815.

WESLEY, Samuel, an eminent English musician, and brother of the preceding, was a man of extensive learning, and his musical powers were of the highest order. He composed a complete cathedral service, and other works. B. 1766; D. 1837.

WESSEL, or WESSELUS, John, *wes'-sel*, a learned Dutch divine, a man of the profoundest learning. His merit became known to Pope Sixtus

IV., who invited him to Rome, and promised him whatever he should require. Wesselus contented himself with asking for a Hebrew and Greek Bible from the Vatican library. He sought to root out the errors which were rife in the Roman Catholic Church, and, indeed, is regarded as the precursor of Luther. Many of his works were burnt in the manuscript, as heretical; but some of them were printed at Groningen in 1614. B. 1419; D. 1489.

WEST, Richard, *west*, an eminent English lawyer, who in 1725 became lord chancellor of Ireland. He wrote "A Discourse concerning Treasons and Bills of Attainder," and another "Treatise on the Manner of Creating Peers." D. 1726.

WEST, Gilbert, an eminent English writer, who became treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, through the favour of William Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham. In 1747 he printed his valuable work in vindication of the truth of our Saviour's resurrection, for which the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. He also published a translation of Pindar into English verse, some elegant poems, and translations from Euripides and Plato. B. 1706; D. 1756.

WEST, Benjamin, a celebrated American painter, who became president of the Royal Academy of London. He gave evidence of his talents as early as his 7th year, and having continued to labour assiduously, he set up as a portrait-painter at Philadelphia when only 18. In 1760 he visited Italy, and afterwards repaired to London, where he was so fortunate as to acquire the favour of George III., who during forty years held him in great esteem. For the king and several of the English nobility he painted a number of historical pictures At the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was, in 1792, nominated president of the Royal Academy. His best works were, "The Death of Wolfe," well known by Woollett's fine engraving; "Penn Treating with the Indians;" "St. Paul on the Isle of Melita," in the chapel of Greenwich Hospital; and "Cromwell Dismissing the Long Parliament." B. at Springfield, Pennsylvania, U.S., 1738; D. in London, 1820. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

WEST, Thomas, an English topographical writer, who wrote "The History of Furness Abbey," and a "Guide to the Lakes." B. 1716; D. at Ulverstone, Lancashire, 1779.

WESTALL, Richard, *west'-awl*, an English painter, who produced some fine historical pictures, but was principally employed by publishers to illustrate standard works. B. at Hertford, 1765; D. 1836.

WESTALL, William, an English painter, and brother of the preceding. When a young man, he accompanied Captain Flinders as draughtsman, on his voyage of discovery. He principally devoted himself to the production of landscape drawings for engraving. B. 1781; D. 1850.

WESTBURY, Lord. (*See* BETHELL, Sir Richd.)

WESTMACOTT, Sir Richard, *west'-ma-kot*, an eminent English sculptor, who derived his first instructions in art from his father; after which he pursued a distinguished career as a student in Italy, receiving lessons from the celebrated Canova at Rome. In 1795 he was elected a member of the Academy at Florence, and, after his return to England, was employed by the most distinguished patrons of art. For the dukes of Bedford and Newcastle, the earls of Egremont and Carlisle, and the marquis of Lansdowne, he produced some remarkable pieces of sculpture. He assisted Flaxman and Baily in executing the friezes for the Marble Arch, now at Cumberland Gate. His fame chiefly rests upon his monumental statues of Addison, Pitt, Fox, &c., in Westminster Abbey; of General Pakenham, Lord Collingwood, and Sir Ralph Abercromby, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The statues of Lord Erskine, in Lincoln's Inn; Fox, in Bloomsbury-square; Francis, duke of Bedford, in Russell-square; and the duke of York, on the column in Waterloo-place, were also from his chisel. The statue of Achilles, inscribed to the duke of Wellington, and erected in Hyde Park, was likewise modelled by him; but this latter may be pronounced as the least meritorious of his many works. He was elected a R.A. in 1816. B. in London, 1775; D. 1856.

WESTMACOTT, Richard, a modern English sculptor, and son of the preceding, acquired the rudiments of his art under his father, and subsequently studied Greek and Roman art in Italy. His finest works were, "David as the Slayer of Goliath," the busts of Sir R. Murchison and Sydney Smith, "Venus instructing Cupid," and "The Cymbal-player," produced for the duke of Devonshire. The pediment of the Royal Exchange was likewise executed by him. The articles on sculpture, in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and the "Penny Cyclopædia," were from his pen. In 1837 he was elected F.R.S., in 1849 R.A., and in 1857 succeeded his father as professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy. B. in London, 1799; D. 1872.

WESTMORLAND, Mildmay Fane, Earl of, *west'-mor-land*, an English nobleman and poet, who, at the outbreak of the civil war, espoused the cause of Charles I., but subsequently sided with the Parliament. At the Restoration, which he supported, he became a favourite with Charles II., who nominated him joint lord-lieutenant of Northamptonshire. He was the author of a volume of elegantly-written poems, entitled "Otia Sacra." B. about 1600; D. 1665.

WESTMORLAND, John Fane, eleventh Earl of, an English diplomatist, who at first followed the profession of arms, serving in the Peninsula as aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington. In 1814 he entered upon his diplomatic career, as British envoy at the court of Florence. During the interval 1841-51, he held the post of English ambassador at the court of Berlin, and, in the latter year, succeeded to the same post at the Austrian court, where, in 1855, he was replaced by Sir Hamilton Seymour. An accomplished musician himself, he was a warm patron of the art. B. 1784; D. 1859.

WESTON, William, *wes-ton*, rector of Campden, in Gloucestershire, was the author of two very learned works, one entitled an "Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens;" the other, "Dissertations on some of the most remarkable Wonders of Antiquity." D. 1760.

WESTON, Stephen, an eminent classical scholar and orientalist, was educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford; obtained the living of Mamhead, Devon, in 1777; but resigned his ecclesiastical preferment in 1790, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his numerous works are, "A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the

English, with the Oriental Languages," "Letters from Paris," 2 vols., "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary," besides various translations from the Chinese and Persian, in prose and poetry; sermons, tales, and works relative to philology, divinity, and antiquities. B. 1747; D. 1830.

WETHERELL, Sir Charles, *weth'-er-el*, a distinguished chancery lawyer, received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1794 was called to the bar. For many years he practised, though but with moderate success, at the common law bar, and then betook himself to the court of chancery. In 1818 Mr. Wetherell obtained a seat in Parliament as member for Shaftesbury; and though he displayed much talent and energy in debate, "his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, reverenced his learning, and honoured his consistency." From 1820 to 1826 Sir Charles represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton; and in 1830 was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the reform act. In 1824 he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley as attorney-general, but resigned when Mr. Canning became premier. He came into office once more in 1828, under the duke of Wellington, but remained only 15 months, being determinedly opposed to Catholic emancipation. He was an inveterate opponent of reform, and on the borough he represented being disfranchised, closed his senatorial life exclaiming, "This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge." Sir Charles held the office of recorder of Bristol; and his great unpopularity, as the marked opponent of the reform bill, rendered him so obnoxious in that city, that when he appeared there to hold the Michaelmas sessions for 1831, his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated mob, who hooted at and pelted him with stones; and serious riots and burnings took place on the following day and night. Sir Charles, however, escaped uninjured, and fulfilled the duties of his office until his death. B. 1770; D. 1846.

WETSTEIN, John James, *vet'-stine*, a learned German divine and writer, who devoted his life to biblical researches, and produced a valuable edition of the Greek New Testament; a defence of the authenticity and genuineness of the same work; and "Prolegomena." B. at Bâle, 1693; D. at Amsterdam, 1754.

WEYER, Sylvain van de, *vai'-er*, an eminent Belgian writer and statesman, who was educated for the practice of the law, but became librarian to the city of Brussels. Having written with great fervour in support of the popular cause, he was deprived of this latter post in 1830; but after the Belgian revolution, which occurred a few months later, was appointed envoy to the English court. Upon the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium, he became minister of foreign affairs. Subsequently he was nominated ambassador to the English court, and in 1845 was named prime minister by King Leopold; but, in the following year, resumed his ambassadorial functions in London. As a writer upon art and politics, he achieved the highest success; for the Philo-





biblon Society of London he wrote and composed a series of valuable treatises upon the English authors who have written in the French language. B. at Louvain, 1803; D. 1874.

WEYSE, Christopher Ernest Frederick, *vyse*, a dramatic and lyric composer of great eminence, who to his musical studies added a diligent cultivation of philosophy, astronomy, medicine, and languages, and produced numerous works. He wrote "Floribella" and "Kenilworth," two excellent operas; "An Adventure in the Garden of Rosenberg," a comic operetta; an immense number of songs, which are everywhere sung by the peasantry of Sweden, where he found constant patronage. It was chiefly, however, in oratorios and other sacred music that he excelled; of which his "Sacrifice of Jesus," and "Pentecost," are favourable specimens. B. 1774; D. 1842.

WHARTON, Sir George, *whawr'-ton*, an English astrologer, who inherited a fortune, but spent the greatest part of his patrimony in defence of Charles I.; and, after the ruin of the royal cause, wrote a number of almanacs, astronomical tracts, a chronology of remarkable events, and other works. He was also the author of some doggrel verses. Subsequently to the Restoration, he was created a baronet, and made treasurer of the Ordnance. B. in Westmoreland, about 1620; D. 1681.

WHARTON, Anne, an English lady, distinguished for her poetical talents, in the reign of Charles II. She was wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, and wrote several poems, which are included in Dryden's and Nichols's collections. D. 1685.

WHARTON, Henry, a learned English divine, became chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, who gave him a vicarage in Kent. His principal works were, a "Treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy, against the Church of Rome;" "Specimens of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation;" "Anglia Sacra," which was an historical account of the archbishops and bishops that held office in England from the introduction of Christianity; and a learned work, entitled "A Defence of Pluralities." B. at Worstead, Norfolk, 1664; D. at Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1695.

WHARTON, Thomas, Marquis of, an English statesman, who became a prominent member of the Whig party, and, with his father, was the first who went over to the cause of William III., on his landing in 1688. He was soon afterwards nominated comptroller of the household, and a member of the privy council. In the reign of Anne, and during the ascendancy of the Tory ministry, he was in opposition; but after his party obtained power, he was employed as one of the commissioners that settled the treaty of union with Scotland. He was subsequently appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. After the accession of George I. to the throne, he became lord privy seal, and received the title of Marquis of Wharton. He was known amongst his own party as "Honest Tom Wharton." He is stated to have been the author of the famous political ballad called "Lillibullero." B. about 1649; D. in London, 1715.

WHARTON, Philip, Duke of, was son of the preceding, under whose direction he was educated upon strictly Presbyterian principles; but upon the death of his parents he discarded his tutor, and going abroad, paid court to the Chevalier St. George, commonly called the

Pretender, who dignified him with the title of duke of Northumberland. He soon afterwards returned home, made his peace with government, and was created duke of Wharton. After this he joined the opposition, and established a weekly paper called the "True Briton." Having reduced his fortune by his extravagances, he again went abroad, where he attached himself to the Pretender, and where his extraordinary career was marked by a continual course of dissipation. Pope, in his essay commencing "Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days," depicts his character. B. 1698; D. in Spain, 1731.

WHATELY, William, *whait-le*, a learned English divine, who published a number of sermons with quaint titles, but of considerable excellence, a "Treatise on Marriage," and an "Exposition of the Commandments." B. at Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1583; D. 1639.

WHATELY, Dr. Richard, a modern English prelate and learned writer, pursued a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, where, in 1825, he was nominated principal of St. Alban's Hall. In 1830 he became professor of political economy at the same seat of learning, and, in the following year, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, in which position he distinguished himself as a churchman of liberal and enlightened views. He wrote voluminously, many of his productions being esteemed as of the highest excellence. For the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" he wrote his two celebrated works, "The Elements of Logic" and "The Elements of Rhetoric," treatises which have been more often reprinted than any similar works. Besides a large number of eloquent sermons and charges to his clergy, he wrote "Essays on some of the Dangers of Christian Faith," "Introductory Lectures upon St. Paul's Epistles," "Thoughts on the New Dogma of the Church of Rome," &c. Apart from theology, he produced, among other excellent works, "Introductory Lectures to Political Economy," "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," and "English Synonyms." B. in London, 1787; D. 1863.

WHEARE, Degory, *weer*, an English historical writer, who became Camden professor of history, and principal of Gloucester Hall, Oxford. His works were composed in the Latin language, but one of them was translated into English by Edmund Bohun. B. at Jacobstow, Cornwall, 1573; D. 1647.

WHEATLEY, Charles, *wheet'-le*, an English divine, who obtained a fellowship of St. John's College, Oxford. His principal works were, "A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer," "Answer to Hoadly on the Sacrament," and "Miscellaneous Sermons." B. in London, 1686; D. in Herts, 1742.

WHEATLEY, Francis, an English painter, who became a member of the Royal Academy of London; and, besides many excellent works, produced a remarkable one depicting the London riots of 1780, which was engraved by James Heath for Alderman Boydell. B. in London, 1747; D. 1801.

WHEATON, Henry, *whee'-ton*, an American diplomatist and writer upon international law, who, having studied jurisprudence in his native country, repaired to London, where, as well as in Paris, he greatly enlarged his acquaintance with the civil law. Returning to America, he commenced practice, and in 1815 became a judge of the Marine Court. In 1821 he was one of the convention for revising the constitution of New York. During the interval 1827 to 1834, he acted as first *chargé d'affaires* at the Danish court; and, from the year 1837 until 1846, he represented his country as minister-plenipotentiary to Prussia. He had been appointed professor of International law in Harvard university, and was preparing to enter upon his functions when he was carried off by death. His principal works were, "Elements of International Law;" "History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America, from the earliest times to the Treaty of Washington;" "History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the conquest of England;" and a "Description of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark." B. at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., 1785; D. 1848.

WHEATSTONE, Charles, *wheet'-stone*, an eminent English natural philosopher, who introduced and gave a practical application to the electric telegraph in England, and claimed the merit of having invented the stereoscope. He was brought up to, and for a time followed, the business of a manufacturer of musical instruments. Possessed of great mechanical ingenuity, and having a strong predilection for philosophical research, he at an early age made some important experiments on sound, the results of which were published in the "Annals of Philosophy" for 1823. He next occupied himself with investigations relative to the philosophy of light, of optics, and of electricity. In all these departments of philosophical inquiry he met with the most brilliant success; his experiments, apparatus, and discoveries being of the most ingenious and valuable character. His reputation was soon established, and in 1834 he obtained the post of professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London. In 1836 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to which body he, in 1838, made known the beautiful invention of the stereoscope, in a paper entitled "Contributions to the Physiology of Vision." But the application of his great scientific acquirements to the perfecting of the electric telegraph was the most important event of his life. The idea of using electricity as a means of affording telegraphic communication between distant places had been a favourite one with natural philosophers for more than half a century. It is asserted that in 1834 Professor Muncke, of Heidelberg, taking advantage of what had been previously done by other electricians, produced and described an electric telegraph. In 1836 he is said to have "explained the whole thing" to Mr. Cooke, then engaged in the Anatomical Museum at Heidelberg in preparing wax models for the university of Durham. This gentleman at once perceived the importance of the discovery, and early in 1837, having nearly completed a system of apparatus for an experiment on the line of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, he was introduced to Professor Wheatstone, who was engaged upon the same subject, and had made some important discoveries in connexion therewith. These gentlemen at once entered into an alliance, and together they perfected and applied the electric telegraph. There are no less than four claimants for the honour of having invented the electric telegraph as a practical reality—Wheatstone, Alexander, Steinhill, and Morse; but Wheatstone is admitted to have

produced his invention at a prior date to all the others. With respect to the relative claims of Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke, an eminent authority, Professor Daniell, may be quoted. He says: "Whilst Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, promising to be a work of national importance, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the few years since they have been associated." To the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society, and to the "Philosophical Transactions," Professor Wheatstone contributed a number of papers, upon Optics, Electricity, and also upon various improvements in connexion with the electric telegraph. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 he was one of the jurors in the section for heat, light, and electricity. With Professor Daniell, and other eminent scientific men, he formed one of the commission which made the selection of magnesian limestone for building the New Palace of Westminster. For a detailed account of Professor Wheatstone's labours, the student is referred to a paper in vol. xi. of the "Proceedings" of the Institution of Civil Engineers, entitled "The Electric Telegraph; its History, Theory, and Practical Application." Professor Wheatstone was a knight of the Legion of Honour, and member of the chief scientific bodies of Europe. B. at Gloucester, 1802; D. 1875.

Wheeler, Rev. Sir George, *wheel'-er*, an English divine and baronet, who travelled in the Levant, and upon his return presented several valuable relics of antiquity, collected in his travels, to the university of Oxford. He entered into orders, and was presented to a vicarage in Hampshire and a rectory in Durham. His most important works were, "A Journey into Greece," "An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians," and "The Protestant Monastery; or, Christian Economics." B. at Breda, 1650; D. 1724.

Wheatstone, George, *whet'-ston*, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, who inherited a fortune, but dissipated it in endeavouring to obtain a court appointment. He next enlisted as a common soldier, fought in the Netherlands, and was present when Sir Philip Sidney received his death-wound at Zutphen. Later in life he was a farmer; but having failed in that capacity, he went upon a voyage to Newfoundland. Finally he endeavoured to gain a livelihood by his pen. He was the author of a comedy called "Promus and Cassandra," the plot of which was the same as that of "Measure for Measure." He was likewise an industrious writer of prose. Lived towards the close of the 16th century.

Whewell, Rev. Dr. William, *whe'-wel*, a modern English philosopher, who became master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the son of a carpenter, and was himself intended for the same trade; but having distinguished himself whilst a scholar of the free grammar-school of Lancaster, the head-master of that establishment procured him the means of proceeding to the university of Cambridge, where he was nominated, in succession, fellow of Trinity College, professor of mineralogy, professor of moral theology, and, in 1841, master of Trinity. A man of multifarious knowledge and powerful intellect, he contributed greatly to the advancement of science. His principal works were, "History of the Inductive Sciences," "The Elements of Morality, including Polity," and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." A remarkable work upon "The Plurality of Worlds" was likewise attributed to him. B. at Lancaster, 1795; D. 1866.

Whichcote, Dr. Benjamin, *wich'-kote*, a learned English divine, and one of the chief founders of the Latitudinarians in the English church, who became provost of King's College, Cambridge, but was removed at the Restoration. He was afterwards minister of St. Anne's, Blackfriars; upon the burning of which church during the great fire of London, in 1666, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Lawrence-Jewry. His works principally were, sermons, moral and religious aphorisms, and "Observations and Apophthegms." B. at Stoke, Shropshire, 1610; D. at Cambridge, 1683.

Whiston, William, *whis'-ton*, a celebrated English divine and mathematician, was educated first at the free school at Tamworth, and removed thence to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree in arts. He afterwards became domestic chaplain to Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, who gave him the living of Lowestoft. In 1703 he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, in which office he read lectures on his great predecessor's principles of philosophy. About this time he began to oppose the doctrine of the Trinity, and conducted himself with so much imprudent zeal in the controversy, that he was deprived of the professorship, and expelled the university. He then retired to London, where he supported himself by teaching mathematics, reading lectures, and writing books. He was a man of considerable learning, but excessively credulous, notwithstanding his want of faith in the Trinity. His principal works were, "A New Theory of the Earth;" "Astronomical Lectures;" "Translation of Josephus;" "Astronomical Principles of Religion;" "History of the Old and New Testaments;" and "Memoirs" of his own life. B. near Twycross, Leicestershire, 1667; D. in London, 1752.

Whitaker, Rev. John, *whit'-a-ker*, an eminent English historical writer, who became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and produced a number of valuable works, the principal of which were, "History of Manchester," "Mary Queen of Scots vindicated," "The Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained," and "The Origin of Arianism disclosed." He was also a contributor to the "Anti-Jacobin Review," the "British Critic," and the "English Review." B. at Manchester, about 1735; D. 1808.

Whitaker, Rev. Thomas Dunham, an eminent English antiquarian writer, who received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and produced a number of learned and interesting works, the most important of which were, a portion of the "History of Yorkshire;" "Ducatus Leodinensis, or the Topography of Leeds;" "An Account of the Rebellion of 1745;" and "History of the Deanery of Craven."

He also contributed some valuable papers upon antiquarian matters to the opening volumes of the "Quarterly Review." B. at Rainham, Norfolk, 1759; D. 1821.

WHITBY, Rev. Daniel, *whit'-be*, a learned English divine, who became fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and a prebend in the Cathedral of Salisbury. He wrote a large number of controversial books; but is chiefly known by an excellent work in refutation of Calvinism, and by his Paraphrase and Exposition of the New Testament. B. at Rushden, Northamptonshire, 1638; D. at Salisbury, 1726.

WHITE, Sir Thomas, *white*, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born at Reading; became an opulent London tradesman; and, in 1553, served the office of lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood for preserving the peace of the city during Wyatt's rebellion. B. 1492; D. 1566.

WHITE, Francis, a learned English prelate, who became almoner to the king, dean, and bishop of Carlisle, whence, in 1631, he was translated to Norwich. This bishop distinguished himself by his writings against popery, and in a conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in the king's presence, in 1624. B. about 1577; D. 1637.

WHITE, John, usually styled "the Patriarch of Dorchester," was highly esteemed for his preaching and sanctity. B. 1574; D. 1648.

WHITE, Thomas, or, as he preferred to call himself, Albius, a philosopher and divine of the Roman church, was particularly intimate with Hobbes, though, as philosophers, their opinions widely differed. His works are remarkable for their subtlety about trifling matters. B. in Essex, about 1600; D. 1676.

WHITE, Robert, an eminent English engraver, who studied his art under David Loggan. He engraved the first Oxford almanac in the year 1674, and, says Walpole, engraved more portraits and frontispieces than any other artist of his time. B. in London, 1645; D. 1704.

WHITE, George, an eminent English engraver, and son of the preceding, was instructed in his profession by his father, many of whose unfinished plates were completed by the son, after Robert White's death. He particularly excelled in producing mezzotint engravings of portraits. The most noted of these were Colonel Blood, Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Ormond, Sir Richard Blackmore, and Jack Sheppard. D. about 1734.

WHITE, Jeremy, an English nonconformist divine, who became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and household chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He was a man of considerable humour and resources, but was outwitted by Cromwell, for whose daughter he had an affection; and, being one day on his knees before her, was suddenly caught in that position by the Protector, who demanded the reason. White replied, that he had been long paying his addresses to the lady's maid, but without avail, on which account he was soliciting her mistress's interest. Cromwell, immediately turning to the girl, demanded why she refused Mr. White; and without ceremony, ordering a clergyman to be called, they were married on the spot. After the Restoration, White retired into private life. He wrote a remarkable work, entitled "The Restoration of all Things." It is a defence of the notion that all men will be finally saved. B. 1629; D. 1707.

WHITE, James, a native of Ireland, was educated at the university of Dublin, and wrote "Conway Castle, and other Poems;" "Earl Strongbow," a romance; "Adventures of John of Gaunt;" "Richard Cœur de Lion," &c. D. 1799.

WHITE, Rev. Gilbert, author of the celebrated "Natural History of Selborne," was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1744. From his earliest youth he evinced a love for the study of natural history, and accordingly retired, while still young, to his native village of Selborne, where he spent the remainder of his life in the tranquil enjoyment of his beloved pursuit. He was an enthusiastic lover of nature, and wrote with the greatest elegance: his book has thus become one of the English classics. There are many editions of this delightful work; but the best, and perhaps the only complete one, is that edited by Edward Turner Bennett, secretary of the Zoological Society. B. 1720; D. 1793.

WHITE, Henry Kirke, an English poet, who was the son of a butcher, and was himself placed in the office of an attorney. By assiduous application, he taught himself Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese before he had attained his 19th year. In 1804 he put forth a small collection of poems; and in the same year was enabled to enter himself of the university of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his attainments, but was carried off by death almost at the outset of his brilliant career. His poems exhibit tenderness and a deep feeling for melody; but perhaps his reputation as a poet is mainly owing to the enthusiastic biography of him which was produced by Southey, who edited his "Remains." B. at Nottingham, 1785; D. at Cambridge, 1806.

WHITE, Rev. Joseph, an eloquent English divine, who was the son of a weaver in an obscure situation of life; but having, whilst a youth, exhibited a great aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge, he found a patron in a wealthy country gentleman, and was provided with the means of studying at Wadham College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in the classical and oriental languages. In 1783 he was chosen to deliver the Bampton lectures, his subject being "A View of Christianity and Mohammedanism." These lectures exhibited great eloquence and erudition; and, upon being published, brought their author so high a reputation, as to gain for him a valuable prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. But, unfortunately for his fame, it was afterwards discovered that he had received great assistance in the composition of his lectures from Dr. Parr and the Rev. Samuel Badcock, without having had the honesty to avow his obligations to these divines. He subsequently received some lucrative preferments in the church. His most important works were, "A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour or Tamerlane, rendered from the Persian into English;" "On the Utility of the Arabic Tongue in Theological Studies;" "Chronological Arrangement of the Passages in the Greek Text of the Four Gospels containing the History of Christ;" an edition of the Greek New Testament; and a Latin translation of Abdallatif's "Description of Egypt." B. at Gloucester, about 1746; D. at Oxford, 1814.

WHITE, Rev. Joseph Blanco, a miscellaneous writer, who was descended from an Irish family

settled in Spain, where it had been raised to noble rank. He himself was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and in 1799 entered into holy orders in Spain; but, repairing to England in 1810, he became a convert to Protestantism, passing thence to Unitarianism, and finally becoming a sceptic in matters of religious belief. In 1820 he entered upon a literary career, by contributing to the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine" a series of "Letters from Spain, by Don Leucadion Doblado." Subsequently he wrote several works, both in English and Spanish, the most popular of which were, "Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism," and "Poor Man's Preservative against Popery." He likewise contributed articles to the Quarterly, London, and Westminster Reviews, &c. His "Autobiography" was published after his death. B. at Seville, 1775; D. at Liverpool, 1841.

WHITEFIELD, George, *white'-feeld*, one of the founders of Methodism, was the son of an innkeeper, and received his education in the grammar-school of St. Mary-de-Crypt at Gloucester, and afterwards became servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1736 he was ordained by Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester; after which his zeal prompted him to preach in prisons, private houses, the fields, and open streets. A course so strange and irregular gave offence to his ecclesiastical superiors, and the doors of the churches were everywhere shut against him. His eloquence was particularly fervid, and well adapted to make a great impression upon ordinary minds; in consequence of which he obtained many followers. In 1738 he went to Georgia, in America, whither he had been invited by John Wesley, where he was well received; and wonderful effects are recorded in his journals of the power of his preaching. Sudden and violent conversions were considered as indispensably necessary to prove that the hearers had obtained divine grace. For some time he acted in conjunction with the two Wesleys, but at last serious differences arose between them respecting the Calvinistic doctrines of absolute election and final perseverance. These were zealously maintained by Whitefield and his followers, and as strenuously denied by the others. A division arose, and the Methodists were divided into two great parties, called the Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists. He built two large conventicles in London, that called the Tabernacle, in the City, and another in Tottenham Court Road. He was also greatly assisted by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain, and became the patroness of the sect which he founded. His Sermons, Letters, and Controversial Tracts were published in London in 1771. B. in Gloucestershire, 1714; D. near Boston, U.S., 1770.

WHITEHEAD, George, *white'-hed*, a Quaker, who endured much persecution for his zealous attempts at proselytism; but continued to persevere, and, after the Revolution, procured for the members of his sect the legal allowance of making an affirmation instead of an oath. B. 1636; D. 1725.

WHITEHEAD, William, an English poet, who became secretary and registrar of the order of the Bath, and, in 1757, poet-laureate. Besides his odes and songs, he wrote "The Roman Father," and "Creusa," tragedies; "The School for Lovers," a comedy; "A Trip to Scotland," a farce. B. at Cambridge, 1715; D. 1788.



WHITEHEAD, Paul, an English poet, who was brought up to the business of a mercer, but afterwards studied the law. His friend Lord Despenser procured him a patent place, worth £800 a year. His poems are not above mediocrity. He was satirized by Churchill in these lines:—

"May I (can more disgrace on manhood fall?)
Be born a Whitehead, and baptized a Paul."

B. in London, 1710; D. 1774.

WHITELOCK, Sir James, *white'-lok*, a learned English lawyer, who in 1620 was elected member for Woodstock; and about the same time received the honour of knighthood, and the appointment of chief-justice of Chester. He afterwards became chief-justice of the King's Bench. His principal work was "Lectures; or, Readings in the Middle-Temple Hall." B. in London, 1570; D. 1632.

WHITELOCKE, Bulstrode, an eminent English statesman, the son of chief-justice Sir James Whitelocke, was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and St. John's College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law under his father. In 1640 he represented Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in the Long Parliament, and was appointed chairman of the committee that prosecuted the earl of Strafford. Nominated one of the lay members in the Assembly of Divines, he, in 1647, became one of the commissioners of the great seal. In 1653 he was sent as ambassador from the Commonwealth to Sweden, and, on his return, was made a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1656 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and, the year following, was called to the Upper House as one of Cromwell's lords. In 1659 he was appointed president of the council of state and keeper of the great seal, which he resigned soon after, and retired to Chilton, in Wiltshire. His principal works are, "Monarchy asserted to be the Best, most Ancient, and Legal Form of Government," "Memorials of English Affairs," and "Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653-54." B. in London, 1605; D. in Wiltshire, 1676.

WHITGIFT, John, *whit'-gift*, an eminent English prelate, who received his education first at Queen's College, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1560 he entered into orders, and became chaplain to Bishop Cox, of Ely. In 1563 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity; in which position he acquired a high reputation for learning and eloquence. Even under the reign of Queen Mary he had been a zealous advocate for the principles of the Reformation, and after the accession of Elizabeth he became distinguished by his efforts to establish the new religious discipline in the university. Having preached before Elizabeth, she was so struck with his eloquence that she appointed him her chaplain. In 1567 she named him master of Trinity College and regius professor. He obtained the deanery of Lincoln in 1573, and in 1576 was consecrated bishop of Worcester; whence, in 1583, he was translated to Canterbury. He was a great favourite with his royal mistress, who used to call him her little black husband. He was a zealous governor of the church, and strenuously resisted the encroachments of the Puritans. The archbishop founded a hospital at Croydon. Although in affairs of

ecclesiastical discipline, stern and inflexible to the last degree, his private acts were characterized by the utmost liberality. He was a constant patron of learning, and was esteemed as a gracious prelate by the most pious clergy of his time. B. at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, 1530; D. in London, 1604.

WHITTINGHAM, William, *whit'-ing-ham*, an English divine, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, became dean of Durham; but, being strongly prejudiced against the Catholic religion, he committed great damage in removing the stone coffins and other ancient remains from the cathedral. He translated the Geneva Bible, and turned into metre some of the Psalms of David. They are in Sternhold and Hopkins' version, signed "W. W." B. at Chester, about 1509; D. 1579.

WHITTINGHAM, Sir Samuel Ford, a lieutenant-general in the British army, passed through the various gradations as a cavalry officer, and became deputy assistant quartermaster-general under the duke of Wellington in 1809. He afterwards served with the Portuguese army, and in America. The principal scene of his services, however, was with the Spanish troops during the Peninsular war, and he shared in the battles of Baylen, Barossa, and Talavera, in the last of which he was severely wounded. In 1812, having raised and disciplined a large corps of Spanish troops, he was appointed to the command as major-general; and, in conjunction with the British army at Alicant, was successfully opposed to the French under Marshal Suchet; after which he served with distinction in command of a division of infantry, under Sir John Murray, and subsequently under Lord W. Bentinck. The prince regent appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, he received the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the grand cross of the order of San Ferdinando by the king of Spain, who, on Napoleon's escape from Elba, in 1815, sent expressly for him. In 1819 he was appointed governor of Dominica; in 1822 his services were transferred to India, as quarter-master-general of the king's troops, and subsequently as a major-general; in 1835, he was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and in 1839 was nominated to the command in chief at Madras, where he arrived in 1840, but died 1841.

WHITTINGTON, Sir Richard, *whit'-ing-ton*, a wealthy citizen of London, who, according to Stow, flourished in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the library in Grey-Friars, now called Christ's Hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and depository to keep the city records. He was knighted, and three times filled the office of lord-mayor of London, the last time being in 1419. D. 1423.

WHITTINGTON, Robert, a learned English grammarian, who was educated at Oxford. He published a Latin grammar in 1500, and several Latin pieces. He was a man whose learning and vanity were equally great, and was the last who received the title of poet-laureate from the university of Oxford. D. about 1530.

WHITWORTH, Charles, Lord, *whit'-werth*, an English diplomatist, who was appointed to represent Great Britain at the diet at Ratisbon; was twice sent to the court of Russia, on the last occasion for the special purpose of cooling the irritation of Peter the Great, who had become incensed at the arrest of his envoy for debt by some London tradesman. Lord Whitworth also acted as ambassador at the Hague and at Berlin, and as plenipotentiary at the congress of Cambray, in 1722. He wrote an interesting work, entitled "An Account of Russia," which was printed by Horace Walpole. B. in Staffordshire, about 1660; D. in London, 1725.

WHITWORTH, Charles, Earl, an English diplomatist, and relative of the preceding, became minister-plenipotentiary to Russia in 1788, holding the appointment during twelve years, and exercising considerable influence with Catharine II. After her death he induced Paul I. to enter into the coalition against France. In 1800 he went to the court of Denmark, and, in 1802, became ambassador to the government of France. In the following year, however, he quitted Paris, having received a marked rebuff at the hands of Bonaparte. When England was threatened with invasion by the French, he equipped a regiment of infantry at his own expense. In 1813 he was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and, in 1815, was created an earl. B. in Kent, 1754; D. 1825.

WHITWORTH, Joseph, an eminent English engineer, the inventor of the fire-arms and ordnance that bear his name. He has instituted a number of scholarships to induce artisans to acquire efficiency in art-knowlege connected with their callings. B. early in the present century.

WICKLIFFE. (*See* WYCLIFFE.)

WICQUEFORT, Abraham, *wik'-fort*, a Dutch statesman and diplomatist, who entered the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and was employed as the agent of that prince in France, where he resided during thirty-two years, and gained the favour of Mazarin. But being accused of communicating secrets of importance to the Dutch government, he was confined in the Bastille. When the war broke out between France and Holland, he retired to the Hague, where he was imprisoned four years, on a charge of holding correspondence with the English. He contrived to make his escape, and retired to Zell. His principal works were, "A History of the United Provinces," and a "Treatise on the Duties of an Ambassador." B. at Amsterdam, 1598; D. at Zell, 1682.

WIELAND, Christopher Martin, *ve'-land*, an eminent German poet and learned writer, who at an early age distinguished himself by his attainments in languages and in the composition of verse. He commenced in his 17th year the study of the law at the university of Tubingen; but, being resolved to devote himself to a literary career, went to Zurich, where, during two years (1752-4), he lived on terms of intimacy with Bodmer, the great German critic. In 1754 he received an appointment as private teacher; and, while thus engaged, composed two tragedies, a comedy, five cantos of an epic, and one of his most popular novels, entitled "Araspes and Panthea." During the interval 1760-66 he translated twenty-eight of the plays of Shakspere into German. He next wrote his finest novel, "Agathon," and some poems, and in 1769 was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Erfurt. In 1772 he went to reside at Weimar, where he had been engaged to superintend the education of the two sons of the Duchess Amelie. In this city he became acquainted with Göthe, who was indebted to

Wieland for his introduction to the court of Weimar. Finally, he devoted himself to the illustration and translation of several of the Greek and Roman classics. He produced, among other works, a German edition of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, the Letters of Cicero, and a Commentary upon Lucian. He has been styled the "Voltaire of Germany," on account of the number, variety, and elegant style of his writings. His complete works, comprising plays, poems, criticisms, commentaries upon the classics, and philosophical miscellanies, have been published in 51 vols. B. near Biberach, Suabia, 1733; D. at Weimar, 1813.

WIFFEN, Jeremiah Holme, *wif'-fen*, an English poet and translator, who was a member of the Society of Friends, and for some years followed the profession of schoolmaster. His earliest efforts in literature were some poems contributed to the Rev. M. Parry's "History of Woburn," and a volume of verse, entitled "Aonian Hours." In 1819 he received the appointment of private secretary to the duke of Bedford. As a translator, he reproduced Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the poems of Garcilasso de la Vega. As an original writer, he published "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell." B. near Woburn, 1792; D. 1856.

WILBERFORCE, William, *wil'-ber-forse*, a distinguished English philanthropist, who was the son of a merchant of Hull, and exhibited from his earliest years great quickness and power of intellect. In his 14th year he is stated to have written a letter to a York newspaper, in which he denounced "the odious traffic in human flesh." In 1776 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge; but having become the possessor of a large fortune, after the demise of his uncle and grandfather, and having a strong predilection for social gatherings, he led a by no means studious life at the university: but his great natural ability enabled him to acquire a sound knowledge of the classics. Having formed the resolution to enter upon public life, he repaired to London, where he was admitted into the most fashionable society. Returned to Parliament as member for Hull, he joined the opposition to Lord North's ministry, and, in debate, condemned the American war. With Pitt, who had been his friend at Cambridge, he lived upon the most amicable terms; and when Pitt was nominated premier in 1783, Wilberforce, on several occasions, gave him very material assistance, but refused all offers of personal advancement. In his 28th year he resolved to devote himself to that cause which, even as a schoolboy, had been a subject of his thoughts,—the abolition of negro slavery. During twenty years he continued to solicit the emancipation of the negro, by speeches in Parliament; by seeking the co-operation of the clergy of every denomination; by his own pen and purse, and those of his friends; by negotiating with foreign powers, and by conciliating the support of every public man or minister in his native country. Continually being disappointed, he was ever ready to proceed with new vigour, until, after pursuing his philanthropic labours with a persistency and energy truly marvellous, he saw the hour of his success at hand. In 1807 the abolition bill passed the Lords, and its after progress through the Commons was one uninterrupted ovation to its projector. Sir Samuel Romilly, after an eloquent speech in favour of the bill, concluded by "contrasting the feelings of Napoleon in all his greatness with those of that honoured individual who would this day lay his head upon his pillow, and remember that the slave-trade was no more." Of a deeply religious nature, he, in 1797, produced a work which met with a remarkable success, entitled "Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country contrasted with Real Christianity." He likewise aided all the benevolent and religious societies of his time, assisted in the foundation of the English churches in India, and expended more than a fourth of his income in private charity. Shortly before his death he said, "Thank God! that I should have lived to witness a day in which England is willing to give twenty millions sterling for the abolition of slavery." His remains, which were interred in Westminster Abbey, were honoured with a public funeral. B. at Hull, 1759; D. in London, 1833.

WILBERFORCE, Samuel, a modern English prelate, and son of the preceding, received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, to which university he in 1837 was nominated select preacher. Two years later he became archdeacon of Surrey and chaplain to Prince Albert. In 1840 he was preferred to a canonry of Winchester Cathedral; in 1844 became sub-almoner to the queen; and in 1845 dean of Westminster. In the same year he was made B.D. and D.D. of the university of Oxford, and was also nominated bishop of that diocese, the office of chancellor of the order of the Garter accompanying the dignity. In 1847 he became lord high almoner to her Majesty. In addition to sermons, charges to his clergy, prayers, and sacred stories, he was (jointly with his brother) the author of "The Life of William Wilberforce," and also editor of his father's "Correspondence." B. at Clapham, 1805. Killed by a fall from his horse, 1873.

WILBROD, or WILLIBROD, St., *wil'-brod*, "the apostle of the Frisians," was a monk of Wilfred's monastery, at Ripon, and about 677 proceeded to Ireland to preach Christianity. In 690 he went to Utrecht, and having, after great exertions, converted large numbers of the Frisians to Christianity, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Utrecht by Pope Sergius I. He also preached to the Danes, and established the monastery of Epternach, near Trèves. B. in Northumbria, about 657; D. at Trèves, 738.

WILBYE, John, *wil'-be*, an eminent English musical composer, who produced some of the most excellent madrigals to be found in the whole range of the English school of music. Beyond the fact that in 1598 he taught music at Austin-friars, nothing is known of his life. Some of his works have been reprinted by the Society of Musical Antiquaries. Among his best productions may be quoted, "Flora gave me Fairest Flowers," "Sweet honey-sucking Bees," "Down in a Valley," "Fair as Morn," and "Fly, Love, to Heaven." Lived between 1550 and 1625.

WILD, Henry, *wilde*, called the "Arabian Tailor," by his own unaided exertions made himself master of the Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Chaldaic, Latin, Syrian, and Persian languages. He was drawn from obscurity by Dr. Prideaux, who procured him a place in the Bodleian library. Afterwards removing to London, he was supported by Dr. Mead. He translated from the Arabic, "Mohammed's Journey to Heaven." B. at Norwich, about 1681; D. 1733.

WILDE, James Plaisted, Lord Penzance, a brother of the first Lord Truro, was called to the bar in 1839, and after a successful career as a barrister, was knighted and made a baron of the Exchequer in 1860. On Sir Creswell Creswell's death in 1863, he was made judge of the court of Probate and Divorce, and, in 1869, called to the House of Lords as Lord Penzance. B. 1816.

WILKES, John, an eminent English politician, who was the son of a rich distiller in London. After receiving a liberal education, he travelled abroad, married a lady of fortune, and became colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. In 1757 he was elected to Parliament for Aylesbury, and at this time became a violent opponent of the Bute administration, by publishing a periodical paper called the "North Briton," in the forty-fifth number of which he declared the king to have uttered a falsehood in his speech from the throne; whereupon a warrant was issued by the earl of Halifax, secretary of state, to seize Wilkes's person and papers. This affair made much noise, and brought him into great repute as the patriot of the day. After obtaining his release from the Tower, he entered an action against the earl of Halifax, and obtained a verdict by which general warrants were declared illegal. He was, however, soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons, for having published an obscene publication, called an "Essay on Woman." He was at different times returned for Middlesex; but the election was always declared void, till 1774, when he was permitted to take his seat without further opposition. The same year he served the office of lord mayor. He afterwards obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London, and in 1790 quitted Parliament. He rendered eminent service in the riots of 1780, by exerting himself with such promptitude as to save the Bank from the depredators. B. in London, 1727; D. 1797.

WILKIE, Sir David, *wil'-ke*, a celebrated Scotch painter, who so early evinced his predilection for pictorial art, that he could draw before he could spell. In his 14th year he became a pupil at the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where, says Sir William Allan, one of his fellow-students, "his advancement was marvellous, and he soon took up that position in art which he maintained to the last. He was always on the look-out for character; he frequented trysts, fairs, and market-places." About his 20th year he repaired to London, where, in 1806, he painted and exhibited his "Village Politicians," which was purchased by the earl of Mansfield for 30 guineas. The great success of this work, which was executed in a style quite unusual with the artists of that period, quickly brought Wilkie into notice, and he found patrons in abundance. Among other fine works which he painted about this time were, "The Rent Day," "The Cut Finger," and "The Village Festival." In 1809 he became associate, and in 1811 member of the Royal Academy. In 1814 he went to Paris, in order to study the works of art which Napoleon had brought together during his occupation of different continental cities. Up to the year 1822 he continued to produce masterpieces of art in the style in which "The Village Politicians" had been painted. At this latter date he executed his finest work, "The Chelsea Pensioners," which was commissioned of him by the Duke of Wellington for 1200 guineas. After this picture, he changed his style, and adopted one in which he was less successful. He changed his subjects also, and now painted such pictures as "The Entrance of George IV. into Holyrood," "Defence of Saragossa," and "Portrait of the King in a Scotch Dress." Having suffered in his health, he spent three years upon the continent, and after his return to England, was in 1830 nominated painter to the king. For the presidentship of the Royal Academy he likewise became a candidate; but obtained only one vote. In 1836 he received the honour of knighthood from William IV. Meanwhile he had produced a number of excellent works, for which he received large sums. The best of these were, "John Knox Preaching the Reformation in St. Andrew's," "Mary Queen of Scots Escaping from Lochleven," and "The Cottar's Saturday Night." In 1848 he set out upon a tour to the East, and, after visiting Constantinople, Beyrout, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, embarked at the latter place for England. He had felt unwell for some months previously, and, by the time that the ship had reached Gibraltar, the great painter was no more. His remains were committed to the sea upon the evening of the day on which his death took place. A statue in his honour is set up in the National Gallery. B. at Cults, Fifeshire, 1785; D. at sea, off Gibraltar, 1841.

WILKINS, John, *wil'-kins*, a learned English prelate, who after entering into orders, became chaplain to Lord Say, and afterwards to Charles, count-palatine of the Rhine. In 1638 he published his "Discovery of a New World," or an attempt to prove that the moon may be another habitable world. This idea he enlarged and supported in a discourse concerning a new planet in 1640. In 1649 he became warden of Wadham College, Oxford; and, about 1656, married Mrs. Robina French, a sister of Oliver Cromwell. In 1659he was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was deprived at the Restoration. He then became preacher at Gray's Inn, and rector of St. Lawrence-Jewry. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and in 1668, was promoted to the see of Chester. Besides his mathematical works, he was also the author of some sermons, and a discourse on the "Gift of Preaching." B. near Daventry, Northampton, 1614; D. 1672.

WILKINS, David, a learned English antiquary and divine, who became keeper of the library at Lambeth, of which he drew up a catalogue. Archbishop Wake bestowed upon him some church preferment. He published the New Testament in Coptic, an edition of the Saxon laws, and another of Selden's works. B. 1685; D. 1745.

WILKINS, Sir Charles, an eminent English oriental scholar, who, in 1770, went to Calcutta as a writer in the service of the East India Company, and in a short time distinguished himself by his attainments in Arabic and Persian. In 1788 he printed an edition of the Bengalee Grammar of Halhed, the type for which he engraved and founded himself. In this undertaking his untaught skill had triumphed over obstacles which had hitherto been found insuperable by the ablest typefounders in England. He subsequently acquired the Sanscrit language, translated the "Bhagvatgita;" the Sanscrit original of the fables of Pilpay, and wrote a Sanscrit grammar. In 1801 he became librarian to the East India Company, was knighted in 1833, and for many years previous

to his death held the post of examiner in oriental literature of the students at Addiscombe and Haileybury. His attainments won for him the title of "Father of Sanscrit literature." B. at Frome, Somersetshire, 1749; D. 1836.

WILKINS, William, an English architect, who after concluding his educational career at the university of Cambridge, repaired to Italy and Greece, an account of the antiquities of which countries he produced in 1807. Upon commencing the practice of his profession, he was employed as the architect of Downing College. He subsequently designed the East India College at Haileybury; the alterations at Trinity, Corpus, and King's Colleges, Cambridge; the University College, Gower Street, London; the University Club, Pall Mall; St. George's Hospital, London; the Nelson Pillar, Dublin; and the National Gallery. He produced, among other works, "Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens," and an edition of the "Civil architecture" of Vitruvius. B. at Norwich, 1778; D. at Cambridge, 1839.

WILKINSON, Sir John Gardner, *wil'-kin-son*, a learned English writer, who spent many years in Egypt, in the study of the antiquities of that country. He produced, among other works, which were distinguished by their accurate learning and excellent style, "Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt," "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," "Handbook for Travellers in Egypt," "Modern Egypt and Thebes," and the "Architecture of Ancient Egypt." His merits as an archæologist were rewarded with the honour of knighthood in 1840. B. 1797.

WILLAN, Robert, *will'-lan*, an eminent English physician, who studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1782 repaired to London, where he soon acquired a practice, and was appointed physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. To the treatment of diseases of the skin he devoted great attention, and published thereupon several very valuable works. He was likewise the author of "Reports on the Diseases of London," and several papers upon antiquarian subjects, communicated to the Antiquarian Society, of which, as well as of the Royal Society, he was a member. B. near Sedbergh, Yorkshire, 1757; D. at Madeira, 1812.

WILLEMS, Jan Frans, *vill'-ems*, an eminent Flemish writer, and the founder of the "Flemish movement" for reviving the study of Dutch literature throughout Belgium. In 1818 he wrote a stirring lyric, in which he exhorted his countrymen not to neglect the language of their fathers, and throughout his life endeavoured to revive the Dutch tongue, which had been almost wholly abandoned for the French. In this he was opposed by Van de Weyer and others; but he lived to see his favourite Flemish language become popular with poets and historical writers as a vehicle for the expression of their thoughts. He was the author of thirty-four works in Flemish and five in French. B. at Bouchout, near Antwerp, 1793; D. at Ghent, 1846.

WILLIAM I., *wil'-yam*, king of England, commonly called the Conqueror, was the natural son of Robert I., duke of Normandy, surnamed "the Devil." He became duke of Normandy at the death of his father in 1035, and reigned quietly till the death of Edward the Confessor; when, pretending that the crown of England had been bequeathed to him by that monarch, he fitted out a large expedition, and landed on the coast of Sussex. As soon as the troops were disembarked, he burnt the vessels, exclaiming, "See your country." Harold led an army against him, but was defeated and slain at Hastings, in 1066; after which William marched to London, and was crowned at Westminster on Christmas-day. He reigned with great tyranny; in consequence of which several insurrections took place, and were not quelled until the conqueror had depopulated different districts by fire and sword. He then divided the lands of most of the nobility and gentry among his followers. He also introduced the Norman language, and ordered that all law-pleadings and statutes should be in that tongue. To prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies, he instituted the curfew, or "cover-fire bell," at the sound of which, every night at eight o'clock, all fires and candles were to be put out. A survey was made of all the lands in the kingdom, the account or register of which was called the Domesday Book. In 1078 he finished the Tower of London; in 1087 he attacked and destroyed the city of Mantes. He was about to march towards Paris; but died in consequence of an injury he received B. 1027; D. at Rouen, 1087.

WILLIAM II., usually called Rufus, was the son of the Conqueror, and crowned on the news of his father's death reaching England in 1087. He made a conquest of part of Wales, and obtained the duchy of Normandy from his brother Robert in 1096. He was a great persecutor of the clergy, and banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, from the kingdom. William was, according to the monkish chronicles, accidentally slain by an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire. B. in Normandy, 1056; killed 1100.

WILLIAM III., prince of Orange-Nassau, and king of England, was the son of William, prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He married the Princess Mary, daughter of James II., duke of York, and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulsed in his turn by the Prince de Condé. In 1688 the arbitrary measures, both against the established religion and the constitution, of James II., induced many nobles and others to invite the prince of Orange to take possession of the English crown. He embraced the occasion, and landed without opposition at Torbay the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. His coronation as king of England took place in 1689. The year following, William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1693, the Parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death was owing to a fall from his horse, by which he broke his collar-bone. B. at the Hague, 1650; D. at Kensington, 1702. The great aim of William's policy was to curb the ambition and power of Louis XIV. of France, with which object he spent nearly his whole

life in warfare, and though almost always defeated, in spite of great military skill, was never really beaten, as he had a singular power of rapidly and effectually repairing disasters. The war begun by him was more successfully carried on, during the reign of his successor, by the two great military chiefs of their time, Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

William IV., king of England, was the third son of George III. In his 15th year he entered the royal navy, and in 1780 was with Admiral Rodney when the latter defeated a Spanish squadron off Cadiz, and afterwards proceeded to the relief of Gibraltar. Prince William subsequently held the command of a vessel of war in various parts of the world, but retired from active service in 1790. Upon the death of his brother, George IV., in 1830, he became king of England, and ruled until 1837. At his death, the Princess Victoria, daughter of his brother, the duke of Kent, became queen of England. B. in London, 1765; D. at Windsor, 1837.

William (Frederick) I., king of the Netherlands, was the son of William V., prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the famous William I. of Orange. Whilst hereditary prince, he acted as commander-in-chief of the Dutch army in defence of his country against the French; but on being defeated by the revolutionary armies, took up his residence at Berlin. He next served with the Prussian forces against Napoleon I., and after the battle of Jena, was declared by the emperor to have forfeited his territories. He subsequently commanded a Prussian corps at Wagram and at Leipsic; after which victory an insurrection burst forth in Holland, and William Frederick was declared the sovereign prince of Holland. He gave a constitution to his subjects, and armed them against the French. By the congress of Vienna he was proclaimed king of the Netherlands, his kingdom including Belgium, Liege, and the Seven United Provinces. In the year following the battle of Waterloo he joined the holy alliance, and sent a squadron to Algiers to co-operate with the English under Lord Exmouth. Despite his conciliatory policy, he could not succeed in fusing the Dutch and Belgians into a single united nation. Accordingly, in 1830, the Belgians rose in insurrection; the result of which was, that the northern and southern provinces became separated, Belgium being erected, by a treaty of the five powers of Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, and France, into an independent monarchy. William and his subjects prepared to resist this decision of the five powers. A Dutch army of 70,000 men entered Belgium and took Turnhout and other places; but England sent a fleet to the coast, while the French laid siege to, and took Antwerp in 1832. Holland was thus compelled, most unwillingly, to recognize Belgium as a separate power. In 1840, in consequence of the wide-spread discontent evinced towards his rule, he abdicated the crown of the Netherlands in favour of his son. He retired to Berlin, where he married the countess D'Oultremont. B. at the Hague, 1772; D. at Berlin, 1843.

William II., king of the Netherlands, was son of the preceding, who caused him to be carefully educated for the profession of arms in the military academy at Berlin. He afterwards accompanied the English army to Spain, became aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and distinguished himself by his bravery at the sieges of Ciudad-Rodrigo and Badajoz, as also at the battle of Salamanca. In 1815 he took the command of the army of the Netherlands, and fought with conspicuous bravery at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo; in which latter he was, while leading his men to the charge, wounded in the shoulder. At the congress at Paris, it was proposed that he should become the husband of the Princess Charlotte of England; but the project failed. At the outburst of the revolution of 1830 he proceeded to Brussels, with the view of effecting a reconciliation between the northern and southern states. On subsequently acceding, however, to the independence of Belgium, his father, William I., became so incensed at the act, that he caused the prince to be cashiered. Prince William thereupon retired to England, whence he was recalled to assume the command of the Dutch army. In 1840, upon the abdication of his father, he became king of the Netherlands. B. 1792; D. 1849.

William III., king of the Netherlands, son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne at a period when, the revolutionary storm of 1848 having just burst over the continent, his subjects, who indeed had been somewhat unjustly governed during the latter years of the preceding reign, demanded considerable concessions. At this juncture he exhibited both sagacity and promptness of decision; and, by his liberal but firm measures, succeeded in preserving his crown. B. 1817.

William of Wykeham. (*See* Wykeham, William of.)

Williams, John, *wil'-yams*, a celebrated English prelate. In 1612 he became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Egerton, by whose means he obtained some considerable preferment, and was admitted into his lordship's entire confidence. He afterwards became chaplain to the king, and in 1620 dean of Westminster. Having instigated the duke of Buckingham to save himself by sacrificing Lord Bacon, the favourite, in gratitude, caused the astute ecclesiastic to be appointed keeper of the great seal and bishop of Lincoln. He attended James I. on his deathbed, and preached his funeral sermon, in which he compared him to Solomon. But soon after the accession of Charles I., the great seal was taken from him, and he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, on a charge of betraying the king's secrets, fined £10,000, and imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained for upwards of three years. In 1640 he was released by Parliament, and, the year following, made archbishop of York. At the outbreak of the civil war he retired to Wales, and garrisoned Conway Castle in the royal cause. B. 1582; D. 1650.

Williams, Roger, an English divine, who, embracing the Puritan doctrines, left the established church, and in 1631 emigrated to America, where he became distinguished for his religious zeal. He also wrote an eloquent work in favour of liberty of conscience. Having defied the authorities in Massachusetts, he, to escape the consequences, fled to the woods, where he found an asylum among the Indians. In 1636 he, with some of his followers, landed at Rhode Island, purchased some land of the Indians, and founded a colony, which he called Providence, because, he said, "I desired it might be a shelter for persons distressed for conscience." He subsequently held the presidentship of this colony. He produced a large number of eloquent works, in which he defended the right of

every one to worship God in his own way. Bancroft, in his "History of America," says of Roger Williams that "he was the first person in modern Christendom to assert, in its plenitude, entire liberty of conscience." B. 1599; D. at Providence, Rhode Island, 1683.

WILLIAMS, John, a pious English bishop, who, in 1689, became chaplain to William and Mary, was appointed prebend of Canterbury, and in 1696 promoted to the bishopric of Chichester. He published several tracts against the Roman Catholics and dissenters, and a volume of sermons, preached at Boyle's lecture. B. in Northamptonshire, about 1640; D. 1709.

WILLIAMS, Daniel, an eminent Presbyterian minister. He officiated some time in Dublin; whence he repaired to London in 1687; and became pastor of a congregation. In 1709 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow and Dublin. He founded the library in Redcross Street for dissenting ministers, and left his large property to various charities. He wrote a number of learned discourses. B. at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1644; D. in London, 1716.

WILLIAMS, Sir Charles Hanbury, an English poet and statesman, represented the county of Monmouth in three successive Parliaments, and in 1744 was installed knight of the Bath. Two years afterwards he was sent as ambassador to Prussia, and subsequently in the same capacity to Russia, whence he returned in 1759. His poems are remarkably spirited. B. 1709; D. 1759.

WILLIAMS, Anna, a poet and miscellaneous writer, and friend of Dr. Johnson, who, having lost her sight by a cataract, was received under the hospitable roof of the great lexiographer, where she died. B. 1706; D. 1783.

WILLIAMS, David, a miscellaneous writer, a dissenting minister, and deistical lecturer, in which last capacity he was unsuccessful, and had recourse to private teaching and literary labour. He was the founder of the Literary Fund Society, and at the close of his life was himself a recipient of its bounty. His principal works are, "Lectures on Education;" "Lectures on Political Principles;" a "History of Monmouthshire," and "Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality." B. in Cardiganshire, 1738; D. 1816.

WILLIAMS, Helen Maria, a writer on history, politics, and general literature, settled at Paris in 1790; and soon after appeared her "Letters from France," the object of which was to recommend the doctrines of the Girondists; and consequently on their fall she was arrested, imprisoned, and nearly shared their fate. Besides poems and minor works, she produced an English translation of the "Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in America," and wrote a "Narrative of Events in France in 1815," &c. B. 1762; D. 1827.

WILLIAMS, Rev. John, an English dissenting divine, who became celebrated as the Apostle of Polynesia. He was apprenticed to the business of an ironmonger; but having resolved to devote himself to missionary labours, he was, in 1816, dispatched to the islands in the Pacific, where he remained until 1834, preaching Christianity to, and civilizing, the natives of Polynesia. After his return to England, in the last-named year, he produced a "Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South-Sea Islands, with Remarks upon the Natural History of the Islands, and the Origin, Languages, Traditions, and Usages of the Inhabitants." This work attracted great attention, and a subscription was commenced for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, at the head of which Williams was to be placed. In 1838 he sailed from England in a well-equipped vessel, and, after visiting Tahiti, Rarotonga, Raiatea, and other of the Society Islands, proceeded westward to the Island of Erromango, where he was murdered by the natives. D. at Tottenham, 1796; killed, 1839.

WILLIAMS, Sir William Fenwick, K.C.B., an English general, who bravely defended the Turkish fortress of Kars against the Russians, was educated for the artillery service at Woolwich, and in 1825 received his first commission as second lieutenant. After serving in Ceylon, he was, in 1843, nominated commissioner for settling the Turkish and Persian frontiers; a task upon which he was engaged until the year 1852. In the meanwhile he had acted as instructor to the Turks in artillery, as a member of the conference of Erzeroum, and had been appointed lieutenant-colonel. At the outbreak of the Russian war he was sent, with the rank of brigadier-general, as British commissioner with the Turkish forces in the East. Assisted by Colonel Lake and General Kmety, he fortified the city of Kars, where, in 1855, he defeated the Russians; but, not receiving any reinforcements, he was compelled to capitulate, after a terrible siege, in which the extremes of hunger and fatigue were endured by the garrison. He was sent, with Colonel Lake, to St. Petersburg, as prisoners of war, but returned to England after the signature of the treaty of peace in 1856. For his distinguished services he was created a baronet, granted a pension of £1000 per annum, and presented with the freedom of the city of London. He was likewise nominated commander of the Woolwich garrison, and was returned to Parliament for Calne, but resigned his seat in 1859, in which year he was appointed to the command of the troops in Canada. B. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1800.

WILLIAMSON, Sir Joseph, *wil'-yam-son*, an English statesman, who received his education in the university of Oxford, and subsequently to the Restoration, became keeper of the state-paper office, clerk of the council, a knight, and English plenipotentiary at the treaty of Cologne. In 1674 he succeeded Lord Arlington as secretary of state, which office he resigned after being committed to the Tower, among other victims of the Popish plot. In 1678 he was elected president of the Royal Society. At his death he bequeathed £6000 and some valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford, as well as £5000 to found a mathematical seminary at Rochester. B. about 1623; D. 1701.

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, an American physician, received his education at the college of Philadelphia; but relinquishing the clerical profession, for which he had been intended, turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at the university of which latter city he obtained the degree of M.D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc; and attracted considerable attention by his observations on the comet which then made its appearance, as he contended that comets, instead of being gaseous masses, are inhabited planets. He served on the medical staff of the revolutionary

army; and at the restoration of peace became a member of Congress. Among his works are, "The History of North Carolina," and "Observations on the Climate of America." B. 1735; D. 1819.

WILLIS, Thomas, *wil'-lis*, an eminent physician, who was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1642 he took up arms in the service of the king; but, after the surrender of the garrison, applied himself to the study of physic. In 1660 he was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and in the same year received his doctor's degree. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and became fellow of the College of Physicians. The most celebrated physician of his time, he wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects. B. at Great Bedwin, Wilts, 1621; D. in London, 1675.

WILLIS, Browne, an English antiquary, and son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries, and during his long life visited all the cathedrals in England and Wales, except Carlisle. He was at one time member of Parliament for Buckingham. He gave his cabinet of coins and manuscripts to the university of Oxford. He published a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England;" also an "Account of the Mitred Abbeys," &c. B. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1682; D. 1760.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, a modern American *littérateur*, who commenced the practice of his profession in his 20th year. After editing several American periodicals, he became secretary of legation at Paris; after which he travelled in France, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. An account of these wanderings was given to the public in a volume entitled "Pencillings by the Way." The great success of this work encouraged him to produce a number of similar light sketchy books, the most popular of which were, "Inklings of Adventure," "Loiterings of Travel," and "Letters from under a Bridge." After editing the "New York Mirror" and "Home Journal," he, in 1852, made a trip to the West Indies, publishing his travelling impressions in a work called "A Health Trip to the Tropics." In addition to the works mentioned, he wrote a great number of others; such as "Hurry-graphs, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society;" "Dashes at Life with a free Pencil;" and "People I have met." B. at Portland, Maine, U.S., 1817; D. 1867.

WILLIS, Rev. Robert, an eminent natural philosopher, who became Jacksonian professor in the university of Cambridge in 1837. Devoting himself to the study and elucidation of the philosophical principles of mechanism, acoustics, and ancient architecture, he produced upon those subjects a number of highly valuable works, memoirs, and lectures. The most important of these publications were, "On the Construction of the Vaults of the Middle Ages;" "An Architectural History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre;" "Principles of Mechanism;" and some articles upon acoustics in the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. B. in London, 1800.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir Hugh, *wil'-lo-be*, an English navigator, who, in 1553, sailed in command of three vessels upon a voyage of discovery in the North Sea; but all the ships were lost, and only a few of the seamen returned to England. To one of the captains engaged in this expedition we owe the earliest account in the English language of Russia. Sir Hugh lived in the 16th century.

WILLUGHBY, Francis, an eminent English naturalist, who, while a student at the university of Cambridge, formed a close friendship with Mr. Ray, whom he accompanied in several excursions over England and Scotland, also through France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Ray published, from the papers of his friend, his "Ornithology;" also the "History of Fishes." B. 1635; D. 1672.

WILMOT, John (*See* ROCHESTER, Earl of.)

WILSON, Florence, *wil'-son*, a Scotch writer, who went to Bâle, and lastly to Paris, where he taught philosophy in the college of Navarre. He wrote a treatise, in Latin, on "Tranquillity of Mind," and other works. Supposed to have been born in Moray, 1500; D. in Scotland, 1546.

WILSON, Dr. Thomas, an English statesman and learned writer, who, after receiving his education at Eton and Cambridge, became tutor to the sons of the Duke of Suffolk. In 1551 he put forth the "Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic;" and two years later, "The Art of Rhetoric." At the accession of Mary he went abroad; but was arrested by the Inquisition at Rome, where he was confined till 1555; at which time the prison was broken open during a riot, and Wilson escaped with others. When Elizabeth became queen, he returned to his native country, and was named master of St. Catherine's Hospital, and subsequently private secretary to her majesty. In 1576 he was sent to the Low Countries as the envoy of England, and in the following year was nominated secretary of state. Before his death he was made dean of Durham. B. in Lincolnshire, about 1520; D. 1581.

WILSON, Richard, an eminent painter, received an excellent education under his father, who was rector of Pinegas, in Montgomeryshire, and having evinced a strong inclination for painting, he was placed under an obscure artist in London. Subsequently he followed portrait-painting in London with success. In 1749 he went to Italy, where an English gentleman employed him in taking sketches and painting landscapes. At Rome he cultivated the friendship of Vernet, the celebrated French painter, who advised him to follow landscape-painting. In 1755 he returned to England, where he acquired the highest reputation. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he became a member, and in 1779 librarian. Wilson has been styled the English Claude. B. at Pinegas, 1713; D. in Denbighshire, 1782.

WILSON, Alexander, an eminent Scotch naturalist, who was at first a weaver and pedlar; but believing himself to possess poetical talent, he, in 1792, put forth anonymously some verses, entitled "Watty and Meg," which, although ascribed by a few critics to Burns, made little impression. In 1794 he emigrated to the United States, where he worked successively as a copper-plate printer, pedlar, land-measurer, and schoolmaster. In 1802 he became acquainted with a naturalist named Bartram, and afterwards with an engraver, making, under the tuition of the latter, great progress as a draughtsman of birds. In 1804 he went forth upon an expedition to the Falls of Niagara; and from this period until the time of his death, his life

was spent in wanderings over the United States, killing and collecting the finest specimens of American ornithology. Descriptions of the birds, and beautiful drawings after his own designs, were subsequently published. The work which has made his name famous as a naturalist, is his "American Ornithology," the first volume of which appeared in 1808. He had almost completed the eighth volume of this fine work when he was attacked by dysentery, which carried him off. B. at Paisley, Scotland, 1766; D. at Philadelphia, U.S., 1813.

Wilson, William Rae, LL.D., chiefly known by his "Travels in the Holy Land," was one of the first of a class of travellers, since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate the statements of Holy writ by observations on the scenery and manners of those parts of the world in which its events transpired. B. 1774; D. 1849.

Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas, an English general, who, having risen to the rank of brigadier by his distinguished conduct in different parts of the world, was appointed to the command of a Spanish corps which served under Wellington. In 1812-14 he acted as British commissioner with the allied armies. After the death of Queen Caroline, he expressed his disapprobation of the measures pursued by the government towards that lady; for which he was deprived of his rank, and also of the orders he had earned by his bravery. He was an active supporter of the Liberal party in Parliament between the years 1818-31, and in 1841 was reinstated in his rank and honours; and in the interval 1842-49, held the governorship of Gibraltar. He produced a translation of Regnier's "Campaign in 1801 in the East and Egypt," and afterwards wrote "Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt," "An Enquiry into the Military Force of the British Empire," and "Sketch of the Military Power of Russia." B. in London, 1777; D. 1849.

Wilson, Professor John, an eminent Scotch poet and essayist, who received his education at the University of Oxford, where he was distinguished by his literary attainments, no less than for his skill in every athletic exercise. After taking his degrees in arts, he quitted the university. "A fair-haired Hercules-Apollo," writes one of his biographers, "and with plenty of money, enabling him to gratify his tastes, whatever they might be, he had scarcely left Oxford when he signalized his double character, by purchasing, or having purchased for him by his father, the small but beautiful estate of Ellery, on Lake Windermere, where, as Hercules, he might yacht about at his pleasure, beat the best boatman at the oar, and wrestle or box with the strongest dalesman; and, as Apollo, he might revel in the quiet beauties of the finest of English scenery, indulge undisturbed in poetic visions of his own, and cultivate, with due reverence, the society of Wordsworth." He always spent some portion of the year in Edinburgh, and there made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who spoke of him, in a letter, as "an eccentric genius." After putting forth some minor lyrical attempts, he, in 1812, published "The Isle of Palms," which was well received, and enabled its author to take a position among the "Lake" poets, with whom he was living upon terms of friendship. His prepossessions, both political and literary, led him to attach himself to the little band of young Tories, with Scott at their head, who caused "Blackwood's Magazine" to be started as an outlet for Scottish Toryism, as British Toryism was generally represented by the "Quarterly Review." In 1816 Wilson produced "The City of the Plague;" in 1820 he was nominated to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He next published "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," and the "Trials of Margaret Lyndsay," political articles, and literary criticisms. In 1825 he began his celebrated "Noctes Ambrosianæ," under the name of "Christopher North." One of his biographers thus speaks of Wilson as the author of these famous sketches:—"Careless of the formality conventionally identified with the gown of a Scotch professor of moral philosophy, he wrote papers for the magazine, in which he was seen relapsing ideally into his character as an untrammelled human being, a bruiser at country fairs, a boon companion among bacchanalians, commenting on men and manners from the point of view of an inspired king of the gipsies." In the interval 1836-46 he wrote, as a pendant to the "Noctes," his "Dies Boreales;" but these met with less success. In 1855 a collected edition of his works was commenced. B. at Paisley, 1785; D. at Edinburgh, 1854.

Wilson, James, a modern Scotch politician and writer upon political economy, who was at first in business as a hatter; but, having failed, turned his attention to literary pursuits. In 1839 he produced a treatise upon the "Influence of the Corn Laws," a work which attracted great notice, and in 1843 he became principal editor of the "Economist." He was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1847, in the following year was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, and in 1852 financial secretary to the Treasury. In 1859, Mr. Wilson went out to India to inaugurate certain reforms in the financial government of that country. B. at Hawick, Roxburghshire, 1805; D. in India, 1860.

Winckelman, John Joachim, *vin'-kel-man*, a celebrated German antiquary, who was brought up to the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he quitted for the study of literature at Seehausen, where he became a professor of the belles-lettres. In 1754 he went to Dresden, and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The year following he visited Rome, where, in 1762, he was appointed president of antiquities. He was considered as the first connoisseur of his time, and his friendship was courted by all persons who travelled to Rome to observe the antiquities and curiosities of that city and neighbourhood. He was assassinated at Trieste by a villain to whom he had shown some of his valuable medals, and who attempted to steal one. The murderer was taken and executed. Winckelman wrote, "The History of the Arts among the Ancients;" "Elucidation of difficult Points of Mythology;" "Allegory for Artists;" "Remarks upon Ancient Architecture." After his death were published his "Familiar Letters." B. in Brandenburg, 1717; killed, 1768.

Windham, William, *wind'-ham*, an eminent English politician and parliamentary orator, who became a member of the celebrated Literary Club, where he acquired the friendship of Johnson and Burke; and, after acting as chief secretary to Lord Northington, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, entered Parliament, in 1784, as member for Norwich. After making his first speech,

Mr. Fox congratulated the House on the accession of talent which Mr. Windham brought to it. He subsequently became one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and secretary at war in Pitt's administration. In the latter office, he distinguished himself by his efforts to secure increased pay and pensions to officers and soldiers, as well as for shortening the period of service. About 1807 he was offered a peerage, which he declined. In opposition he delivered several eloquent speeches against the Copenhagen expedition, and the disastrous Walcheren campaign. At a period when the House of Commons listened to the eloquence of Pitt, Burke, and Fox, it was no small honour to be classed, as an orator, as the fourth in a list which included those brilliant names. Such was Mr. Windham's position; and Canning declared, if his oratory was not the most commanding, it was of the most insinuating order. He was a sound scholar and mathematician; and, says Dr. Johnson, was the model of a true English gentleman. B. in London, 1750; D. 1810.

WINDHAM, Charles Ashe, K.C.B., an English general, who was descended of an old Norfolk family, and entered on a military career in 1826. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean war, he was nominated assistant-quartermaster-general of the fourth division. At the battle of Inkermann he distinguished himself by his cool courage, and after the death of Sir G. Catheart, who fell mortally wounded near him, he held the command of the division until the close of the action. He subsequently led the storming-party, which, under a murderous fire, advanced to take the Redan, and, after the fall of the south side of Sebastopol, was appointed commander of that suburb of the city called the Karabelnaia. For "his distinguished conduct in having, with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, headed the column of attack which assaulted the Russian defences," he was made a major-general, and commander of the Bath. In 1857 he was appointed to a command of the Indian army, and served in the operations against the mutineers. B. in Norfolk, about 1810; D. 1870.

WING, Vincent, *wing*, an English astronomer and astrological writer, was the author of the "Celestial Harmony of the Visible World," an Ephemeris for thirty years; "Computatio Catholica;" and "Astronomia Britannica." His name was for many years affixed to a popular sheet almanack published by the Stationers' Company. Lived in the 17th century.

WINGATE, Edmund, *win'-gait*, an English mathematician, who, proceeding to France, was appointed English teacher to Henrietta Maria, afterwards queen of Charles I.; but subsequently taking the Covenant, was elected to the Parliament called by Cromwell. He published the "Use or the Rule of Proportion, commonly called Gunter's Scale;" "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic" (this book has gone through many editions); "Tables of Logarithms;" "The Exact Surveyor;" and other works. B. in Yorkshire, 1593; D. 1656.

WINSLOW, James Benigne, *win'-slo*, a celebrated Danish anatomist, who studied under Duverney, at Paris, where he turned Roman Catholic, and became physician, demonstrator in the Jardin du Roi, and member of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of "A Course of Anatomy," "Dissertation on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death," "On Diseases of the Bones," and other works of value. B. at Odense, Denmark, 1669; D. 1760.

WINSLOW, Forbes, a modern English physician, who studied the science of medicine at Aberdeen, and became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and doctor of civil law in the university of Oxford. Having devoted his attention to the study of mental diseases, he established an asylum for the treatment of insanity at Sussex House, Hammersmith. As a writer upon certain departments of the healing art, he was particularly successful, his more important works being, "Physic and Physicians," "The Anatomy of Suicide," and "On the Preservation of Health of the Body and Mind." In 1857 he was nominated president of the Association of Medical Officers of Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane. In 1848 he started the quarterly journal of "Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology," in which he wrote a number of valuable papers. B. 1810.

WINSOR, Frederic Albert, *win'-sor*, an enterprising projector, to whom the public is indebted for the plan of lighting the streets with gas. He made his first public experiments at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1803, and afterwards lighted with gas Carlton Palace Gardens, on the king's birthday in 1807; and, during 1809 and 1810, lighted one side of Pall Mall. Following up his object with much perseverance, he at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company; but did not obtain the amount of remuneration he expected. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. D. 1830.

WINSTANLEY, William, *win'-stăn-le*, a literary barber, who produced "Lives of the Poets," "Select Lives of England's Worthies," "Historical Rarities," &c. D. about 1690.

WINSTON, Thomas, *win'-ston*, an eminent English physician, who, in 1602, went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return, he settled in London, and, in 1615, was chosen professor of anatomy at Gresham College. He was the author of "Anatomical Lectures," B. 1575; D. in London, 1655.

WINT, Peter de, *wint*, an English water-colour painter, who at first studied engraving, but relinquished it for the department of art in which he subsequently became celebrated. During forty years his landscape views of Kent, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and other English counties, were amongst the greatest attractions of the annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. Although he never ceased to employ the simple methods of the earliest masters of his art, his pictures exhibited to the last great brilliancy and freshness. B. at Stone, Staffordshire, 1784; D. 1849.

WINTER, Jan Willem van, *win'-ter*, a brave Dutch admiral, who, in 1797, was appointed to the command of a fleet consisting of 27 vessels, which was intended to join the French at Brest; but having been met by the English, under Admiral Duncan, a sanguinary and obstinate fight ensued, and resulted in Van Winter and nine Dutch ships of the line being taken. He remained a prisoner of war in London during some months; and after returning to his native country, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic to the

government of France. When Louis Bonaparte became king of Holland, he took Van Winter into his favour, and nominated him count of Huesca, marshal of the kingdom, and commander-in-chief upon land and sea. After the annexation of Holland to the French empire, he became an officer of the Legion of Honour, and commander of the fleet at the Texel. B. at the Texel, 1750; D. at Paris, 1812.

WINTOWN, or WYNTOUN, Andrew, *win'-toun*, a monk and historian of Scotland, who wrote a chronicle of his country in rhyme, in which there is a strange mixture of truth and fable. Sir Walter Scott borrowed some incidents from these poems. Lived early in the 15th century.

WINTRINGHAM, Sir Clifton, *win'-tring-ham*, an eminent English physician, who, in 1749, became physician to the duke of Cumberland, and afterwards to George III., who created him a baronet. He published an improved edition of Mead's "Medical Precepts," and other works upon medicine. B. at York, 1710; D. 1794.

WINWOOD, Sir Ralph, *win'-wood*, an eminent English statesman, who received the honour of knighthood in 1607, and was sent as ambassador to the States of Holland. In 1614 he was made secretary of state and privy councillor. His "Memoirs of State Affairs" were published after his death. B. at Aynho, Northamptonshire, about 1564; D. in London, 1617.

WISE, Francis, *wise*, a learned English divine and antiquary, who became fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and assistant in the Bodleian library. He obtained a rectory in Oxfordshire, was appointed keeper of the archives of the university, and Radcliffe librarian. He published "Annales Ælfridi Magni," "Inquiries concerning the First Inhabitants of Europe," and "Observations on the Fabulous Times." B. 1695; D. 1767.

WISEMAN, Nicholas, *wise'-man*, a cardinal of the Roman Catholic church, whose father was descended from an ancient English family, but who had settled as a merchant at Waterford, in Ireland, and at Seville. The future dignitary was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and became professor of oriental languages, and subsequently rector of the English college at Rome. After being made a bishop, he was, in 1850, nominated by the pope archbishop of Westminster and a cardinal. This step on the part of the papacy led to the passing of an act by which it was made penal to assume ecclesiastical titles in respect to places in the United Kingdom. The cardinal's territorial title was, therefore, a mere empty one. He produced, among other learned works, "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion," "Horæ Syriacæ," and "Lectures on the Doctrine and Practice of the Catholic Church." He was likewise one of the founders of, and editor and contributor to, the "Dublin Review." B. at Seville, 1802; D. 1865.

WISHART, George, *wish'-art*, usually styled "the Martyr," an eminent Scottish ecclesiastical reformer, who was at first master of a grammar-school at Montrose; but having promulgated the doctrines of the Reformation there, he was compelled to seek safety by repairing to England. After preaching at Bristol and Cambridge, he returned to his native country in 1543, in the train of the commissioners who went thither to arrange a marriage between Prince Edward and the Queen of Scots. The party of the Reformation having become powerful enough to protect Wishart, he began to preach at Dundee, Montrose, and other places, with so much fervour that the people rose and destroyed several ecclesiastical buildings. Wishart has been charged with plotting against Cardinal Beaton's life, and was one of those who asked a reward from Henry VIII. to assassinate the prelate. He was subsequently taken by the cardinal's troops, and condemned to be burnt at the stake, which sentence was carried into effect at St. Andrews, 1546.

WISHART, George, a Scotch prelate, who, after entering into holy orders, became chaplain to the marquis of Montrose, whom he accompanied in his last expedition, and having been taken prisoner, narrowly escaped being put to death. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Edinburgh. He wrote a very curious account of the wars of the marquis of Montrose, which, previously to that nobleman's execution, was hung in derision about his neck. B. in Haddingtonshire, 1609; D. at Edinburgh, 1671.

WITHER, or WYTHER, George, *with'-er*, an English poet, who, having written a poetical satire, entitled "Abuses Stript and Whipt," was committed to the Marshalsea, but continued to write satires and eclogues in prison. The latter possess merit. In the civil wars he was an officer in the parliamentary army, was taken by the royalists, and condemned to be hanged, but was saved by the intercession of Sir John Denham. B. in Hampshire, 1588; D. 1667.

WITIKIND, WITTEKING, or WITTICHIND, *wit'-i-kind*, a Saxon hero, who commanded his countrymen in their wars with Charlemagne. In 772 Charlemagne set forth from Aix-la-Chapelle to subdue the Saxons; but, having advanced as far as Eresburg, at present Stadtberg, he was compelled to agree to a truce, in order to prosecute a war with Desiderius, king of the Longobards. Witikind thereupon led an army of Saxons into Frankish territory, which he ravished as far as Cologne, while Charlemagne was absent in Spain. In 779 Charlemagne defeated the Saxons at Bocholt, and, after two years fierce fighting, the Saxon leader was compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Frankish monarch and to become a Christian. Witikind is supposed to have been slain in a battle with the Duke of Suabia, in 807.

WITSIUS, Herman, *wit'-si-us*, a learned Dutch Calvinistic divine, who became successively professor of divinity at Franeker, Utrecht, and Leyden. His principal works were, "Historia Hierosolymitana," and "De Œconomiâ Fœdorum," or, the "Economy of Covenants." This has been translated into English. B. at Enckhuysen, Holland, 1626; D. 1708.

WITT, John de, *wit*, a celebrated Dutch statesman and patriot, who was the son of one of the leaders of the party which, in the States-general of Holland, opposed the ambitious designs of the house of Orange. Upon completing his studies, he was appointed, through the influence of his brother Cornelius, pensionary of the city of Dordrecht; after ably fulfilling the duties of which office during two years, he became grand-pensionary of Holland. Thus placed at the head of the Dutch republic, he conducted public affairs with great wisdom, placed the marine in an efficient state, reorganized the finances, and directed the naval war in which his country was engaged with England. After several fiercely-contested sea-fights between the English and Dutch, peace was concluded in 1654. In 1665 war again broke out

between the Dutch and English; but, after some naval engagements, peace was concluded in 1667. In the latter year he induced the States-general to proclaim a "perpetual edict," by which the office of stadtholder, which had been hereditary in the house of Orange, was abolished for ever. In 1672 Louis XIV. invaded Holland; the French had also been intriguing with Charles II., with the Elector of Cologne, and the Bishop of Munster. Accordingly, war was declared against the United Provinces by all these rulers; and, the Dutch having suffered a series of reverses both upon sea and land, a general discontent prevailed in the Republic. The partisans of the House of Orange excited the hatred of the people against the De Witts, as the authors of their misfortunes. An attempt was made to assassinate John de Witt, but failed: Cornelius was arrested upon a false charge of conspiring to poison the Prince of Orange, was submitted to the torture, and sentenced to be banished. John prepared to accompany his brother into exile; but, as they were leaving the Hague, the savage populace murdered the patriots in the most brutal manner. Thus fell these virtuous brothers, one of whom had served his country as chief magistrate during twenty years, whilst the other had, by his sound sense and probity, given efficient support to every measure which might contribute to the welfare of his countrymen. John de Witt was born at Dordrecht, 1625; killed at the Hague, 1672.—Cornelius was born at Dordrecht, 1623; killed at the Hague, 1672.

WODROW, Robert, *wod'-ro*, an eminent Scotch historian and antiquary, who was educated for the ecclesiastical profession, and became minister of Eastwood, in Renfrewshire. He took an active part in the church politics of his time, and was an energetic opponent of the Church Patronage Act, forming one of the deputation sent to London at the accession of George I., to request its repeal. His principal works were, "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution;" and a "History of the Church of Scotland," which was left in manuscript. B. at Glasgow, 1679; D. 1734.

WOFFINGTON, Margaret, *wof'-fing-ton*, an eminent Irish actress, who made her first appearance in London at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1740, in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she acquired great popularity, and subsequently became one of the leading actresses of her time. B. at Dublin, 1718; D. 1760.

WOIDE, Charles Godfrey, *wo'-eed*, a learned Polish divine, who repaired to England, where he became minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's, London, and also one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum. He was deeply learned in the Eastern languages, particularly the Coptic, and edited several important works, particularly the "Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament" in the British Museum, and the Egyptian grammar of Scholtz. D. 1790.

WOLCOT, Rev. John, *wol'-kot*, usually styled "Peter Pindar," an eminent English burlesque poet, who was educated for the profession of medicine, and, in 1767, became physician to Sir William Trelawney, governor of Jamaica. He subsequently returned to England and entered into orders; but after having been disappointed of a valuable living in the island of Jamaica, set up in practice as a physician in Cornwall. Having discovered the self-taught artist Opie at Truro, he repaired with him to London, and there distinguished himself as a writer of burlesque poetry. His productions principally consisted of odes and satires directed against George III., Pitt, and the leading men of the time. An edition of his collected works, in 4 vols., was published in 1816. B. at Dodbrooke, Devonshire, about 1738; D. in London, 1819.

WOLF, Hieronymus, *wolf*, an eminent German writer, whose early life was passed in the pursuit of knowledge under the most adverse circumstances. In 1557 he became professor of Greek at Augsburg, and, subsequently, public librarian to the same city. His principal works were, editions of Demosthenes, Suidas, Isocrates, and notes upon Cicero. B. at Dettingen, 1516; D. at Augsburg, 1580.

WOLF, John Christopher, an eminent German divine, who became professor of Oriental languages, and afterwards rector of the gymnasium of Hamburg. In 1716 he was nominated minister of the Lutheran church of St. Catherine, in the same city. His principal works were, treatise upon the Manicheans, "Bibliotheca Hebraica," and "Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum." B. at Wernigerode, 1683; D. at Hamburg, 1739.

WOLF, Frederic Augustus, a celebrated German scholar, whose application and ability were so extraordinary, that before he had attained his 17th year he had become acquainted with the greatest writers in the English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. The son of a musician, he was intended for an organist, but he himself chose rather to pursue philology. In 1777 he proceeded to the university of Göttingen, where he studied with the greatest assiduity during two years, afterwards receiving an appointment as teacher at Ilfeld. Having published an edition of Plato's "Symposium," his great attainments became known, and he was in 1783 appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Halle, retaining the office until 1806. After the peace of Tilsit he was nominated privy councillor by the Prussian government. An active promoter of the establishment of the university of Berlin, he was appointed to a professorship at that seat of learning. Having suffered in his health from his great application, he in 1824 set out upon a tour through the south of France, but was overtaken by death at Marseilles. The principal works of this, the greatest of modern German scholars, are, "History of Roman Literature;" editions, with notes and commentaries, of the writings of Cicero, and of Demosthenes' oration against Leptines; some of the "Dialogues" of Plato, and the "Encyclopædia of Philology." In his famous "Prolegomena ad Homerum," he first sought to establish that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were the works of various rhapsodists, which were afterwards collected, and that such a personage as Homer, the sole author of these epics, never existed. (*See* HOMER.) These bold assertions were supported by extraordinary learning, and still continue to engage the attention of the most eminent European scholars. Wolf was likewise the founder of philological science. B. near Northausen, 1759; D. at Marseilles, 1824.

WOLFE, Rev. Charles, *woolf*, an eminent Irish divine and poet, who held a curacy in the county Tyrone, and produced a number of melodious

pieces of verse; but is principally remembered as the author of the celebrated ode called "The Burial of Sir John Moore." Stricken with consumptive disease, he was compelled to relinquish his spiritual calling, and, after vainly seeking health during a residence at Bordeaux, in Devonshire, and at Cork, he was carried off by death in 1823. B. in Ireland, 1791.

WOLFE, James, a celebrated English military commander, who entered the army at an early age, and, possessing great military talents, improved by assiduity and experience, soon distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. He was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and in every subsequent engagement in Germany in the war which terminated with the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Appointed colonel of the 67th regiment in 1758, he brought it to such a pitch of exact discipline, that as long as the determined bravery of the six battalions on the plain of Minden is recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. He was greatly instrumental in the taking of Louisburg, and had scarcely returned thence when he was appointed by Pitt to the chief command of the important expedition against Quebec, in 1759. This undertaking afforded ample scope for the exercise of his great military talents. By his excellent strategic dispositions he gained a position upon the hills which command Quebec. Montcalm, his brave adversary, contested the possession of the city with great skill and determination; but, after an obstinate fight, the French were compelled to give way. But the accomplished English general was mortally wounded in the moment of victory; on the news of which he lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, "I thank God; I die contented." B. in Kent, 1726; killed, 1759.

WOLFF, John Christian von, *volf*, an eminent German mathematician, who first studied at Jena, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he published a "Thesis on the Manner of Studying Philosophy." In 1707 he became professor of mathematics at Halle, and in 1721 was appointed counsellor to the court of the king of Prussia; but some of his religious and metaphysical opinions giving offence to the faculty of theology, he was banished from Halle; on which he removed to Cassel, became counsellor to the landgrave, and obtained a professorship at Marburg. He was also honoured with marks of distinction by the king of Sweden, and was elected a member of the Academies of Sciences of Paris and Petersburg, and fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1741 he was recalled by Frederic the Great, who appointed him privy councillor, vice-chancellor, and professor of international law. He was afterwards made chancellor of the university, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron. His principal works are, "A Course of Mathematics," "Philosophia Rationalis," a "System of Metaphysics," and a "Dictionary of the Mathematics." B. at Breslau, 1679; D. 1754.

WOLFF, Joseph, a distinguished missionary and traveller, was born of Jewish parents, but becoming a convert to Christianity, studied at Rome, from which he was banished as a recusant against the doctrines of Roman Catholicism, and completed his education in Germany. In 1837 he was ordained deacon by the bishop of New Jersey, U.S., and priest by the bishop of Dromore, in 1838. He made several journeys to Bokhara, partly in search of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel, and partly to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, who were murdered in that region. Dr. Wolff published a narrative of his adventures under the title of, "A Journey to Bokhara;" and wrote besides six volumes of "Travels." He was D.D. of St. Andrews, LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1845 became vicar of Isle Brewers, Somerset. His first wife was a daughter of the second Earl of Orford. B. at Weilersbach, near Bamberg, 1795; D. 1862.

WOLLASTON, William, *wol'-las-ton*, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He became assistant and afterwards master of Birmingham school; but, becoming possessed of a good fortune by the death of a relative, he retired to London, and devoted himself to the pursuit of learning. His principal work was entitled, "The Religion of Nature Delineated," and is an attempt to prove the truth of religion on mathematical principles. It is a curious but very abstruse work. B. in Staffordshire, 1659; D. 1724.

WOLLASTON, William Hyde, an eminent English natural philosopher, who was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree as M.D. in 1793; but, after practising during a short period, resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific investigations. He became member and secretary of the Royal Society, and member of the Board of Longitude. To him science is indebted for the discovery of two metals—palladium and rhodium; the invention of the reflective goniometer, of the camera lucida, and of the periscopic glasses; and likewise for a method of rendering the metal platina malleable. An account of his various researches was furnished by himself to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. B. 1766; D. 1828.

WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary. (*See* GODWIN, Mary.)

WOLSEY, Thomas, *wool'-se*, a celebrated English cardinal, who is supposed to have been the son of a butcher. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became tutor to the three sons of Grey, marquis of Dorset, who gave him the rectory of Lymington, in Somersetshire. Having made the acquaintance of Sir John Nefant, treasurer of Calais, he was introduced by that personage to court, where, making his way by his great abilities and astuteness, he gained the favour of Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to Flanders, and at his return made him dean of Lincoln. After the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey rose to still higher favour, was presented to the living of Torrington, in Devon, appointed registrar of the Garter, canon of Windsor, and dean of York; and, attending the king to Tournay, in France, was made bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and in the same year to the archbishopric of York. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and held complete ascendancy over the mind of the king, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate. His influence and income were enormous, and he lived in a princely style, till he lost the esteem of his capricious master. His fall was mainly owing to these causes:—He had counselled the king to divorce Catharine, but not to marry

Anne Boleyn; thus making enemies of the new queen, and of a powerful party which supported her at court. He also, as a cardinal, represented the power and arrogance of the papacy, which Henry VIII. had resolved to destroy in his dominions. Accordingly, he was first stripped of his dignities and property, and subsequently arrested upon a false charge of treason; the earl of Northumberland being ordered to bring him to London to take his trial. On his way he was seized with dysentery, and was compelled to halt at the monastery of Leicester, where he died three days after. On his death-bed he exclaimed, "Had I served my God as faithfully as I have the king, he would not have forsaken me in my old age." He was a man of unbounded ambition and of great arrogance, but of considerable learning and great policy. He founded Christchurch College, Oxford, and built Hampton Court Palace. B. at Ipswich, Suffolk, 1471; D. 1530.

WOMACK, Laurence, *wo'-mak*, a learned English prelate, who, in 1660, was installed archdeacon of Suffolk, and in 1683 nominated bishop of St. David's. His principal works were, "The Examination of Tilenus before the Triers," a book against the Puritans; "The Result of False Principles, or Error convinced by its own Evidence;" and some other books, chiefly in answer to the Calvinists. B. 1612; D. 1685.

WOOD, Anthony, *wood*, an eminent English antiquary and biographer, who was educated at Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1669 completed his history of that university. This work was written in English, but, before being published, was translated into Latin. He published, in 1691, his "Athenæ Oxonienses," which is a valuable collection of the lives of writers and bishops educated at Oxford. Bishop Bernard having attacked this work, it was defended by the author in a "Vindication." B. at Oxford 1632; D. 1695.

WOOD, Robert, an eminent Irish archæologist, who travelled upon an expedition through Asia Minor and Syria; and, after his return, produced the "Ruins of Palmyra" and the "Ruins of Baalbec, &c.," two works copiously illustrated, and remarkable for their artistic merits. He afterwards became under-secretary of state, and wrote an "Essay on the Original Genius of Homer." B. 1716; D. at Putney, 1771.

WOOD, Sir Matthew, Bart., M.P., and alderman and Lord Mayor of London, was the son of a serge manufacturer at Tiverton, and at the age of 11 years was employed in his father's factory, and at 14 was apprenticed to Mr. Newton of Exeter, who carried on business as a chemist and druggist. After serving his time, and being for a few years employed as a traveller in the drug trade, he commenced business on his own account in London, at first as a chemist, and subsequently as a hop merchant, in which latter trade he acquired a fortune. After serving some minor offices in the city, Mr. Wood was elevated to the mayoralty in 1815, and gave such universal satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1816. During his second mayoralty he gained a still higher degree of public favour, by saving the lives of three poor Irishmen who were sentenced to be hanged, on the perjured testimony of three police officers, named Brock, Vaughan, and Pelham. The livery, in token of their approval of his conduct on this occasion, sent his name up a third time for the mayoralty; but the court of aldermen deeming this too great a departure from the ordinary rule, passed his name over. During his second term of office he was chosen M.P. for London, and from that time till his death was constantly returned, and on each occasion, save one, at the head of the poll. He gained great notoriety for the zeal with which he espoused the cause of the unfortunate queen Caroline. Mr. James Wood, banker, Gloucester, and his sister, a maiden lady, left the alderman a handsome fortune, amounting, after several deductions from litigation, &c., to upwards of a quarter of a million of money. He was created a baronet during Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1837. B. 1767; D. 1843.—His son, Mr. Western Wood, succeeded Lord John Russell as [illegible]P. for London in 1861.

WOODESON, Richard, *wood'-son*, an eminent civilian, was educated at Pembroke and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; and chosen Vinerian professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers. He wrote "Elements of Jurisprudence," "A Systematic View of the Laws of England," and "A brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature." B. 1745; D. 1822.

WOODALL, John, *wood'-all*, an English surgeon, who distinguished himself during the plague which prevailed in the early part of the reign of James I. He was author of "The Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum." B. about 1556; D. about 1640.

WOODFALL, William, *wood'-fal*, a printer and publisher, who became in some measure a public character from his being exposed to a prosecution as publisher of the famous "Letters of Junius." He was concerned along with Mr. Bensley and Mr. John Walter of the "Times," in perfecting a project for applying steam to the purposes of printing, but left to the last-named gentleman the credit of successfully working the invention. B. about 1745; D. 1803.

WOODHOUSE, Robert, *wood'-hous*, an eminent English astronomer, who became fellow of Caius College; in 1820 Lucasian professor of mathematics, and in 1822 professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge. In 1824 he was appointed superintendent of the observatory at the same place. His principal works were, "Principles of Analytical Calculation," "Elements of Trigonometry," and a treatise on Astronomy. B. at Norwich, 1773; D. 1827.

WOODVILLE or WYDEVILLE, Elizabeth, *wood'-vil*, widow of Sir John Grey, who was slain in the battle of St. Albans in 1455. On her applying for the restoration of her husband's estate, Edward IV. fell in love with, and married her. The Princess Elizabeth was the fruit of this union, who married Henry VII., and thus united the houses of York and Lancaster.

WOODVILLE, Anthony, Earl Rivers, brother of the preceding, an accomplished nobleman of the 15th century, who, in consequence of his sister having been married to Edward IV., shared in all the vicissitudes which befel that warlike but luxurious monarch, and became governor of Calais, captain-general of the king's forces, and governor of Prince Edward. On the death of king Edward, the Earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was frustrated by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who caused Earl Rivers to be beheaded, without trial, in the castle of Pontefract, June 13, 1483.

## Woodward

WOODWARD, John, *wood'-ward*, an eminent English physician, who in 1692 became professor of physic at Gresham College. In 1695 Archbishop Tenison conferred on him the degree of M.D. In the same year he published a "Natural History of the Earth," in which he combated the theory held by most writers of his day, that the corals, shells, and fishes found embedded in rocks, were "mere mineral substances." Though his work contains many errors, it is full of glimpses of real geological truth. He founded the professorship of geology at the university of Cambridge. B. in Derbyshire, 1665; D. in London, 1728.

WOOLLETT, William, *wool'-let*, an eminent English engraver, who became engraver to George III., and produced, among other fine works, "The Death of General Wolfe;" "The Battle of La Hogue;" "Cicero at his Villa," after Wilson; and some landscapes, after Claude. B. at Maidstone, Kent, 1735; D. 1785.

WOOLSTON, Thomas, *wool'-ston*, an English deistical writer, who was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D. In 1705 he published "The Old Apology for the truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived," which was little noticed; but in his "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ," he exhibited such heterodox opinions as to occasion several answers to his work, and a prosecution against himself. He was sentenced to be imprisoned during a year, and to pay a fine of £100. B. at Northampton, 1669; D. in the rules of the King's Bench, 1733.

WORDSWORTH, William, *words'-werth*, an eminent English poet, who was the son of an attorney, and became a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1787, where he took his B.A. degree in 1791. At this period he was an enthusiastic republican; and, soon after leaving college, repaired to France, where he became acquainted with some of the members of the Girondist party. Fortunately he was obliged to return to England at the end of 1792, shortly before the execution of Louis XVI. Long devoted to poetical pursuits, he, in 1793, produced his first verses, entitled "An Evening Walk," and "Descriptive Sketches taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps." About this time he entertained the intention of studying for the bar, proposing to support himself in the interim by writing political articles for the newspaper press; but a friend having left him some money in order that he might cultivate his poetical talents, he resolved to entirely devote himself to verse. He removed to a rural retreat in Dorsetshire, where he composed his "Salisbury Plain, or Guilt and Sorrow," and commenced the tragedy called "The Borderers." In 1797 he became acquainted with Coleridge, then a resident at Bristol; and, says Wordsworth, "for the sake of being near him, when he removed to Nether-Stowey, in Somersetshire, we removed to Alfoxden, three miles from that place." In 1798 appeared a small volume, entitled "Lyrical Ballads," which was from the pens of the two poets. It contained the "Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge, and twenty-two pieces of verse by Wordsworth. The volume produced no impression upon the public, and the copyright was afterwards presented to the two authors. After making a tour in Germany with Coleridge in 1798-9, he went to reside at Grasmere, removing to Allan Bank in 1803.



## Worm

There also resided, or visited, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey, and Wilson; and it was to this congregation of kindred poetical spirits that the term "Lake School" was applied by the reviewers. Against those reviewers, and against a public that regarded their works with indifference, Wordsworth and the "Lakists" struggled until the year 1813, at which time the poetic genius of himself and his disciples began to be recognized. Meanwhile he had produced a new edition of his "Lyrical Ballads," "Poems," "Essay on Epitaphs," and had written portions of "The Prelude," and "The Excursion." In 1813 he settled at Rydal Mount, which continued to be his residence until his death. In the following year he published "The Excursion," relative to which Jeffrey wrote, "This will never do." "The White Doe of Rylston," "Peter Bell," "Memorials of a Tour upon the Continent," "Sonnets on the River Duddon," "The Waggoner," and "The Prelude," were given to the world after "The Excursion." During the interval 1813-42, he held the office of distributor of stamps for the county of Westmoreland. In the latter year he was granted a pension of £300 per annum; and in 1843 became the successor of Southey as poet-laureate. "The influence of Wordsworth," says an eminent authority, "on the literature, and especially on the poetry of Britain and America, has been immense, and is far yet from being exhausted." A complete edition of his poems, published under the poet's own supervision, was produced in seven volumes in 1842. B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1770; D. 1850.

WORDSWORTH, Rev. Christopher, a learned English divine, who was the youngest brother of the poet-laureate, and after becoming fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, entered into orders, was appointed domestic chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, subsequently being preferred to a rectory in Norfolk, and the deanery of Bocking, in Essex. His principal works were, "Ecclesiastical Biography, or the Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England;" and "Who wrote Eikon Basilike?" In 1820 he was nominated master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. Whewell in 1841. B. at Cockermouth, 1774; D. in Essex, 1846.

WORDSWORTH, Christopher, D.D., an English divine and learned writer, was the youngest son of the preceding, and became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; public orator at the same seat of learning in 1836; head-master of Harrow School, retaining the post until 1844, and archdeacon of Westminister in 1855. He wrote a number of works, the most important of which were, "Memoirs of William Wordsworth, Poet-laureate," "Saint Hippolytus and the Church of Rome;" "Athens and Attica;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" and "Lectures upon the "Apocalypse." B. 1807.

WORLIDGE, Thomas, *wor'-lidj*, an English portrait-painter, who also excelled in executing copies of the etchings of Rembrandt. "For the greater part of his life," says Walpole, "he painted portraits in miniature; he afterwards, with worse success, performed them in oil; but at last acquired reputation and money by etchings in the manner of Rembrandt." His best piece is copied from that painter. B. at Peterborough, Northamptonshire, 1700; D. 1766.

WORM, or WORMIUS, Olaus, *wor'-me-us*, an eminent Danish physician, historian, and anti-

quary, who, after travelling in France, Germany, and England, became successively professor of medicine, literature, and chemistry at Copenhagen, and was appointed physician to the king and rector of the university. His works, which were written in Latin, were principally descriptions of the natural history of Denmark, treatises upon medicine, dissertations on the early history and antiquities of Denmark, and the history of Norway. B. at Aarhaus, Jutland, 1588; D. at Copenhagen, 1654.

WORNUM, Ralph Nicholson, *wor'-num*, a modern English writer upon art subjects, who was educated for the profession of a painter in England, and at Dresden, Rome, Munich, and Paris. In 1839 he established himself in London as a portrait-painter; but after a few years relinquished this pursuit for literature, with which he had for some time been partially occupied. He wrote articles upon ancient and modern art for Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" and the "Penny Cyclopædia," as well as several biographies of painters for the "Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." Among the more important of his separate works may be quoted, "History of Painting, Ancient and Modern," and "Analysis of Ornament." He also edited the "Lectures on Painting, by Barry, Fuseli, and Opie," and "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England." In 1855 he became secretary and keeper of the National Gallery. B. at Thornton, Durham, 1812.

WORONZOW, Michael Ilarionowitch, Count, *wo-ron'-zov*, a Russian statesman and diplomatist, who became, under the Empress Elizabeth, vice-chancellor, and, afterwards, chancellor of Russia; in which office he displayed great abilities, till, finding himself opposed by a strong and vindictive party at the court, he resigned his functions and retired into private life. B. 1714; D. at Moscow, 1767.

WORONZOW, Michael Semenovitch, Prince, an eminent Russian general and statesman, who was nephew of the preceding. His youth, up to the age of 16, was passed in England, where his father was Russian ambassador, and where the young prince acquired a perfect knowledge of English language and manners. When he had attained his 19th year, he entered the military service of his country, and fought against the Turks, and against the French at Borodino and at Leipsic, where he commanded the Russian cavalry. During the occupation of France by the allies, he commanded the Russian forces, and, after his return to Russia, became governor of the Caucasus. At his magnificent palace at Aloupka, in the Crimea, he was wont to give a warm welcome to English visitors. Opposed to the war between England and Russia, he, during the early portion of it, lived retired at Tiflis, and afterwards obtained leave to visit Carlsbad. His sister married the earl of Pembroke, and was the mother of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert. B. at Moscow, 1782; D. at Odessa, 1856.

WORRING, Andrew, *wor'-ring*, an Austrian typographer, who perfected and introduced the art of nature-printing. At an early age he entered the imperial printing-office at Vienna, and, after proceeding through the different departments, rose to the position of manager. Taking up an idea of Professor Haidinger, he, under the supervision of Councillor Auer, the director of the establishment, entered upon a series of well-considered experiments, the result of which was the discovery of the art of nature-printing. In this process, an object is placed upon a softened copper-plate; enormous pressure is applied, and the plate receives from the plant, or lace, or other substance, a complete transference of its outline and details. The copper-plate is next hardened, and rendered capable of being printed from. This beautiful art was first introduced into England by Mr. Henry Bradbury, who became acquainted with it while studying at the imperial printing-office, Vienna, and who was charged with having surreptitiously obtained it. Mr. Bradbury replied to the effect, that the honours of the invention were due quite as much to Mr. Kyhl, a Danish goldsmith, and Professor Kniphoff, who, in 1761, produced 1200 coloured specimens of plants by the process,—as to the Viennese typographer. Both in England and in Austria some beautiful botanical works have been produced by the process. Worring was born at Vienna, about 1806.

WORSLEY, Sir Richard, *wars'-le*, an English writer, who became comptroller of the household of George III., governor of the Isle of Wight, and representative in Parliament for Newport. In the early part of his life he purchased, in various parts of Europe, a fine collection of marbles, statues, and other relics of antiquity, of which a description was engraved and published in a work entitled "Musæum Worsleianum," upon which he spent £27,000. He also wrote a "History of the Isle of Wight." B. in the Isle of Wight, 1751; D. 1805.

WOTTON, Edward, *wot'-ton*, a learned English physician, who became physician to Henry VIII., and wrote a work upon natural history, entitled "De Differentiis Animalium." B. at Oxford, 1492; D. 1555.

WOTTON, Sir Henry, an eminent English writer and statesman, who having proceeded to the degree of M.A. at Oxford, went abroad, where he remained nearly nine years, and upon his return was appointed one of the secretaries of the earl of Essex. After the earl's apprehension in 1601, Wotton fled to the continent, and became intimate with Ferdinand I., grand-duke of Tuscany, who having discovered a plot against the life of James VI. of Scotland, sent Wotton with letters to warn the Scottish monarch, under the name of Octavio Baldi. When James came to the English throne, he conferred on Wotton the honour of knighthood, and sent him as ambassador to the republic of Venice and other states. In 1623 he was made provost of Eton. He wrote, among other works, "The Elements of Architecture," "Parallel between the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham," "Characters of some of the Kings of England," "Essay on Education," and poems, printed in the "Reliquæ Wottonianæ," by Izaak Walton. B. in Kent, 1568; D. 1639.

WOTTON, William, a learned English divine, who obtained a fellowship of St. John's College, Cambridge. His principal works were, "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning," which book was ridiculed by Swift in his "Battle of Books;" "An Abridgment of the Roman History;" "Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff;" "Letter to a Student of Divinity." B. at Wrentham, Suffolk, 1666; D. at Buxted, Essex, 1726.

WOUVERMAN, Philip, *woo-ver-man*, a cele-

brated Dutch painter, who excelled in depicting road-side, hunting, and marauding scenes. Though he enriched those who as a matter of speculation bought his pictures, he lived and died a poor man. B. at Haerlem, 1620; D. 1668. —His brothers, Peter and John, were both distinguished artists.

WRANGEL, Charles Gustavus, *ran'-gel*, grand marshal of Sweden, who distinguished himself as a naval and military commander. He defeated the Danish fleet in 1644, the Imperial army near Augsburg in 1648, and the Dutch fleet at the passage of the Sound in 1658. B. 1613; D. 1676.

WRAXALL, Sir Nathaniel William, *rax'-all*, an English writer and politician, who in early life was employed in the civil service of the East India Company, and after returning to Europe in 1772, spent several years in travelling over the continent. He was also sent upon a private mission by Caroline Matilda, the queen of Denmark, to her brother George III. In 1780 he was elected member of Parliament, where he supported the measures of Pitt. He was a voluminous writer, and produced, "Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through the Northern Parts of Europe;" "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna;" "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time," in which he wrote a libel upon the Russian ambassador, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined £500. He was created a baronet in 1813, and had previously received 1000 guineas from George III. for private services. B. at Bristol, 1751; D. at Dover, 1831.

WRAY, Robert Bateman, *rai*, an eminent English engraver of gems, who was brought up to the business of a seal-engraver; but becoming possessed of great artistic skill, he devoted himself to the delineation of ancient sculptures and of historical portraits upon hard stones, after the style of the ancient Greek masters. His works were sold by Mr. Tassi, the eminent medallist, and the reputation of Wray became, in the course of time, European, his gems not being excelled by the best Italian engravers. The duke of Northumberland, Lord Arundel, and other celebrated connoisseurs, were among his patrons. His finest works were, "The Dying Cleopatra," "Medusa's Head," "Flora," "Madonna," "Milton," "Cicero," "Shakspere," and "Antinous." B. in Wiltshire, 1715; D. at Salisbury, 1770.

WREDE, Charles Philip, Prince, *reed* (Germ. *vrai'-de(r)*, a celebrated Bavarian general, who at first served with the Austrian armies against the French; but after the king of Bavaria had become the ally of Napoleon, General Wrede was appointed to a command in the "Grand Army" of the French, which entered Germany in 1806. While in command of the French vanguard, he took prisoners 1500 Austrians after the battle of Memmingen; and having distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzic, in the Tyrol, and at the battle of Wagram, he was created a field-marshal of the Bavarian service, and count of the French empire. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the Bavarian cavalry in the grand army which invaded Russia, and during the retreat ably seconded Marshal Ney in covering the retreat of the flying soldiery. In 1813, Bavaria having detached herself from France, Marshal Wrede was sent to join the Austrians against his former companions in arms, and after the battle of Leipsic, he was ordered to post himself in the forest of Hanau, and there intercept Napoleon and his army, then in full retreat upon French territory. The battle which ensued was severely contested, and Marshal Wrede held the road through the forest against Napoleon himself during several hours. The French emperor at length cleared his way by a terrific charge of the cavalry and artillery of the guard. Shortly afterwards Wrede was severely wounded; but in the following year he entered France at the head of a Bavarian army, and defeated Marshals Marmont and Oudinot at Lesmont and at Bar-sur-Aube. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, Marshal Wrede again entered French territory, and remained there until the peace. He subsequently became Prince of Ellingen, and generalissimo of the armies of Bavaria. B. at Heidelberg, 1767; D. in Franconia, 1838.

WREN, Matthew, *ren*, a learned English prelate, who took his doctor's degree at the university of Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Peter-house, vice-chancellor of the university, in 1628 dean of Windsor, subsequently bishop of Hereford, and in 1636 bishop of Norwich; whence, in two years, he was translated to Ely. At the beginning of the civil war he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till the Restoration. He wrote a book against the Socinians and some controversial tracts. B. in London, 1585; D. 1667.

WREN, Sir Christopher, a celebrated English architect, who at the age of 14 was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1653 elected a fellow of All Souls'. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, but removed to Oxford in 1660, on being appointed Savilian professor of astronomy. He commenced his career as an architect on being nominated, in 1661, assistant to the surveyor-general, Sir John Denham. The same year he was made doctor of civil law. In 1665 he was appointed architect for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral; and after the fire of London, he drew up the plan of a "New London," which was presented to the king, but was not adopted. In 1668 he became surveyor-general of his majesty's works. Being now very extensively employed as an architect, he resigned his professorship in 1673, and the year following received the honour of knighthood. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society. He sat several times in Parliament. His greatest work, the present edifice of St. Paul's, was executed, not from his first and favourite design, but from a second one. It was commenced in 1675; divine service was first celebrated in the choir in 1697; and the last stone of the lantern was laid by the great architect's son in 1710—the stupendous work thus occupying thirty-five years in its erection. His other works are, the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford; the churches of St. Sepulchre, Newgate; St. Lawrence, Jewry; St. Michael's, Cornhill; St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. Mary-at-Hill; St. Bennet Fink; St. Bride's, Fleet Street; St. Swithin's St. Antholine's, Watling Street; St. James's, Westminster; St. Clement's, Eastcheap; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Andrew's, Holborn; Christ Church, Newgate; tower and spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; towers of west front of Westminster Abbey; the Royal Exchange, London, destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838; buildings at Cambridge; Custom House, London; Temple Bar; the Monument, London; Royal

Observatory, Greenwich; Chelsea Hospital; additions at Hampton Court and Windsor Castle; Greenwich Hospital; and Marlborough House. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral. B. at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, 1632; D. 1723.

WRIGHT, Edward, *rite*, an eminent English mathematician, who in 1589 accompanied George, earl of Cumberland, in his expedition to the Azores. In 1599 he published his "Errors of Navigation Corrected," in which he lays down the true method of constructing a sea-chart, upon the plan now known as "Mercator's Projection." He also constructed a "Table of Meridional Parts," and "Tables of the Sun's Declination." His other works were, a treatise on the "Sphere," another on "Dialling," and a book of navigation, called the "Haven-finding Art." B. at Garveston, Norfolk, about 1555; D. 1615.

WRIGHT, Joseph, an eminent English painter, usually styled "Wright of Derby," studied under Hudson, and in 1775 went to Italy, where he resided two years, and improved himself by studying the works of the greatest masters. On his return to England he settled in his native town. His landscapes, and many of his historical pictures, are painted in an excellent manner. B. at Derby, 1734; D. 1797.

WRIGHT, Thomas, an eminent modern writer upon antiquarian subjects, who commenced his literary career while a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, and rapidly secured a reputation by his papers upon early English history and popular antiquities. In 1838 he assisted to found the Camden Society, of which he became secretary. In 1843 he contributed to the establishment of the British Archæological Association, of whose "Journal" he was during several years the editor. He subsequently became correspondent of the French Academy of Inscriptions, of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and of the Paris Ethnological Society, as well as of most of the leading learned societies on the continent. He wrote voluminously; some of the most important of his learned works being, "The Political Songs of England, from the reign of John to that of Edward II.;" "Queen Elizabeth and her Times;" "Specimens of Christmas Carols;" "Essays on the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages;" "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon; or, the History of the Early Inhabitants of Britain;" "The History of Ireland;" "Wanderings of an Antiquary," chiefly upon the traces of the Romans in Britain; the "History of Scotland;" and a translation of the "Life of Julius Cæsar," by Napoleon III. B. upon the borders of Wales, 1810.

WRIOTHESLEY, Thomas, earl of Southampton, *ri'-oths-le*, an English statesman, who, upon the outburst of the civil war, espoused the cause of the king, and was in 1645 appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of peace at Uxbridge. After the death of Charles I., Lord Southampton was permitted to retire into private life in England. At the Restoration, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and in 1660 lord high treasurer. Pepys, in his "Diary," thus speaks of this nobleman's death: "Great talk of the good end that my lord-treasurer made; closing his eyes and wetting his mouth, and bidding adieu with the greatest content and freedom in the world; and is said to die with the cleanest hands that ever any lord-treasurer did." D. 1667.

WULFSTAN, *woolf'-stan*, an Anglo-Saxon bishop, who became a favourite with William the Conqueror, whom he induced to transfer the diocese of Worcester, held by Wulfstan, from the jurisdiction of the archbishopric of York to that of Canterbury. At the death of the Conqueror, he paid court to Rufus, and when Roger de Montgomery, an adherent of Duke Robert of Normandy, besieged Worcester, the Anglo-Saxon bishop opposed a successful resistance to the rebels. By some he is held to have been the author of that portion of the Saxon Chronicle beginning from 1034 and terminating with the death of William the Conqueror. He rebuilt the cathedral of Worcester. A full biography of this spirited Anglo-Saxon bishop has been written by William of Malmesbury. B. in Warwickshire, about 1008; D. 1095.

WULSTAN, or WULFSTAN, *wool'-stan*, an Anglo-Saxon monk and writer, who wrote, in Latin prose, a "Life of Bishop Ethelwold," and a poem upon the miracles of St. Swithin. The former has been printed, but the latter remains in manuscript. Lived in the 10th century.

WURMSER, Dagobert Sigismund, Count von, *werm'-ser* (Germ. *voorm'-ser*), field-marshal in the Austrian service. In his youth he served in the French army, whence he passed into that of the empress Maria Theresa, and rose to the highest military rank. In 1793 he was sent against the French, whom he defeated, and compelled to retreat in disorder into Upper Alsace. He then took Hagenau and some other strong places, but was afterwards attacked by Pichegru, compelled to abandon all that he had taken, and totally defeated at Frischweiler. The year following he commanded the army of the Upper Rhine, and made himself master of Mannheim. In 1796 he commanded in Italy, where he was defeated by Bonaparte, and was at last obliged to throw himself into Mantua, which he defended till the extremity of famine obliged him to capitulate. B. in Alsace, 1724; D. at Vienna, 1797.

WYATT, Sir Thomas, the Elder, *wi'-at*, an English poet and diplomatist, who, after completing his education at the university of Cambridge, received a post at court. Henry VII. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and employed him in several embassies. He wrote some elegant songs and sonnets, printed with those of his friend the earl of Surrey. He also translated David's Psalms into English verse. B. 1503; D. 1542.

WYATT, Sir Thomas, the Younger, was the son of the preceding, and in 1545, while serving with the army at Boulogne, was appointed by the earl of Surrey, the governor, a member of the council there, a post he is believed to have retained until the place was returned to the French, in 1550. Four years later he was appointed to the command of the Kentish men, in the insurrection of the duke of Suffolk; but after gaining some advantages over the royalists, he was taken prisoner in London. He was soon afterwards condemned to death as a rebel. B. about 1521; executed, 1554.

WYATT, James, an eminent English architect, who in his 14th year was taken to Rome by Lord Bagot, and there assiduously studied the remains of ancient architectural art. He next spent two years in Venice, and about 1767 returned to London, where he was employed to design the Pantheon in Oxford Street (since rebuilt); after which, according to Walpole, he became the "fashionable architect" of the day.

He planned the alterations at Salisbury and Lichfield cathedrals, designed Fonthill Abbey for Beckford, and built a castle at Kew for George III. In 1802 he was elected president of the Royal Academy in place of West, who was re-elected in the following year. One of his sons, Benjamin, became the architect of Drury Lane Theatre. B. at Burton Constable, Staffordshire, 1746; D. 1813.

WYATT, Richard J., an English sculptor, who studied his profession under Charles Rossi, R.A., under Bosio, at Paris, and finally received instructions from Canova, at Rome. He produced a large number of excellent works; and upon some of them being placed in the Great Exhibition of 1851, a medal for sculpture was awarded to the deceased sculptor. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham contains several casts from his works. B. in London, 1795; D. at Rome, 1850.

WYATT, Matthew Digby, an eminent English architect and writer upon art-subjects, who studied his profession in the office of his brother, and in 1844 made a tour through France, Italy, Sicily, and Germany; and, after his return to England, published "Specimens of the Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages." In 1848 he was engaged to restore and redecorate the Adelphi Theatre (since taken down). After being engaged upon the press for some time, he was appointed by the Society of Arts a member of the commission to report upon the Paris expositions of industry. Subsequently he took an active part in the arrangements for the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which he acted as one of the royal commissioners. When it was decided to reconstruct the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, he, together with Mr. Owen Jones, was dispatched to collect works of art upon the continent. Under his direction were constructed the Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian courts, &c., the handbooks of which he assisted in preparing. He was in 1856 appointed architect to the East India Company, for which he erected some considerable works. Among other valuable publications, he produced, "The Industrial Arts of the 19th Century," "Metalwork, and its Artistic Designs," and the articles "Renaissance" and "Italian Ornament," for Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament." He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. B. near Devizes, Wilts, 1820; D. 1877.

WYATVILLE (WYATT), Sir Jeffry, *wi'-at-vil*, a celebrated English architect, who was designed for the naval service; but the *Royal George*, the ship in which he was to have embarked, having been lost at Spithead, he was placed in the office of his uncle, an architect in large practice in the metropolis. At the conclusion of his term of pupilage, he in 1799 joined in business with Mr. Armstrong, a large government contractor, and was thus placed in a position to obtain commissions from many noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of England. After designing some mansions, and a new front for Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, he was in 1824 commanded by George IV. to remodel Windsor Castle; upon which great work he was employed during the remainder of his life. At the completion of the private apartments of the castle, he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty, having previously added "ville" to his name by royal authority. Sir Jeffry also designed extensive alterations at Chatsworth, and erected buildings in Windsor Park, a temple at Kew, Ashridge, the princely seat of the earl of Bridgewater, Longleat Castle, Wiltshire, and Wollaton Hall Nottinghamshire. His remains were interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. B. at Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 1766; D. 1840.

WYCHERLY, William, *wich'-er-le*, an eminent English poet and dramatic writer. In his 15th year he was sent by his father to France, where he resided until a short time before the Restoration, in the interval embracing the Roman Catholic religion, which he afterwards renounced; but again abjured the Protestant faith, and returned to the Romish communion. In the reign of Charles II. he was distinguished by his wit and personal accomplishments, and was taken into the particular friendship of the duchess of Cleveland. About 1679 he married the countess of Drogheda, who, dying shortly afterwards, left him the whole of her fortune, which was, however, dissipated in extravagance, and in the law expenses consequent upon a suit relative to the deceased lady's will. He was thrown into prison for debt, whence he was released by James II., who gave him a pension. In his 80th year he was married to a young lady of fortune; but, although he survived the ceremony only eleven days, he managed to squander a large portion of his wife's money. Upon his death-bed he advised the lady "not to take an old man for her second husband." His comedies are, "Love in a Wood," "The Country Wife," "The Plain Dealer," and "The Gentleman Dancing Master." He likewise wrote some poems and "Moral Reflections." B. at Cleave, Shropshire, about 1640; D. 1715.

WYCLIFFE, WICLIF, or WICKLIFF, John de, *wik'-lif*, a celebrated English divine, styled the "morning star of the Reformation," was admitted first at Queen's, but afterwards removed to Merton College, Oxford. In 1361 his great talents procured him the mastership of Balliol College; and four years afterwards he was made warden of Canterbury Hall, then founded by Archbishop Islip, whose successor, Simon Langham, displaced him at the instigation of the monks, who were the sworn foes of Wycliffe, for exposing their corrupt errors and practices. In 1374 the pope having cited King Edward III. to Avignon for refusing to pay him a yearly tribute, Wycliffe was appointed a member of the legation sent to the conferences held thereupon at Bruges. About this time he was preferred by the king to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Having now openly preached against the corruptions of the Roman church, Pope Gregory XI., being informed of his conduct, issued several bulls against him, charging him with numerous heresies. An assembly was accordingly held at St. Paul's by Courtney, bishop of London, to examine Wycliffe, who appeared, supported by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord Henry Percy. Wycliffe made an able defence of himself, and the council ended without any determination. It would appear that, still continuing to denounce papal corruption, he was in 1378 summoned before a synod held in the archbishop's palace at Lambeth; but his safety was secured by a message from the king's mother, ordering the proceedings to terminate. It is remarkable that, although Wycliffe continued his vehement attacks upon the temporal power of the pope, and also upon several vital points of Romish doctrine, he escaped the fate of those who professed "heresy." This immunity from the conse-

quences of his bold conduct is supposed to have been owing to the secret protection of John of Gaunt; but, forty years after his death, his bones were taken up and burnt by order of the Council of Constance He wrote, among other works, a tract on the 'Schism of the Popes; and also translated the New Testament into English. B. probably in Yorkshire, about 1324; D. at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, 1384.

WYKEHAM, William of, *wik'-ham*, an illustrious English prelate and architect, who owed his rise to Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester, at whose expense he was educated, afterwards becoming his secretary. Edward III. appointed him surveyor of the royal buildings, and it was upon Wykeham's advice that monarch rebuilt Windsor Castle. In 1359 he was constituted chief warden and surveyor of the royal castles, and in 1363 warden and justiciary of the king's forests south of Trent; keeper of the privy seal in 1364: two years after, secretary to the king; and in 1367 he succeeded William de Edyngdon in the see of Winchester, and the same year was appointed lord high chancellor; in which office he continued till 1391. He repaired the palaces and houses belonging to his see at a great expense, was zealous in establishing discipline and reforming abuses, founded New College, Oxford, and Winchester school. B. at Wykeham, Hampshire, 1324; D. at South Waltham, 1404.

WYNDHAM, Sir William, *wind'-ham*, an eminent English statesman, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, went abroad, and upon his return was chosen to represent the county of Somerset in Parliament. In 1710 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. He was dismissed from his place on the accession of George I., and, falling under suspicion at the breaking out of the Jacobite rebellion in 1715, was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to trial. He was the most eloquent and pertinacious opponent of Sir Robert Walpole. B. in Somersetshire, 1687; D. 1740.

WYNNE, John Huddleston, *win*, a miscellaneous writer, who followed the business of a printer in London for a time, then obtained a commission in the army, and eventually became an author by profession. His chief works are, "A General History of the British Empire in America," "A General History of Ireland," and "Fables for the Female Sex." B. 1743; D. 1788.

WYNTOUN, Andrew. (*See* WINTOUN.)

WYON, William, *wi'-on*, an eminent English designer of medals and coins, who came of a family distinguished as die-sinkers and engravers. He acquired a knowledge of his profession from his father and uncle, both of whom were established in business as die-sinkers at Birmingham. After gaining the gold medal of the Society of Arts for a medal of Ceres, he, in 1816, repaired to the metropolis, obtaining, after a smart competition, the post of second engraver at the Mint, the chief engraver being his cousin Thomas Wyon; but his relative's death taking place soon afterwards, Pistrucci was appointed. Between this engraver and himself there arose some sharp differences, out of which a literary controversy sprang. Finally, the matter was compromised by Pistrucci retaining the chief engravership, whilst Wyon was appointed to receive half his salary. In 1838 he was elected a Royal Academician, being the first coin-engraver that had obtained such a distinction. Wyon's chief coins and medals were, a portion of the coins issued under the reign of George IV.; the whole of those produced under William IV.; all those of Queen Victoria, up to his death; medals for the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jellalabad, and Cabul; for the Royal, Geographical, Geological, and other Societies, English and Continental; for the Royal Academy, the Art Union, &c. B. at Birmingham, 1795; D. at Brighton, 1851.—His son, Leonard Wyon, was his assistant during his lifetime, and, after his death, maintained the fame of the family. He produced, among other excellent works, the medals for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

# X

[*For names not inserted under this letter, see the letters* J, G, *and* S.]

XANTHUS, *zăn'-thus*, an ancient Greek historian, who produced a work entitled "Lydiaka," written in the Ionic dialect, and containing a history of Lydia. Of this work, which was greatly praised by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, only some fragments remain, in quotations to be found in Strabo and others. Flourished about 480 B.C.

XANTIPPUS, *zăn'-tip-pus*, a Lacedæmonian general, who went to the support of the Carthaginians in 256 B.C., and defeated the Romans under Regulus at Tunes (now Tunis). Notwithstanding his services, the Carthaginians ordered the captain of his ship to throw him into the sea.

XAVIER, Francis, St., *za'-ve-ai*, a celebrated missionary of the Roman Catholic Church, who was descended from a noble family in Navarre, and, after entering into holy orders, joined Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the society of Jesuits. In 1541 he set out with some disciples to preach Christianity in the Portuguese colonies in Asia. In the following year he landed at Goa, where, as well as along the coast from Cape Comorin to the Isle of Manaar, he obtained many thousand converts. He subsequently laboured at Malacca, in the island of Ceylon, whose king he converted, and in Japan, where he remained during nearly two years and a half. He was about to prosecute his mission in China, but died before he could find the means of landing secretly in that country. B. at the castle of Xavier, Navarre, 1506; D. at the island of Sancia, near Macao, 1552.

XENOCRATES, *zen-ok'-ra-tees*, a Greek philosopher, who became a disciple of Plato, and during twenty-five years taught at Athens with such reputation that the judges dispensed with his oath when he appeared in court as a witness. He wrote a number of works, which have been lost. B. at Chalcedon, 396 B.C.; D. 314 B.C.

XENOPHANES, *ze-nof'-a-nees*, a Greek philosopher and poet, whose doctrines were expressed in verse. According to Cicero, the foundation of his teaching was, "that all things are One, and this One is unchangeable, and it is God, unproduced and eternal." He likewise held that the moon was inhabited, and contained mountains and cities. He was the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy, and is by some writers stated to have taught the system known as Pantheism. Flourished about 550 B.C.

XENOPHON, *zen'-o-fon*, a celebrated Athenian general, philosopher, and historian, who at an

early age became the disciple of Socrates, with whom he was a favourite. In 401 B.C. he joined the Greeks in the pay of Cyrus, and accompanied him in his expedition against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. After the battle between the two brothers, at Cunaxa, near Babylon, in which Cyrus was slain, the Greeks found themselves in the heart of the Persian empire, and surrounded by enemies. Clearchus, the general-in-chief, was soon afterwards killed; whereupon the command devolved upon Xenophon, who immortalized himself by successfully conducting the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Cunaxa to Chrysopolis, opposite Byzantium. He afterwards assisted Seuthes, king of Thrace, to recover his kingdom, and next reconducted the Greeks into Asia, where they joined the Lacedæmonian general Thimbron against Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, and gained a large share of plunder. In 396 B.C. Xenophon attached himself to Agesilaus, king of Sparta, and was with him in his Asiatic expedition. According to Plutarch, he, after 394 B.C., settled at Scillus, near Olympia, where he resided for more than twenty years, and composed several of his works; finally he repaired to Corinth. Among other works of Xenophon which are extant, are the "Cyropædia," or "Life of Cyrus the Great;" the "Anabasis," containing the history of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and of the celebrated retreat of the ten thousand Greeks; the "Hellenica," a History of Greece, beginning where Thucydides ends; the "Memorabilia of Socrates;" the "Apology of Socrates;" the "Life of Agesilaus;" treatises upon Horsemanship, Hunting, the Republics of Sparta and Athens, and the "Symposium," or Banquet, one of his finest philosophical productions. His writings have been edited and translated by many eminent persons. The style in which the originals are composed is so chaste and elegant, that Xenophon has been termed the "Attic bee." A complete English translation, principally by the Rev. J. S. Watson, is included in the series entitled "Bohn's Classical Library." B. in Attica, about 444 B.C.; D. about 359 B.C.

Xenophon of Ephesus, a Greek writer, who produced a romance entitled "Ephesiaca," by some critics held to be the oldest work of its kind in the Greek language. There is an English version of it by Rooke.

Xerxes I., *zerk'-sees*, the fifth king of Persia, succeeded his father Darius Hystaspes in 485 B.C., reconquered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece, with a force, military and naval, amounting to 2,650,000; the camp-followers numbered at least as many more; while the women, eunuchs, and beasts of burden could not be enumerated. He threw a bridge over the Hellespont, and advanced into Europe; but, at the pass of Thermopylæ, was encountered by Leonidas, who, with 300 Spartans, made a stand, and effected a prodigious slaughter of the Persians. (*See* Leonidas.) The Greeks, shortly afterwards, defeated the Persian fleet near Salamis (*see* Themistocles), on which Xerxes was obliged to return to his own country, leaving Mardonius in the command of the remains of his army, which was beaten and dispersed in 479 B.C. Disgusted with the war, Xerxes abandoned himself to luxury, and was slain by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, 465 B.C.

Xerxes II., king of Persia, was the son and





successor of Artaxerxes, the son of Darius. By some he is stated to have reigned during one year, by others only two months, having been assassinated, 425 B.C., by his brother Sogdianus, who succeeded him.

Ximenes, Francis de Cisneros, *he-mai'-nais*, a celebrated Spanish prelate and statesman, who studied at Salamanca, and afterwards at Rome. Cardinal Gonzales made him his grand vicar, and Queen Isabella II. appointed him her confessor. In 1495 he was preferred to the archbishopric of Toledo, where he reformed abuses and instituted many excellent charities. Julius II. made him a cardinal in 1507, and, at the same time, he became minister of state, in which position he conducted himself with wisdom and integrity. He founded the university of Alcala, where he caused to be printed the great Polyglot Bible of Alcala. B. in Castile, 1437; D. 1517.

Xylander, William, *ze-lan'-der*, a learned German philologist, whose real name was Holzmann, which, according to the custom of his time, he changed into the Greek form of Xylander. He became professor of Greek at Heidelberg, and published editions of Strabo in Greek and Latin, of Dion Cassius, Marcus Aurelius, Plutarch, and others. B. at Augsburg, 1532; D. at Heidelberg, 1576.

Xyphilinus, John, *zif-i-li'-nus*, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was commonly called John of Trebizond, from the place of his birth. He produced an oration upon the "Adoration of the Cross," and other works. B. at Trebizond, about 1005; D. at Constantinople, 1075.

Xyphilinus, John, a Greek writer, and nephew of the preceding, who executed, at the command of the emperor Michael Ducas, an abridgment of the history of Dion Cassius. Of this work there is in English a translation by Manning. It is valuable on account of the greater portion of the original having been lost. The abridgment closes with the death of Alexander Severus, 235. Xyphilinus flourished towards the close of the 11th century.

## Y

Yalden, Thomas, *yal'-den*, an English poet, who entered into orders, and, in 1707, took the degree of D.D. He obtained two livings in Hertfordshire, and was very intimate with Bishop Atterbury, on which account he was taken up, and his papers seized, when that prelate was sent to the Tower. He was, however, discharged soon afterwards. His poems are to be found in various collections of the British poets. B. at Exeter, 1671; D. 1736.

Yarrell, William, *yär'-rel*, an eminent English naturalist, who was the son of a newspaper agent, and himself continued to follow the same business almost to the time of his death. He evinced a love for field sports at an early age, becoming the best shot and angler of his day. The habits and localities of British birds and fishes were also closely studied by him; and, when he had attained his 40th year, he commenced his valuable labours as a writer upon natural history. Having been appointed a fellow of the Linnæan Society, he wrote for the "Transactions" of that body a number of papers upon birds and fishes of great importance. One of the earliest members of the Zoological Society, he enriched its "Journal" with many treatises upon British and foreign animals. In

1836 he published his "History of British Fishes," and in 1843 his "History of British Birds,"—two admirable works, illustrated with excellent wood-engravings. He was the most popular writer upon natural history since Bewick. B. in London, 1784; D. at Yarmouth, 1856.

YATES, Frederick Henry, *yaits*, a popular actor, made his first appearance on the stage in 1817, in a play entitled "The Actor of all Work," and in the succeeding year was engaged at Covent Garden, and afterwards performed in all descriptions of character, from tragedy to farce, his pathos and his humour being equally conspicuous. He was subsequently manager of the Adelphi Theatre, in which capacity his taste and judgment gave great satisfaction to the play-going public. D. 1842.—His son, Mr. Edmund Yates, made a respectable reputation as a writer of light literature, and contributor to newspapers and periodicals.

YEARSLEY, Anne, *yeers'-le*, a poetical and dramatic writer, was originally a milk-woman; but, with the assistance of Hannah More, a volume of her productions was published by subscription in 1785, the profits of which enabled her to open a circulating library at the Hot Wells. Her principal publications are, "Poems on various Subjects," "Earl Godwin," a tragedy, and "The Royal Captives," a romance. Lived between 1750 and 1820.

YORCK VON WARTENBURG, Hans David Ludwig, Count, *york*, a Prussian field-marshal, descended from an English family which had settled in Pomerania. He entered on a military career in his 13th year, and, after serving in the Dutch armies in the East Indies, returned to his native country, and was nominated a captain. He distinguished himself under the duke of Saxe-Weimar in the campaign of 1806, and in the following year became major-general. In the Grand Army which invaded Russia in 1812, he commanded the Prussian corps; but after the disastrous retreat, he upon his own responsibility withdrew his forces from those of the French, and by the treaty of Tauroggen the Prussian army was declared neutral. In 1813 he attacked and defeated Murat at Dannekow, and afterwards gained a signal advantage over Bertrand at Wurtemberg. At the battle of Leipsic his skill and valour were conspicuous, and when the allied forces passed into French territory, Yorck exhibited high qualities as a commander at Montmirail and at Laon. Subsequently to the surrender of Paris, he was raised to the dignity of count and given the command of the Prussian army in Silesia. After Napoleon's return from Elba, he was nominated to a command, but was never actively engaged with the enemy. In 1821 he rose to the grade of field-marshal. B. at Königsberg, 1759; D. in Silesia, 1830.

YORK, House of, a celebrated English royal family, which played an important part in the annals of Great Britain. The first duke of York was Edmund Plantagenet, called also De Langley, fifth son of Edward III. His second son, Richard, earl of Cambridge, married Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, earl of March, and grand-daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III. Upon the line of this king's eldest son becoming extinct in 1399, by the death of Richard II., the issue of Anne Mortimer inherited the true representation of Edward III. The rival house of Lancaster was descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of Edward III. The house of York furnished three kings to the throne of England—Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. The house of Tudor, which supplanted it, was allied to it by the marriage of Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VII., with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. In the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, the partisans of the former were distinguished by a white, and those of the latter by a red rose. Hence the title, "Wars of the Roses." (*See* HENRY VI., EDWARD IV.) The title duke of York was afterwards borne by Richard, second son of Edward IV. This prince was murdered with his brother, Edward V., in 1483. The next duke was Henry Tudor, second son of Henry VII., who ascended the throne as Henry VIII. in 1509. The title was in 1604 conferred upon Charles Stuart, second son of James I., who became king as Charles I. in 1625. His second son, James, held the title of duke of York until his elevation to the throne as James II., in 1685. Ernest Augustus, fifth brother of George I., was raised to the dukedom of York and Albany in 1716. Edward Augustus, younger brother of George III., was the next duke. Frederick, younger brother of George IV., became duke of York and Albany in 1784, and died childless in 1827.

YORK, Frederick, Duke of, second son of George III., was when only a few months old elected Prince-bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany. In 1780 he was appointed a brevet-colonel in the British army, and went to the Continent in order to study military tactics under Frederick the Great, at Berlin. In 1784 he was created duke of York and Albany; returned from the Continent in 1787; took his seat in the House of Lords in the same year; and, in 1789, fought a duel, which had nearly proved fatal to him, with Colonel Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia; was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders, in 1793; and, after alternate success, was driven out of that country by the French. In 1799, when employed in Holland, he was equally unfortunate, being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention. In 1809 great scandal was caused by the allegation that he had permitted a female favourite, named Mary Anne Clarke, to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army; but on an investigation taking place, he was acquitted. He, however, resigned the post of commander-in-chief, in which he was reinstated about two years afterwards by the Prince-regent. His royal highness was most attentive to the rights and comforts of the soldier, and while he enforced the necessity of strict discipline and subordination, gained the title of the Soldier's Friend. He was frank, affable, and benevolent in his disposition; but his character was unhappily marred by an inveterate passion for gambling. He resolutely opposed the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill. B. 1763; D. 1827.

YORKE, Philip. (*See* HARDWICKE, Earl of.)

YORKE, Charles, an eminent English lawyer, was the son of Lord Hardwicke, and after studying at Cambridge, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and became, in succession, solicitor-general and attorney-general. In 1770 he was nominated lord-privy-seal, and was about to be raised to the peerage when his death took place.

He wrote "Some Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture for High Treason. B. 1722; D. 1770.

YOUNG, Sir Peter, *yung*, a Scotch diplomatist and writer, who was, with Buchanan, tutor to the young Scottish prince, afterwards James I. of England. In 1586 he was sent upon an embassy to the king of Denmark, to negotiate for the possession of the Orkney Islands. He wrote a vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. He was knighted in England, in 1614. B. in Forfarshire, 1544; D. in Scotland, 1628.

YOUNG, Patrick, a learned Scotch writer, and son of the preceding, became keeper of the king's library at St. James's, and assisted in making a Latin translation of the works of James I. He published St. Clement's Epistle to the Romans, Greek and Latin, 1637; and was engaged to print the Septuagint, after the Alexandrian MS. given to Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, but did not execute it. B. in East Lothian, 1584; D. in Essex, 1652.

YOUNG, Edward, an English divine and poet, who was educated at Winchester school and All Souls' College, Oxford, where he studied the civil law, after which he made the acquaintance of the duke of Wharton, who settled upon him an annuity for life. In 1727 he turned his thoughts to divinity; was ordained, made chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. As a poet, he excels most in his "Night Thoughts," which abound with ornate images, but are often very obscure. Besides this work, he wrote "The Revenge" and "The Brothers," tragedies; "The Centaur not Fabulous," a moral satire; "Estimate of Human Life," a sermon; "Conjectures on Original Composition;" "The Love of Fame the Universal Passion;" some papers in the "Spectator;" and miscellaneous poems. B. at Upham, Hampshire, 1684; D. at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, 1765.

YOUNG, Matthew, an eminent Irish prelate and mathematician, who became fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, doctor of divinity, professor of natural philosophy in the Irish university, and, finally, bishop of Clonfert. His most important works were, "Essay on the Philosophy of Sounds and Musical Strings;" "Principles of Natural Philosophy;" and a number of valuable papers upon mathematics and philosophy, inserted in the "Transactions" of the Royal Irish Academy, of which learned body he was one of the chief founders. B. in county Roscommon, Ireland, 1750; D. in 1800.

YOUNG, Arthur, an eminent English writer upon agriculture, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Young, prebendary of Canterbury and chaplain to the speaker of the House of Commons. It being intended that he should become a merchant, he was apprenticed to a firm at Lynn; but the young man having no taste for mercantile pursuits, his time was chiefly spent in reading; and, after the death of his father, he started a periodical called the "Universal Museum," but discontinued it at the sixth number. He next devoted himself to the management of a small farm belonging to his mother, and in 1765 commenced writing upon agriculture. Two years later he entered upon the management of a larger farm, and, in consequence of the experiments he carried out therein, was enabled to produce, in 1770, his "Course of Experimental Agriculture," one of the first works of any importance upon the subject of agriculture published in England. Henceforth, devoting himself with great energy to the cause of agricultural improvements, he proceeded to make tours of observation through England, publishing his experience in works which were read and translated in France, Russia, and other continental countries, almost immediately after their appearance in England. He likewise travelled through France, and produced an "Agricultural Survey" of that country, which materially contributed to the improvement of the arts of husbandry there. About 1793 he bought 4400 acres of waste land in Yorkshire, for the purpose of carrying out his schemes for the improvement of uncultivated soil. He also became secretary of the Board of Agriculture. In addition to the acknowledgment his services received from various agricultural societies in the United Kingdom, he was presented by Count Rostopchin, governor of Moscow, with a diamond snuff-box, with the motto, "From a pupil to his master." His principal works were, "Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties of England;" "Tour through the Northern Counties;" "Political Arithmetic;" "The Annals of Agriculture," of which he published 45 volumes; and some political pamphlets. In 1801 the French Directory ordered a French translation of all his agricultural works to be made. This work was produced in Paris, under the title of "Le Cultivateur Anglais." B. 1741; D. 1820.—In 1805 his son went out, at the request of the Russian government, to make a survey of Moscow and its environs, for which duty he was rewarded with a large sum. He afterwards bought a fine estate in the Crimea, and took up his residence there.

YOUNG, Thomas, an eminent English philosopher, who was born of Quaker parents, and was himself educated in that form of religious belief, but abandoned it, after settling in London as a student of medicine under his uncle, an eminent physician. He next studied at several of the German universities, and took his degree as doctor of medicine at Göttingen; but his uncle having left him £10,000, he did not actively pursue his profession. He subsequently became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, physician of St. George's Hospital, secretary to the Board of Longitude, and, finally, conductor of the "Nautical Almanac." He was the discoverer of the principle of interferences in the undulating theory of light, and, among other valuable works, produced "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts," and sixty-three articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. at Milverton, Somersetshire, 1773; D. 1829.

YOUNG, Brigham, the president and prophet of the Mormons, of whose early life nothing that is authentic has been published. At the time of the murder of Joseph Smith, whose friend and colleague he was, Young was chosen by the Mormons as "prophet and revelator." He soon proved himself equal to the position. Foreseeing the utter hopelessness of contending against the people of Illinois, backed, perhaps, by the government of the United States, he besought his followers to quit Nauvoo, and proceed far beyond the most outlying settlement of the federal government. Resolved to place an almost impassable barrier between the "saints" and their persecutors, he selected a vast sterile tract beyond the Rocky Mountains, called the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Accordingly, pioneers were sent to that region to prepare the

country for the settlement of their brethren. This small band underwent the greatest sufferings; but they nevertheless eventually succeeded in planting crops, and in otherwise making the territory habitable. The great body of the "Mormonites" then followed. Brigham Young was nominated governor, with the whole civil and ecclesiastical authority vested in him. Feeling that, in order to firmly establish the theocratic system his predecessor had in view (*see* SMITH, Joseph), Young, after organizing his plans for the settlement of the community, endeavoured, as much as possible, to keep out "Gentile" intruders; but the discovery of the gold-fields in California caused such a vast stream of emigrants to pass Utah, on their way to or from the auriferous region, that the "saints" were compelled to open an intercourse with the travellers. This traffic, which was at the outset a source of the greatest vexation and uneasiness to the leaders of the Mormon community, ultimately led to the greatly-increased prosperity of the settlement. Under the presidency of Buchanan, troops were dispatched to Utah, to enforce the authority of the federal officers placed there; but the affair was subsequently compromised, by Young and his followers professing their loyalty to the United States government. Mormonism, after the advent of Brigham Young's supremacy, became materially altered from what it was in the time of Joseph Smith. It would appear that the "prophet" claimed the power of granting or withholding eternal life; that he strictly enjoined blind obedience to the dictates of himself and his "elders;" that, finally, the constant theme of his exhortations was, "Do your duty, and leave us to do ours; cleave to the truth, and let the brethren come and pay their labour tithings." With respect to the plurality of wives, he pretends that in this he only follows out the commands of Joseph Smith; and declares that no man has a "right to a wife or wives, unless he honours the priesthood." In 1857 the population of Utah was computed at 80,000, of whom 60,000 were "saints." Brigham Young was born in the United States, 1801; D. 1877.

YPSILANTI, Prince Alexander, *ep'-sil-an'-te*, the first active agent in the revolution which resulted in the establishment of the independence of Greece, was son of Demetrius, Hospodar of Wallachia. About 1805, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand seignior to repair to Constantinople, and fearing that obedience to the command might cost him his life, he retired to Russia. The son entered the Russian army; and was a captain of hussars when a ball, at the battle of Dresden, carried away his right hand. He ultimately attained the rank of major-general, and was made aide-de-camp to the emperor. In 1820 he became connected with the Hetaireia, of which association he eventually became the leader. When the breaking out of the insurrection in Greece became inevitable, he resolved to plant in Moldavia the standard of revolt. He crossed the Pruth with a few attendants, and in March, 1821, issued a proclamation, announcing that Greece had kindled the torch of freedom, and thrown off the tyranny of Turkey; on which his name was struck off the rolls of the Russian army. After sustaining repeated defeats, Ypsilanti, in despair, gave up the cause of Greece, which, however, was successful a few years later. Having crossed the frontiers, he was arrested in Transylvania, and long held captive in the fortress of Mungatsch. Though courageous and sincere, Ypsilanti's pride and love of ceremony unfitted him for the post of leader in a patriotic struggle. B. 1792; D. 1828.

YRIARTE, Juan de, *e-re-ar'-tai*, a learned Spanish writer, who became librarian to the king, member of the Academy, and interpreter to the secretary of state. He wrote poems in Latin and Spanish; a Latin Grammar in verse; catalogue of Greek MSS. in the royal library; and another of Arabic MSS. in the Escurial. B. 1702; D. at Madrid, 1771.

YSAURE, or ISAURE, Clemence, *e-so'-rai*, a lady of Toulouse, who in the fourteenth century instituted the Floral games, which were annually solemnized there in the month of May; for which she also provided a fund for prizes to be given to the successful candidates for poetical fame.

YUSSEF-BEN-TAXFYN, *yoo'-sef-ben-taks'-fin*, the greatest of the Almoravides, a dynasty of princes of the Mohammedan faith who ruled in Spain and Africa in the 11th and 12th centuries. The founder of the race was Abdallah-ben-Yassim, who had acquired great learning, and was a man of superior natural abilities. He began by teaching the doctrines of Islam to a tribe of Arabs of Lametouna and soon succeeded in acquiring a complete ascendancy over them. Finding himself at the head of a numerous sect who looked upon him as their leader, both spiritually and temporally, Abdallah determined to turn their enthusiasm to account. He accordingly made expeditions, spreading the fame of his arms in all directions, and ultimately his adherents, under the name of Almoravides, conquered the whole region from the Mediterranean to the frontiers of Nigritia. Abdallah fell in battle in 1058, and was succeeded by Abu-Bekr-ben-Omar, who, after seizing upon the province of Fez, conquering Mequinez and Lewata, and founding the city of Marocco, was called away into the Atlas mountains to suppress an insurrection of the Berbers, and confided the government to Yussef-ben-Taxfyn, an able and ambitious man, who completely supplanted Abu-Bekr. After firmly fixing himself in power, Yussef, who possessed all the qualities of a commander and of a legislator, turned his arms against Spain, crossed the Strait, and defeated Alphonzo VI. in a great battle on the plain of Zalaca. He subsequently made himself master of Andalusia, Almeria, Denia, Valencia, the Balearic Isles, &c., and, in fact, acquired an empire extending from the Ebro and the Tagus to the frontiers of Soudan. Yussef, although Marocco was his capital, paid many visits to his Spanish dominions, and, on the last occasion, appointed his youngest son Ali his successor, in a council of governors held at Cordova; and then returned to Marocco, where he died at a very advanced age in 1106 A.D., or 500 of the Hegira, after having reigned for forty years. The dynasty of the Almoravides expired with Ishak Ibrahim Taxfyn, Yussef's grandson, who devoted himself entirely to pleasure, and allowed his subjects to be harassed and oppressed with exorbitant taxes, which excited a rebellion. A revolution was effected, Ibrahim was compelled to flee from his dominions, and being hard pressed by his pursuers, leaped his horse over a precipice, and was dashed to atoms along with his favourite wife. The government then, in the 25th year of Ibrahim's reign, passed to the Almohades.

# Z

**Zabarella**, Francis, *za'-ba-rail'-la*, a celebrated Italian cardinal, who became a famous professor of the canon law in different universities, and was honoured with the cardinalship by Pope John XXIII., who sent him upon an embassy to the emperor Sigismund. He assisted at the Council of Constance, where he advised the deposing of the pope, in hopes of succeeding him. He wrote a "Treatise on Schism," and other works. B. at Padua, 1339; D. at Constance, 1417.

**Zabarella**, James, a learned Italian commentator, of the same family as the preceding, was profoundly acquainted with the Aristotelian system of philosophy, and became professor at his native place. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle," and other works. B. at Padua, 1533; D. 1589.

**Zach**, Francis Xavier, Baron von, *zak*, an eminent Hungarian astronomer, who, after completing his education in Austria, repaired to London, where he resided during several years, becoming intimately acquainted with the language and institutions of England. In 1786 he was appointed by the duke of Saxe-Gotha director of the new observatory at Seeberg. He afterwards went to reside in France, and, having repaired to Paris for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation, was carried off by cholera, which at the time was raging there. Baron von Zach won a European reputation by his numerous astronomical labours, was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, and other different learned bodies, English and continental. B. at Pesth, 1754; D. 1832.

**Zacharias**, *zăk'-a-ri'-as*, a pope, who was a native of Greece, succeeded Gregory III. in 741. He succeeded in making peace between the duchy of Rome and Luitprand, king of the Longobards, and gained from that monarch the restitution of more territory than had been taken from the Roman duchy. He released the chief men of France from their allegiance to King Childeric III., and approved of the elevation of Pepin to the throne. D. 752.

**Zacutus**, *za-ku'-tus*, an eminent Jewish physician of Portugal, who retired to Amsterdam when Philip IV. issued an edict against the Jews. His medical works exhibit profound learning. D. at Amsterdam, 1641.—His grandson distinguished himself by his skill in mathematics, and was the author of a book called "Juchasin," a Jewish chronology, from the Creation to the year 1500.

**Zaleucus**, *za-lu'-kus*, a famous legislator among the Epizephyrian Locrians, a people of Italy. One of his laws was, that every citizen should enter the senate unarmed; but having inadvertently appeared there himself in armour, he, to satisfy the law, fell upon his own sword. Supposed to have flourished about 650 B.C.

**Zamoyski**, John Sarius, *za'-mo-ees-ski*, a Polish patriot, the son of Stanislaus, castellan of Skokow, in the palatinate of Culm. Sent to Paris, and afterwards to Padua, he acquired so high a reputation as to obtain the rectorship of the latter university. It was while holding this office that he wrote his treatises on the Roman Senate and the Perfect Senator. On his return to Poland he was employed in the highest offices of the state. King Stephen Bathori gave him his niece in marriage, made him grand chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards general of his armies. He distinguished himself as a military commander and statesman, by delivering a great part of the Polish dominions from the yoke of Muscovy. On the death of Stephen Bathori, the Polish nobles offered him the crown, which he refused, and caused Sigismund, Prince of Sweden, to be elected as Sigismund III. He established a printing-press at the town of Nowy Zamosc, which he founded; was an elegant writer, and was universally regarded as the defender of his country's liberties. B. 1541; D. 1605.

**Zanchi**, Jerome, *zan'-ke*, a learned Italian reformer, who had entered among the canons regular of Lateran; but becoming intimate with Peter Martyr, he embraced Lutheranism, and quitted Italy. He afterwards became professor of divinity at Heidelberg. B. at Alzano, Bergamo, 1516; D. at Heidelberg, 1590. He was a man of considerable learning, piety, and moderation. His works, consisting of theological and controversial treatises, were published at Geneva in 1619.

**Zanotti**, Francis Maria, *za-not'-te*, an eminent Italian philosopher, who was in early life educated among the Jesuits, after which he studied the law, which, however, he renounced, and applied to the mathematics under Beccari. In 1716 he was appointed secretary to the senate of Bologna, and two years afterwards, professor of mathematics in that university, wherein he introduced the Newtonian system instead of the Cartesian. He was appointed librarian of the Institute, and compiled two catalogues of its library. In 1766 he became president of the Institute. Several poetical and philosophical works emanated from him. B. at Bologna, 1692; D. 1777.

**Zanotti**, John Peter, an eminent Italian painter and poet, who was brother of the preceding. B. 1674; D. at Bologna, 1765.

**Zarate**, Augustin de, *tha-ra'-tai*, a Spanish historian, who in 1543 was sent to Peru as treasurer-general of the Indies, and on his return to Europe was employed in the Low Countries. He wrote a "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru," published at Antwerp in 1555. B. at Logrono, Old Castile, about 1500; D. 1558.

**Zarco**, John Gonzales, *zar'-ko*, a Portuguese navigator of the 15th century, who discovered the islands of Porto Santo and Madeira; and was made governor of a part of the latter island, where he founded Funchal.

**Zarlino**, Joseph, *dzur-le'-no*, a celebrated Italian writer upon music, who in early life was a chorister at St. Mark's, Venice, and appears to have been of the ecclesiastical profession. He became organist of St. Mark's, and director of music there. He was the most voluminous writer upon music which his country has produced. B. at Chioggia, in the states of Venice, 1519; D. about 1599.

**Zegedin**, Stephen, *zeg'-e-din*, a Lutheran divine, who propagated the Protestant religion with great zeal in Hungary, for which he was persecuted. His works are, "A Commentary on the Scriptures," "A Defence of the Trinity," &c. B. in Hungary, 1505; D. 1572.

**Zelotti**, Battista, *ze-lot'-te*, an Italian painter, who was the disciple of Titian, and was distinguished for the beauty of his colouring and the elegance of his design. B. at Verona, 1532; D. 1592.

ZENO of Elea, *ze'-no*, a Greek philosopher, and a follower of the Eleatic sect, studied under Parmenides, and accompanied that philosopher to Athens about 454 B.C. According to Aristotle, he was the first who employed dialectics. An ardent patriot, he endeavoured to deliver his country from the sway of a tyrant; but the conspiracy in which he was engaged having been discovered, he was put to death in a barbarous manner. He was the author of several philosophical works, none of which have survived. Aristotle has, however, preserved the arguments which Zeno held against the existence of absolute motion. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

ZENO of Citium, the founder of the sect of Stoics, so called from his opening a school in the painted colonnade (*Stoa*) at Athens, where he taught philosophy, grammar, logic, and rhetoric. This sect, which continued for four centuries, held that to live according to nature should be the aim of man; that the really wise man, having everything in himself, is beyond the power of those things which enslave the rest of mankind. The Stoic might feel pain, but could not be conquered by it. Unlike the Epicureans, the Stoics sought wisdom and temperance; and differed from the Sceptics, inasmuch as they were always seeking for the truth, which had been denied by the former. His successors carried his philosophy to Rome, where it was embraced by the most illustrious persons. Zeno taught at Athens for upwards of fifty years. B. in the island of Cyprus, about B.C. 355; D. about B.C. 260.

ZENO, called the Isaurian, emperor of the East, married the daughter of Leo I. in 458, and succeeded him in conjunction with his own son Leo II. in 474. He was driven from his throne by Basiliscus in 475; but the year following he recovered it. D. 491.

ZENO, Charles, grand admiral of Venice, who commanded the fleets of that republic against the Genoese, whom he defeated in 1380. He was subsequently ambassador at the courts of England and France, and was appointed to command the forces of Venice in the war with Francis of Carrara; but having been suspected of receiving bribes from that prince, he was thrown into prison, where he remained during two years. He next made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return voyage defeated the Genoese for Lusignan, king of Cyprus. After regaining his native country, he devoted himself to literary studies. B. about 1334; D. 1418.

ZENO, Nicholas and Antonio, were two Venetian travellers, and brothers of the preceding. Nicholas is stated to have equipped a vessel, on board of which he, about 1389, set sail for England and Flanders; but having been driven out of his track by a storm, was shipwrecked upon the "island of Friesland." He entered the service of Zichmni, prince of that country, and was loaded with wealth and honours for his warlike services. His brother Antonio joined him in 1391, and after the death of Nicholas in 1395, he was advanced by Zichmni to the high posts held by his brother. Antonio remained in the service of Zichmni during fourteen years. While so engaged, he took part in many warlike expeditions and voyages of discovery. It has been assumed by geographers that the countries visited and described by Antonio and Nicholas Zeno were the easterly portions of the Danish peninsula and the islands north of Scotland, and Iceland. The "Narrative" of these adventures, accompanied by charts, &c., was printed from the manuscripts of the brothers by Marcolini, in 1558. Antonio is supposed to have died in 1405, shortly after his return to Venice.—Several other members of this famous Venetian family became distinguished as scholars, statesmen, and travellers.

ZENO, Apostolo, the father of the Italian opera, who was a descendant of the Zeno family, became court poet and historiographer to the emperor Charles VI., and commenced in 1710, the celebrated periodical work called "Il Giornale dei Letterati." He wrote, among other works, "Observations on the Italian Historians." His dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 10 vols. B. at Venice, 1668; D. 1750.

ZENO, Pietro Caterino, an eminent Venetian writer, who was elder brother of the preceding, became a monk in his 22nd year, and after being employed during several years in teaching rhetoric in an educational establishment belonging to his monastery, was appointed professor of philosophy at Venice. Upon his brother receiving the post of court poet and historiographer to the emperor Charles VI., Pietro succeeded to the post of editor of "Il Giornale dei Letterati," and retained it until the year 1728. He wrote the lives of several of the most distinguished Venetian historians, executed an Italian translation of Arnauld's Logic, and the sermons of Bourdaloue. He likewise produced some critical essays upon poetry. B. at Venice, 1666; D. at the same city, 1732.

ZENOBIA, *ze-no'-bi-a*, a queen of Palmyra, was the wife of Odenatus, a Syrian prince, who having gained several victories over the Persians, was, by Gallienus, associated in the government of the Roman empire. After the death of Odenatus, Zenobia conquered Egypt, and maintained herself as a potentate, independent of Rome, till the emperor Aurelian marched against her, and laid siege to Palmyra. Being taken, as she attempted to make her escape, she was conducted to Rome in triumph, and is supposed to have died near that city, subsequently to 270.

ZENODORUS, *zen'-o-do'-rus*, a Greek sculptor, who at first pursued his profession in Gaul, where he carved a statue of Mercury. He was invited to Rome to execute a colossal bronze statue of Nero, which is stated by Pliny to have been 120 feet high. He also excelled in small works in silver. Lived in the first century.

ZEPHYRINUS, *zef-i'-ri-nus*, bishop of Rome in the reign of the emperor Septimius Severus, was the successor of Victor I. in 202. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom about 219. His successor was Calixtus I.

ZEUXIS, *zuxe'-is*, of Heraclea, a celebrated Greek painter, who studied his art under Apollodorus, whom he excelled. He was the rival of Parrhasius. Grandeur of subject, noble drawing, and the most exquisite beauty in the female figures, distinguished the works of Zeuxis. Pliny relates his dispute with Parrhasius for the prize of painting, as follows:—Zeuxis painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds used to peck at them; whilst Parrhasius represented a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis ordered it to be drawn aside, that he might see the painting behind it. Discovering his mistake, he confessed himself outdone, since he had only imposed upon birds, whereas Parrhasius had deceived those who were judges of the art. His greatest

performance was a picture of "Helen," which painters travelled from distant parts to see. On the panel were inscribed these lines of Homer:

"No wonder such celestial charms
For nine long years have set the world in arms!
What winning graces! What majestic mien!
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen."

B. about 450; D. about 375 B.C.

ZHUKOVSKY, Vasili Andrevich, *zhoo-kofs'-ke*, a celebrated Russian poet, who was devoted to verse-making from his earliest years, and in 1802 became a popular writer in consequence of the success attained by his translation of Gray's "Elegy." During the campaign of 1812 he served as lieutenant of the Moscow Volunteers, producing, at the same time, a series of spirit-stirring songs, entitled "The Minstrel in the Russian Camp," which were sung throughout the Russian army. Besides a large number of beautiful original lyrics, he produced translations from the German poets, and from Byron, Dryden, and Moore. B. near Bielev, 1783; D. at Baden; 1852.

ZIEGLER, James, *tsé'-gler*, an eminent mathematician and divine of Suabia, who produced, among other works, "Notes on Particular Passages of Scripture," "Description of the Holy Land," and a treatise upon the construction of the solid sphere. D. 1549.

ZIEGLER, Gaspar, an eminent German jurisconsult, who became professor of law at Wittenberg. His principal works are, "De Milite Episcopo," "De Diaconis et de Diaconessis," "De Episcopis." D. at Leipsic, 1690.

ZIETHEN, John Joachim von, *tsé'-ten*, a Prussian general, who, at an early age, entered the army, and soon distinguished himself by his courage. Having challenged his captain, he lost his commission; but was afterwards reinstated, and obtained the command of a squadron of hussars, which, under his control, became extremely formidable. He distinguished himself greatly in the campaign of 1745; but, by the intrigues of General Von Winterfeldt, he lost the favour of the king till the commencement of the Seven Years' War, when he was appointed lieutenant-general. He rendered eminent services at the battle of Prague, and in many others; particularly the storming of the heights of Torgau. After the termination of that war he led a retired life, greatly esteemed by his sovereign, and by the whole nation. B. near Berlin, 1699; D. 1786.

ZIMMERMANN, *tsim'-mer-man*, Matthias, a German Protestant divine, who became minister at Meissen, and wrote, among other works, "Amœnitates Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ;" "Florilegium Philologico-Historicum." B. 1625; D. at Meissen, 1689.

ZIMMERMANN, John George, a celebrated Swiss physician and philosopher, who studied at Göttingen under Haller, and afterwards attended lectures in Holland and Paris. On his return to his native place, he applied himself principally to literature, but without neglecting his profession. His writings commended him to the friendship of the highest personages in Germany, and, in 1768, he was appointed physician to his Britannic majesty in Hanover. In 1786 he was summoned to Potsdam, to attend Frederick the Great in his last illness. His works principally are, a poem on the Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755; a physiological dissertation on Irritability; an essay on Solitude, which has been translated into French and English; an essay on National Pride. B. at Brugg, Bern, 1728; D. in Hanover, 1795.

ZIMMERMANN, Eberhard Augustus William von, a German naturalist, studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the Caroline College at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the "Analysis of Curves;" and in 1777 he published "Specimen Zoologiæ," being the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds." He visited England three times, and there published, in 1787, his "Political Survey of the Present State of Europe;" and subsequently wrote against the revolutionary statesmen of France; for which he was ennobled by the emperor Leopold II. After this he published several geographical works, among which was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America." B. 1743; D. 1815.

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Louis, Count von, *tsin'-tsen-dorf*, a Saxon nobleman, who rendered himself remarkable as the founder, or rather reviver, of the religious society commonly called, in England, Moravians, upon the European continent, Herrnhuters, and by themselves, the United Brethren. They settled first in Upper Lusatia, in 1722; and becoming considerable, formed a village called Herrnhut, in 1732; but were subsequently driven from it. A few years afterwards the count repaired to England, and there established a Moravian congregation. He afterwards founded congregations of the sect in Switzerland and the British colonies of North America. He succeeded in obtaining permission from the Saxon government for the return of the United Brethren to Herrnhut, about 1747. The government of the United Brethren is episcopal, their doctrine sound, and their manners irreproachable; but what renders them particularly deserving of respect is, the pains which they have successfully taken for the propagation of the gospel in heathen countries. Count Zinzendorf was succeeded in the government of the Brethren by Count Dohna. B. in Saxony, 1700; D. at Herrnhut, 1760.

ZISKA, or ZIZKA, John, *tsis'-ka*, a celebrated Bohemian nobleman, who became the leader of the Hussites. In early life he acted as one of the pages of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany. He afterwards served with the English in their wars with France; commanded a Bohemian and Moravian corps at the battle of Tannenberg, in 1410, where 40,000 Teutonic knights and soldiers were slain. In 1415 he distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, where he fought under the English colours. Embracing soon afterwards the doctrines of John Huss, he, upon the death of that reformer, resolved to take up arms in defence of the religious liberties of the Bohemians. In 1419 a quarrel burst forth at Prague between the Roman Catholics and Hussites, the result of which was the proclamation of the Hussite war. This awful conflict raged during sixteen years, in five of which Ziska held the command. At the head of his terrible army he won thirteen pitched battles, and was victorious in upwards of one hundred sieges and engagements. But his great military attainments were allied to the most awful cruelty. It must be admitted, that he always regarded himself as an instrument of the divine vengeance upon the corrupt monks and priests. His sister had been seduced by a monk; and whenever he heard the lamentations of a Roman Catholic

priest, burning at the stake, he would cry, "It is the bridal song of my sister." While young he had lost an eye, and in 1421 was bereft of the sight of the other at the siege of Raby; but he still continued to oppose the emperor Sigismund, who sent ambassadors to offer him the government of Bohemia. Amidst these negotiations, Ziska died of the plague in 1424. The story of his ordering his skin to be made into a drum to animate his followers, is a fable. B. in Bohemia, about 1360, or, according to some, 1380.

Zobel, Benjamin, *tso'-bel*, a German artist, who, in 1783, repaired to England, where he afterwards received the appointment of "table-decker" to George III. at Windsor Castle. It was his duty to form, upon a silver plateau occupying the entire centre of the royal dining-table, a series of designs of fruits, flowers, and arabesque-work, by means of various-coloured sands. Zobel afterwards invented a plan of rendering these designs fixed. He also excelled in painting upon gold and silver grounds. B. at Meiningen, Bavaria, 1762; D. 1831.

Zoe, *zo'-e*, empress of the East, was at first the mistress, but afterwards became the wife, of the emperor Leo VI., and mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority she governed the empire, in conjunction with her lover Romanus I. Constantine, when he came of age, sent her into exile, where she died 919. —There was another of this name, who was daughter of Constantine XI., and wife of Argyrus, whom she murdered, and married Michael the Paphlagonian. She died in 1052.

Zoega, George, *zoo'-ga*, an eminent Danish archæologist, who studied at Göttingen under Heyne; and, having attracted the notice of the Danish minister Goldburg, was in 1782 appointed to proceed upon a numismatic tour in Germany, Italy, and France. After marrying a beautiful Italian lady, he embraced Roman Catholicism, and took up his residence at Rome. He produced a number of valuable works, the most important of which were, "A Treatise on Obelisks," "A Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the Library of Cardinal Borgia," "An Account of the Antique Bas-reliefs at Rome," the drawings for which were made by the celebrated Piranesi; and "Dissertations upon Ancient Art." B. in Denmark, 1755; D. at Rome, 1809.

Zoffany, John, *tsof'-fa-ne*, a German artist, who, about 1764, went to England, and, attracting notice as a portrait-painter, was employed by some of the most distinguished persons of the day. Upon the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was in 1768 elected a member. He painted the portraits of George III. and his queen; thirty-six portraits of the Royal Academicians, introduced into a picture entitled "The Life School;" and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In theatrical portraits he was also excellent. The best known of these last are Garrick as Abel Drugger, in "The Alchymist," and Foote as Sturgeon, in "The Mayor of Garret." He spent some time in the East Indies, and there executed some paintings illustrative of Eastern life. B. 1735; D. at Kew, 1810.

Zoilus, *zo'-i-lus*, a Greek rhetorician, who criticised the "Iliad" with such virulence as to be called "the rhetorical dog;" and caused his name to be applied to all snarling critics. Flourished about 270 B.C.

Zollikofer, George Joachim, *tsol'-li-ko'-fer*, an eminent Swiss Protestant divine, who was educated at Bremen and Utrecht. After officiating in the Pays de Vaud, he obtained a settlement at Monstein, in the Grisons, whence he removed to Isenburg, and in 1758 to Leipsic. He wrote, among other eloquent works, a book of Devotions, and two volumes of Sermons, both of which have been translated into English. B. at St. Gall, 1730; D. at Leipsic, 1788.

Zonaras, Joannes, *zo-na'-ras*, a Greek historian, who was employed in state affairs at the court of Constantinople, but afterwards turned monk. He compiled a "Chronicle or Annals from the Creation to 1118 A.D." This work was subsequently continued by Acominatus Nicetus. Zonaras was also the author of "Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons." Flourished in the 12th century.

Zopyrus, *zop'-i-rus*, one of the courtiers of Darius Hystaspes. He cut off his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the enemy, pretending that Darius had exercised this cruelty upon him. The Babylonians, hoping that Zopyrus would be stimulated by revenge, gave him the command of their army, which he treacherously betrayed to Darius.

Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, *zor'-o-as'-ter*, a celebrated Persian, and the founder of the religion of the Parsees, or "fire-worshippers," is supposed to have lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He has been by some called the founder, and by others the reformer of the Magian religion. He taught that nothing could render men unworthy of the divine favour but vice. Of all virtues, he esteemed philanthropy the most; for which reason he exhorted his followers to acts of beneficence. He gave his disciples a form of devotion, which they affirmed was brought from heaven. The Magi, or priests, were of three ranks, over whom was an archimagus, which office he assumed himself. B. about 589 B.C.; D. 513 B.C.

Zosimus, *zos'-i-mus*, a Greek historian, who wrote the "History of the Emperors" from Augustus to the second siege of Rome by Alaric, in 409. This work is still extant, and was printed at Oxford in 1679. Zosimus therein declaims with great asperity against the Christians. Lived in the early part of the 5th century.

Zouch, Richard, *zooch*, an eminent English writer upon jurisprudence, who became an advocate in Doctors' Commons; in 1620 regius professor of law at Oxford, and subsequently chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, principal of Alban Hall, and judge of the high court of Admiralty. He wrote some books on jurisprudence in Latin; and "Cases and Questions Resolved in the Civil Law;" but his principal work is a "Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England against Sir Edward Coke." B. in Wiltshire, about 1590; D. in London, 1661.

Zoust, Gerard, *zoost*, a German portrait-painter, who fixed his residence in London, where he became the rival of Sir Peter Lely. He was celebrated for his portraits of men. B. 1637; D. 1681.

Zschokke, John Henry Daniel, *shok'-ke(r)*, a popular German writer, who took up his residence in Switzerland, where he was successively employed as the head of an educational establishment, governor of Bâle, and, after the federal union of Switzerland in 1803, member of the council of Forests and Mines. He was a voluminous and versatile writer, his principal works being, "Historical Memoirs of the Swiss

Revolution;" "History of Switzerland for the Swiss People;" several novels, which have been translated into English; and his "Autobiography," which has also appeared in an English version. B. in Prussia, 1771; D. at Biberstein, 1848.

ZUCCARELLI, Francesco, *dzook-ka-rail'-le*, an eminent Italian painter, who, in 1752, repaired to England, where he painted landscapes with distinguished success, and was elected one of the original members of the Royal Academy. Several of his works are contained in Hampton Court. After acquiring a fortune in England, he retired to Florence in 1773; but, having lost his property in a speculation, he again took up his brush, and was well occupied by the English visitors to Florence. B. at Pitigliano, near Florence, 1702; D. at Florence, 1788.

ZUCCARO, Taddeo, *dzook'-ka-ro*, an Italian painter, who studied the works of Raffaelle, and, by his acquaintance with anatomy, excelled in painting human figures. B. 1529; D. at Rome, 1566.—His brother Frederick was also an eminent artist, but was obliged to quit Rome for painting a picture in which several officers of the papal court were represented with asses' ears. He afterwards went to Spain (where he was commissioned by Philip II. to decorate the Escurial with paintings), France, and England, and was employed by persons of the highest rank. The pope subsequently recalled him, appointed him president of the Academy of St. Luke, and gave him the title of prince. B. in Italy, 1543; D. at Rome, 1609.

ZUMALACARREGUI, Tomas, *thu'-ma-la-car'-raiguy*, a Spanish general of the Carlist party, who, at the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, held the grade of colonel; but, having resolved to oppose the queen, he joined the Carlist insurgents in the Basque provinces. As commander of the Carlists, he defeated the queen's army in four battles, but died of a wound which he received while preparing to storm Bilbao. B. 1788; D. 1835.

ZUMPT, Carl Gottlieb, *tsoompt*, an eminent modern German philologist, who studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, at which latter seat of learning he, after holding some



minor scholastic appointments, was nominated professor of Roman literature in 1828. In 1835 he became a member of the Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences. He wrote a great work entitled "The Latin Grammar," two translations of which have been published in England. He likewise produced "On the Court of the Centumvirs," "On the Personal Freedom of the Roman Citizen," and editions of Cicero's "Orations," &c. B. at Berlin, 1792; D. 1849.

ZURBARAN, Francisco, *thoor'-ba-ran*, a celebrated Spanish painter, who was employed to paint altarpieces for the cathedral of Seville, and also for the churches at Madrid. He received the appointment of painter to Philip III. The Louvre, at Paris, contains eighty-one pictures by this master. In the National Gallery, in London, there is only one of his works; but several fine pictures by him are in the possession of private gentlemen and noblemen. B. in Estremadura, 1598; D. at Seville, 1662.

ZURITA, Geronymo, *thu'-re-ta*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who, in 1549, was appointed chronicler of the states of Aragon, and, in 1567, became private secretary to Philip II. He produced, among other learned and valuable works, "The Chronicles of Aragon," and commentaries upon Cæsar, Claudian, and the "Antonine Itinerary." He discovered the "Chronicon Alexandrinum," which was published by Ducange in his "Byzantine Historians." B. at Saragossa, 1512; D. at the same city, 1581.

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLI, Ulric, *zwing'-le*, the "reformer of Switzerland," at first officiated as a priest at Zurich; but seeing the corruptions of the church of Rome, he commenced declaiming against them, and continued his exhortations until he effected an ecclesiastical reformation throughout the republic. He published a book on the Eucharist, in which he denied the Lutheran doctrine. This occasioned a great controversy, and his followers were called Zuinglians. He afterwards took up arms against the Catholics, and died on the field of battle, in 1531. His works consist of controversial treatises, and commentaries upon the Scriptures. B. at Wildhaus, in the Toggenburg, 1484.

THE END.

# *ADDENDA.*

*** The following have died since the sheets of this work, in which their names appear, had passed through the press:—

Berlioz, Hector, an eminent French musician. D. March 8, 1869.

Carleton, William, an eminent Irish novelist. D. January 30, 1869.

Creswick, Thomas, R.A., an eminent English landscape painter. D. December, 1869.

Cunningham, Peter, author and editor of several works. D. May 18, 1869.

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth earl of. D. October 23, 1869.

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, for many years proprietor of the *Athenæum*. D. May 10, 1869; aged 59.

Dyce, Rev. Alexander, a commentator on Shakspere. D. May 15, 1869.

Evans, Sir de Lacy, an eminent British general. D. January 9, 1870.

Herzen, or Hertzen, Alexander, a celebrated Russian politician and political writer. D. January 21, 1870.

Hobhouse, John Cam, Baron Broughton, an English politician. D. June 3, 1869.

Lopez, Don Francisco Solano, the infamous dictator of Paraguay, ended his career March 1, 1870, being killed by a corporal of Brazilian cavalry in an encounter with the troops of General Camara, on the banks of the Aquidabana.

Maclise, Daniel, an eminent modern English painter. D. April 25, 1870.

Montalembert, Charles Forbes, Count de, a celebrated French writer. D. March, 1870.

Simpson, Sir James Young, a distinguished Scotch physician; the first to bring chloroform into use in surgical operations. D. at Edinburgh, May 5, 1870.

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